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### **About the book**

Dear students,

Pinnacle brings to you a complete and exhaustive book for comprehension. Comprehension plays a very important role in English from the highest level to the lowest level exam that is conducted in India. The examiner includes comprehension so that he can judge the aspirants' understanding of the English language and his problem-solving skills, and how well he can draw a conclusion.

In this book, we have included 250 comprehensions. Out of these 250 many are previous years, many are those which have appeared in the competitive exams. Besides ten "Practice Sets", each having 20 comprehensions, is there for your extensive practice.

It is always recommended to the students to develop a good reading habit from an early age. A good reading habit has a lot of benefits but even if you have failed to develop a good reading habit you can solve these comprehensions and you will benefit from it. We have given a detailed solution for all the questions approximately around 1400 questions have been done in this book and wherever the student faces any kind of a problem he can refer to the solutions. We have also included the difficult words from the passage along with their Hindi and English meanings in the solutions.

If you feel that English is not your strength and you are not good at it you are recommended to read the book at your pace and try to solve the questions correctly. It is more important to solve the questions correctly when you attempt for the first time, do not think about time. But the second time when you attempt the book time should also be kept in mind, and questions should be solved within a limited time frame. In your third attempt, you should be able to attempt with better accuracy and lesser time. We hope that this book will be highly beneficial to you.

All the best.

Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow.

### Previous year Questions

#### SET-1: Q (1-10)

The four-year tiger census report, Status of Tigers in India, 2018, released by Prime Minister Narendra Modi shows numbers of the cat have increased across all landscapes.

The Global Tiger Forum, an international **collaboration** of tiger-bearing countries, has set a goal of doubling the count of wild tigers by 2022. More than 80% of the world's wild tigers are in India, and it's crucial to keep track of their numbers.

The total count in 2018 has risen to 2,967 from 2,226 in 2014 — an increase of 741 individuals and an increase of 33%, in four years.

This is by far the biggest increase in terms of both numbers and percentage since the four yearly census using camera traps and the capture-mark-recapture method began in 2006. The 2018 figure has a great degree of **credibility** because, according to the report, as many as 2,461 individual tigers (83% of the total) have actually been photographed by trap cameras. In 2014, only 1,540 individuals (69%) were photographed.

The tiger census is needed because the tiger sits at the peak of the food chain, and its conservation is important to ensure the well-being of the forest ecosystem. The tiger estimation exercise includes habitat assessment and prey estimation. The numbers reflect the success or failure of conservation efforts. This is an especially important indicator in a fast-growing economy like India where the pressures of development often run counter to the demands of conservation.

Where has the tiger population increased the most?

The biggest increase has been in Madhya Pradesh — a massive 218 individuals (71%) from 308 in 2014 to 526.

However, since tigers keep moving between states, **conservationists** prefer to talk about tiger numbers in terms of landscapes.

So, why have the numbers gone up?

The success owes a lot to increased vigilance and conservation efforts by the Forest Department. From 28 in 2006, the number of tiger reserves went up to 50 in 2018, extending protection to larger numbers of tigers over the years. Healthy increases in core area populations eventually lead to migrations to areas outside the core; this is why the 2018 census has found tigers in newer areas. Over the years, there has been increased focus on tigers even in the areas under the territorial and commercial forestry arms of Forest Departments.

The other important reason is increased **vigilance**, and the fact that organized poaching rackets have been all but crushed. According to Nitin Desai of Wildlife Protection Society of India, there has been no organized poaching by traditional gangs in Central Indian landscapes since 2013.

The increased protection has encouraged the tiger to breed. Tigers are fast breeders when conditions are conducive.

The rehabilitation of villages outside core areas in many parts of the country has led to the availability of more inviolate space for tigers. Also, because estimation exercises have become increasingly more accurate over the years, it is possible that many tigers that eluded enumerators in earlier exercises were counted this time.

(SSC CGL Tier II 11 September 2019)

**Q1.** The Global Tiger Forum comprises-

- (a) countries which have tigers. (b) National Geographic and World Wildlife Fund.  
(c) all countries of the United Nations. (d) America and the European Union.

**Q2.** The biggest increase in tiger population has been between the years

- (a) 2014-2018 (b) 2002-2006  
(c) 2006-2010 (d) 2010-2014

**Q3.** The year 2022 marks the target date for-

- (a) tripling the world tiger population. (b) tripling India's tiger population.  
(c) doubling the count of world tiger population. (d) doubling the count of India's tiger population.

**Q4.** 2018 census on the big cat has been the most reliable because-

- (a) it photographed 1540 tigers. (b) it photographed 83% of the tigers.  
(c) it photographed all living tigers of India. (d) it only uses the capture-mark-recapture method.

**Q5.** The survival of the tiger is vital today because-

- (a) it is no longer a threat to the villagers' safety. (b) it is central to the food chain and the ecosystem.  
(c) it promotes tourism in India and increases revenue. (d) it is now on the verge of extinction.

**Q6.** Researchers refer to places where tigers are found not by

States but by the term-

- (a) green belts (b) deep forests  
(c) landscapes (d) ecosystems

**Q7.** What is the tiger population of Madhya Pradesh?

- (a) 28 (b) 741  
(c) 50 (d) 526

**Q8.** Which of the following statements is not true as per the passage?

- (a) There are more reliable ways of data collection. (b) Forest departments have become more watchful  
(c) The tiger reserves have increased to 100 in 2018 (d) Poaching gangs have been reduced drastically.

**Q9.** What has been the impact of providing inviolate spaces for tigers?

- (a) The poachers have been caught in these spaces very easily.  
(b) The number of villagers killed by man eater tigers has increased.  
(c) Tiger numbers have increased due to safe breeding places.  
(d) Tigers have moved from Uttar Pradesh to Madhya Pradesh.

**Q10.** Pick out a word that is similar in meaning to:

CONDUCTIVE

- (a) reclusive (b) helpful  
(c) unfavorable (d) hindering

**SET-2 Q (11-15)**

A few years ago it seemed as if the moment for stand-up comedy had arrived. By the end of 2017, stand-up comedians were on the cover of a magazine, signaling the coming of age of the industry. The stand-up game attracted investors in the right places: on platforms like Netflix and Amazon Prime, apart from increasing open mic schedules in venues across cities. Two major companies Comedy Store and Canvas Laugh Club arrived on the scene and were game changers.

But despite a heady start, the comic landscape has changed drastically today with stand-up comedians feeling the **brunt** of **faltering** payments and cancelled shows.

Despite a good start, the Indian stand-up industry is still unorganized and uncertain for comics.

If you ask viral comic Kunal Kamra about the scene, he says that the audience isn't really 'invested' in the art form at the moment and that only ten or twenty tickets would sell if comics weren't on the internet promoting themselves. And this is despite the surge in open mics and more stand-ups coming in.

Last year, new-age Indian comedy's reputation came under strain when allegations under the #MeToo movement exposed a darker side of the circuit. Since then, the big three comedy groups: All India Bakchod, SNG Comedy and East India Comedy, have either disbanded or had founding members quit.

Jeeya Sethi, a leading comedian says, "It's a good thing that these -collectives have died because they mostly had men with no women being showcased."

Sethi adds saying that it isn't as easy as it sounds. "In a **fledgling** industry, a viral YouTube video isn't a sign that you've made it". Craft takes time. Every comic who does two open mics calls himself a comedian. In my opinion, you have to do comedy for more than 20 years to be a comic. It takes at least five years to find your voice."

**(SSC CGL Tier II 11 September 2019)**

**Q11.** By saying 'the audience has not invested in the stand-up comedy art form' the author means that-

- (a) the audience prefers to watch only women comedians.  
(b) it is a new art form and it will take time to build an audience.  
(c) the audience doesn't wish to develop a sense of humour.  
(d) there are faltering payments and cancelled shows.

**Q12.** The stand-up comedy show had a wonderful start because-

- 1 Open mic shows were held in venues across cities.  
2 Leading companies came forward to support artists.  
3 Payments to artists were prompt and good.  
4 Some Bollywood directors offered them roles.  
5 Comedians were given good media coverage.  
(a) 3, 4 & 5 (b) 1, 2 & 5  
(c) 2, 4 & 5 (d) 2, 3 & 4

**Q13.** Select the word which means the same as 'fledgling' in the given context-

- (a) a nervous person who frets a lot (b) a fairly new company or industry  
(c) a mature person who performs well (d) a successful and established venture

**Q14.** How has the situation been reversed from the early success of stand-up comedy?

- (a) SNG Comedy and East India Comedy support the comedians.
- (b) Comedians are being offered double the price asked by them.
- (c) Comedy Store and Canvas Laugh Club are offering bigger platforms to comedians.
- (d) Comedy groups are packing up and founders are resigning.

**Q15.** Sethi believes that-

- (a) The road to success is only through YouTube.
  - (b) A viral YouTube video is a sign of success.
  - (c) Comedy is an art form and takes hard work and patience.
  - (d) The true comic artist takes years to find one's voice.
- (a) 1 & 3 (b) 2 & 4  
(c) 1 & 2 (d) 3 & 4

**SET - 3 : Q (16-25)**

According to a new American study headed by Dr. Willis, it has been found that people who exercise in the morning seem to lose more weight than people completing the same workouts later in the day.

These findings help shed light on the **vexing** issue of why some people shed considerable weight with exercise and others almost none. The study adds to the growing body of science suggesting that the timing of various activities, including exercise, could affect how those activities affect us.

The relationship between exercise and body weight is somewhat **befuddling**. Multiple past studies show that a majority of people who take up exercise to lose weight drop fewer pounds than would be expected, given how many calories they are burning during their workouts. Some gain weight. But a few respond quite well, shedding pound after pound with the same exercise regimen that prompts others to add inches.

The MidWest Trial 2, was conducted in the University of Kansas, U.S. on how regular, supervised exercise influences body weight. The trial involved 100 overweight, previously inactive young men and women who were made to work out five times a week at a physiology lab, jogging or otherwise sweating until they had burned up to 600 calories per session.

After 10 months of this regimen, almost everyone had dropped pounds. But the extent of their losses **fluctuated** wildly, even though everyone was doing the same, supervised workout. A team of researchers started **brainstorming** what could be responsible for the enormous variability in the weight loss.

They hit upon activity timing. They decided to do a Follow -up study of the MidWest Trial 2. In this new study, the MidWest Trial 2 Follow up study the researchers now studied a team of participants who could visit the gym whenever they wished between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. They also tracked everyone's calorie intakes and daily movement habits throughout the 10 months. They knew, too, whether and by how much people's weights had changed. Now, they checked weight change against exercise schedules and quickly noticed a consistent pattern.

Those people who usually worked out before noon had lost more weight, on average, than the men and women who typically exercised after 3 p.m.

The researchers uncovered a few other, possibly relevant differences between the morning and late-day exercisers. The early-exercise group tended to be slightly more active throughout the day, taking more steps in total than those who worked out later. They also ate less. These factors may cumulatively have contributed to the striking differences in how many pounds people lost, Dr. Willis says.

Thus it seems that people who worked out before noon lost more weight, on average, than those who typically exercised after 3 p.m. But Dr. Willis also points out that most of those who worked out later in the day did lose weight, even if not as much as the larkish exercisers, and almost certainly became healthier. "I would not want anyone to think that it's not worth exercising if you can't do it first thing in the morning," he says. "Any exercise, at any time of day, is going to be better than none."

**(SSC CGL Tier II 11 September 2019)**

**Q16.** The MidWest Trail 2 was a

- (a) A European study on 100 participants who exercised 7 times a week and burnt 800 calories.
- (b) Canadian study on 500 participants who exercised 6 times a week and burnt 600 calories.
- (c) U.S based study on 100 participants who exercised 5 times a week and burnt 600 calories
- (d) U.S based study on 100 participants who exercised 3 times a week and burnt 300 calories.

**Q17.** The MidWest Trial 2 duration was

- (a) 12 months
- (b) 6 months
- (c) 18 months
- (d) 10 months

**Q18.** Select the option that is not true as per the passage.

Several studies show that as a result of the workout

- (a) the majority lost a little weight.
- (b) a few had the desired weight loss.
- (c) some gained some weight.
- (d) most gained a lot of weight.

**Q19.** What was the difference between the MidWest Trial 2 study and the MidWest Trial 2 Follow-up study that was taken up later?

- (a) The duration of the follow up study was longer. (b) The calorie intake and the time of exercise were examined.  
 (c) Participants of the study stayed in the premises. (d) Face to face interviews were conducted.

**Q20.** The finding of the MidWest Trial 2 Follow- up study was that the best time for exercise was-

- (a) noon to 3 p.m. (b) between 3-7 p.m.  
 (c) before noon. (d) 7 p.m. onwards.

**Q21.** Select the option which is not true.

The successful weight losers in the MidWest Trial 2 Follow-up study \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) remained active. (b) slept more.  
 (c) walked more. (d) ate less.

**Q22.** Select the correct option.

By 'larkish exercisers' the writer refers to people who-

- (a) love to see the lark in the morning. (b) like to exercise late with the larks.  
 (c) like to sing in the morning. (d) exercise in the morning.

**Q23.** Find one word which means the same as the following.

a set of rules about food and diet that someone follows

- (a) catalogue (b) regiment  
 (c) regimens (d) fundamental

**Q24.** Find one word in the passage which means the same as 'confusing'.

- (a) brainstorming (b) vexing  
 (c) befuddling (d) striking

**Q25.** What would Dr. Willis say to someone who has given up exercising because they cannot do so in the morning?

- (a) Exercise is good only in the morning. (b) Exercise only with a trainer.  
 (c) Any exercise is better than none. (d) Evening is the worst time to exercise.

**SET - 4 : Q (26- 35)**

Nothing, not even the angry, red **eruptions** on her face and body, will stop Sneha N S from aiming for her “dream job”. “I love the Indian Army,” says the 18-year-old, chin cupped in her palm as she sits by herself under one of the three large **canopies** at the Chhatrapati Shivaji Stadium of the Maratha Light Infantry Regimental Centre in Belagavi, Karnataka. Outside the enclosure, around 35 women run on the 400-m track.

A day earlier, Sneha had cleared her ground tests — a 1.6-km race that had to be completed in eight minutes or less, high jump and long jump — and physical fitness tests, when she was diagnosed with chickenpox. Now on medication for the pox, she is back at the stadium for a medical examination as part of the recruitment process. As she waits for her turn, isolated from the other women, Sneha, dressed in a navy blue T-shirt and track pants, a white thorthu tossed across her shoulder, says, “I had no fever when I left home in Kerala. Even when I reached Belagavi and got these pimples, I did not think much of it. So I came for my physical and ground tests.”

Accompanied by her mother and uncle, Sneha, who is pursuing a computer course in her hometown Iritty, about 41 km from Kannur, made the 611-km journey from home to Belagavi even as she was coming down with the infectious disease, spending eight hours in a bus and three hours on a train. She is among the 850-odd women, many of whom have travelled several hundred kilometers, to turn up at the first-ever recruitment rally for women to the Indian Army’s Corps of Military Police.

The recruitment of women as Soldier General Duty (Women Military Police) marks the first time that women will be taken in not only as officers, but as soldiers, giving them an opportunity to be involved in active military duties. As personnel of the military police, the women soldiers will be responsible for investigating offences such as molestation, theft, and rape; “assisting in the maintenance of good order and discipline”; and in custody and handling of prisoners of war — essentially combat-support operations.

The move is part of a slow opening up of avenues for women in the armed forces. In his Independence Day speech last year, Prime Minister Narendra Modi had said women officers recruited into the armed forces under the Short Service Commission would be given the option of taking up permanent commission — a “gift” to India’s “brave daughters.”

Following a notification issued by the Army on April 25, around 15,000 women registered for the recruitment rally at Belagavi, the first of five such to be held across India to fill 100 positions in the Military Police. The Belagavi centre catered to candidates from the southern states of Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and the Union Territories of Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar and Puducherry. Of the 15,000 aspirants, about 3,000 were short-listed on the basis of their Class 10 marks, with the cut-off set at 86 per cent. Of the shortlisted candidates, only about one-third turned up at the Belagavi



centre between August 1 and 5 at the date and time **assigned** to them. Just then, outside the enclosure where Sneha is sitting, a shrill whistle pierces the air and another batch of girls takes off — feet on the wet ground, mostly bare, making a dash for their place in history. “Does everyone understand English?” asks Major Sneha Chaudhary and the group of about 30 women, sitting on red carpets on the ground, **bellows**: “Yes”.

(SSC CGL Tier II 12 September 2019)

**Q26.** What is the occasion being talked about in the passage?.

- (a) Recruitment of women in the Indian Army
- (b) Medical examination of the women soldiers of the Indian Army
- (c) Sports event for the women working in the Indian Army
- (d) An assembly of the women personnel of the Indian Army

**Q27.** Which city does Sneha come from?

- (a) Kannur, Kerala
- (b) Kozhikode, Kerala
- (c) Iritty, Kerala
- (d) Belagavi, karnataka

**Q28.** Why are there eruptions on Sneha's face?

- (a) She is tired and hot after the run of 400 meters.
- (b) She has pimples on her face
- (c) She has got the chicken pox
- (d) She is angry over the long wait

**Q29.** How many women are participating at the recruitment rally at Belagavi?

- (a) 110
- (b) 3560
- (c) 3000
- (d) 15000

**Q30.** What gift was announced by the PM in his Independence Day speech last year for the brave daughters of the country?

- (a) Women will be recruited in armed forces.
- (b) Women will be recruited as soldiers in the Military police.
- (c) Women officers will be able to opt for permanent commission in the armed forces.
- (d) Women will have an opportunity to be involved in active military duties.

**Q31.** In what way is 'history' being made in Belagavi?

- (a) Women have travelled from far-off places to turn up at the recruitment rally.
- (b) This rally marks the first time that women will be taken in as soldiers.
- (c) Belagavi rally is the first of the five to be held across India.
- (d) The rally is a result of the PM's Independence Day speech last year.

**Q32.** Which of the following duties will be done by women soldiers?

1. Investigating offences involving molestation, theft and rape.
  2. Assisting in maintaining order and discipline.
  3. Administrative jobs
  4. Handling prisoners of the war in custody.
- (a) 1,2 and 3
  - (b) 2,3 and 4
  - (c) 1,2 and 4
  - (d) 1,2,3 and 4

**Q33.** Which of the following is NOT necessary to qualify for the recruitment in armed forces?

- (a) long jump and high jump
- (b) 1.6 meters race to be completed within 8 minutes
- (c) to speak English
- (d) physical fitness tests

**Q34.** Which of the following states were not covered by the Belagavi centre?

- (a) Karnataka and kerala
- (b) UTs of Puducherry, Lakshadweep and AN islands
- (c) Telangana and Andhra Pradesh
- (d) Maharashtra and Goa

**Q35.** Which statement is NOT true according to the passage?

- (a) About one third of the shortlisted candidates turned up at the Belagavi centre
- (b) Women were called on the basis of their class 10 marks
- (c) There are only 100 positions to be filled up
- (d) 3000 women registered for the recruitment rally at Belagavi

**SET-5. Q (36-40)**

## Comprehension

At a number of places in the Kashmir Valley, security forces have put coils of razor wire on roads to enforce restrictions on movement. Concertina wire or razor wire fences are used along territorial borders and in theatres of conflict around the world, to keep out combatants, terrorists, or refugees.

The expandable spools of barbed or razor wire get their name from concertina, a hand-held musical instrument similar to the accordion, with bellows that expand and contract. Concertina wire coils were an improvisation on the barbed wire obstacles used during World War I. The flat, collapsible coils with **intermittent** barbs or blades were designed to be carried along by infantry, and deployed on battlefields to prevent or slow down enemy movement.

The Englishman Richard Newton is credited with creating the first barbed wire around 1845; the first patent for “a double wire clipped with diamond shaped barbs” was given to Louis François Janin of France. In the United States, the first patent was registered by Lucien B Smith on June 25, 1867, for a prairie fence made of fireproof iron wire. Design innovations and more patents followed; Michael Kelly twisted razor wires together to form a cable of wires.

The American businessman Joseph F Glidden is considered to be the father of the modern barbed wire. His design of two strands of **intertwined** wire held by sharp prongs at regular intervals.

Barbed wire was initially an agrarian fencing invention intended to confine cattle and sheep, which unlike lumber, was largely resistant to fire and bad weather. An advertorial published in the US in 1885 under the title ‘Why Barb Fencing Is Better Than Any Other’, argued that “it does not decay; boys cannot crawl through or over it; nor dogs; nor cats; nor any other animal; it watches with **argus eyes** the inside and outside, up, down and lengthwise; it prevents the ‘ins’ from being ‘outs’, and the ‘outs’ from being ‘ins’, watches at day-break, at noontide, at sunset and all night long...”

Barbed wire was put to military use in the Siege of Santiago in 1898 during the Spanish-American War, and by the British in the Second Boer War of 1899-1902 to confine the families of the Afrikaans-speaking Boer fighters.

World War I saw extensive use of barbed wire — and German military engineers are credited with improvising the earliest concertina coils on the battlefield. They spun the barbed wire into circles and simply spread it on the battlefield. Without using any support infrastructure like poles etc. this was more effective against the infantry charged by Allied soldiers.

The fence erected by India along the Line of Control to keep out terrorist infiltrators consists of rows of concertina wire coils held by iron angles. Concertina coils have long been deployed during curfews in the Valley. They are now commonly seen elsewhere in India too, and are used to secure private properties as well.

**(SSC CGL Tier II 12 September 2019)**

**Q36.** What is the main theme of the above passage?

- (a) How barbed wire was patented (b) The use of barbed wire in Jammu and Kashmir  
(c) The use of barbed wire in agriculture (d) The evolution and use of barbed wire

**Q37.** Who is credited with creating the modern barbed wire?

- (a) Louise Francoise Janin (b) Joseph F Glidden  
(c) Lucien B Smith (d) Richard Newton

**Q38.** What was the initial purpose of inventing the barbed wire?

- (a) to secure the borders of a country (b) to keep the dogs and boys out of gardens  
(c) to restrict the movement of trouble makers (d) to confine cattle and sheep within an area

**Q39.** Who first spread the barbed wires on the field without using the poles or any other support system.

- (a) German military engineers (b) British army  
(c) American military (d) allied soldiers

**Q40.** Which statement is NOT true according to the passage?

- (a) The fence along the Indian Line of Control consists of rows of concertina wire coils held by iron angles.  
(b) In the United State, the first patent was registered by Louise Francoise Janin.  
(c) It was Richard Newton, an Englishman who invented the barbed wire around 1945.  
(d) Barbed wire was put to military use in the Siege of Santiago in 1898 during the SpanishAmerican-War.

### **SET-6 Q (41-45)**

A great water scarcity looms over India; by 2025 Indians will get just over half the water they get today. This grave problem has a simple solution. Catch the rain as it falls, and the water the crisis will disappear. However, about 80 per cent of India’s rainfall buckets down during the three months of the monsoons. As yet, no government programmer has discovered how to store this water. ‘Dying Wisdom’, a seven-year countryside study by Delhi’s Centre for Science and Environment, reveals that ruins of amazing ancient technologies survive in every corner of India. Drip-irrigation systems of bamboo pipes in Meghalaya; ‘kunds’, underground tanks in Rajasthan; ‘pynes’, water channels built by tribals in Bihar; and thousands of open-water bodies down south are all superb examples of rainwater harvesting systems. Even today, tanks called ‘eris’ in Tamil Nadu water one-third of the state’s irrigated area. Unfortunately, governmental planners mostly refuse to acknowledge the potential of these low-cost systems, concentrating on costly dams and canals. Few cities have lost touch with their ecological traditions as fast—and with as damaging

results—as Bangalore. Only 17 of its water bodies struggle to survive in a city where once 200 lakes, ponds and wetlands cooled the city and recharged its ground water. The threats continue **unabated** as the **relentless** march of urbanization shows no sign of stopping.

**SSC CGL Tier II 12 September 2019**

**Q41.** ‘This grave problem’ in the passage refers to

- (a) short monsoon span (b) rainfall  
(c) storage of water (d) water crisis

**Q42.** What, according to the passage, is the primary reason for the water shortage?

- (a) Lack of means to store rainwater (b) Government’s ignorance of the situation  
(c) Less rainfall in the country (d) Carelessness of people in using water

**Q43.** Which State uses bamboo pipes for the drip irrigation system?

- (a) Bihar (b) Rajasthan  
(c) Meghalaya (d) Tamil Nadu

**Q44.** Which of the following is not a low cost technology in water usage?

- (a) water channels (b) drip-irrigation  
(c) underground tanks (d) dams and canals

**Q45.** The people in ancient India had amazing technology to harvest water. This shows that

- (a) they understood the significance of water. (b) it used to rain heavily.  
(c) they did not know how to build dams. (d) water was scarce at that time.

**SET-7: Q (46-50)**

Dust storms of May 2018, in Northern India, contributed to the **deteriorating** air quality in the region and the capital city of Delhi, with **implications** for human health, a study found. The high death toll from the severe dust storms that **lashed** the region was mainly attributed to the intense winds, which surprised even scientists and meteorologists. But apart from the immediate damage to life and property, drastic changes in air quality from the dust engulfing the region affected far more people with potential implications for human health, stated a team of researchers who analysed the impact of the spell of dust storms that struck the region that month. They reported increases in particulate matter, mainly in Delhi and urged for an early warning system. Dust storms commonly occur in the Indo-Gangetic Plains – the fertile plains in northern India that stretch all the way to the East – from March to May, the pre-monsoon season. Westerly winds typically bring loose sand and soil particles, picked up from the Arabian Peninsula or the Thar Desert in North Western India, to the Indo-Gangetic Plains. The dust tends to worsen air quality over the Indo-Gangetic Plains, home to around 900 million people, which can have far-reaching effects on human health. While dust storms are a regular feature in the region, the May 2018 dust storms specifically had a death toll of about 100 people, with around 200 people injured.

“We are concerned that the dust impacts the health of people who get exposed,” said a senior professor. However, he also observed that scattered rains occurring soon after the dust storms tend to clean up the dust, improving air quality. During October-November, densely populated cities like Delhi and Kanpur in the Indo-Gangetic Plains are vulnerable to windborne long-range air pollution from crop residue burning in the North, and now this study “shows the effect of dust storms during the March-May time frame,” Sarkar pointed out. “This really puts the Indo-Gangetic valley in a unique spot in terms of it being targeted by these different hazardous conditions which are mostly outsourced from other areas.”

**(SSC CGL Tier II 13 September 2019)**

**Q46.** Dust storms in Delhi are a cause of concern as they-

- (a) cause strong winds (b) affect Delhi alone  
(c) challenge scientists (d) are a health hazard

**Q47.** Dust storms are caused by-

- (a) winds from the North. (b) winds from the South.  
(c) Westerly winds. (d) Easterly winds.

**Q48.** The notable fact about pollution in Oct to Nov is that \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Westerly winds bring loose sand and soil particles (b) dust storms are a regular feature.  
(c) it is caused by crop burning in North India. (d) it is caused by the winds from Thar Desert.

**Q49.** By saying, ‘This really puts the Indo-Gangetic valley in a unique spot’ the writer refers to the fact that-

- (a) the Indo- Gangetic valley receives its pollution from other areas or factors.

- (b) the valley is affected by pollution caused by hazardous industries.
- (c) intense winds in the valley surprise even scientists and meteorologists.
- (d) studies find that only the valley faces pollution all year round.

- Q50.** Choose the correct sequence in which events take place -
- (a) Strong winds- poor air quality -dust storms- - death and disease
  - (b) Dust storms- poor air quality- strong winds -death and disease
  - (c) Dust storms - death and disease-strong winds- poor air quality
  - (d) Strong winds- dust storms- poor air quality- death and disease

**SET-8: Q 51-60**

Parents all over Iceland’s capital Reykjavik **embark** on a two-hour evening walk around their neighbourhood every weekend, checking on youth hangouts as a 10 pm curfew approaches. The walk in Reykjavik is one step toward Iceland’s success into turning around a crisis in teenage drinking.

Focusing on local participation and promoting more music and sports options for students, the island nation in the North Atlantic has dried up a teenage culture of drinking and smoking. Icelandic teenagers now have one of the lowest rates of substance abuse in Europe.

The Icelandic Centre for Social Research and Analysis, the institute pioneering the project for the past two decades, says it currently advises 100 communities in 23 countries, from Finland to Chile, on cutting teenage substance abuse. “The key to success is to create healthy communities and to get healthy individuals,” said Inga Dora Sigfusdottir, a sociology professor who founded the Youth of Iceland programme, which now has **rebranded** as Planet Youth.

The secret, she says, is to keep young people busy and parents engaged without talking much about drugs or alcohol. That stands in sharp contrast to other anti-abuse programmes, which try to sway teenagers with school lectures and scary, disgusting ads showing smokers’ rotten lungs or eggs in a frying pan to represent an intoxicated brain.

“Telling teenagers not to use drugs can backlash and actually get them curious to try them,” Ms Sigfusdottir said. In 1999, when thousands of teenagers would gather in Reykjavik every weekend, surveys showed 56% of Icelandic 16-year-olds drank alcohol and about as many had tried smoking.

Years later, Iceland has the lowest rates for drinking and smoking among the 35 countries measured in the 2015 European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs.

On average, 80% of European 16-year-olds have tasted alcohol at least once, compared with 35% in Iceland, the only country where more than half of those students completely abstains from alcohol. Denmark, another wealthy Nordic country, has the highest rates of teenage drinking, along with Greece, Hungary and the Czech Republic, where 92% to 96% have consumed alcohol.

In the US, teen drinking is a significant health concern, because many US teenagers are driving cars and do not have access to good public transport like teenagers in Europe.

Reykjavik mayor Dagur B. Eggertsson said the Icelandic plan “is all about society giving better options” for teens than substance abuse. He believes the wide variety of opportunities that now keep students busy and inspired has dramatically altered the country’s youth culture.

Local municipalities like Reykjavik have invested in sport halls, music schools and youth centres. To make the programmes widely available, parents are offered a 500 US dollar annual voucher toward sports or music programmes for their children.

Researchers say the Planet Youth prevention model is evolving constantly because it is based on annual surveys to detect trends and measure policy effectiveness. By law, introduced when Icelandic police routinely dealt with alcohol-fuelled street gatherings, children under 12 are not allowed to be outside after 8pm without parents and those 13 to 16 not past 10pm.

“We tell the kids if they are out too late, polite and nice, and then they go home,” said Heidar Atlason, a veteran member of the patrol. Over Iceland’s harsh winter, one parent admits, evenings sometimes pass without running into any students.

**(SSC CGL Tier II 13 September 2019)**

- Q51.** Parents in Reykjavik take an evening walk at night in order to-
- (a) remain fit and healthy by avoiding drinking at night
  - (b) keep a watch on teenagers to ensure they don’t get into the habit of drinking
  - (c) meet other parents to know and discuss how to control teenagers
  - (d) enjoy the evening stroll with other parents after dinner

- Q52.** What is dramatic about the figures of teenage drinking in Iceland?
- (a) They’ve remained the same over the years
  - (b) They’ve become the lowest in Europe
  - (c) They’ve gone up by 36%
  - (d) They’ve shot down by 96%

- Q53.** The Icelandic Centre for Social Research and Analysis does the work of-
- (a) showing teenagers anti-abuse programmes, which stop teenagers from drinking.
  - (b) advising many countries on controlling use of drugs etc. by young adults

- (c) legally allowing children 12 years and more to remain outside their homes after 6 pm.  
 (d) going around at night with patrolling groups in many European countries.

**Q54.** Teenage drinking in many countries like Denmark, Greece, Hungary, etc has been reported as  
 (a) completely eradicated (b) the lowest in the world  
 (c) low compared to Iceland (d) the highest in the world

**Q55.** "Cutting teenage substance abuse" refers to  
 (a) teenagers consuming hazardous substances such as alcohol and drugs.  
 (b) parents shaming their young children for their bad habits.  
 (c) reducing consumption of drugs and alcohol among young adults.  
 (d) teenagers who consume alcohol abusing their parents.

**Q56.** The programme Planet Youth was started by  
 (a) The Icelandic Centre for Social Research and Analysis (b) the local municipality of Reykjavik  
 (c) Inga Dora Sigfusdottir (d) Dagur B. Eggertsson

**Q57.** Which of the following does not contribute to the success of the Planet Youth programme?  
 (a) Enacting laws against late night movement of teenagers (b) Arranging street gatherings of teenagers  
 (c) Arranging opportunities for music, sports etc. (d) Ensuring parental control and influence

**Q58.** From the passage one can conclude that  
 (a) bad habits can be checked by engaging teens in alternative activities.  
 (b) by showing smokers' diseased lungs to teens, parents can influence them.  
 (c) parents must pay for sports and other activities for their children.  
 (d) strict punishment is needed as it acts as a deterrent.

**Q59.** The word from the passage that means 'change the image of an organisation or program' is  
 (a) abstain (b) rebrand  
 (c) invest (d) embark

**Q60.** 'Over Iceland's harsh winter, one parent admits, evenings sometimes pass without running into any students.' This means -  
 (a) parents are not motivated to get involved in the programme.  
 (b) students are not bothered about the efforts made for them.  
 (c) the programme is having the right impact on teenagers.  
 (d) authorities are disappointed that the programme has failed.

**SET-9 Q (61-70)**

Mount Everest, the world's highest peak at 8,848 metres, draws adventurers from all over. But the mountain on the Nepal-China border is fast becoming a dangerous place to visit even for the **hardened** mountaineer. The **inherent** risks were highlighted with a photograph by Nirmal Purja, a Gorkha ex-soldier. The image, which went viral and altered the manner in which people worldwide imagine what it is to scale Mt. Everest, showed a long queue awaiting a final tilt at the summit, with all the dangers such a wait holds. In the 2019 season, at least 11 climbers have died or gone missing, including four Indians. Experts have been calling for Nepal to restrict the number of permits. It awarded a record 381 for this spring each fetching \$11,000 (climbing from the Tibet side is more expensive). On 22nd May, 200 climbers ascended the summit, a new record for a single day. Last year, 807 managed to reach the summit. In 2012, the United Nations estimated that there were more than 26,000 visitors to the Everest region, and this figure has grown manifold since then. Nepal officials argue that permits are not issued recklessly, and that jams such as this year's near the summit are on account of spells of bad weather, which result in mountaineers being compelled to reach the summit within a narrow time frame. Waiting in sub-zero temperatures at rarefied altitude can be fatal--- this season's deaths were mostly due to frostbite, exhaustion, dehydration and lack of oxygen.

This year's drama has caught public imagination, as happened in 1996 when eight persons died in a single day amid an unexpected storm - events of and around that day were the subject of Jon Krakauer's bestselling book 'Into Thin Air'. The adventure industry that is built around the human desire to scale the peak has meant many amateurs take up the challenge, confident that support teams and specialized equipment will make up for their lack of adequate mountaineering experience. The **fallout** is that in case of a disaster not only are some of them unable to manage but they also hold up others, putting them in harm's way. The commercial operations have led to the Everest being called the world's highest garbage dump as many climbers discard non-critical gear, used oxygen cylinders, plastic bottles, cans, batteries, food wrappings, fecal matter and kitchen waste on the mountains. It is unlikely, however, that this season's tragedies will deter future summiteers, as the hypnotic lure remains intact. But the authorities must learn from this year's tragedies and work out an optimum number of climbers and strengthen safety measures.

(SSC CGL Tier II 13 September 2019)

**Q61.** What is the theme of this newspaper editorial?

Select the most appropriate combination of factors given below.

- a. Overcrowding of Mount Everest on 22nd May, 2019.
  - b. The urgent necessity to introduce and implement adequate safety measures to prevent man-made disasters.
  - c. Not to treat the ascent of the highest peak as an adventure sport.
  - d. Refuse permits to amateur climbers.
  - e. Disallow tour operating companies from crowding the base-camp.
- (a) c & d (b) b & c  
(c) a & e (d) a & b

**Q62.** Fill in the blank to complete the statement.

In 2019 \_\_\_\_\_ people have lost their lives on Mt. Everest.

- (a) eleven (b) eight  
(c) nine (d) ten

**Q63.** What image has Nirmal Purja's viral photograph captured?

- (a) A long queue of climbers on the final stretch of a steep slope.
- (b) Dead bodies of mountaineers on the route of the highest peak.
- (c) The accumulated garbage on the mountain slopes.
- (d) Exhausted mountaineers falling unconscious on the way up.

**Q64.** Why was the Nepal Government criticized recently?

- (a) For not providing optimum facilities to the mountaineers.
- (b) For charging a hefty fee to issue a permit.
- (c) For allowing too many tour operators at the Everest Base Camp Site.
- (d) For issuing 381 permits to aspiring climbers.

**Q65.** Why, according to the text, do most climbers prefer to climb Everest from the Nepal side?

- (a) Nepali people are keen to help the climbers because this is their only way to earn money.
- (b) International mountaineers are not allowed in Chinese territory.
- (c) Nepal provides better logistical support than India.
- (d) Climbing Everest from the Nepal side is cheaper than the Tibet side.

**Q66.** Choose the factor, which was NOT responsible for the death of mountaineers in May, 2019.

- (a) Dehydration (b) Lack of food  
(c) Lack of oxygen (d) Frostbite and exhaustion

**Q67.** If an amateur mountaineer is one who climbs mountains as a hobby, which word in the text, describes an experienced one.

- (a) reckless mountaineer (b) ex-soldier climber  
(c) adventure climber (d) hardened mountaineer

**Q68.** How are amateur mountaineers a threat to others?

- (a) Amateurs are dependent on their support teams and cannot manage anything on their own.
- (b) Amateurs, because of their inexperience and slow pace, are exposed to all kinds of hazards.
- (c) Amateurs need specialized equipment to make up for their inexperience.
- (d) Amateurs hold up other mountaineers in case of unforeseen disasters because they are not self-reliant.

**Q69.** Identify the INCORRECT OPTION.

The Everest has become the 'highest garbage dump' as many climbers leave behind \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) kitchen waste (b) protective clothing.  
(c) empty food cans and bottles (d) spent oxygen tanks

**Q70.** Select the INCORRECT Option.

'Into Thin Air' is \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) a best-selling book. (b) based on an unexpected storm in the Himalayas.  
(c) an account of the death of eight people in a single day. (d) an incident that happened in 1996.

**SET-10 Q (71-80)**

LAST WEEK, scientists from all corners of India descended on Ahmedabad to remember a man whom the late president, APJ Abdul Kalam, had famously termed "Mahatma Gandhi of Indian Science".

They were there to launch celebrations on the birth centenary of Vikram Sarabhai, 47 years after he was found dead in a hotel room in Kovalam in Kerala at the age of 52, by when he had founded 38 institutions that are now leaders in space research, physics, management and performing arts.

Former director of the Space Applications Centre Pramod Kale was a 19-year old science graduate from MS University of Baroda, besotted by space technology, when he first met Sarabhai. "In May 1960, I went to Ahmedabad to meet Dr Sarabhai. At the time, his office was at the Calico Mills which is where I met him and ended up talking for two hours," Kale says.

By June that year, Kale had done exactly as Sarabhai had advised him and taken up a master's course at Gujarat University. In 1962, when Sarabhai was looking at studying the magnetic equator, Kale went on to be among the first few to go to NASA to learn radar tracking.

The room **resounded** with many such memories. Former ISRO chairman K Kasturirangan remembered how they ran into some trouble at the Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), founded in 1947 by Sarabhai, in their attempts to fly a balloon at 4 am, when in sailed Sarabhai. "He told us had the flight been successful, you would not have learnt even half of what you learnt because of that initial problem," said Kasturirangan.

Many of those who had collected in Ahmedabad in Sarabhai's memory were teenagers when they first met him. Gandhinagar-based entrepreneur K Subramanian was 19 and a student of National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli, working on a summer project at PRL, when a man in a kurta-pyjama walked in and began turning all the waste paper bins upside down, inspecting their contents and putting them back again. "I asked a colleague who that was and was told it is Dr Vikram Sarabhai. He had come to check how much waste the lab was generating," laughs Subramanian.

Born to Ambalal and Sarla Devi, Ahmedabad's leading textile-mill owners, Vikram Sarabhai showed creative promise early. He was 15 when he built a working model of a train engine with the help of two engineers, which is now housed at the Community Science Centre (CSC) in Ahmedabad. The CSC was Vikram's way of providing other children the privileges he had, of experimental research, says his son Kartikeya, 71, adding how his father wished to work with children at the science centre after he retired.

"He was essentially a researcher, and believed that people, especially children, should be allowed to think freely and come up with solutions on their own," recalls Kartikeya, who founded the Centre for Environment Education in 1984. His sister and Indian classical dancer Mallika recalls how, as children, they were at the centre of every family decision. This freedom helped "**garner convictions** early in life and to take a position. You were never too young to be able to be involved in what was going on or what affected you," says Mallika, 65. Kartikeya is carefully piecing together all the dog-eared notes he is discovering in the recesses of their three grand homes — Shanti Sadan, The Retreat and Chidambaram.

To inspire the young to dream like Sarabhai, Kartikeya is building a permanent exhibition gallery on the Sabarmati Riverfront, expected to open this November

**Q71.** What was the occasion for the gathering at Ahmedabad?

- (a) Foundation Day of Community Science Centre
- (b) Launch of the celebrations of the Birth Centenary of Vikram Sarabhai
- (c) Foundation Day of ISRO
- (d) Birth Anniversary of of India's Space Programme

**Q72.** What is Vikram Sarabhai mainly known for?

- (a) for being an entrepreneur in Ahmedabad
- (b) for pioneering India's space programme
- (c) for founding 38 different institutions
- (d) for establishing Community Science Centre

**Q73.** Among the people who had gathered at Ahmedabad, who was the former chairman of ISRO?

- (a) Kartikeya
- (b) Subramanian
- (c) K Kasturirangan
- (d) Pramod Kale

**Q74.** Which statement shows that Vikram Sarabhai had a creative mind at an early age?

- (a) He built a working model of a train engine at the age of 15.
- (b) He founded the Physical Research Laboratory(PRL).
- (c) He told the scientists that learnt much more from problems than from success.
- (d) He checked how much waste the lab was generating.

**Q75.** How did Vikram Sarabhai provide under-privileged children the experience of experimental research?

- (a) By initiating space research at PRL
- (b) By founding a Community Science Centre at Ahmedabad.

- (c) By founding Physical Research Laboratory  
 (d) By providing them scholarships in science

**Q76.** APJ Abdul Kalam called Vikram Sarabhai "Mahatma Gandhi of Indian Science". What does 'Mahatma Gandhi' mean here?

- (a) Father (b) Social reformer  
 (c) Revolutionary (d) Architect

**Q77.** Which statement is NOT true according to the passage?

- (a) The Sarabhai family owns three grand homes in Mumbai.  
 (b) Vikram Sarabhai's son, Kartikeya, is now 71 years old.  
 (c) The names of Vikram Sarabhai's parents Ambalal and Sarladevi.  
 (d) Vikram Sarabhai's father was a textile mill owner.

**Q78.** 'He was a 19-year old science graduate besotted by space technology, when he first met Sarabhai .' 'besotted' here means?

- (a) frantic (b) wasted  
 (c) obsessed (d) greedy

**Q79.** Who among the following went to NASA to study radar tracking?

- (a) Pramod Kale (b) K Subramanian  
 (c) K Kasturirangan (d) Kartikeya

**Q80.** Where did K Subramanian come from to work at PRL?

- (a) Bangalore (b) Baroda  
 (c) Ahmedabad (d) Tiruchirappalli

**SET-11 Q (81-85)**

**Sedentary** lifestyles are killing us – we need to build activity into our everyday lives, not just leave it for the gym. Google searches relating to physical fitness peak in January. Many people even trawl the web to find out about “desk exercises” and “workouts on the go” in case they are too busy to use their new gym memberships.

Our relationship with exercise is complicated. Reports from the UK and the US show it is something we persistently struggle with. As the new year rolls around, we anticipate having the drive to behave differently and become regular exercisers, even in the knowledge that we will probably fail to do so. Why do we want to exercise? What do we expect it to do for us? We all know we are supposed to be exercising, but hundreds of millions of us can't face actually doing it. It is just possible the problem lies at the heart of the idea of exercise itself.

Exercise is movement of the muscles and limbs for a specific outcome, usually to enhance physical fitness. As such, for most of us, it is an optional addition to the working day – yet another item on a long list of responsibilities alongside the fulfilment of parental duties or earning money to put food on the table. But because the principal beneficiary of exercise is ourselves, it is one of the easiest chores to shirk. At the end of the working day, millions of us prefer to indulge in sedentary leisure activities instead of what we all think is good for us: a workout.

Fitness crazes are like diets: if any of them worked, there wouldn't be so many. CrossFit, the intensely physical, communal workout incorporating free weights, squats, pull-ups and so forth, is still less than 20 years old. Spin classes – vigorous group workouts on stationary bikes – have only been around for about 30. Aerobics was a craze about a decade before that, although many of its high-energy routines had already been around for a while. (The pastel horror of 1970s Jazzercise is probably best forgotten.) Before that, there was the jogging revolution, which began in the US in the early 1960s. The Joggers Manual, published in 1963 by the Oregon Heart Foundation, was a leaflet of about 200 words that sought to address the postwar panic about sedentary lifestyles by encouraging an accessible form of physical activity, explaining that “jogging is a bit more than a walk”. The jogging boom took a few years to get traction, hitting its stride in the mid- to late-80s, but it remains one of the most popular forms of exercise, now also in groups.

The exercise craze that dominated the 1950s was, oddly, not even an exercise. The vibrating exercise belt promised users could achieve effortless weight loss by having their midriffs violently jiggled. It didn't work, but you can still find similar machines available for purchase today.

**SSC-CPO March 16, 2019 (Morning)**

**Q81.** Why do most people make exercise their last priority?

- (a) The main beneficiaries of exercise are people themselves. (b) It does not help in earning their livelihood.  
 (c) They prefer to indulge in sedentary leisure activities. (d) It is an added responsibility besides looking after the family.

**Q82.** Which of the following does not qualify as an exercise?

- (a) Using midriff vibrating belt (b) Square and pull-ups  
 (c) Workouts on stationary bikes (d) High-energy Aerobic routines



**Q83.** Why do Google searches related to physical fitness peak in January?

- (a) It is a common New Year's resolution  
 (b) The cold weather encourages people to exercise.  
 (c) It is the time to renew gym membership  
 (d) In the new year people want to look slim and trim.

**Q84.** The sentence- "Exercise is movement of the muscles and limbs for a specific outcome, usually to enhance physical fitness"

- (a) Defines exercise  
 (b) Describes exercise  
 (c) Defends exercise  
 (d) Devalues exercise

**Q85.** Which expression means the same as,

'an intense and widely shared enthusiasm for something, especially one that is short-lived; a craze.

- (a) Obsession  
 (b) Phase  
 (c) Fad  
 (d) Mania

**SET-12 Q (86-90)**

The ocean will not look the same color in the future.

Essentially, climate change will make the blues of the ocean bluer and the greens greener. Scientists from MIT, Boston, figured this out by creating a global model that simulates the growth of a tiny creature that lives in the oceans and affects the color we see.

The ocean looks blue or green to us because of a combination of how sunlight interacts with water molecules and with whatever else lives in that water.

The molecules in water absorb all but the blue part of the spectrum of sunlight, and the water reflects that blue color back. That's the color we see.

The water looks greener when it has more phytoplankton, tiny, microscopic organisms that, like plants, can use chlorophyll to capture mostly the blue portions of the spectrum of sunlight. They then use photosynthesis to create the chemical energy they need to live. When there are more of these creatures in the water absorbing sunlight, they make the water look greener. Conversely, if there are fewer phytoplankton, the water looks bluer.

The creatures' growth is dependent on how much sunlight, carbon dioxide and nutrients are around. Climate change is altering the ocean currents, meaning there will be fewer nutrients for phytoplankton to feed on in some areas, so there will be a decline in their number in those regions.

Since the 1990s, satellites have taken regular measurements of how much chlorophyll is in the ocean. Those levels can change because of weather events or because of climate change.

The study predicts that the blues will intensify, most likely in subtropical regions where phytoplankton will decrease. These are areas near the equator like Bermuda and the Bahamas that are already quite low in phytoplankton.

Regions where there are a lot of nutrients, like in the Southern Ocean or parts of the North Atlantic, will see even faster-growing phytoplankton because those waters are warming with climate change. Those waters will look greener.

Climate change will bring a color change to half of the world's oceans by the end of the 21st century, the study says. That's bad for climate change on several levels: For one, phytoplankton remove about as much carbon dioxide from the air as plants and help regulate our climate, research shows. They are also key to other animals' survival. "Phytoplankton are at the base, and if the base changes, it endangers everything else along the food web, going far enough to the polar bears or tuna or just about anything that you want to eat or love to see in pictures." said Stephanie Dutkiewicz, a principal research scientist in MIT.

**SSC-CPO March 12, 2019 (Evening)**

**Q86.** The passage is mainly about:

- (a) The growth of phytoplankton in the ocean.  
 (b) How the growth of phytoplankton will impact the food web  
 (c) The change of the ocean color due to climate change.  
 (d) Why ocean water looks blue.

**Q87.** The colour of the ocean depends on:

- (a) the growth of phytoplankton in the ocean.  
 (b) the sunlight's interaction with the water molecules and sea organisms.  
 (c) water molecules absorbing the blue of the sunlight.  
 (d) the sunlight's absorption by the sea organisms.

**Q88.** In which areas will the ocean look bluer?

- (a) Southern ocean  
 (b) Areas near poles  
 (c) Areas near equator  
 (d) North Atlantic ocean

**Q89.** Where do phytoplankton grow profusely?

- (a) Where the sun rays are absorbed by ocean water  
 (b) Where the ocean water are hot as at equator  
 (c) Where there are a lot of nutrients in the ocean water  
 (d) Where the ocean currents are cold

**Q90.** Which statement is not true according to the passage?

- (a) By the end of the 21st century the colour of ocean waters will change.
- (b) In subtropical regions phytoplankton will decrease.
- (c) More blue colour in the ocean will affect climate change.
- (d) Phytoplankton has a key role in the survival of other animals.

**SET-13 Q (91-95)**

Some 200 km from Leh are the villages of Dha, Hanu, Garkone and Darchik on both sides of the Indus River, inhabited by the Buddhist Dard Tribes. The villages are together called the “Aryan valley”. “The word ‘Dard’ is derived from a Sanskrit word, ‘Daradas’, which means people who live on hillsides,” said Virendra Bangroo, assistant professor at Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA), who has extensively researched on their lives, and also curated the exhibition/seminar in Delhi. He added people of this region are culturally and linguistically different from those in other parts of Ladakh. Among other researchers who have gone into the community’s roots, there is a line of thought that the “Aryans of Ladakh” or the “Brokpas” might have descended from soldiers in Alexander’s army who had come to the region over 2,000 years ago. The Dard Aryans, however, do not document their history, Bangroo said.

They rear goat and sheep for milk and meat, and their festivals are based on the solar calendar. Bangroo visited the regions inhabited by the Dard Aryan community back in 2017, where he helped set up two museums to archive their cultural heritage. Bangroo is of the view that their traditions go back 5,000 years; those who still follow the original customs worship trees, rivers and mountains. During their visit to Delhi, they were also taken to Prayagraj for a day to visit the Kumbh. These tribals are mainly dependent on agriculture; the apricots grown here are considered among the best in the world and there are 12 varieties of grapes in the region. Bangroo said grape-wine is very popular in the “Aryan valley”.

A number of researchers, as well as the tribals, perceive a threat to the heritage of the community owing to modernisation, migration and religious conversion. The community now numbers about 4,000. Over the last few decades, many of them have embraced Islam or Buddhism. “The community prohibits marriage with outsiders to keep the gene pool intact. Of late, the Dard men have been migrating to other parts of the region (in search of livelihood) and marrying outside the tribe,” Bangroo said. “The tribe is struggling to find a balance between modernity and traditional values.” Also, after the Kargil War, development work in this region has been restricted. Some of the areas of the Aryan valley are out of bounds for outsiders, since it borders Pakistan-occupied Kashmir.

Members of the community said there are only three high schools in their villages and very limited resources for livelihood — mainly because of the harsh weather and difficult terrain. As such, they have no option but to migrate to cities for higher education and employment. They have demanded that the government set up a tribal hostel and declare the “Aryan valley” a heritage village to boost tourism.

**SSC-CPO March 13, 2019 (Evening)**

**Q91.** The first paragraph of the passage mainly talks about

- (a) the concerns of Dard Aryans.
- (b) what the demands of Dard Aryans are.
- (c) the customs of Dard Aryans.
- (d) who the Dard Aryans are.

**Q92.** What is the main concern of the Dard Aryans?

- (a) their heritage is facing a threat.
- (b) many people are migrating from the villages.
- (c) some people are converting their religion.
- (d) people of the community are becoming modern.

**Q93.** What are the demands of the Dard Aryans from the government?

- (a) to provide livelihood and establish a tribal hostel
- (b) to stop migration of people and set up a school
- (c) to boost tourism and take up development work in the valley
- (d) to set up a tribal hostel and declare the Aryan Valley a heritage village

**Q94.** Which statement indicates best that the Dard Aryans is a community with an ancient past?

- (a) Some scholars think that they might have descended from the soldiers in Alexander's army who had come about 2000 years ago.
- (b) Dar Aryans rear goat and sheep for milk and meat, and their festivall are based on the solar calendar.
- (c) The word 'Dard' is derived from a sanskrit word, 'Darads', which means people who live on hillsides
- (d) Bangroo is of the view that their traditions go back 5,000 years; those who still follow the original customs worship trees, rivers and mountains.

**Q95.** Which statement is NOT true according to the passage?

- (a) The Aryans are culturally and linguistically the same as the other people of Ladakh.
- (b) There are only three high schools in their villages and very limited resources for livelihood
- (c) Dard Aryans have to migrate to cities for higher education

(d) The valley has a difficult terrain and faces harsh weather conditions.

**SET-14 Q (96-100)**

Tutankhamun was an Egyptian **pharaoh** who was buried in a lavish tomb filled with gold artifacts in the Valley of the Kings. His tomb was discovered in 1922 by an archaeological team led by British Egyptologist Howard Carter.

The tomb was mostly intact, an extraordinary find given that most of the tombs in the Valley of the Kings had been looted in ancient times.

But while Tutankhamun's tomb was lavish, historical and archaeological evidence indicates that the young pharaoh was sickly and spent his short rule trying to undo a religious revolution that his father had started.

Tutankhaten (as he was called at birth) was born around the year 1341 B.C. His father was the pharaoh Akhenaten, a revolutionary pharaoh who tried to focus Egypt's polytheistic religion around the worship of the sun disc, the Aten. In his fervor, Akhenaten ordered the names and images of other Egyptian deities to be destroyed or **defaced**.

Tutankhamun ascended to the throne around 1332 B.C., when he was about 9 years old. Given his young age he would have relied heavily on his advisers. At some point his name was changed to Tutankhamun, removing the word "aten" — a reminder of his father's religious revolution — from his name.

Tutankhamun also condemned his father's actions in a stela(a stone with inscription) found at Karnak, saying that Akhenaten's religious revolution caused the gods to ignore Egypt. Part of the stela reads "the temples and the cities of the gods and goddesses, starting from Elephantine as far as the Delta marshes ... were fallen into decay and their shrines were fallen into ruin, having become mere mounds overgrown with grass ... The gods were ignoring this land..."

Archaeological evidence indicates that Tutankhamun suffered from ill health. A study of his remains published in 2010 found that he suffered from a variety of maladies, including malaria and Kohler disease (a rare bone disorder of the foot). A number of canes have been found in Tutankhamun's tomb, finds that support the idea that the pharaoh had difficulty walking at times.

It's not known what killed Tutankhamun. There have been numerous hypotheses put forward over the years. It's been suggested that he died from an infection caused by a broken leg or from injuries suffered in a chariot accident.

The boy king died in 1323 B.C. around the age of 18. His death was unexpected, and his tomb appears to have been finished quickly. Microbes found on the wall of the tomb indicate that the paint on the wall wasn't even dry when the tomb was sealed.

Howard Carter's team discovered the tomb's entranceway on November 4, 1922, and on November 26 they got inside.

While the treasures were incredible, the tomb was unusually small for a pharaoh's burial, containing only 110 square meters (1,184 square feet) of floor space. The tomb's small size may have been because the pharaoh died young and unexpectedly and there wasn't time to carve out a larger tomb.

**SSC-CPO March 12, 2019 (Morning)**

**Q96.** What is the main theme of the passage?

- (a) The tomb of Tutankhamun
- (b) The discovery of an incredible treasure
- (c) The life and death of the boy Pharaoh
- (d) The death of Tutankhamun and his burial

**Q97.** The discovery of a number of canes in the tomb indicates that Tutankhamun:

- (a) suffered from an infection.
- (b) had difficulty in walking.
- (c) suffered from Malaria.
- (d) had fallen from a chariot.

**Q98.** Tutankhamun's father was a revolutionary. What was his revolution?

- (a) He wanted the Egyptians to worship one God-Aten.
- (b) Egyptians were asked to have no religion and no god.
- (c) Images and names of all the Egyptian deities had to be destroyed.
- (d) He wanted his people to be polytheistic.

**Q99.** Tutankhamun had a short rule. Most of his time was used in:

- (a) looking after the well-being of his people
- (b) erecting stelas at different places
- (c) fighting with his own diseases.
- (d) trying to undo the religious revolution of his father

**Q100.** Which statement is NOT true according to the passage?

- (a) Tutankhamun's tomb was lavishly filled with gold artifacts.
- (b) The tomb was unusually small for a pharaoh's burial.
- (c) The tomb appears to have been finished quickly as the paint was not dry when it was sealed
- (d) Howard Carter's team discovered the tomb's entrance way on November 26, 1922.

**SET-15 Q (101-105):**

The much-awaited expansion of Delhi's Indira Gandhi International Airport is expected to begin by March-end as the airport operator has received three bids for the R 9,000-crore project, two officials familiar with the matter said.

Two bids are from foreign companies while one is from an Indian firm. The airport operator, the GMR Group-led Delhi International Airport Ltd (DIAL), is expected to finalise the bidder this week.

After the announcement, the successful bidder is expected to take around two months to **mobilise** the workforce and begin expansion work.

The bid document says the selected company has to complete work in 42 months. All the three bidders are reported to have quoted 39 months, the sources said.

The expansion is aimed to meet the rapid traffic growth that has already made IGI Asia's seventh busiest airport. The selected company will work on the expansion of Terminal 1 and Terminal 3 and the construction of a new runway and taxiways. Roads leading to the airport will be widened and new approach roads will be built.

The operator expects the expansion, which will start with Terminal 1, to be completed by 2021 — taking the overall handling capacity of the airport to 85 million passengers per year from the current 70 million.

It will be followed by Phase 2 of the expansion, which includes construction of another brand new terminal.

Data released last year by Airports Council International, the trade grouping of world airports, showed that Delhi, the country's busiest airport by passenger traffic, grew 14.1% year on year to 63.45 million in 2017. It was the first time it breached the 60-million passenger mark. In 2018, it was just below the 70-million mark.

The new air traffic control (ATC) tower, which will open in 2019, and the fourth runway, to be launched in 2021, would help it reduce air congestion and handle more flights.

“Terminal 1 handles domestic traffic for low-cost carriers. These have registered a phenomenal growth in the last few years, calling for an expansion of the terminal. Delhi Metro under its Phase 3 programme is connecting this terminal to catchment areas of central and south Delhi. Since T1 is operating beyond its capacity, the expansion will begin from there and cover the airside, terminal building and city side,” said a DIAL official

According to the Master Plan, T1's capacity will increase from 20 million to 40 million and that of Terminal 3 from 34 million to 45 million.

Inter-terminal connectivity through the Airport Metro between T1 and T3 is also part of the expansion plan.

DIAL has appointed AECOM, a design and development consultant for infrastructure projects, to complete the preliminary design for the expansion work.

**SSC-CPO March 13, 2019 (Morning)**

**Q101.** From the reading of the paragraph it can be inferred that it is:

- (a) a news item
- (b) a survey report
- (c) an airport novel
- (d) a promotional article

**Q102.** The expansion of the airport will begin from:

- (a) Construction of a new terminal to handle the increasing load.
- (b) Terminal 3 which handles international traffic.
- (c) Construction of a new runway and taxiways.
- (d) Terminal 1 which handles fast growing domestic traffic.

**Q103.** In 2018, the number of passengers that the Delhi Airport handled was:

- (a) 63.45 million
- (b) 40 million
- (c) just below 70 million
- (d) 45 million

**Q104.** Which of the following measures will help the airport reduce air congestion and handle more flights for the time being?

- (a) building Inter-terminal connectivity between T1 and T3
- (b) construction of air control tower and a new runway
- (c) construction of taxiways and widening of approach roads
- (d) construction of a brand new terminal

**Q105.** Which agency has been appointed to prepare the design for the expansion of the Delhi airport?

- (a) Airports Council International
- (b) G M R group
- (c) AECOM
- (d) DIAL

**SET-16 Q (106-110)**

Twenty five years ago, while traveling and teaching in Turkey, Nepal and Iran, Bonnie Bergin noticed self-sufficient disabled people going about their unremarkable daily business, often using donkeys to hold pots, pans and other wares to be sold. She later returned to the United States to begin work on a master's degree in special education.

"I thought hard about what can be done to get people out of institutions and onto the streets, getting jobs, and it came to me: dogs," says Bergin, who today has a doctorate in education and is founder of the Assistance Dog Institute and originator of the service-dog concept.

She ran into fierce **resistance** from academics and professionals at first: Dogs spread disease. Dogs are stupid. The disabled can't take care of dogs, how could dogs take care of them? But the long list of negative reactions didn't stop her. Her first trainee was Abdul, a golden retriever puppy someone had given her.

Her first dog-assistance client was Kerry Knaus, a soft-spoken 19-year-old woman who had a neuromuscular disorder that had left her unable to move her legs and much of her arms. If Knaus accidentally fell forward in her wheelchair, she could not get up. She clearly lacked the physical force to train and maintain a dog. But Bergin was **undeterred**.

Bergin and Knaus concentrated not on physical gestures, but on verbal cues such as "sit" or "stay," using variations in tone of voice and facial expression to get Abdul to help Knaus.

By the end of his training, the dog could push Knaus up from her in-chair falls, open doors, turn on lights, **retrieve** food and push levers to help her operate the chair lift to her van. Most important, Knaus developed a trusting emotional bond with Abdul simply by spending time with him, much in the way humans get to know one another and develop subtle, complex relationships based on mutual understanding.

Today, more than 150 programs provide similar services, and an estimated 3,500 service dogs are in place worldwide. Waiting lists for the dogs, who are worth around \$10,000 by the end of training, can be long--sometimes five years--because of the extensive breeding, training and bonding required.

**SSC-CPO March 14, 2019 (Morning)**

**Q106.** What inspired Bonnie Bergin to help disabled people become self-sufficient?

- (a) Her travels and teaching in foreign countries as part of her daily work
- (b) Her training in handling dogs and teaching them to help people
- (c) Her Master's degrees in Special Education
- (d) Her observation of disabled people who managed everyday chores using donkeys

**Q107.** The academics and professionals tried to dissuade Bonnie from using dogs to help the disabled basically because they

- (a) believed that dogs spread diseases.
- (b) knew that the disabled couldn't take care of dogs.
- (c) thought dogs were stupid animals.
- (d) were convinced that dogs could not help the disabled.

**Q108.** Which of the following approaches did Bonnie and Knaus NOT adopt to train Abdul to help Knaus?

- (a) variations in facial expressions
- (b) physical gestures to direct the dog
- (c) verbal clues like 'sit' or 'stay'
- (d) variations in tones of voice

**Q109.** At the end of the training, which of the following was the most important help that Abdul could provide to Knaus?

- (a) he could push Knaus up from her in-chair falls
- (b) he could retrieve food
- (c) he could open doors and turn on lights
- (d) he could help her operate the chair lift to her van

**Q110.** Which statement is NOT true according to the passage?

- (a) Today more than 150 programs provide similar services of trained dogs to disabled people.
- (b) Bonnie Bergin got her master's degree from Assistance Dog Institute.
- (c) Today about 3,500 service dogs are in place worldwide for helping the disabled.
- (d) The service dogs cost about \$10,000 after the training.

**SET-17 Q (111-115)**

By the 1920s the improvements in street lighting, domestic lighting and a **surge** in coffee houses - which were sometimes open all night--was complete. As the night became a place for legitimate activity, the length of time people could dedicate to rest **dwindled**." Evening's Empire puts forward an account of how this happened. "Associations with a night before the 17th Century were not good," it says. "The night was a place populated by people of disrepute- criminals, prostitutes and drunks. Even the wealthy, who could afford candlelight, had better things to spend their money on. There was no prestige or social value associated with staying up all night."

That changed in the wake of the Reformation and the counter-Reformation. Protestants and Catholics became accustomed to holding secret services at night. If earlier the night had belonged to **reprobates**, now respectable people became accustomed to exploiting the hours of darkness. This trend migrated to the social sphere too, but only for those who could afford to live by candlelight. With the advent of street lighting, however, socializing at night began to filter down through the classes.

In 1667, Paris became the first city in the world to light its streets, using wax candles in glass lamps. It was followed by Lille in the same year and Amsterdam two years later, where a much more efficient oil-powered lamp was developed. A small city like Leipzig in central Germany employed 100 men to tend to 700 lamps. London didn't join their ranks until 1684 but by the end of the century, more than 50 of Europe's major towns and cities were lit at night. Night became fashionable and spending hours lying in bed was considered a waste of time.

"People were becoming increasingly time-conscious and sensitive to efficiency, certainly before the 19th Century," says Roger Ekirch. "But the industrial revolution intensified that attitude by leaps and bounds. Strong evidence of this shifting attitude is contained in a medical journal from 1829 which urged parents to force their children out of a pattern of first and second sleep. "If no disease or accident there intervene they will need no further **repose** than that obtained in their first sleep."

Today, most people seem to have adapted quite well to the eight-hour sleep, but Ekirch believes many sleeping problems may have roots in the human body's natural preference for segmented sleep as well as the **ubiquity** of artificial light. This could be the root of a condition called sleep maintenance **insomnia**, where people wake during the night and have trouble getting back to sleep,

he suggests. The condition first appears in literature at the end of the 19th Century, at the same time as accounts of segmented sleep disappear.

**(SSC-CPO March 16, 2019 (Evening))**

**Q111.** Which of the following is NOT true regarding the nights in 1920s in Europe?

- (a) Nights became a time for legitimate activity
- (b) Socializing at night became common among all classes.
- (c) Protestants and Catholics started holding secret services at night.
- (d) Mostly people of disrepute haunted the streets at night.

**Q112.** Which of the following phenomena helped class-division vanish vis-a-vis nightlife?

- (a) Reformation
- (b) Cheaper candles
- (c) Counter-reformation
- (d) Streetlights

**Q113.** The author observes, “by the end of the century, more than 50 of Europe’s major towns and cities were at night.” Which century was he referring to?

- (a) 19th century
- (b) 20th century
- (c) 16th century
- (d) 17th century

**Q114.** In which city were 100 men employed to tend to 700 lamps?

- (a) London
- (b) Lille
- (c) Amsterdam
- (d) Leipzig

**Q115.** Which is the most significant cause of sleep maintenance insomnia?

- (a) ubiquity of artificial light
- (b) ignoring the human body’s natural preference for segmented sleep
- (c) a growing belief in eight-hour-sleep blocs
- (d) waking up during the night

**SET-18 Q (116-120)**

The Blue Mountains, just 90 minutes from Sydney, get their name from the natural blue haze created by vast eucalyptus forests in this World Heritage area. Tiny droplets of oil released from the trees mix with water vapour and sunlight to produce the **distinctive** colour.

**Etched** with deep **fissures** that have been chiselled and shaped over ages from the sandstone of an ancient sea, the Blue Mountains is ideal for the thrilling adventure sport of canyoning. A rope-assisted descent into a canyon or cave, canyoning gives access to a beautiful subterranean world. With its dramatic vistas, soaring forests deep gorges. Waterfalls and hundreds of kilometres of walking trails, the Blue Mountains saves its best for bushwalkers.

A highlight of the Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area, Jenolan Caves is a labyrinth of a stalactite-lined limestone chasms carved by underground rivers. Set in a deep and secluded valley on the western edge of the Blue Mountains, the pure underground rivers and amazing formations inside the caves make this one of the finest cave systems in the world. With 11 spectacular show caves, underground rivers and awe-inspiring formations, you can explore the caves on a guided day tour, get goose bumps on a ghost tour or enjoy a monthly cave concert with natural acoustics and fairy tale ambience.

Another way to experience the natural splendour of the Blue Mountains is by biking or walking. Blue Mountain Bikes provide a mobile service that meets you with bikes, equipment and maps. You can also discover the Blue Mountains’ rich Aboriginal heritage on a walking tour with a local guide. It’s best to join a guided tour if you’re unfamiliar with the region and weather conditions. A trip to the Blue Mountains wouldn’t be complete without visiting Katoomba. There you can ride the Scenic Skyway gondola across Jamison Valley, taking in views of the Three Sisters, Mount Solitary and Katoomba Falls. You can also visit the Scenic Railway, the world’s steepest incline railway, descending more than 400 metres (0.25) down the escarpment. This thrilling ride passes through a long tunnel and gorge, ending on the valley floor, and is a huge hit with children.

With thousands of plants from the southern hemisphere and around the world, including the rare Wollemi Pine, the Blue Mountains Botanic Garden at Mount Tomah is a must-see for nature lovers. The cool climate garden is 1000 metres(0.62 miles) above sea level and has stunning views across the area. Wander around the estate and explore the many formal gardens. The region is also worth checking out to understand why it was classified a World Heritage Area.

**SSC-CPO March 15, 2019 (Morning)**

**Q116.** The Blue Mountains get their unique colour from-

- (a) Merging of sunlight and water droplets with eucalyptus oil.
- (b) water drops as they mix together in the sunlight.
- (c) drops of oil given out by trees in the region.
- (d) the eucalyptus trees that turn blue in the bright sunlight.

**Q117.** Which of the following experiences will a visit to the Jenolan caves NOT provide?

- (a) stalactite formations
- (b) cave concert with natural acoustics

(c) underground rivers

(d) shows featuring popular fairy tales

**Q118.** Match the places with experiences

1. Mount Tomah	a) Sharp descent through a narrow valley; underground passages
2. Jenolan Caves	b) sky ride across a valley; breathtaking views of mountains
3. Scenic Railway	c) entertaining shows; cave formations
4. Katoomba	d) uncommon varieties of pine trees; protected areas

(a) 1-a), 2-d), 3-b), 4-c)

(b) 1-a), 2-b), 3-d), 4-c)

(c) 1-d), 2-c), 3-a), 4-b)

(d) 1-d), 2-c), 3-b), 4-a)

**Q119.** What do the river waters do to the cave walls?

(a) create fearful waterfalls

(b) give beautiful shapes and patterns

(c) create ghosts and fearful images

(d) provide a place to put up sound and light shows

**Q120.** Where are you likely to read this piece?

(a) essay book

(b) travel brochure

(c) personal diary

(d) newspaper report

**SET-19 Q (121-125):**

We often worry about lying awake in the middle of the night - but it could be good for you. A growing body of evidence from both science and history suggests that the eight-hour sleep may be unnatural.

In the early 1990s, psychiatrist Thomas Wehr conducted an experiment in which a group of people were **plunged** into darkness for 14 hours every day for a month. It took some time for their sleep to regulate but by the fourth week the subjects had settled into a very distinct sleeping pattern. They slept first for four hours, then woke for one or two hours before falling into a second four-hour sleep. Though sleep scientists were impressed by the study, among the general public the idea that we must be impressed by the eight consecutive hours persists.

In 2001, historian Roger Ekirch of Virginia Tech published a seminal paper, drawn from 16 years of research, revealing a wealth of historical evidence that humans used to sleep in two distinct chunks. Roger Ekirch says a 1595 engraving by Jan Saenredam is evidence of activity at night. His book *At Day's Close: Night in Times Past*, published four years later, unearths more than 500 references to a segmented sleeping pattern - in diaries, court records, medical books and literature, from Homer's *Odyssey* to an anthropological account of modern tribes in Nigeria.

Much like the experience of Wehr's subjects, these references describe a first sleep which began about two hours after dusk, followed by a waking period of one or two hours and then a second sleep. "it's not just the number of references-it is the way they refer to it, as if it was common knowledge," Ekirch says. During this waking period people were quite active. They often got up, went to the toilet or smoked tobacco and some even visited neighbours. Most people stayed in bed, read, wrote and often prayed. Countless prayer manuals from the late 15th Century offered special prayers for the hours in between sleeps. Ekirch found that references to the first and second sleep started to disappear during the late 17th Century. This started among the urban upper classes in northern Europe and over the course of the next 200 years filtered down to the rest of Western society. By the 1920s the idea of a first and second sleep had **receded** entirely from our social consciousness. He attributes the initial shift to improvements in street lighting, domestic lighting and a surge in coffee houses - which were sometimes open all night. As the night became a place for legitimate activity and as that activity increased, the length of time people could dedicate to rest dwindled.

**SSC-CPO March 16, 2019 (Afternoon)**

**Q121.** The above passage \_\_\_\_\_ that an eight-hour sleep is natural.

(a) confirms the myth

(b) elaborates the myth

(c) promotes the myth

(d) examines the myth

**Q122.** What did the experiment conducted by Thomas Wehr prove?

(a) It brought into question that sleeping for four consecutive hours is necessary.

(b) It proved sleeping for eight consecutive hours is not a norm.

(c) It established that when the nights are longer, people slept in two distinct chunks.

(d) It proved that all people slept in two distinct chunks of four hours.

**Q123.** Roger indicated that \_\_\_\_\_.

(a) sleeping for eight consecutive hours is a modern standard for sleep.

- (b) a segmented sleeping pattern was an established common habit in nations with long winters.
- (c) a segmented sleeping pattern was a historically established common old habit.
- (d) the practice of sleeping for eight consecutive hours was popularized by epics

**Q124.** Which of the following options is NOT true with reference to the segmented sleeping pattern?

- (a) People were physically active.
- (b) People were socially active
- (c) People prayed actively.
- (d) People visited all-night coffee shops.

**Q125.** What caused the idea of a first and second sleep to entirely recede from our social consciousness?

- (a) Industrialization and introduction of night shifts
- (b) All-night coffee shops
- (c) A group of rich people defying sleep
- (d) An active nightlife facilitated by artificial lighting

**SET-20 Q (126-130)**

At least 200 species of ‘megafauna’ are declining in number, finds research. Humans’ meat-eating habits may be pushing at least 150 species of the planet’s largest animals towards the threat of **extinction**, a study has found. The research was published in the journal *Conservation Letters*. Of nearly 300 species studied, 70 per cent are in decline, and 59 per cent of the species are threatened with disappearing from the globe, said William Ripple, a professor at the Oregon State University in the US. “Direct harvest for human consumption of meat or body parts is the biggest danger to nearly all of the large species with threat data available,” Ripple said. “Thus, minimising the direct killing of these vertebrate animals is an important conservation tactic that might save many of these iconic species as well as all of the contributions they make to their ecosystems,” said Ripple.

Researchers were part of an international collaboration that built a list of mega fauna based on body size and taxonomy — qualifying for the list were species unusually large in comparison to other species in the same class. The mass thresholds the researchers decided on were 100 kg for mammals, ray-finned fish and cartilaginous fish and 40 kg for amphibians, birds and reptiles since species within these classes are generally smaller.

Over the past 500 years, as humans’ ability to kill wildlife at a safe distance has become highly refined, two percent of mega fauna species have gone extinct. For all sizes of vertebrates, the figure is 0.8 per cent. “Our results suggest we’re in the process of eating megafauna to extinction,” Ripple said. “Through the consumption of various body parts, users of Asian traditional medicine also exert heavy tolls on the largest species,” he said. “In the future, 70 per cent will experience further population decline and 60 per cent of the species could become extinct or very rare,” he added.

Nine mega fauna species have either gone extinct overall, or gone extinct in all wild habitats, in the past 250 years, including two species of giant tortoise, one of which disappeared in 2012, and two species of deer. “In addition to intentional harvesting, a lot of land animals get accidentally caught in snares and traps, and the same is true of gillnets, trawls and longlines in aquatic systems,” Ripple said. “And there’s also habitat degradation to contend with. When taken together, these threats can have major negative cumulative effects on vertebrate species,” he said.

**SSC-CPO March 14, 2019 (Evening)**

**Q126.** The theme of the passage is

- (a) survival of vertebrates is important for the conservation of the ecosystem.
- (b) the human appetite is driving many animals to extinction
- (c) animals are becoming extinct due to the destruction of their habitat.
- (d) over the last 500 years humans have become skillful in killing animals

**Q127.** Which of the following falls in the 40 kg category?

- (a) cartilaginous fish
- (b) mammals
- (c) ray-finned fish
- (d) amphibians

**Q128.** How many species of mega fauna are facing extinction as a result of the direct human consumption?

- (a) 200 species
- (b) 250 species
- (c) 300 species
- (d) 150 species

**Q129** “Intentional harvesting“ refers to

- (a) killing of animals for one’s safety
- (b) accidental killing of animals in traps and snares
- (c) the killing of animals deliberately
- (d) killing of animals due to habitat degradation

**Q130.** Which statement is NOT true according to the passage?

- (a) In the future, 80 per cent of the species could become extinct or very rare.
- (b) of the 300 species studied, 59 per cent are threatened with disappearing from the globe.
- (c) Nine mega fauna species have gone extinct in the past 250 years



(d) Two per cent of mega fauna species have gone extinct due to killing by humans.

**SET-21 Q (131-135):**

We are all born milk drinkers. Babies' guts produce the enzyme lactase, which breaks down lactose, the sugar in cow's milk, into the simpler sugars glucose and galactose. But for the majority of humans, production of the enzyme lactase **plummets** after weaning.

"From a human perspective – no, to go further than that, from a mammalian perspective – the norm is to be able to tolerate your mother's breast milk, and then as you get past infancy, to stop producing lactase and become lactose intolerant," said Adam Fox, a consultant paediatric allergist at Guy's and St Thomas's hospitals, and one of the UK's leading food allergy experts. "Then you've got a small group of humans that have a mutation which means they maintain production of lactase into adulthood. Northern Europeans, the Masai [in east Africa], some Arab groups as well. But that's the exception, not the rule."

That schism between milk-drinkers and the rest – actually a series of independent genetic mutations – appears to have occurred about 10,000 years ago, around the time humans were domesticating farm animals. It is the reason that in countries such as the UK, Sweden and Ireland, more than 90% of adults can drink milk without suffering any ill effects, but worldwide, more than two-thirds of all adults are considered lactose **intolerant**. For lactose-intolerant people, a glass of milk can induce bloating, stomach pains and diarrhoea. (Lactose intolerance should not be – though often is – confused with cow's milk allergy, an immune response to the proteins in cow's milk that affects around 1% of UK adults.)

Even in northern Europe, milk as we know it is a recent phenomenon. Fresh milk, left unrefrigerated, spoils quickly and can harbour a variety of deadly pathogens, including E Coli and tuberculosis. For most of history it was either consumed within moments of milking, or processed as cheese or yoghurt. Few drank milk in its liquid form. "The Romans considered it a sign of barbarism," said Mark Kurlansky, author of *Milk! A 10,000-Year FoodFracas*. "The only people who drank milk were people on farms, because they were the only ones who could get it fresh enough." Even then, cow's milk was considered inferior to alternatives such as goat or donkey. In the 19th century, "swill milk" – so called because cows were fed the filthy runoff from inner-city breweries, turning their milk blue – was linked with thousands of infant deaths. Only in the early 20th century, with the introduction of mandatory pasteurisation – in which milk is heated to kill off any bacteria before bottling – did milk become safe enough for most people to drink regularly.)

**SSC-CPO March 15, 2019 (Evening)**

**Q131.** The author points out that in the 19th century, swill milk was linked with thousands of infant deaths. Which ONE of the actions below would have, if familiar, available and practicable for the people of that time, saved these children?

- (a) Treating lactose intolerance with medicines  
(b) Shutting down inner city breweries  
(c) Feeding the cows uncontaminated healthy food  
(d) Freezing the milk to remove the pollutants

**Q132.** 'Lactose intolerance' is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) linked to discovery and propagation of plant milk  
(b) experience and suffering problems in the digestive system  
(c) a human body not being able to accept cow's milk allergy  
(d) absence of the enzyme lactase in the gut, creating intolerance for milk

**Q133.** Most adults in India continue to have milk without suffering any of the issues outlined in the passage because \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) genetic mutation has helped reduce lactase production  
(b) they continue to live in farms and get fresh milk  
(c) they have no other source of nutrients to nourish them  
(d) they maintain production of lactase into adulthood

**Q134.** "More than 90% of adults in countries such as the UK, Sweden and Ireland can drink milk without suffering any ill effects" because \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) these countries were farmland before they became sophisticated cities  
(b) they have a lot of dairy products such as cheese and yoghurt  
(c) they have a history of domesticating farm animals  
(d) they always had pasteurized milk and avoided fresh milk

**Q135.** What is this passage about?

- (a) Weaning and the plummeting enzyme lactase  
(b) Why some adults develop milk intolerance  
(c) Milk and lactose intolerance  
(d) How pasteurized milk cured lactose intolerance

**SET-22 Q (136-140)**

The excitement of bird watchers on spotting a particular species for the very first time is unparalleled. With eyes shining and pride bursting, they exclaim, "I had a lifer today", or "It was a lifer for me". For the longest time, I couldn't fathom what all the fuss was about. I mean, at some point in their lives, even a crow or mynah would have been a lifer — seen for the very first time. So,

here, I've done a bit of jugaad with the term and define it as a bird that you see maybe (but not necessarily) for the first time, but which has made a lasting, life-changing

impact on you. Then I recalled some of my own "lifers".

Number 1 is the little coppersmith barbet. The first bird I saw through brand new, big and powerful binoculars — and it was solely responsible for my getting interested in birds. The fellow looked like a tubby little clown with hiccups and that just blew me away. I will never forget the first time I saw grey hornbills **aeons** ago: over sullen grey skies in the Borivali National Park (now called Sanjay Gandhi National Park) — squealing as they flew high up across the sky. They looked as if they had just left Jurassic Park. Or, for that matter their larger, more glamorous, cousins — Great pied hornbills. Tramping through a streambed in Kalagarh (near Corbett), we suddenly heard this **rasping**, whooshing, sound. Up there, in the clear blue, were six-seven huge black-and-white birds with **colossal** yellow beaks flying in **tandem** across the clear blue sky, their wings making the rasping sound.

Say "paradise flycatcher" and a birder's eyes will begin to glint: "Where? When? Will it be there now?" are questions that will be shot out like machine-gun bullets. The first time I saw a full grown milk-white-and-glossy-black male, with its glamorous 18-inch streamer tail, was at the Sultanpur National Park in Haryana. But I remember better the flycatchers, that made me run around in a tea garden in Palampur, teasingly whistling at me from one end to the other.

The nesting pair in Naukuchiatal was more accommodating except that I had to stand knee deep in the hotel's garbage dump to get a good view of them flitting to and fro the gully nearby. To compensate, one actually flew nearly down to my feet to snatch up a bluebottle I had missed.

Of course, there have been rarities: the highlight of the regular Bharatpur (the Keoladeo National Park) visits was the darshan of VIP Siberian cranes. Then they stopped coming, which was a first indication of their slow extinction — even if it was just "local" to our area. The gloriously uppity Great Indian bustards in the Karera Sanctuary (Madhya Pradesh) were another unforgettable sighting. The sheer disdain with which they flounced away from our howling, jolting jeep and took to their wings was a lesson in being put in your place. Now, not only does the sanctuary not exist anymore but those magnificent muscular birds are crashing to total extinction.

**SSC-CPO 09, December 2019 (Morning)**

**Q136.** What does the word 'lifer' mean for the author?

- (a) A bird which makes a life-changing impact on you
- (b) A bird which is becoming extinct.
- (c) A bird that you see for the first time.
- (d) A bird that you love

**Q137.** Which bird is black and white with a huge yellow beak ?

- (a) Great pied hornbill
- (b) Siberian crane
- (c) Paradise flycatcher
- (d) Grey hornbill

**Q138.** Which pair of birds did the author see in Naukuchiatal?

- (a) Great Indian bustard
- (b) Paradise flycatcher
- (c) Hornbill
- (d) Coppersmith barbet

**Q139.** According to the passage which sanctuary does NOT exist anymore?

- (a) Sultanpur National Park, Haryana
- (b) Sanjay Gandhi National Park
- (c) Keoladeo National Park, Bharatpur
- (d) karera sanctuary, Madhya Pradesh

**Q140 .** Match the words with their meaning.

Words	Meanings
a.fathom	1.team
b.aeons	2.understand
c.tandem	3.ages

- (a) a-2,b-1, c-3
- (b) a-1,b-3, c-2
- (c) a-2,b-3, c-1
- (d) a-3,b-2, c-1

**SET-23 Q (141-145):**

India generates at least 25,940 tonnes of plastic waste daily, equivalent to the weight of around 4,300 elephants. Of this, about 60% gets recycled, according to the Union environment ministry. The rest gets dumped in landfills, **clogs** drains, goes into the ocean as microplastics, or is burnt, leading to air pollution. In the absence of a proper waste management system, the plastics that get recycled are often dirty, which makes the recycling process water-intensive and expensive. "It is the process of cleaning the plastics before recycling that makes it resource intensive. A lot of water is required to wash the collected plastics, especially if it is oily or **greasy** as it has to be cleaned with a solvent," said Dr Suneel Pandey, director of environment and waste management, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI). Experts say proper waste collection and management is at the core of ensuring more plastics get recycled instead of ending up in landfills and oceans. Researchers from various institutes have come up with innovative ways to utilise the plastic waste that cannot be recycled further or are unrecyclable. At IIT Delhi, a group of chemical

engineers are working on chemically breaking down plastics to its smaller hydrocarbon molecules and then synthesising diesel out of it. The process uses packaging material, Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) bottles, polystyrene, and multi-layer packaging. The fuel produced can currently be used as a blend in stationary diesel machines like generators and needs further testing and standardisation to be used as commercial diesel in vehicles. A mix of plastic and stone has been used to create a block that can be used in flooring. A CSIR laboratory also used shredded plastics, chemically treated it and mixed with fillers to make tiles. A German chemical producer called BASF is also breaking down waste plastic and using it as raw material for chemicals, instead of using material derived from fossil fuels. One cost-effective solution was developed by Dr Rajagopalan Vasudevan, professor at Thiagarajar College of Engineering in Madurai. The National Highways Authority of India is currently scaling up his technology to use plastic waste in making roads. He came up with the idea of mixing plastic waste with Bitumen used for constructing roads in 2001. "That year the Tamil Nadu government had planned to ban plastic and my concern began with the more than 1 lakh people employed by the industry. Since plastic is derived from petroleum just like Bitumen, I thought of using it for road construction. The result, not only plastic waste was getting utilised, the roads were cheaper and steadier," he said. The plastic waste does not have to be segregated and even multi-layered plastics can be used in the mix. "All we need to do is collect the waste, dry it out and use it," he said. The construction of every kilometre of road required nine tonnes of Bitumen and one tonne of plastic waste. This means for every kilometre of road, one-tonne Bitumen is saved, which costs about ₹30,000.

**SSC-CPO December 09, 2019 (Evening)**

**Q141** Which statement is NOT true according to the passage?

- (a) India generates at least 25,940 tonnes of plastic waste daily.
- (b) The fuel produced from plastic waste can be used as a blend in stationary diesel machines like generators.
- (c) The National Highways Authority of India is planning to use plastic waste in making roads.
- (d) In the construction of one kilometer of road, nine tonnes of bitumen can be saved by using plastic waste.

**Q142.** Which organization makes blocks and tiles from the plastic waste?

- (a) IIT, Delhi
- (b) CSIR
- (c) TERI
- (d) BASF

**Q143.** What has been developed by Dr Rajagopalan Vasudevan, professor at Thiagarajar College of Engineering in Madurai?

- (a) method for using plastic for road construction
- (b) method for using plastic to make tiles and blocks
- (c) method for extracting raw material for chemicals
- (d) method for making diesel from plastic waste

**Q144.** The above passage mainly talks about

- (a) the problems of recycling plastic waste.
- (b) putting the plastic waste to use by recycling.
- (c) the need of research to manage plastic waste.
- (d) the plastic waste generated in India.

**Q145.** What makes the recycling of plastic resource-intensive?

- (a) the collection of plastic waste
- (b) the breaking down of plastic in molecules
- (c) the cleaning of the plastic waste
- (d) the research required for recycling

**SET-24 Q (146-150):**

Standing in ankle-deep water engulfing his field, Kamal Singh Dhangar takes a wild shot at the likely yield from the soyabean crop that practically lies in ruins behind him.

"One bag, two bags with difficulty," notes the 58-year old with a wry smile, minutes after a fresh spell of rain has lashed Guradiya Sirajuddin village in Ashta tehsil of Madhya Pradesh's (MP) Sehore district. While the same three-acre plot had given nearly 16 quintals of soyabean last year, Dhangar this time isn't sure he can even afford labourers to harvest the negligible produce staring in his face.

He draws solace only from his not being alone. Most farmers in Guradiya Sirajuddin as well as neighbouring villages have reported widespread damage to their already matured standing crop.

Gulab Singh, who owns 10 acres not far from Dhangar's field, is ruining his decision to have took an additional six acres of land on lease for cultivating soyabean and wheat this year. "I have paid the owner Rs 1.5 lakh. By now, this soyabean crop should have been ready for taking to Ashta mandi (agriculture produce market at the tehsil town, about 10 km away). But my expensive pursuit has proved costly," remarks the 60-year-old, who, too, cannot enter his field without wading through water almost touching the knees.

Seated at the edge of his flooded field a few hundred meters away, Dev Singh, a sprightly octogenarian, cannot remember the year when the monsoon rains caused such late-stage havoc. "I may have been this big," he says, pointing to a man many decades younger to him.

Western MP, in which Sehore falls, has received 1,335.4 mm of average rainfall from 1 June to 25 September, 58% more than the region's historical normal of 845.3 mm for this period. However, the real story lies in the month-wise figures In June, the opening month of the southwest monsoon season, the rains were actually 25.6% below the long-period average. In July, they were 31.2%

above average. That surplus rose to 63.6% in August, while a whopping 158% more so far till September, confirming Dev Singh's observation. Worse, there's little respite, with more rains predicted over the next few days.

The monsoon has taken its toll mainly on soyabean. According to the Union agriculture ministry's data, a total area of 113.449 lakh hectares (lh) has been planted under this leguminous oilseed in the current kharif season, with the bulk of it accounted for by MP

(55.16 lh), Maharashtra (39.595 lh) and Rajasthan (10.608 lh). Within MP, the main soyabean-growing districts are Ujjain, Devas, Indore, Dhar, Ratlam, Mandsaur, Rajgarh, Shajapur, Sehore and Vidisha. The crop in low-lying areas is the one that has been worst affected.

"Farmers who had sown early-maturity (80-90 days duration) varieties such as JS 9560 and JS 2034 just after mid-June will take the biggest hit. Their crop would already have matured; the longer it remains in the field, the more the chances of the grain rotting. Also, these farmers will not be able to save this grain for using as seed next year," admits V S Bhatia, director of the Indian Institute of Soyabean Research at Indore.

**SSC-CPO December 11, 2019 (Morning)**

**Q146.** Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage ?

- (a) By September, the soyabean crop should have been ready for taking to Ashta mandi.
- (b) the three-acre plot of Kamal Singh had given nearly 16 quintals of soyabean in the past year .
- (c) In July- August the actual rainfall was 25.6% below the long- period average.
- (d) From 1 June to 25 September, 58% more rainfall was recorded than the region's historical normal.

**Q147.** What problems are the farmers of Sehore District in MP facing?

- (a) The excessive rain has damaged the soyabean crop.
- (b) They cannot make seeds from their crop
- (c) The Soyabean yield has diminished
- (d) They cannot take their produce to the market.

**Q148.** In Western MP where Sehore is situated what is the normal average rainfall from June to September?

- (a) 158 mm
- (b) 113.4 mm
- (c) 845.3 mm
- (d) 1,335.4 mm

**Q149.** Match the words with their meaning

Words	Meanings
A.havoc	1.undertaking
B.pursuit	2. submerge
C.engulf	3.a calamity

- (a) a-2, b-3, c-1
- (b) a-2, b-1, c-3
- (c) a-1, b-3, c-2
- (d) a-3, b-1, c-2

**Q150.** Who among the following took on 6 acres of land for soyabean cultivation in addition to his original 10 acres of land?

- (a) Dev Singh
- (b) Gulab Singh
- (c) Vijay Singh
- (d) Kamal Singh

**SET-25 Q (151-155):**

The conclusion of the World Trade Organization's 11th **biennial** ministerial conference at Buenos Aires was **worrisome**. From an Indian standpoint, there was no loss as the **status quo** continues in the most important issue: the right to continue the food security programme by using support prices. But the inability of the negotiators to reach even one substantive outcome suggests that WTO's efficacy is under question. As a 164-country multilateral organisation dedicated to crafting rules of trade through **consensus**, WTO represents the optimal bet for developing countries such as India. Strengthening WTO is in India's best interest. Perhaps the biggest threat to WTO's efficacy today is the attitude of the US. The world's largest economy appears to have lost faith in the organisation and has begun to undermine one of its most successful segments, the dispute redressal mechanism. This is significant as the US has been directly involved in nearly half of all cases brought to WTO. Separately, large groups of countries decided to pursue negotiations on e-commerce, investment facilitation and removal of trade obstacles for medium and small scale industries. By itself this should not weaken WTO. But it comes at a time when there is growing frustration with gridlock at WTO. India did well to defend its position on its food security programme. The envisaged reform package which will see a greater use of direct cash transfers to beneficiaries will be in sync with what developed countries do. But it's important for India to enhance its efforts to reinvigorate WTO. In this context, India's plan to organise a meeting of some countries early next year is a step in the right direction. WTO represents the best available platform to accommodate interests of a diverse set of nations. Therefore, India should be at the forefront of moves to fortify it.

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**Q151.** Why was the WTO's 11th biennial ministerial conference worrisome?

- (a) Denial of states quo.

- (b) Inability of negotiators to reach a substantive outcome for the problems.
- (c) Rift in the policies suggested by WTO on IPR.
- (d) Non-cooperation from Indian government on various matters.

**Q152.** What is the biggest threat to WTO's efficacy today?

- (a) India is not working in its best interest.
- (b) Lost of faith in WTO by the US.
- (c) Negotiators of WTO are not decision takers.
- (d) WTO's lame attitude towards global trade.

**Q153.** Which of the following nations is keen to fortify its interest on the WTO platform?

- (a) USA
- (b) Japan
- (c) Russia
- (d) India

**Q154.** Which of the following is the most successful segments of the WTO mentioned in the passage?

- (a) Dispute redressal mechanism
- (b) Intellectual Property Rights
- (c) Reviewer of government's trade policies.
- (d) Agreement on trade in services.

**Q155.** According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?

- (a) 11th WTO conference was held at Nairobi.
- (b) India's take on food security programme in the WTO conference was positive.
- (c) US is termed as the world's largest economy.
- (d) US is involved directly in half of the cases brought to WTO

**SET-26 Q (156-160):**

One should consciously **engage** in activities that will **nourish** your soul. Just as we nourish the body, we need to nurture the soul to connect to the creative power of the universe and to **manifest** joy in our lives. Often, we forget to address the soul, lost as we are in a jungle of material and sensual pleasures. But the more you embrace what feeds your soul, the happier you become. So if you want to enjoy the abundance of life, engage in what enriches your soul. Nurturing the soul is all about finding calm amidst **chaos**. There are a number of practices that **empower** people towards this end including silent **contemplation**, various forms of meditation,

yoga and tai chi. However, the rigor and discipline involved in the pursuit of such practices often seems to discourage people. Add to this, the temptations of the material world that leave little time and motivation for anyone to pursue the spiritual path. Poet Walt Whitman declared: "Whatever satisfies the soul is truth". The good news is that simple, everyday activities can also nutrify the soul — like spending time in the midst of nature, dancing in the rain or just putting thoughts on paper. Do whatever is calming and pleases you. Creative pursuits are particularly appealing as inside each one of us, there is an artist craving for release and awaiting an opportunity for expression. One of the ways to indulge the artist within is to get started with the practice of any one or more of the creative art forms such as music, singing, dancing, acting, drawing, painting, sculpting, poetry, fiction or essay writing.

When you engage in such soul nourishing activities, all thought and energy gets focused toward goal accomplishment. At this point, you will find that even unknown forces of the universe are conniving to assist you in your amateurish but sincere attempts. As you progress, you are motivated to do better. You touch and access a faculty, a part of you that you never knew existed. Your inner artist is unleashed, baring the beauty of your soul that has found a fond medium of expression. For instance, a sculptor's soul is seen in his artwork; a musician's in his compositions; an actor's in his acting, a painter's in his paintings and so on. It is immaterial whether your effort is an immaculate artwork or just a clumsy attempt by a layperson. The idea is to try, be inspired and to create giving free rein to the mind. As Michelangelo remarked: "I saw the angel in the marble and carved until I set him free"!

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**Q156.** According to the passage, what makes us really happy?

- (a) Soulful music.
- (b) A soulful sculpture art.
- (c) Freeing our mind.
- (d) Embracing what feeds our soul.

**Q157.** According to the passage, why even our amateurish attempts motivate us?

- (a) Because even unknown forces of the universe are assisting us in them.
- (b) Because we never knew that this part ever existed inside us.
- (c) Because these amateur attempts of ours are insincere ones.
- (d) Because they still are clumsy and need improvement.

**Q158.** What activities can nutrify the soul?

- (a) Creative activities that need your involvement.
- (b) Any activity that doesn't touch the soul.
- (c) Peaceful and calming activities.
- (d) Immaculate artwork.

**Q159.** What can you infer from Michelangelo's statement - "I saw the angel in the marble and carved until I set him free"?

- (a) Michelangelo's soul probably wanted to free the angel and hence his artwork portrayed the same.
- (b) Michelangelo didn't like the angel and hence wanted to do away with it
- (c) Michelangelo wanted his artwork to look as close to real as possible.
- (d) Michelangelo's mind felt free after setting the angel free in his artwork.

**Q160.** Why do creative pursuits appeal to us?

- (a) They nutrify our souls.
- (b) Inside each one of us, is an artist craving to come out.
- (c) They identify the beauty of our body.
- (d) They are not simple activities.

**SET-27 Q (161-165):**

The saddest part of life lies not in the act of dying, but in failing to truly live while we are alive. Too many of us play small with our lives, never letting the fullness of our humanity see the light of day. I've learned that what really counts in life, in the end, is not how many toys we have collected or how much money we've accumulated, but how many of our talents we have **liberated** and used for a purpose that adds value to this world. What truly matters most are the lives we have touched and the **legacy** that we have left. Tolstoy put it so well when he wrote: "We live for ourselves only when we live for others." It took me forty years to discover this simple point of wisdom.

Forty long years to discover that success cannot really be **pursued**. Success **ensues** and flows into your life as the unintended yet inevitable byproduct of a life spent enriching the lives of other people. When you shift your daily focus from a compulsion to survive towards a lifelong commitment to serve, your existence cannot help but explode into success. I still can't believe that I had to wait until the "half-time" of my life to figure out that true fulfillment as a human being comes not from achieving those grand gestures that put us on the front pages of the newspapers and business magazines, but instead from those basic and incremental acts of decency that each one of us has the privilege to practice each and every day if we simply make the choice to do so.

Mother Teresa, a great leader of human hearts if ever there was one, said it best: "There are no great acts, only small acts done with great love." I learned this the hard way in my life. Until recently, I had been so busy striving, I had missed out on living. I was so busy chasing life's big pleasures that I had missed out on the little ones, those micro joys that weave themselves in and out of our lives on a daily basis but often go unnoticed. My days were overscheduled, my mind was overworked and my spirit was underfed.

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**Q161.** According to the passage, what does "failing to truly live while we are alive means."?

- (a) End up thinking of death all our lives.
- (b) Never letting the fullness of our humanity see the light of day.
- (c) Focus on basic and incremental acts of decency.
- (d) Over scheduling our days and over paying ourselves.

**Q162.** Suggest a suitable title for the passage?

- (a) True happiness as experienced by Mother Teresa
- (b) Forty years of discovery Tolstoy
- (c) Living truly
- (d) Learning it the hard way

**Q163.** According to the passage, what took Tolstoy forty years to discover?

- (a) Simple point of happiness.
- (b) That we live for ourselves only when we live for others.
- (c) That his spirit was undeterred.
- (d) That he was a great leader of human hearts.

**Q164.** What according to the passage is success?

- (a) Success cannot be pursued.
- (b) Success is an unintended yet inevitable byproduct of a life spent enriching the lives of others..
- (c) Success is true fulfillment.
- (d) Success is an incremental act of decency.

**Q165.** According to the passage, what did Mother Teresa learn the hard way in her life?

- (a) That there are no great acts, only small acts are done with great love.
- (b) That she had been so busy striving that she had missed out on living.
- (c) That her days were over scheduled and her mind was overworked.
- (d) That she was so busy chasing life's big pleasures that she had missed out on the little one's.

**SET-28 Q (166-170):**

Teaching about **compassion** and **empathy** in schools can help deal with problems of climate change and environmental degradation,” says Barbara Maas, secretary, Standing Committee for Environment and Conservation, International Buddhist Confederation (IBC). She was in New Delhi to participate in the IBC’s governing council meeting, December 10-11, 2017. “We started an awareness campaign in the year 2005-2006 with H H The Dalai Lama when we learnt that tiger skins were being traded in China and Tibet. At that time, I was not a Buddhist; I wrote to the Dalai Lama asking him to say that ‘this is harmful’ and he wrote back to say, “We will stop this.” He used very strong words during the Kalachakra in 2006, when he said, ‘If he sees people wearing fur and skins, he doesn’t feel like living. ‘This sent huge shock waves in the Himalayan community. Within six months, in Lhasa, people **ripped** the fur trim of their tubba, the traditional Tibetan dress.

The messenger was ideal and the audience was **receptive**,” says Maas who is a conservationist. She has studied the battered fox’s behavioral ecology in Serengeti, Africa. She heads the endangered species conservation at the Nature and Biodiversity Conservation Union (NABU) International Foundation for Nature, Berlin. “I met Samdhong Rinpoche, The Karmapa, HH the Dalai Lama and Geshe Lhakdor and I thought, if by being a Buddhist, you become like this, I am going for it,” says Maas, who led the IBC **initiative** for including the Buddhist perspective to the global discourse on climate change by presenting the statement, ‘The Time to Act is Now: a Buddhist Declaration on Climate Change,’ at COP21 in Paris.

“It was for the first time in the history of Buddhism that leaders of different sanghas came together to take a stand on anything! The statement lists a couple of important things: the first is that we amass things that we don’t need; there is overpopulation; we need to live with **contentment** and deal with each other and the environment with love and compassion,” elaborates Maas. She is an ardent advocate of a vegan diet because “consuming meat and milk globally contributes more to climate change than all transport in the world.”

Turning vegetarian or vegan usually requires complete change of perspective before one gives up eating their favorite food. What are the Buddhist ways to bring about this kind of change at the individual level? “To change our behavior, Buddhism is an ideal vehicle; it made me a more contented person,” says Maas, who grew up in Germany, as a sausage chomping, meat-loving individual. She says, “If I can change, so can anybody”.

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**Q166.** According to the passage, how can studying compassion and empathy in schools help?

- (a) It can help us understand and connect Buddhism.
- (b) It can help deal with problems of climate change and environmental degradation.
- (c) It can change our behaviour and make us a more content person.
- (d) It can help us in turning vegetarian.

**Q167.** Why is Ms. Barbara an ardent follower of vegan diet?

- (a) She believes that “consuming meat and milk contributes more to climate change than all transport in the world”.
- (b) She believes that “turning vegan gives your skin an unmatched glow and helps you stay away from diseases”.
- (c) She believes that “all living beings should be treated with love and compassion”.
- (d) She believes that “abstinence helps you win major battles of life”.

**Q168.** What did HH Dalai Lama say to his followers which came as a blow to them?

- (a) He said “we need to live with contentment and deal with each other and the environment with love and compassion.
- (b) He said that if he sees people wearing fur and skins, he doesn’t feel like living.
- (c) He said Buddhism is an ideal vehicle that makes people more content.
- (d) He said “we need to live with contentment and deal with each other and the environment with love and compassion”.

**Q169.** According to the passage, what do you infer from "The messenger was ideal and the audience was receptive"?

- (a) It means that the audience found the messenger attractive and that they wanted to listen to him more and more. (b) It means that the audience's reaction goes hand in hand with the speaker’s effectiveness.
- (c) It means that HH Dalai Lama was a perfect choice of messenger for the message to be received by the audience.
- (d) It means that messenger was tested and was working properly.

**Q170.** Why did Ms. Barbara Mass say “If I can change, so can anybody”?

- (a) She never wanted to change but she still did, so anyone else can.
- (b) She was a complete vegan but still turned non vegetarian.
- (c) She did not believe in Buddhism but the religion attracted her.
- (d) She grew up eating non vegetarian but turned vegan.

**SET-29 Q (171-175):**

Doing an internship at the University of Lille in France, I almost always found myself stuck whenever I had to speak to non-Indians about India or on anything 'Indian'. This was more because of the **subtle** differences in the way the French understood India in comparison to what I thought was 'Indian'. For instance, when I, or any Indian for that matter, say 'Hindi' is an Indian language, what it means is that it is one of the languages widely spoken in India. This need not be similar to the understanding that the French would have when they hear of 'Hindi' as an Indian language. Because for them Hindi then becomes the only language spoken in India. This is a natural **inference** that the French, Germans, Italians and many other European nationals would tend to make, because that is generally how it is in their own respective countries. The risk of such inappropriate generalisations made about 'Indian' is not restricted to language alone but also for India's landscape, cuisine, movies, music, climate, economic development and even political ideologies. The magnitude of diversity of one European country can be easily compared to that of one of the Indian State, isn't it? Can they imagine that India is one country whose diversity can be equated to that of the entire European continent? The onus is upon us to go ahead and clarify the nuances in 'Indianness' while we converse. But why should one do so? How does it even matter to clarify?

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**Q171.** Why do some French people think that Hindi is the only Indian language?

- (a) Because that is the way in most European countries
- (b) That is what is being taught to them
- (c) They know India is also called as Hindustan so people there must speak only Hindi
- (d) As most Indians they meet speak Hindi

**Q172.** The writer was working at a university in which country?

- (a) France
- (b) Germany
- (c) Italy
- (d) India

**Q173.** What wrong with respect to India are the Europeans responsible for?

- (a) Their hatred towards Indian culture
- (b) Their complete lack of knowledge regarding India's past
- (c) That India is economically decades behind the developed world
- (d) Their inappropriate generalizations

**Q174.** The writer compares diversity of one European country to the diversity of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) One major city in India
- (b) One Indian State
- (c) The whole continent of Asia
- (d) The whole world

**Q175.** According to the writer the responsibility of explaining the facts about India to Europeans rests with?

- (a) Europeans
- (b) Indians
- (c) Rest of the world
- (d) Indian Government

**SET-30 Q (176-180):**

It was a **bittersweet** moment for me when I found out that I had been selected for the Sakura Science Exchange programme, a Robotics and IoT workshop in Japan. A fully-funded opportunity of a lifetime. Fly off to Saitama without a care in the world, and all I had to do was put into practice what I love to do – computer science. The bitter part of the episode – that I would lose two weeks of IB education, an almost literal mountain to cover when I got back – was quickly forgotten when I envisioned myself programming robots in the country that gave us Anime and sushi! It was with the eagerness to have an extended vacation in an unvisited land, and the opportunity to learn more about a subject that I am passionate about, that I headed to the Kempegowda International Airport outside Bengaluru. Little did I know this would be the experience of a lifetime, more for the **endearing** values of the Japanese culture that made their mark on me than anything else. The first feature of Japanese society that called out to me was the Discipline. Walking into the Narita International Airport, used as I was to the noisy crowds back in India, I quite literally lost my breath to the sight that awaited me. Be it the security check or baggage claim, somehow there was a silence that felt right. Everyone went about their activities without any confusion. And, contrary to the bharatiya custom of lazy pot-bellied officials, every guard and all counter personnel did what they were supposed to do to ensure this flow was maintained.

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**Q176.** What was it that the writer did not like about his trip to Japan?

- (a) That the trip was so short
- (b) That he would be compelled to eat sushi
- (c) That he would miss a fortnight worth of IB education
- (d) That Japanese people are too disciplined

**Q177.** What did the writer notice when he arrived at Narita International Airport?

- (a) The bags arriving on time in baggage claim
- (b) The cleanliness



## Comprehension

(c) That there was no security check

(d) The silence

**Q178.** Why was the writer travelling to Japan?

(a) On a holiday

(b) For two weeks of IB education

(c) For employment

(d) To attend a robotics workshop

**Q179.** What aspect of Japanese culture left a mark on the writer?

(a) Their cuisine

(b) Their unity

(c) Their health consciousness

(d) Their values

**Q180.** Which country is credited for producing Anime?

(a) India

(b) Japan

(c) China

(d) USA

### SET-31 Q (181-184):

What is Gandhian philosophy? It is the religious and social ideas adopted and developed by Gandhi, first during his period in South Africa from 1893 to 1914, and later of course in India. These ideas have been further developed by later "Gandhians", most notably, in India by, Vinoba Bhave and Jayaprakash Narayan. Outside of India some of the work of, for example, Martin Luther King Jr. can also be viewed in this light. Understanding the universe to be an organic whole, the philosophy exists on several planes. the spiritual or religious, moral, political, economic, social, individual and collective. The spiritual or religious element, and God, is at its core. Human nature is regarded as fundamentally **virtuous**. All individuals are believed to be capable of high moral development, and of **reform**. The twin cardinal principles of Gandhi's thought are truth and nonviolence. It should be remembered that the English word "truth" is an imperfect translation of the Sanskrit, "satya", and "non-violence", an even more imperfect translation of "ahimsa". Derived from "sat". "that which exists". "satya" contains a dimension of meaning not usually associated by English speakers with the word "truth". There are other variations, too, which we need not go into here. For Gandhi, truth is the relative truth of truthfulness in word and deed, and the absolute truth. the Ultimate Reality. This ultimate truth is God (as God is also Truth) and morality. the moral laws and code. its basis. Ahimsa, far from meaning mere peacefulness or the absence of overt violence, is understood by Gandhi to denote active love. the pole opposite of violence, or "Himsa", in every sense. The ultimate station Gandhi assigns non violence stems from two main points. First, if according to the Divine Reality all life is one, then all violence committed towards another is violence towards oneself, towards the collective, whole self, and thus "self"-destructive and counter to the universal law of life, which is love. Second, Gandhi believed that ahimsa is the most powerful force in existence. Had himsa been superior to ahimsa, humankind would long ago have succeeded in destroying itself. The human race certainly could not have progressed as far as it has, even if universal justice remains far off the horizon. From both viewpoints, non violence or love is regarded as the highest law of humankind.

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**Q181.** According to Gandhiji, truth complies to which of the following?

(a) God is the ultimate truth

(b) Truthfulness in word and deed

(c) Moral laws and code

(d) All of these

**Q182.** According to Gandhiji, what is the most powerful force in existence?

(a) Truth

(b) Violence

(c) Non violence

(d) Morality

**Q183.** According to the passage, which of the following statements is not true?

(a) Nonviolence is regarded as the highest law of humankind

(b) All individuals are believed to be capable of high moral development

(c) Violence alone to other is very much self destructive aspect of the universe

(d) Love is the universal law of life

**Q184.** What can be a suitable title to the passage?

(a) The Gandhian philosophy

(b) The twin cardinal principles of Gandhiji

(c) Truth and nonviolence

(d) Violence a self destructive mode

### SET-32 Q (185-189):

Public opinion may be **passive** and false or active and real. It is claimed in theory that all governments are ultimately based on the opinion or sanction of the governed. But we find that in practice the people's rights are often **trod** down and tyranny and oppression are allowed to continue. The government does it not because the people want it to do so but because they are too idle,

too uneducated and too disunited or timid to oppose the government. Such public opinion is passive and false and not an active verdict. But when we find people alert, intelligent and determined to let the government know their will, when they want to actively exercise their voice in the management of their country, we have an instance of true or active public opinion. True public opinion is formed by and expressed through the press, the platform, political parties and educational institutions. These have sacred duties to perform, duties on which depends the ultimate good of the entire community. The press today **wields** a tremendous influence, So it should support the causes and movements and condemn the wrong one's and thus teach people to form correct opinions. A free and fair press ventilates the grievances of the public. Thus a healthy relationship develops between the people and the government throughout an unbiased press. Political parties also help to create and regulate opinions. No less important part is played by the educational Institutions which train the minds of the young people who will be the citizens of tomorrow. It has been said that modern Germany and China have been made by their universities. It is necessary that the young and the growing minds should imbibe the spirit of fellow-feeling, the spirit of tolerance, the habit of compromise, and show due regard for the feelings and opinion of others without which a democratic society cannot function, let alone succeed. When there is true awakening of the people, we shall have the real and conscious public opinion. And justice will reign on earth and truly will the voice of the people be the voice of God.

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**Q185.** Who among the following has tremendous influence in forming the true public opinion?

- (a) Press (b) Political parties  
(c) Educational intuitions (d) God man

**Q186.** What is important for the democratic society to function properly?

- (a) Spirit of fellow-feeling (b) Spirit of tolerance  
(c) Habit of compromise (d) All of these

**Q187.** Which of the following is not the reason for the oppression caused to the general public by the running government in the country?

- (a) People want themselves such kind of atrocities to be done to them  
(b) People are uneducated  
(c) People are disunited  
(d) People are timid to oppose the government

**Q188.** According to the passage, which of the following is needed from the people to have true or active public opinion?

1. Alertness
2. Determination
3. Intelligence
4. Raising their voice

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) Only 4  
(c) 2 and 3 (d) All of these

**Q189.** What can be the suitable title to the passage?

- (a) Role of media in forming public opinion (b) Formation of public opinion  
(c) Public opinion in autocratic society (d) True public opinion

**SET-33Q (190-194):**

It was for long the **insurmountable** peak for ODI batting, but one man might now have a **template** to score ODI double-centuries again and again. In Bengaluru, against Australia in 2013, Rohit Sharma reached 20 off 35th ball, 50 off the 71st, and the hundred in the 38th over of the innings. In Kolkata, against Sri Lanka in 2014, he was nearly caught for 4 off the 17th ball he faced, reached his 20th run off the 35th ball, but accelerated slightly earlier to bring up his century in the 32nd over of the innings. On a cold mid-week afternoon in Mohali this season, he was even slower to start, reaching 20 off 37 balls, 50 off 65 balls, and bringing up the hundred only in the 40th over. All three were ODI doubles. One time can be a charm, but to accelerate so crazily three times after having set up the innings and to make it look predictable is a perfect combination of skill, fitness and the right mental approach to ODI batting. You can be all amazed at how he manages to do it, but Rohit's reaction to it is typically relaxed. "That's my template, no?" he tends to ask. He remembers the innings clearly: reaching "50 off 70 balls", bringing up the hundred "near the 40th over", and then knowing that the bowlers can't get him out unless he makes a mistake. "That is my style of play," Rohit said. "You are set and seeing the ball nice and hard and you have understood what the bowlers are trying to do by then, and it's all about trying to play with the field once you get past 100. It's all about you not making a mistake and getting out. I am not saying it's impossible or difficult, but it's very unlikely the bowlers are going to get you out once you have scored a hundred. "So it was all about me not making a mistake and batting as long as possible. That's what I did. There is no secret or formula to it. You just have to bat and not make any mistake. The ground is good, the pitch is nice and hard, so you can trust the bounce and play the shots."

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**Q190.** Rohit Sharma hit a century in which over in Kolkata match against Sri Lanka?

- (a) 38th (b) 35th  
(c) 32nd (d) 40th

**Q191.** According to passage, what made Rohit Sharma so consistent with his innings for three times consecutively?

- (a) skill (b) fitness  
(c) right mental approach (d) All of these

**Q192.** What is Rohit Sharma's say on hitting hundred near the 40th over in Mohali test?

- (a) To not commit mistake to give chance to bowler to bowl him out  
(b) To be very aggressive on field after 25th over  
(c) To stay calm and face every ball as it comes  
(d) To give your best as if it is the last match to play

**Q193.** What does Rohit think of being bowled out after scoring a hundred in a match?

- (a) Bowlers become less enthusiastic to bowl out a batsman who has scored a hundred  
(b) They become so aggressive to bowl the batsman as soon as possible  
(c) The remaining overs are then bowled by the part time bowlers  
(d) Bowlers are very less likely to bowl you out then

**Q194.** What according to Rohit Sharma is the secret or formula to hit centuries consistently on the ground?

- (a) To check the pitch before starting to play (b) To have got bat to play with  
(c) Not to panic on the field (d) No secret at all

**SET-34 Q (195-199):**

The Amazon basin has been continuously inhabited for at least 10, 000 years, possibly more. Its earliest inhabitants were stone-age peoples, living in hundreds of far-flung tribes, some tiny, others numbering in the tens of thousands. It was from the west that Europeans explorers first arrived. In 1541 a Spanish **expedition** from Quito, led by Gonzalo Pizarro, ran short of supplies while exploring east of the Andes in what is today Peru. Pizarro's cousin Francisco de Orellana offered to take 60 men along with the boats from the expedition and **forage** for supplies. De Orellana floated down the Rio Napo to its **confluence** with the Amazon, near Iquitos (Peru), and then to the mouth of the Amazon. Along the way his expedition suffered numerous attacks by Indians; some of the Indian warriors, they reported, were female, like the Amazons of Greek mythology, and thus the world's greatest river got its name. No one made a serious effort to claim this sweaty territory, however, until the Portuguese built a fort near the mouth of the river at Belém in 1616, and sent Pedro Teixeira up the river to Quito and back between 1637 and 1639. During the 17th and 18th centuries, Portuguese bandeirantes (groups of roaming adventurers) penetrated ever further into the rain forest in pursuit of gold and Indian slaves, exploring as far as present-day Rondônia, and the Guaporé and Madeira river valleys. Amazonian Indians had long used the sap from rubber trees to make waterproof bags and other items. European explorers recognized the potential value of natural latex, but were unable to market it because it tended to grow soft in the heat, or brittle in the cold, and thus had limited appeal outside the rain forest. However, in 1842 American Charles Goodyear developed vulcanization (made natural rubber durable) and in 1890 Ireland's John Dunlop patented pneumatic rubber tires. Soon there was an unquenchable demand for rubber in the recently industrialized USA and Europe, and the price of rubber on international markets soared. As profits skyrocketed, so did exploitation of the seringueiros, or rubber tappers, who were lured into the Amazon, mostly from the drought-stricken northeast, by the promise of prosperity only to be locked into a cruel system of virtual slavery dominated by seringalistas (owners of rubber-bearing forests). Rigged scales, hired guns, widespread illiteracy among the rubber tappers, and monopoly of sales and purchases all combined to perpetuate the workers' debt and misery. In addition, Seringueiros had to contend with jungle fevers, Indian attacks and all manner of deprivation.

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**Q195.** From where did the Europeans explorers first arrive?

- (a) The West (b) The East  
(c) The North (d) The South West

**Q196.** Where did De Orellano float down to for its confluence with the Amazon?

- (a) Belem (b) Quito  
(c) Rio Napo (d) Peru

**Q197.** In which year did the fort was built by Portuguese near the river Belem?

- (a) 1541 (b) 1637  
(c) 1616 (d) 1639

**Q198.** Seringalistas refers to

- (a) natural latex (b) owners of rubber bearing forests  
(c) group of roaming adventures (d) natural rubber durable

**Q199.** Who among the following patented the pneumatic rubber tires?

- (a) Gonzalo Pizarro (b) Francisco de Orellana  
(c) Pedrco Teixeira (d) John Dunlop

**SET-35 Q (200-204):**

Eight north Indian Ocean countries, namely, Bangladesh, India, the Maldives, Myanmar, Oman, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Thailand, were asked to contribute names so that a combined list could be **compiled**. Each country gave eight names and a combined list of 64 names was prepared. This list is currently in use, and all cyclones arising in the north Indian Ocean are named from this list, with one name from each country being used in turn. Almost 38 or 39 names from the list have been used up, but since many cyclones dissipate long before they hit land, their names rarely figure in the papers or other media. The names that people do know about, and remember are, naturally, those that were most destructive ones, or very recent. Aila, in 2009 is remembered with a shudder for the enormous destruction it caused in West Bengal and Bangladesh; Phaillin, also for the damage it caused when it hit the Odisha coast in 2013. Two harmless cyclones, which also might remain in people’s memory, are the more recent ones of 2014 — Hudhud, which threatened the east coast of India and Nilofar, which was expected to, but did not, devastate the western coast. The names in the cyclone list are usually words one associates with storms; words which mean water or wind or lightning in various national languages. Sometimes they are names of other things — birds or flowers or precious stones. The name ‘Aila’, contributed by the Maldives means ‘fire’, the name ‘Phaillin’ from Thailand means sapphire, the name ‘Hudhud’ from Oman is the name of a bird, probably the hoopoe, and the name ‘Nilofar’, given by Pakistan, is the Urdu name of the lotus or water lily. The eight names suggested by India, and which are in the list of 64, are Agni, Akaash, Bijli, Jal, Leher, Megh, Sagar and Vayu, meaning in that order, fire, sky, lightning, water, wave, cloud, sea and wind. Five of these names (that is, up to Leher) have been used so far.

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**Q200.** For the next cyclone if it is the turn of an Indian name to be chosen, then what will be that name?

- (a) Agni (b) Megh  
(c) Leher (d) Vayu

**Q201.** Which country did not contribute to the list of the cyclone names?

- (a) Oman (b) Pakistan  
(c) Bangladesh (d) Yemen

**Q202.** Which of the following names is a type of a precious stone?

- (a) Aila (b) Nilofar  
(c) Phaillin (d) Hudhud

**Q203.** Names of which type of cyclones do people remember?

- (a) The ones that originate in the Bay of Bengal (b) The ones which have memorable names  
(c) The ones that do not cause any deaths (d) The most destructive ones

**Q204.** Which name suggested by India has not been used so far?

- (a) Leher (b) Agni  
(c) Bijli (d) Vayu

**SET-36 Q (205-209):**

In mid-2012 I completed my first massive online open course, or MOOC, the kind widely offered by Coursera, EdX, Udacity and so on in partnership with different educational institutions. It was on clinical trials and ethical practices, offered by Johns Hopkins, on Coursera. This was shortly before the MOOC sensation hit India, and when Coursera, which was founded by two Stanford professors, itself was just a few months old. The MOOC bug had bit me. The course I’d completed was mainly designed for health care professionals who would be involved in actual clinical trials, not college students who had no prior knowledge of that area. I decided to enroll in the course because it was the only biology related course open at the time. However, I did see hope in that sometime in the future I’d be able to get a glimpse of what classes are like in the hallowed halls of major educational institutions around the world. By early 2013, Coursera and EdX had partnered with so many educational institutions and expanded their course offerings to include everything from food and nutrition to Greek mythology to business, that I was spoilt for choice. I spent hours going through course **catalogues** and poring over course descriptions, almost **delirious** with excitement at the fact that I was actually going to be able to take classes offered by universities I had only dreamt of attending.

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**Q205.** Which of the following is the name of a university and not an online education delivery company?

- (a) Coursera (b) Johns Hopkins  
(c) EdX (d) Udacity

**Q206.** The C in MOOC stands for which word?

- (a) Course (b) College  
(c) Coursera (d) Class

**Q207.** The course the author completed on MOOC was related to which subject?

- (a) Biology (b) Nutrition  
(c) Mythology (d) Business

**Q208.** What aspect of MOOC excited the author?

- (a) The fact that the course was free as it was offered online  
(b) That he could take a break in a course if he wanted to  
(c) The fact that he could take a course from the university he dreamt of  
(d) That he could take any course from any university in the world

**Q209.** Coursera was founded by professors from which university?

- (a) Harvard (b) Massachusetts  
(c) Stanford (d) Oxford

**SET-37 Q (210-214):**

Just as space permeates everything in the universe, love permeates every part, every aspect of creation. If there is one answer to the question, "How and why does this world exist?" the answer, in one word, is 'Love'. Rather, the answer is 'Pure Love', since the word 'love' has lost its meaning. Your very existence is an expression of pure **unconditional** love of the Source (you may call it Consciousness, Creator, God, Divine Self). This is the truth of your being. True love **transcends** both love and hatred. It is unconditional, unquestioning, boundless, unchanging love. It is overflowing love of the Source for the Source through all of creation. True love is way beyond the personalized love that two or more individuals **assert** on one another. Personalized love, though apparently selfless, is rooted in desires and conditional satisfaction. We have been brought up in a society that judges love based on conditions. We have been made to believe that we can receive love only when we fit into people's expectations. If we are not good enough, we will be deprived of love. These beliefs have influenced the collective **psyche** of families, groups, communities, and societies since generations to such an extent that love has been reduced to fear of denial. We need to shift from the paradigm of false conditional love to the essence of pure unconditional love. The experience of true love comes with surrender of the false 'I', in letting go of the feeling of separateness. Without this sacrifice, it is not possible to attain divine love. When this separate 'I' is discarded, you embrace everything in oneness and catch a glimpse of pure love. True love can be experienced only through giving, not by demanding. People who exist in your life are not here to love you. They are here to remind you that you are the Source of Love. By knowing that you are the Source of love, you can love yourself, instead of waiting to receive love from the world. Ask yourself, "Why do I need an agent to love myself?" Waiting for the world to love you, is like hiring an agent to love yourself! It is time for you to honor yourself as the Source of love. You have undertaken this human journey to realize and express the boundless love that you truly are.

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**Q210.** What can be the suitable title to the passage ?

- (a) Understanding the true love (b) Conditional love  
(c) Role of 'I' in love (d) Selflessness

**Q211.** What does 'source' refer to in the last line of the second para of the passage?

- (a) God (b) Human being  
(c) Man's ego (d) Living beings other than humans

**Q212.** According to the passage, which of the following statements is not TRUE?

- (a) World exists because of pure love.  
(b) Conditional love never gives the fear of denial.  
(c) Human being himself is a source of love.  
(d) True love is not the one that two or more individuals assert on one another.

**Q213.** According to the passage, whom to honour as the source of love?

- (a) Family (b) Community  
(c) Society (d) Yourself

**Q214.** Which of the following statement(s) is/are TRUE about pure love?

- (a) World exists not because of love but because of pure love.  
(b) Pure love is experienced with surrender of the false 'I'.  
(c) It is experienced by giving and not by demanding something.  
(d) All of these

**SET-38 Q (215-219):**

By practicing mindfulness and other principles, we become more aware of and present to our fears and others' fears, bearing witness as a way of healing and **empowering**. We see the spiritual path as **intertwined** with the path of social action, with contemplation and action parts of the same whole, each nourishing and guiding the other.

Acknowledging that our well-being depends on others makes caring for others' well-being a moral responsibility.

Through a "mindful citizen" exercise, we create a story **articulating** who we are as individuals who are also part of communities.

This exercise helps us move beyond **cynicism**, complacency, and despair, instead infusing us with a sense of purpose. We embrace our gifts, resolving to do our part to promote a sense of common humanity as a means toward social justice.

With this exercise, I believe we can help students bridge their divides and replace anger and distrust with compassionate connections – just as I witnessed between Shirley and Tiffany.

Shirley returned to class after a brief **hiatus**, keeping a cool distance from Tiffany. But over the weeks spent together they gradually came to know each other. They practiced seeing and listening, sharing stories so different that they felt **bewildered** as to how they could overcome the gap. But they found that acknowledging their differences led them to discover a place of deep connection in commonalities, such as being raised by grandmothers, and even wounds, including childhood trauma, that they never imagined existed.

In assessments of these classes, students say that these small groups become "healing communities," where we overcome victimization and claim agency. Healing occurs as we transcend an "us vs. them" mentality, crossing borders and forging connections. These communities show a way of reducing intergroup prejudice and fostering inclusion based in psychology research and pedagogical practice.

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**Q215.** What makes the others' well-being a moral responsibility for us?

- (a) By way of our concerned nature. (b) As our own well-being depends on others well-being.  
(c) It depends on one's upbringing. (d) It is mentioned as a fundamental duty in our Indian Constitution.

**Q216.** What does the "mindful citizen" exercise help us in?

- (a) To be cynical (b) Live in despair  
(c) Be complacent (d) To get purpose of life

**Q217.** How can students replace their anger and distrust?

- (a) With the help of compassionate connections. (b) By diverting their mind.  
(c) By going into deep meditation. (d) By doing some physical exercise.

**Q218.** What was the reason behind the strong connection between Shirley and Tiffany?

- (a) By sharing different stories. (b) Commonalities in their stories.  
(c) Discussion on fairy tale stories. (d) Sharing their horror experience of past.

**Q219.** What do you mean by pedagogical practice?

- (a) Going on foot rather than using any transport (b) Related to child behaviour  
(c) Mindful games (d) Relating to teaching

**SET-39 Q (220-224):**

He wasn't the first, nor would he be the last, but the wiry, bespectacled man from Gujarat is certainly the most famous of the world's peaceful political **dissidents**.

Mohandas Gandhi – also affectionately known as Mahatma – led India's independence movement in the 1930s and 40s by speaking softly without carrying much of a big stick, facing down the British colonialists with stirring speeches and non-violent protest. More than anything else, historians say, Gandhi proved that one man has the power to take on an empire, using both ethics and intelligence. Urges Britain to quit India

It is hard to imagine the thin, **robbed** Gandhi working in the rough and **tumble** world of law, but Gandhi did get his start in politics as a lawyer in South Africa, where he supported the local Indian community's struggle for civil rights. Returning to India in 1915, he carried over his desire to improve the situation of the lower classes.

Gandhi quickly became a leader within the Indian National Congress, a growing political party supporting independence, and traveled widely with the party to learn about the local struggles of various Indian communities.

It was during those travels that his legend grew among the Indian people, historians say.

Gandhi was known as much for his wit and intelligence as for his piety. When he was arrested several more times over the years for his actions during the movement, Gandhi calmly fasted in prison, believing that his death would embarrass the British enough to spur independence, which had become the focus of his politics by 1920.

Gandhi's non-cooperation movement, kicked off in the early 1920s, called for Indians to boycott British goods and traditions and become self-reliant. His most famous protest came in 1930, when Gandhi led thousands of Indians on a 250-mile march to a coastal town to produce salt, on which the British had a monopoly.

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**Q220.** Who is 'he' referred to in the first paragraph of the passage?

- (a) Narendra Modi (b) Mahatma Gandhi  
(c) Dalai Lama (d) Martin Luther King

**Q221.** Which of the following can help one to "take on" an empire?

- (a) By acting ethically and intelligently. (b) By getting violent as and when required.  
(c) By being a good orator. (d) By speaking softly.

**Q222.** What led to the growth of legend of Mahatma Gandhi among the Indians?

- (a) He being a very promising lawyer returning from South Africa.  
(b) His non-violent nature.  
(c) His travel to India with INC to learn about the local struggle of Indians.  
(d) His support to local Indian communities in South Africa.

**Q223.** Bapu was known for his:

- (a) intelligence (b) wit  
(c) piety (d) All of these

**Q224.** According to the passage, British had a monopoly of producing which of the product?

- (a) Indigo (b) Khadi  
(c) Salt (d) Rice

**SET-40 Q (225-229):**

India's title **triumph** in the Under-19 cricket World Cup at the Bay Oval in New Zealand seemed **inevitable**. Prithvi Shaw's boys, **astutely** coached by Rahul Dravid, maintained an unbeaten record through their three-week **sojourn**. The rousing campaign commenced with a 100-run win against Australia on January 14; in subsequent games, Papua New Guinea, Zimbabwe, Bangladesh and Pakistan were all emphatically defeated. There were no big-game nerves and even in the much-hyped semi final against Pakistan, India pocketed a facile 203-run victory. In the summit clash against Australia, Shaw's boys followed their template of dominance.

Australia was bowled out for 216 and India cruised home in 38.5 overs with eight wickets to spare, and enjoyed the added lustre of opener Manjot Kalra's unbeaten 101. Through the tournament India found diverse heroes. Fittingly, its batting troika of Shaw, Kalra and Shubman Gill, along with seamer Kamlesh Nagarkoti and spinner Anukul Roy, found a berth in the International Cricket Council's Under-19 World Cup team, essentially a tribute to the best players on view in the championship. Cricketing excellence allied with the resultant celebrity status, especially during the teenage years, can be a double-edged sword and it helped that in the dressing room there was the calming presence of Dravid. As the **ecstatic** players leapt and photo-bombed after

clinching the trophy, Dravid cut through the hype and said that this win should not be the team's defining memory as each individual cricketer has much more to achieve in his career. Dravid has a point. India has won the Under-19 World Cup on four occasions, including the previous golden runs in 2000, 2008 and 2012. From among these champion sides, only a few graduated to the big stage. Yuvraj Singh and Virat Kohli came through the under-19 ranks and managed to carve a niche for themselves, but Unmukt Chand, who led the team to the Cup in 2012, and then featured in a soft drink advertisement besides writing a book, has been unable to make it to the Indian senior team.

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**Q225.** According to the passage, who is the captain of the U-19 Cricket World Cup team?

- (a) Prithvi Shaw (b) Rahul Dravid  
(c) Manjot Kalra (d) Shubman Gill

**Q226.** Against which country, the U-19 Cricket match semi final got much hyped in India?

- (a) Pakistan (b) Australia  
(c) Bangladesh (d) Zimbabwe

**Q227.** Which one quality of Rahul Dravid is mentioned in the passage as a captain of U-19 Cricket team of India?

- (a) Calmness (b) Dominate  
(c) Aggressiveness (d) Sincerity

**Q228.** What does Rahul Dravid mean by saying that U-19 Cricket World Cup victory of India should not be the "team's defining memory"?

- (a) He meant to say that it is just a start of career of each cricketer in the team and they should focus on achieving more.  
(b) He wants them to rest as the tournament was very stressful for them.  
(c) He wants Indian children to pay more focus on cricket as their career choice.  
(d) None of these

**Q229.** Who was the captain of the U-19 Cricket team of India who won the 2012 World Cup?

- (a) Virat Kohli (b) Anukul Roy  
(c) Prithvi Shaw (d) Unmukt Chand

**SET-41 Q (230-234):**

I don't know whether the Madras Photographic Society has anything to do with the recently-published Chennai Photo Biennales, the first last year and the next scheduled for 2018, but participant or not, it certainly deserves a bow for being the country's first photographic society. Its founder was an Army doctor, Alexander Hunter. The Society was founded in 1857, shortly after Lord Canning arrived as Governor-General. Canning and Lady Canning, both photography enthusiasts, were responsible for creating the famed Government series, The People of India. Hunter had still earlier, in 1850, privately started the Madras School of Arts. The School, taken over by Government in 1852, moved from Popham's Broadway to Poonamallee High Road. There, he and an eight-member committee revised the syllabus, offering two streams, Industrial and Artistic. Hunter was put in charge of the institution, renamed the Government School of Industrial Arts, in 1855. It was the first formal school of Art in the country. In it, Hunter introduced Photography.

Hunter retired in 1868, to be succeeded by Robert Chisholm. No mean photographer, Hunter encouraged the School, it is now the Government College of Arts and Crafts to build up a photographic collection. Unfortunately, little is left of his work, especially the monuments of South India captured by Government photographer Linnaeus Tripe and his assistant C Iyawsawmi. Hunter himself did a series of pictures of the 'Seven Pagodas' (Mahabalipuram) and worked with his wards on photographs of the five hill tribes of the Nilgiris. It was at a prize-giving of the School that Hunter urged the Governor to provide it more suitable premises. They came up on the PH Road site in Chisholm's time and to his design — and remain there.

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**Q230.** Besides Artistic which was the other course on offer at the erstwhile Madras School of Arts?

- (a) Industrial (b) History  
(c) Journalism (d) Craft

**Q231.** Government College of Arts and Crafts shifted to which place during the tenure of Robert Chisholm?



- (a) Nilgiri Hills (b) Popham's Broadway  
(c) Poonamallee High Road (d) Government quarters

**Q232.** Who was in charge of the Government School of Industrial Arts before Chisholm?

- (a) Hunter (b) Lady Canning  
(c) Iyahsawmi (d) Tripe

**Q233.** Who is credited for creating the famous 'People of India' photography series?

- (a) Alexander Hunter (b) Robert Chisholm  
(c) Linnaeus Tripe (d) Lord Canning

**Q234.** Alexander Hunter was by profession a \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Photographer (b) Artist  
(c) Teacher (d) Doctor

**Q235.** Name one type of garment design style that Paola loves?

- (a) Embroidery on cotton cloth (b) Colorful embroidery  
(c) White on white embroidery (d) Silk work on khadi cloth

**Q236.** Why did Paola come to India?

- (a) To visit Lucknow (b) To write a book  
(c) To study chikankari (d) To work in textile exports

**Q237.** When did Paola get her first experience of chikankari?

- (a) When she was still in Italy  
(b) When she was working with SEWA  
(c) When she started writing her book on chikankari  
(d) When she was looking to buy some haute couture

**Q238.** The book, 'Chikankari. A Lucknawi Tradition' is best described as a \_\_\_\_\_ the art of chikankari.

- (a) documentation of (b) academic research on  
(c) dissertation on (d) report on

**Q239.** What makes the book, 'Chikankari. A Lucknawi Tradition' interesting?

- (a) It is based on personal experience and observation  
(b) It contains all types of chikan designs  
(c) It is illustrated to highlight the beauty of the art  
(d) The fact that it has been written by a foreigner

**SET-42 Q (240-244):**

Transactional Analysis has the triangle of PAC. P means parent, A means adult, C means child. These are your three layers, as if you are a three-storeyed building. The first floor is that of the child, the second floor is that of the parent, the third floor is that of the adult. All three exist together. This is your inner triangle and conflict. Your child says one thing, your parent says something else, and your adult, **rational** mind says something else. The child says 'enjoy'. For the child, this moment is the only moment; he has no other considerations. The child is **spontaneous**, but unaware of the **consequences** — unaware of past, unaware of future. He lives in the moment. He enjoys — but his enjoyment is not creative, cannot be creative. He delights — but life cannot be lived only through delight.

You cannot remain a child forever. You will have to learn many things because you are not alone here....The child has to be disciplined — and that's where the parent comes in. The parental voice in you is the voice of the society, culture, civilization; the voice that makes you capable of living in a world where you are not alone — where there are many individuals with conflicting ambitions, where there is much struggle for survival, where there is much conflict. The parental voice is that of **caution**. It makes you civilized. The word 'civil' is good. It means one who has become capable of living in a city, who has become capable of being a member of a group, of a society. It is needed. And then there is the third voice within you, the third layer, when you have become adult and you are no longer controlled by your parents; your own reason has come of age, you can think on your own. And these three layers are continuously fighting. The child says one thing, the parent says just the opposite, and the reason may say something totally different. There is no necessity that your adult mind agrees with your parents.

Many times you find them very dogmatic, superstitious, believing in foolish things, irrational ideologies. Your parent says do it, your adult says it is not worth doing, and your child goes on pulling you somewhere else. This is the triangle within you.

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**Q240.** Whom do we find dogmatic many times?

- (a) Parent (b) Child  
(c) Adult (d) All of these

**Q241.** What is the triangle within us?

- (a) We are like a three storeyed building where in the first floor is of the child, the second floor is that of the parent and the third floor is that of the adult.  
(b) The child is spontaneous, the parental voice is that of a caution and the adult has himself come of an age.  
(c) Whenever you want to do something-your parent says do it, your adult says it is not worth doing and your child goes on pulling somewhere else.  
(d) Our parent make us sensible, our adult makes as rational and disciplined and one child makes us carefree.

**Q242.** Why you cannot remain a child forever?

- (a) Because you are not alone here. (b) Because you have to become a parent  
(c) Because you have to be disciplined. (d) Because you have to become capable of living in the city

**Q243.** What happens when you become an adult?

- (a) Being an adult gives us a vision and a mission.  
(b) Being an adult we are no longer controlled by our parents.  
(c) Being an adult the child inside you gets lost somewhere  
(d) Being an adult gives you strength to fight against all odds.

**Q244.** According to the passage, you are not capable of being a member of a group, of a society until you become \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Parent (b) Civil  
(c) Dogmatic (d) Audacious

**SET-43 Q (245-249):**

The Indian Space Research Organisation boosted its reputation further when it successfully launched a record 104 satellites in one mission from Sriharikota on 15th February, 2017 by relying on its workhorse PSLV rocket. An earth observation Cartosat-2 series satellite and two other nano satellites were the only Indian satellites launched; the remaining were from the United States, Israel, the UAE, the Netherlands, Kazakhstan and Switzerland. Of the 101 foreign satellites launched, 96 were from the U.S. and one each from the other five countries. Till now Russia held the record of launching 37 satellites in a single mission, in 2014, while the National Aeronautics and Space Administration of the U.S. launched 29 satellites in one go in 2013. Last June, ISRO had come close to NASA's record by launching 20 satellites in one mission. But ISRO views the launch not as a mission to set a world record but as an opportunity to make full use of the capacity of the launch vehicle. The launch is particularly significant as ISRO now cements its position as a key player in the lucrative commercial space launch market by providing a cheaper yet highly reliable alternative. At an orbital altitude of around 500 km, the vehicle takes about 90 minutes to complete one orbit. Though ISRO had sufficient time to put the satellites into orbit, it accomplished the task in about 12 minutes. With the focus on **ensuring** that no two satellites **collided** with each other, the satellites were injected in pairs in opposite directions. Successive pairs of satellites were launched once the vehicle rotated by a few degrees, thereby changing the separation angle and time of separation to prevent any collision.

Besides setting the record for the most number of satellites launched in a single mission, the Indian space agency has launched two nano satellites weighing less than 10 kg. It is a technology demonstrator for a new class of satellites called ISRO nano satellites (INS). With many Indian universities already building and launching nano satellites, the availability of a dedicated nano satellites platform is sure to boost space research in India.

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**Q245.** Which country has the maximum satellites launched into the space on 15th February, 2017?

- (a) The U.S. (b) Russia  
(c) Israel (d) Switzerland

**Q246.** Who among the following has a record of launching maximum satellites in one go in the year 2014?

- (a) Russia (b) The U.S.  
(c) The U.A.E. (d) India

**Q247.** In how many minutes the ISRO put the satellite into orbit which was launched by it recently?

- (a) 90 minutes (b) 37 minutes  
(c) 20 minutes (d) 12 minutes

**Q248.** What can be the suitable title to the passage ?

- (a) ISRO sets the bar high (b) ISRO launching the satellites  
(c) India's space working (d) NASA – A space warrior

**Q249.** Why the recent launch of satellite is significant to ISRO?

- (a) It is now known for expensive launch of satellite into the space.  
(b) It is now identified as key player in the profitable commercial space launch market by giving cheap and highly reliable launch alternative.  
(c) It is now known to be close to launching maximum satellites at one go.  
(d) None of these

**SET-44 Q (250-254):**

Let's move to the crackling topic of the SC's firecracker ban in Delhi. Like me and millions of other children raised in India, Masaba must have celebrated Diwali with new clothes, sweets and the **quintessential** rockets, anars and phuljharis. But when she supports the ban on firecrackers because of the pollution it creates, the earthworms once again flail desperately, not by quoting statistics or making logical arguments to **refute** her point but by muck-raking. 'Don't mess with our ancient traditions,' they say. I would like to tell them that if we stuck to all our traditions just because they're ancient then we should still be pushing widows into funeral pyres to commit sati and get our children married off at the age of eight.

As much as I would like to see the delight on my daughter's face — the same **glee** I had as a child — while bursting atom bombs and laris, it is the present scenario and not nostalgia that must dictate my actions. If even doctors welcome the ban as they feel fumes from firecrackers take pollution levels beyond safe limits, then perhaps we need to change our traditional values and create new ones. If saying that makes me a bad Indian, then so be it.

One of the greatest privileges I have — in fact because of the very background that they are trying to smear — stems from the fact that I was lucky enough to have a mother who has raised me to believe that equality isn't one of my privileges but it is my right. One that was hard won by some brave and fearless women, women who set the right precedent for other women by standing against inequality.

The flailing trolls do not realize that you cannot shame us by pulling down our mothers, those fiercely independent women who have lived life on their own terms, who have not just talked the talk but walked the walk. Yes, you can reason with us by presenting a logical argument but this seems to be beyond the resources of these anonymous creatures hiding their faces in the mud.

And yes one last thing, for all those claiming to be the flag-bearers of ancient traditions, it would be lovely if you adhered to your so-called traditional ways completely. Why do you write open letters, tweet and troll in the language of the Brits? Why not go traditional there as well, use only our ancient languages and spare us your venom-filled and grammatically incorrect English?

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**Q250.** Who do you think is the author of the passage?

- (a) Feminist (b) Social activist  
(c) Politician (d) Designer

**Q251.** What according to the author should dictate his/her action?

- (a) Present scenario (b) Flailing trolls  
(c) Equality (d) Nostalgia

**Q252.** According to the author, what should flag-bearers of ancient traditions do?

- (a) They should spare people from reading their grammatically incorrect English.  
(b) They should stop writing open letters, tweets and trolls.  
(c) They should adhere to traditional ways completely.  
(d) They should keep the flag of traditions held high.

**Q253.** According to the passage why do the doctors welcome the ban?

- (a) New clothes, sweets and fire crackers are nothing but the waste of money.  
(b) Banning firecrackers is a decision taken by the government and we should respect it.  
(c) This ban supports logic and we all should support logic.  
(d) Fumes from firecrackers take pollution levels beyond safe limits.

**Q254.** What do you infer by the term "not just talked the talk but walked the walk"?

- (a) It means not just talking but doing some action too. (b) It means not just talking but walking too.  
(c) It means presenting logical arguments. (d) It means fighting for your rights.

**SET-45 Q (255-259):**

The first thing is that the rich people of the world should start living in communes. Let those communes be of the rich! So they will not be dragged down from their standard of life, their comforts, and their luxuries. Let there be, around the world, hundreds of communes of rich people – that is, rich **communes**.

And to me, wealth is a certain kind of creativity. If five thousand rich people who have all created wealth individually are together, they can create wealth a million-fold. Their standard will not go lower; their standard could go even higher. Or they can start sharing. They can start inviting people who are not rich but who are creative in some other way, who will enhance the life of their commune although they may be poor.

Five thousand rich people, together with their genius for creating wealth, are capable of creating so much wealth that they can invite thousands of other people who may not be rich in the sense of being wealthy, but who may be rich as painters, poets, dancers, singers.

What are you going to do only with wealth? You cannot play music on money; you cannot dance just because you have so much cash in the bank. And these rich communes can start becoming bigger, absorbing more and more creative people. They can make beautiful places all around the world, and slowly, new people can be absorbed.

For example, you will need plumbers, however rich you may be; you will need mechanics; technicians; you will need shoemakers. Invite them – and they come to you not as servants, but as members of the commune. Slowly, we can transform the whole world – without any bloodshed and without any dictatorship.

A communism that comes out of love, out of intelligence, out of generosity, will be real. A communism that comes through force is going to be unreal. There is not a single man in the world, however poor, who has nothing to contribute. Around the world all the rich communes will need people; and slowly, slowly your commune will become bigger and bigger.

The rich will not become poor, but the poor will become rich, and respectable, and equal – in no way inferior to anybody else – because they are also functioning in the same way as anybody else. And whatever they are doing is needed as much as anybody else's expertise is needed.

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**Q255.** According to the passage, what is an advantage of rich people living in communes?

- (a) So that communes belong to the rich and their standard of living gets uplifted.
- (b) So that all of them can club their creativity together.
- (c) Because rich people need plumbers, mechanics, shoemaker and technicians too.
- (d) Because you cannot dance just because you have cash in the bank.

**Q256.** Who all have something to contribute towards the making of the communes?

- (a) The rich
- (b) The serving class
- (c) The worker class
- (d) Everybody

**Q257.** According to the passage, what kind of communism would we prefer?

- (a) Bigger and bigger
- (b) That comes out of love, out of intelligence and out of generosity.
- (c) That comes with force
- (d) That comes from anybody else's expertise

**Q258.** According to the passage, what is not necessarily true about those who are not rich in the sense of being wealthy?

- (a) They may be poor but they would still have something to contribute.
- (b) They cannot play music or dance.
- (c) They may not be wealthy, but they may be rich as painters, poets, dancers or singers.
- (d) They may be able of making your surroundings beautiful

**Q259.** Suggest a suitable topic to the passage.

- (a) Wealth is creativity
- (b) Poor are not our servant
- (c) Share your money
- (d) Making the whole world rich

**SET-46 Q (260-264):**

The activities will start in the next 20 days time, promising to give an exciting glimpse of Vizag to aero adventure lovers in a way never experienced before. "We have partnered with AP Tourism to promote aero adventures for the first time in the city. We will be getting one powered parachute and a paratrike in two weeks time following which aero adventure activities will commence," says B Balam Naidu, director of Livein Adventures. The two-seater powered parachute will be equipped with a 55 hp engine and will take people up to a height of 500 feet. With an experience of nearly a decade in the Indian Navy as a skydiving and aero adventure trainer, Balam now wants to make Vizag as destination of adventure sports, bringing in a clutch of activities through his adventure company Livein Adventures. His passion has led to the creation of like-minded adventurers in the city who regularly

converge at Mangamaripeta for kayaking and Kambalakonda for eco-friendly adventure sports activities like zip liner and Burma bridge.

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**Q260.** Which activity is available at Mangamaripeta?

- (a) Kayaking (b) Paratriking  
(c) Zip liner (d) Burma Bridge

**Q261.** Mr B Balaram Naidu has worked with which of the following?

- (a) Indian Airforce (b) Indian Army  
(c) Indian Navy (d) Indian Paratroopers

**Q262.** What equipment will be employed by Livein Adventures to provide aero adventures?

- (a) Kayaks (b) Zip line  
(c) Paratrike (d) Burma Bridge

**Q263.** Livein Adventures has collaborated with whom to bring adventure activities to Vizag?

- (a) B Balaram Naidu (b) AP Tourism  
(c) Indian Navy (d) The city of Vizag

**Q264.** What is common between Burma bridge and powered parachute?

- (a) Both are adventure activities  
(b) Both these are available at Kambalakonda  
(c) Both are being launched by Livein Adventures  
(d) Both are an initiative by Vizag city authorities

**SET-47 Q (265-269):**

There may be some merit in this, but clearly, we need to look at the hawkers issue more broadly. For quite some time now, many middle-class citizens groups have urged strict action against hawkers, asking residents not to favour their business. The terms routinely used to refer to hawkers and vendors is “menace”, with their everyday businesses described as “**encroachments**” on public space. This, despite the fact that an existing 2014 central law, the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, protects their presence as a part of the right to livelihood. The law specifies the number of licensed hawkers permitted and outlines the process to implement a fair street vending policy. Mumbai and other cities have failed to implement the law to date, with the Mumbai municipality having frozen hawker licenses since 1978. As a result, only a fraction of Mumbai’s hawkers are licensed. Hawkers desire legal status — their illegality makes them vulnerable to extortion and harassment by a whole range of State and non-State actors.

Unfortunately, by looking upon the hawkers question as only a clearing of pavements issue, we have neglected to see their contribution in several other ways. Firstly, hawkers are not the only ones **sully**ing our pavements. But they are far easier to target as villains than the middle-class who use pavements for car parking and shops/restaurants who unabashedly extend their shop fronts onto footpaths. Secondly, hawking is also an employment issue. It provides the urban poor a means to earn a legitimate livelihood, and in fact, many sell goods produced in small-scale or home-based industries.

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**Q265.** Why does the middle class think of hawking as a menace?

- (a) They think hawking is illegal activity  
(b) They think hawkers take away business from their shops  
(c) They think once hawkers get licenses it will be difficult to evict them  
(d) They think hawking crowds them out of public space

**Q266.** Why do only a small number of Mumbai’s hawkers have licenses?

- (a) Hawkers are illiterate hence fail to follow rules (b) Authorities have stopped issuing licenses  
(c) Licenses have become a source of extortion (d) Hawkers get tied to a location once they have a license

**Q267.** What makes the middle class too guilty of the same crime they blame hawkers?

- (a) Ill treatment of hawkers (b) Turning a blind eye when hawkers face extortion  
(c) Encroaching public spaces (d) Not promoting small scale industries

**Q268.** What makes hawkers vulnerable to extortion?

- (a) Their poverty (b) The fact that they do not have unions  
(c) Their illiteracy (d) Authorities not issuing them licences

**Q269.** What is the positive externality of hawking?

- (a) It makes city dwelling more fruitful  
(b) It is a tourist attraction  
(c) It slows down traffic and hence accidents  
(d) It generates employment opportunities

**SET-48 Q (270-274):**

Vibrant salads, wholesome bites, vegan baking, all vegetarian!” Thus proclaimed a billboard on a stand placed just outside The Lighthouse Cafe. Well, well, well, I thought to myself, another one of those places designed to attract tourists; can’t be genuine, can it? I couldn’t have been more wrong. I’d **embarked** on a walking tour of Galway, a city facing the Atlantic, in the Republic of Ireland, and my guide was Billy Murray who told me at the outset that I would be the solitary walker – others had stayed away because of the **dismal** weather. The weather had indeed been unfriendly, with beating rain, thunder, poor visibility and of course, gray and cold, especially on the Wild Atlantic Way where I had braved the weather and carried on with a coach tour I’d booked earlier, after having spent the previous day driving down to Galway from Dublin. But today the rains had stopped and the sky was clear but still gray and yet, I found the **ambience** rather romantic and full of promise. “Of course, we’ll go on that walking tour,” I said to a surprised Billy who led me out of the Tourist Centre in downtown Galway and on to the rainwashed street. At the end of the rather comprehensive tour I asked Billy for advice – where should I eat my lunch? And he’d recommended the Lighthouse Cafe near Lynch’s Castle (now a bank) when I specified that I was vegetarian.

It seems there are quite a few local residents who are vegetarian and more are exploring this choice, mainly because of health and environmental reasons. But the decor inside the restaurant suggested that the owner turned to this choice due to compassion. I remembered then that Billy did mention that Kerry Legh and her spouse, who run the place, practise Sahaj Marga meditation. The lotus flower was a dominant feature of the restaurant’s interior. Be that as it may, my lunch turned out to be one of the best vegetarian ones I’ve ever had anywhere in the world. When I’d entered the restaurant, a large dog that answers to the name of ‘Chieftain’ was seated beside his owner, intently watching him eat, without begging even once. Maybe they too practise some kind of meditation, I figured.

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**Q270.** Why was the author considered a solitary walker in Galway by the guide Billy Murray?

- (a) Because of the bad weather that day.  
(b) Because the author hardly used to mingle up with the people around.  
(c) As the author was left behind by her friend who accompanied her to this tour.  
(d) The author always preferred to travel all alone.

**Q271.** What kind of nature is reflected by the author from the first line of the second para of the passage?

- (a) She is very optimistic and lively person. (b) She is very dull and boring.  
(c) She is very aggressive. (d) She is always satisfied with whatever she gets in life.

**Q272.** Why was just Lighthouse Cafe recommended to the author to have lunch at?

- (a) It serves tasty food. (b) It was close to the author’s hotel.  
(c) It has good ambience. (d) It serves vegetarian food only and the author was also vegetarian.

**Q273.** What was liked by the author in the restaurant – The Lighthouse Cafe?

- (a) The lotus flower in the cafe. (b) The dog in the cafe.  
(c) The vegetarian food there. (d) All of these

**Q274.** What kind of ambience was there inside the Lighthouse Cafe?

- (a) Peaceful and soothing (b) Full of loud music and dance  
(c) Not lively at all (d) Overcrowded and lot of mismanagement was there.

**SET-49 Q (275-279):**

The Russian doping scandal continues to cast a long shadow over international sport as the 2018 Winter Olympics begin in Pyeong-Chang, South Korea, on February 9. In December, the International Olympic Committee banned Russia from competing in the Games following investigation into an alleged state-sponsored doping programme at the 2014 Winter Olympics in Sochi, Russia. The decision to ban Russia came after the IOC’s Disciplinary Commission, headed by former president of the Swiss Confederation Samuel Schmid, confirmed “systemic manipulation of the antidoping rules and system in Russia”. The IOC had stated, however, that clean Russian athletes would be allowed to compete as neutrals and last month invited 169 of them – each to be known as Olympic Athlete from Russia (OAR) – to participate in the Pyeong -Chang Games. The announcement did not go down well outside Russia, even though the IOC declared that “more than 80%” of those athletes had not competed in Sochi and had been carefully vetted. That the OAR will form one of the largest contingents at the Games, although there will be no place for the Russian flag and anthem, makes the ‘ban’ seem a bit of a farce. Further, Russian athletes could be allowed to march under

their own flag at the closing ceremony if they comply with the IOC's conditions during the Games. There is a sense that the IOC is not able to punish a sporting superpower like Russia.

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**Q275.** Where was the Winter Olympic 2014 held?

- (a) Pyeong Chang, South Korea
- (b) Sochi, Russia
- (c) Vancouver, Canada
- (d) Turin, Italy

**Q276.** Why is Russia banned to compete in Winter Olympics 2018?

- (a) Due to manipulation of the anti doping rules in Winter Olympics, 2014.
- (b) Because of misbehaviour of Russian players with other team's players.
- (c) As Russian players are not fit enough to take the pressure of Olympic games held on such a big platform.
- (d) As Russia is in some war with South Korea where the games are to be played.

**Q277.** Why does the ban on Russian flag and anthem during the Winter Olympic Games 2018 seem a bit of a farce?

- (a) Because Russian Athletes will be one of the largest team to compete in the games.
- (b) The games are organized in Russia only.
- (c) Russia has always played these games legally and ethically.
- (d) Russian players are best in the world when comes to playing in Olympics.

**Q278.** How is it evident from the passage that IOC is not able to punish a sporting superpower like Russia fully?

- (a) Russian flag will be a part of opening ceremony of Olympics Games.
- (b) Russian athletes will be allowed to march under their flag at the closing ceremony of the games.
- (c) Russian athletes are being given special treatment at the games as compared to those of other countries.
- (d) None of these

**Q279.** When did the decision come to ban Russia in Winter Olympic Games 2018?

- (a) It was after IOC's head confirmed systematic manipulation of the anti doping rules and system in Russia in Winter Olympics Games 2014.
- (b) It was after examining Russia athletics who didn't qualify the rules for the games to play.
- (c) It was after the Russia which argued special treatment to be given to its players during the games.
- (d) It was when Russia complained of bad weather of South Korea where the games have begun.

**SET-50 Q (280-284):**

Religious architecture forms a major portion of India's built heritage. These structures are not only unwritten documents of history, they are also stamps of the might of the rulers who built them and **articulations** of grand visions.

Secular and religious structures are products of their location – the material used to build them depended on what was available to the kings and workers at that time. They were also a reflection of the **piety** of the artisans and workers, for nothing else can explain the hard work that went into cutting through solid natural rock to carve out temples and spectacular sculptures. Rock Cut architecture never fails to awe me with all its majesty, precision, and **intricate** detail.

The earliest rock cut architecture is from the Mauryan dynasty, but the Ajanta caves, which I had visited a few decades ago and which left me awestruck, are among the earliest rock cut temples.

The Udayagiri caves, in Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh, are not as popular but they are worth a visit, for they contain some of the oldest Hindu temples and **iconography**. They were built during the Gupta period (350-550 CE).

These caves were not just an expression of religious piety but also a political statement. They lie on two low sandstone hills between the rivers Betwa and Beas. It is possible that when these caves were carved out, they fell directly on the Tropic of Cancer and thus the name translates to Mount of Sunrise. On the day of summer solstice, the sun would have been directly overhead, making this a place of worship.

(SSC- CGL Tier II 21 February 2018)

**Q280.** From what all materials the kings in the past used to build beautiful architectures?

- (a) The material that was available to the kings and workers at that time.
- (b) Special kind of raw material was asked to be produced by the people by the king to build these architectures.
- (c) Most of the material was imported from outside India by the kings.
- (d) None of these

**Q281.** What qualities of the architecture made the author to be awestruck while seeing them?

- (a) Its majesty
- (b) Its precision
- (c) Its intricate detail
- (d) All of these

**Q282.** The earliest rock cut architecture is from which dynasty?

- (a) Mauryan (b) Gupta  
(c) Chola (d) Satvahana

**Q283.** Why Udayagiri caves are worth a visit?

- (a) Because they contain some of the oldest Hindu temples and iconography.  
(b) Because they are built in Gupta period.  
(c) Because they don't take much time to see them completely.  
(d) Because they have reverence for our ancestors.

**Q284.** Why the caves of Vidisha got its name as Udayagiri – Mount of Sunrise?

- (a) It is because on the day of winter solstice, the sun is directly overhead to the caves.  
(b) It is because when the rock was carved out of these caves, it fell onto the Tropic of Cancer.  
(c) It is because Gupta had deep reverence for Sun god.  
(d) None of these

## **Solutions Previous Year Questions Set 1 to Set 50 (Q1 to Q 284)**

### **SET-1**

**Collaboration- सहयोग**-Collaboration is a working practice whereby individuals work together to a common purpose to achieve business benefit

**Credibility- विश्वसनीयता**-the quality of being trusted and believed in.

**Conservationist- संरक्षणवादी**-a person who advocates or acts for the protection and preservation of the environment and wildlife.

**Vigilance- सतर्कता**-the action or state of keeping careful watch for possible danger or difficulties.

**Q1.** (a) countries which have tigers.

Line/s from the passage-The Global Tiger Forum, an international collaboration of **tiger-bearing countries**, has set a goal of doubling the count of wild tigers by 2022.

**Q2.** (a) 2014-2018

Line/s from the passage-The biggest increase has been in Madhya Pradesh — **a massive 218 individuals (71%) from 308 in 2014 to 526.**

**Q3.** (c) doubling the count of world tiger population.

Line/s from the passage-The Global Tiger Forum, an international collaboration of tiger-bearing countries, has set a goal of **doubling the count of wild tigers by 2022.**

**Q4.** (b) it photographed 83% of the tigers.

Line/s from the passage- The 2018 figure has a great degree of credibility because, according to the report, as many as 2,461 individual tigers (**83% of the total**) have actually been photographed by trap cameras. In 2014, only 1,540 individuals (69%) were photographed.

**Q5.** (b) it is central to the food chain and the ecosystem.

Line/s from the passage-The tiger census is needed because the tiger **sits at the peak of the food chain**, and its conservation is important to ensure the well-being of the forest ecosystem.

**Q6.** (c) landscapes

Line/s from the passage- However, since tigers keep moving between states, conservationists prefer to talk about tiger numbers in terms of landscapes.

**Q7.** (d) 526

Line/s from the passage- The biggest increase has been in Madhya Pradesh — a massive 218 individuals (71%) from 308 in 2014 to 526.

**Q8.**(c) The tiger reserves have increased to 100 in 2018

This is not true as it is clearly stated that

Line/s from the passage-The total count in 2018 has risen to 2,967 from 2,226 in 2014 — an increase of 741 individuals and an increase of 33%, in four years.

**Q9.**(c) Tiger numbers have increased due to safe breeding places.

Line/s from the passage- The increased protection has encouraged the tiger to breed. Tigers are **fast breeders when conditions are conducive.**



- Q10.**(b) helpful -सहायक  
CONDUCTIVE -सहायक  
(a) reclusive -वैराग्य लाने वाला  
(c) unfavorable-प्रतिकूल  
(d) hindering-निरोधक

**SET-2**

**Faltering-हीनता**-losing strength or momentum.

**Fledgling-अनुभवहीन मनुष्य**-a person or organization that is immature, inexperienced, or underdeveloped.

**Q11.** (b) ‘the audience has not invested in the stand-up comedy art form’ means it is a new art form and it will take time to build an audience.

**Q12.**(b) 1, 2 & 5

Line/s from the passage- The stand-up game attracted investors from increasing open mic schedules in venues across cities. Two major companies Comedy Store and Canvas Laugh Club arrived on the scene and were game changers.

**Q13.**(b) ‘fledgling’ means (here) a fairly new company or industry

**Q14.**(d) Comedy groups are packing up and founders are resigning. (How has the situation been reversed from the early success of stand-up comedy?)

**Q15.**(d) 3 & 4

Line/s from the passage- Sethi adds saying that it isn’t as easy as it sounds.

Craft takes time. Every comic who does two open mics calls himself a comedian. In my opinion, you have to do comedy for more than 20 years to be a comic. It takes at least five years to find your voice.”

**SET-3**

**Vexing -तंग करना/अप्रिय**-causing annoyance, frustration, or worry.

**Befuddling-मदहोश हो जाना**-cause to become unable to think clearly.

**Brainstorming -विचार-मंथन**-group discussion to produce ideas or solve problems.

**Fluctuated-उतार चढ़ाव**-rise and fall irregularly in number or amount.

**Q16.**(c)

Line/s from the passage- The trial involved 100 overweight, previously inactive young men and women who were made to work out five times a week at a physiology lab, jogging or otherwise sweating until they had burned up to 600 calories per session.

**Q17.**(d) The MidWest Trial 2 duration was-10 months

Line/s from the passage- After 10 months of this regimen, almost everyone had dropped pounds.

**Q18.**(d) “most gained a lot of weight” is not TRUE as a result of the workout.

Line/s from the passage- After 10 months of this regimen, almost everyone had dropped pounds.

**Q19.**(b) The calorie intake and the time of exercise were examined.

Line/s from the passage- They hit upon activity timing. They decided to do a Follow -up study of the Mid West Trial 2. They also tracked everyone’s calorie intakes and daily movement habits throughout the 10 months.

**Q20.**(c) before noon.

Line/s from the passage- Those people who usually worked out before noon had lost more weight, on average, than the men and women who typically exercised after 3 p.m.

**Q21.**(b) slept more.

**Q22.**(d) By ‘larkish exercisers’ the writer refers to people who- exercise in the morning.

**Q23.**(c) regimen-आहार नियम-a set of rules about food and diet that someone follows

- (a) catalogue-सूची-  
(b) regiment -रेजिमेंट  
(d) fundamental-मौलिक

Q24.(c) befuddling -cause to become unable to think clearly.

'confusing'.

(a) brainstorming -group discussion to produce ideas or solve problems.

(b) vexing -causing annoyance, frustration, or worry.

(d) striking-attracting attention by reason of being unusual, extreme, or prominent.

Q25.(c)

Line/s from the passage- “Any exercise, at any time of day, is going to be better than none.”

**SET-4**

**Eruptions-विस्फोट**-an act or instance of erupting.

**Canopies-शामियाना**-an ornamental cloth covering hung or held up over something, especially a throne or bed

**bellow-चीख**-shout something with a deep loud roar.

Q26.(a) The passage is about “Recruitment of women in the Indian Army”

Q27.(c) Iritty, Kerala

Line/s from the passage-Sneha, who is pursuing a computer course in her hometown Iritty, about 41 km from Kannur

Q28. (c) She has got the chicken pox

Line/s from the passage- The first line of the para, nothing, not even the angry, red eruptions on her face and body, will stop Sneha N S from aiming for her “dream job”. And when she was diagnosed with chickenpox.

Q29.(b)850

Line/s from the passage- She is among the 850-odd women, many of whom have travelled several hundred kilometers, to turn up at the first-ever recruitment rally for women to the Indian Army’s Corps of Military Police.

Q30.(c) Women officers will be able to opt for permanent commission in the armed forces.

Line/s from the passage-In his Independence Day speech last year, Prime Minister Narendra Modi had said women officers recruited into the armed forces under the Short Service Commission would be given the option of taking up permanent commission — a “gift” to India’s “brave daughters.”

Q31.(b) This rally marks the first time that women will be taken in as soldiers.

Line/s from the passage- Just then, outside the enclosure where Sneha is sitting, a shrill whistle pierces the air and another batch of girls takes off — feet on the wet ground, mostly bare, making a dash for their place in history

Q32.(c) 1,2 and 4

Following duties will be borne by women soldiers-

Line/s from the passage-As personnel of the military police, the women soldiers will be responsible for investigating offences such as molestation, theft, and rape; “assisting in the maintenance of good order and discipline”; and in custody and handling of prisoners of war — essentially combat-support operations.

Q33. (c) to speak English

Line/s from the passage-Sneha had cleared her ground tests — a 1.6-km race that had to be completed in eight minutes or less, high jump and long jump — and physical fitness tests,

Q34. (d) Maharashtra and Goa

Line/s from the passage-

The Belagavi centre catered to candidates from the southern states of Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and the Union Territories of Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar and Puducherry.

Q35.(d) NOT TRUE: 3000 women registered for the recruitment rally at Belagavi.

All Other options are included in the para.

**SET-5**

**Intermittent-रुक-रुक कर**-occurring at irregular intervals; not continuous or steady.

**intertwined-एक दूसरे से लिपटना**-twist or twine together.

**Argus eyes-सतर्क**-having keen eyes; vigilant; watchful.

Q36.(d) Main theme of the passage- The evolution and use of barbed wire

Q37. (b) Joseph F Glidden

**Line/s from the passage-**The American businessman Joseph F Glidden is considered to be the father of the modern barbed wire.

Q38. (d) to confine cattle and sheep within an area

**Line/s from the passage-**Barbed wire was initially an agrarian fencing invention intended to confine cattle and sheep, which unlike lumber, was largely resistant to fire and bad weather.

Q39. (a) German military engineers

**Line/s from the passage-**World War I saw extensive use of barbed wire — and German military engineers are credited with improvising the earliest concertina coils on the battlefield.

Q40. (b) In the United State, the first patent was registered by Louise Francoise Janin.

**Line/s from the passage-** The first patent for “a double wire clipped with diamond shaped barbs” was given to Louis François Janin of France.

**SET-6**

**Unabated -अक्षीण/बिना कमी के-** without any reduction in intensity or strength.

**Relentless-दयाहीन-**harsh or inflexible

Q41. (d) water crisis

This grave problem' in the passage refers to water crisis

Q42. The primary reason for the water shortage is lack of means to store rainwater

**Line/s from the passage-**As yet, no government programmer has discovered how to store rainwater.

Q43. (c)Meghalaya uses bamboo pipes for the drip irrigation system

**Line/s from the passage-**Drip-irrigation systems of bamboo pipes in Meghalaya ‘kunds’, underground tanks in Rajasthan; ‘pynes’, water channels built by tribals in Bihar; and thousands of open-water bodies down south are all superb examples of rainwater harvesting systems.

Q44. (d) Dams is not a low cost technology.

**Line/s from the passage-**Unfortunately, governmental planners mostly refuse to acknowledge the potential of these low-cost systems, **concentrating on costly dams and canals**.

1

Q45. (a) “The people in ancient India had amazing technology to harvest water” shows that they understood the significance of water.

**SET-7**

**Deteriorating-बिगड़ना/दूषित होना-** becoming progressively worse.

**Implications(here) -नतीजा-**a likely consequence of something.

**lashed-हिलाना-**move quickly and violently

Q46. (d) are a health hazard.

**Line/s from the passage-**Dust storms of May 2018, in Northern India, contributed to the deteriorating air quality in the region and the capital city of Delhi, with implications for human health, a study found

Q47.(c) Westerly winds.

**Line/s from the passage-** Westerly winds typically bring loose sand and soil particles, picked up from the Arabian Peninsula or the Thar Desert in North Western India, to the Indo-Gangetic Plains.

Q48.(c) it is caused by crop burning in North India.

**During October-November**, densely populated cities like Delhi and Kanpur in the Indo-Gangetic Plains are vulnerable to windborne long-range air pollution from crop residue burning in the North

Q49.(a) This really puts the Indo-Gangetic valley in a unique spot referred to the fact that the Indo- Gangetic valley receives its pollution from other areas or factors.

Q50.(d) **Correct Sequence**- Strong winds- dust storms- poor air quality- death and disease

**SET-8**

**Embark -प्रारंभ करना**-begin (a course of action).

**Rebranded**-change the corporate image of (a company or organization).

Q51.(b)

*Line/s from the passage-* Parents all over Iceland's capital Reykjavik embark on a two-hour evening walk around their neighbourhood every weekend, checking on youth hangouts as a 10 pm curfew approaches.

Q52. (b) They've become the lowest in Europe

*Line/s from the passage-* Iceland has the lowest rates for drinking and smoking among the 35 countries measured in the 2015 European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs.

Q53. (b) advising many countries on controlling use of drugs etc. by young adults

*Line/s from the passage-* The Icelandic Centre for Social Research and Analysis, the institute pioneering the project for the past two decades, says it currently advises 100 communities in 23 countries, from Finland to Chile, on cutting teenage substance abuse.

Q54.(d) the highest in the world.

*Line/s from the passage-* Denmark, another wealthy Nordic country, has the highest rates of teenage drinking, along with Greece, Hungary and the Czech Republic, where 92% to 96% have consumed alcohol.

Q55. (c) Cutting teenage substance abuse refers to reducing consumption of drugs and alcohol among young adults.

Q56.(c) The programme Planet Youth was started by Inga Dora Sigfusdottir

*Line/s from the passage-* Inga Dora Sigfusdottir, a sociology professor who founded the Youth of Iceland programme, which has now been rebranded as Planet Youth.

Q57. (b) Arranging street gatherings of teenagers

Q58. (a) From the passage one can conclude that the bad habits can be checked by engaging teens in alternative activities.

Q59.(b) The word rebrand means 'change the image of an organisation or program

Q60.(c) 'Over Iceland's harsh winter, one parent admits, evenings sometimes pass without running into any students.' means that the programme is having the right impact on teenagers.

**SET-9**

**Hardened (here) -अभ्यस्त**- habituate

**inherent-जन्मजात**-existing in something as a permanent, essential, or characteristic attribute.

**Fallout-विवाद**-the adverse results of a situation or action.

Q61.(d) a & b

Theme is Overcrowding of Mount Everest on 22nd May, 2019.

and the urgent necessity to introduce and implement adequate safety measures to prevent man-made disasters.

Q62.(a) eleven

*Line/s from the passage-* In the 2019 season, at least 11 climbers have died or gone missing, including four Indians.

Q63.(a) A long queue of climbers on the final stretch of a steep slope.

*Line/s from the passage-* The image, which went viral and altered the manner in which people worldwide imagine what it is to scale Mt. Everest, showed a long queue awaiting a final tilt at the summit, with all the dangers such a wait holds.

Q64.(d) For issuing 381 permits to aspiring climbers.

*Line/s from the passage-* Nepal officials argue that permits are not issued recklessly and It awarded a record 381 for this spring each fetching \$11,000

Q65.(d) Climbing the Everest from Nepal side is cheaper than the Tibet side.

*Line/s from the passage-* It awarded a record 381 for this spring each fetching \$11,000 (climbing from the Tibet side is more expensive)

Q66.(b) Lack of food

Line/s from the passage- Waiting in sub-zero temperatures at rarefied altitude can be fatal--- this season's deaths were mostly due to frostbite, exhaustion, dehydration and lack of oxygen.

**Q67.**(d) hardened mountaineer

Line/s from the passage- But the mountain on the Nepal-China border is fast becoming a dangerous place to visit even for the hardened mountaineer

**Q68.**(d) Amateurs hold up other mountaineers in case of unforeseen disasters because they are not self-reliant.

Line/s from the passage-The adventure industry that is built around the human desire to scale the peak has meant many amateurs take up the challenge, confident that support teams and specialized equipment will make up for their lack of adequate mountaineering experience.

**Q69.**(b) protective clothing.

The commercial operations have led to the Everest being called the world's highest garbage dump as many climbers discard non-critical gear, used oxygen cylinders, plastic bottles, cans, batteries, food wrappings, fecal matter and kitchen waste on the mountains.

**Q70.** (d) an incident that happened in 1996

'Into Thin Air' is --- This year's drama has caught public imagination, as happened in 1996 when eight persons died in a single day amid an unexpected storm - events of and around that day were the subject of Jon Krakauer's bestselling book 'Into Thin Air'

### SET-10

**Resounded-गुंजना-** fill or echo throughout a place.

**Garner -संचित करना-**gather or collect (something)

**Convictions-धारणा-**a firmly held belief or opinion

**Q71.** (b) Launch of the celebrations of the Birth Centenary of Vikram Sarabhai

Line/s from the passage-They were there to launch celebrations on the birth centenary of Vikram Sarabhai, 47 years after his death at the age of 52

**Q72.** (b) for pioneering India's space programme

Line/s from the passage- Architect of India's space programme, a man whom the late president, APJ Abdul Kalam, had famously termed "Mahatma Gandhi of Indian Science".

**Q73.** (c) K Kasturirangan

Line/s from the passage- Former ISRO chairman K Kasturirangan remembered how they ran into some trouble at the Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), founded in 1947 by Sarabhai

**Q74.** (a) He built a working model of a train engine at the age of 15.

Line/s from the passage- He was 15 when he built a working model of a train engine with the help of two engineers

**Q75.** (b) By founding a Community Science Centre at Ahmedabad.

Line/s from the passage-The Train engine is now housed at the Community Science Centre (CSC) in Ahmedabad. The CSC was Vikram's way of providing other children the privileges he had,

**Q76.** (a) Father (Mahatma Gandhi is the father of the nation.)

**Q77.** NOT TRUE: (a) The Sarabhai family owns three grand homes in Mumbai.

All other options are true according to the passage.

(b) Vikram Sarabhai's son, Kartikeya, is now 71 years old.

(c) The names of Vikram Sarabhai's parents were Ambalal and Sarla Devi.

(d) Vikram Sarabhai's father was a textile mill owner.

**Q78.** (c) obsessed- To preoccupy the mind of (someone) excessively.

(a) frantic-Wild, exciting, or excellent.-उत्तेजित

(b) wasted-बर्बाद-. Not profitably used or maintained:

(d) greedy - लालची-. Having or showing a strong or excessive desire to acquire money or possess things, especially wishing to possess more than what one needs or deserves.

**Q79.** (a) Pramod Kale

Line/s from the passage- Kale went on to be among the first few to go to NASA to learn radar tracking.

Q80. (d) Tiruchirappalli

Line/s from the passage-Gandhinagar-based entrepreneur K Subramanian was 19 and a student of National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli, working on a summer project at PRL.

**SET-11**

**Sedentary-गतिहीन-** tending to spend much time seated; somewhat inactive

**trawl -search thoroughly.**

**Persistently-लगातार-**in a persistent manner; continuously

**Chores -काम-**a routine task, especially a household one.

Q81. (a) The main beneficiaries of exercise are people themselves.

Line/s from the passage-But because the principal beneficiary of exercise is ourselves, it is one of the easiest chores to shirk.

Q82. (a) Using midriff vibrating belt

A vibrating belt is a belt that you strap around your midsection, under your shirt. It produces vibrations by using a small device that oscillates back and forth, much like the vibration in your mobile phone.

Q83. (a) It is a common New Year's resolution

Line/s from the passage -As the new year rolls around, we anticipate having the drive to behave differently and become regular exercisers, even in the knowledge that we will probably fail to do so.

Q84. (a) The sentence- "Exercise is movement of the muscles and limbs for a specific outcome, usually to enhance physical fitness" defines Exercise.

Q85. (c) Fad-'an intense and widely shared enthusiasm for something, especially one that is short-lived; a craze.

**Obsession** - an idea or thought that continually preoccupies or intrudes on a person's mind.

**Mania** - an excessive enthusiasm or desire; an obsession.

**Phase** - a distinct period or stage in a series of events or a process of change or development.

**SET-12**

**Simulates-अनुकरण-**imitate the appearance or character of.

**Conversely-इसके विपरीत-**introducing a statement or idea which reverses one that has just been made or referred to.

Q86.(c)The passage is mainly about the change of the ocean color due to climate change.

Q87.(b)the sunlight's interaction with the water molecules and sea organisms.

Line/s from the passage -The ocean looks blue or green to us because of a combination of how sunlight interacts with water molecules and with whatever else lives in that water.

Q88.(c)Areas near equator

Line/s from the passage The study predicts that the blues will intensify, most likely in subtropical regions where phytoplankton will decrease. These are areas near the equator like Bermuda and the Bahamas that are already quite low in phytoplankton."

Q89.(c)Where there are a lot of nutrients in the ocean water

Line/s from the passage Regions where there are a lot of nutrients, like in the Southern Ocean or parts of the North Atlantic, will see even faster-growing phytoplankton because those waters are warming with climate change."

Q90.(c) NOT TRUE: More blue colour in the ocean will affect climate change.

All other options are true according to the passage.

**SET-13**

**Archive -संग्रह/पुरालेख-** a collection of historical documents or records providing information about a place, institution, or group of people.

Q91. (d) The first paragraph of the passage mainly talks about who the Dard Aryans are.

Q92. (a)their heritage is facing a threat.

Line/s from the passage- A number of researchers, as well as the tribals, perceive a threat to the heritage of the community owing to modernisation, migration and religious conversion.

Q93. (d) to set up a tribal hostel and declare the Aryan Valley a heritage village

Line/s from the passage- “They have demanded that the government **set up a tribal hostel and declare the “Aryan valley” a heritage village** to boost tourism.”

Q94. (d) The line “Bangroo is of the view that **their traditions go back 5,000 years**; those who still follow the original customs worship trees, rivers and mountains” shows that the Dard Aryans is a community with ancient past

Q95. (a) The Aryans are culturally and linguistically the same as the other people of Ladakh

Line/s from the passage- “He added people of this region are **culturally and linguistically different** from those in other parts of Ladakh.”

#### SET-14

**Pharaoh-प्राचीन मिस्र के राजाओं की जाति या धर्म या वर्ग संबंधी नाम-**a ruler in ancient Egypt.

**Defaced-बिगड़ा हुआ-**spoil the surface or appearance of (something), for example by drawing or writing on it.

Q96. (c) Main Theme of the passage- The life and death of the boy Pharaoh.

Q97. (b) had difficulty in walking.

Line/s from the passage-A number of canes have been found in Tutankhamun's tomb, finds that support the idea that the pharaoh had **difficulty walking at times.**”

Q98. (a) He wanted the Egyptians to worship one God-Aten.

Line/s from the passage- “His father was the pharaoh Akhenaten, a revolutionary pharaoh who tried to focus **Egypt's polytheistic religion around the worship of the sun disc, the Aten.**”

Q99. (d) trying to undo the religious revolution of his father.

Line/s from the passage-But while Tutankhamun's tomb was lavish, historical and archaeological evidence indicates that the young pharaoh was sickly and spent his short rule **trying to undo a religious revolution that his father had started.**

Q100. (d) NOT TRUE: Howard Carter's team discovered the tomb's entrance way on November 26, 1922.

“Howard Carter's team discovered the tomb's entranceway on **November 4, 1922**”

#### SET-15

**Mobilise-organize and encourage** (a group of people) to take collective action in pursuit of a particular objective.

Q101. (a) The paragraph is a news item

Q102. (d) The expansion of the airport will begin from terminal 1 which handles fast growing domestic traffic.

Line/s from the passage-“The operator expects the expansion, **which will start with Terminal 1**, to be completed by 2021”

Q103. (c) just below 70 million

Line/s from the passage- In 2018, it was just **below the 70-million mark.**

Q104. (b) construction of air control tower and a new runway

Line/s from the passage-“The new air traffic control (ATC) tower, which will open in 2019, and the **fourth runway, to be launched in 2021**, would help it reduce air congestion and handle more flights.”

Q105. (c) AECOM

Line/s from the passage- “DIAL has appointed **AECOM, a design and development consultant** for infrastructure projects, to complete the preliminary design for the expansion work.”

#### SET-16

**Resistance-बाधा-**the use of force or violence to oppose someone or something.

**Undeterred-अडिग-**persevering with something despite setbacks.

**Retrieve-वापस पा लेना-**get or bring (something) back from somewhere.

Q106. (d) Her observation of disabled people who managed everyday chores using donkeys.

Line/s from the passage- “Twenty five years ago, while traveling and teaching in Turkey, Nepal and Iran, Bonnie Bergin noticed self-sufficient disabled people going about their unremarkable daily business, **often using donkeys to hold pots, pans and other wares to be sold.**

Q107. (d) were convinced that dogs could not help the disabled.

Line/s from the passage- “She ran into fierce resistance from academics and professionals at first: Dogs spread disease. Dogs are stupid. **The disabled can't take care of dogs, how could dogs take care of them?**”

Q108.(b) physical gestures to direct the dog.

Line/s from the passage- “Bergin and Knaus **concentrated not on physical gestures**, but on verbal cues such as "sit" or "stay," using variations in tone of voice and facial expression to get Abdul to help Knaus.”

Q109.(a) he could push Knaus up from her in-chair falls.

Line/s from the passage- “By the end of his training, the dog could **push Knaus up from her in-chair falls**, open doors, turn on lights, retrieve food and push levers to help her operate the chair lift to her van. “

Q110.(b) Bonnie Bergin got her master’s degree from Assistance Dog Institute.

**SET-17**

**Surge-वृद्धि**-a sudden large increase, typically a temporary one.

**Dwindled-क्षीण होना**-diminish gradually in size, amount, or strength.

**Reprobates-बदमाश**an unprincipled person/a sinner who is not of the elect and is predestined to damnation

**Repose-विश्राम**-a state of rest, sleep, or tranquillity.

**Insomnia-अनिद्रा**-habitual sleeplessness; inability to sleep.

**Ubiquity -सर्वव्यापकता**-the fact of appearing everywhere or of being very common.

Q111. (d)Mostly people of disrepute haunted the streets at night.

Line/s from the passage- “**As the night became a place for legitimate activity**

That changed in the wake of the Reformation and the counter-Reformation. Protestants and Catholics became accustomed to holding secret services at night.

Q112. (d)Streetlights

Q113. (d) 17th century

Line/s from the passage-“**London didn’t join their ranks until 1684** but by the end of the century, more than 50 of Europe’s major towns and cities were lit at night.”

Q114. (d)Leipzig

Line/s from the passage-“A small city like **Leipzig** in central Germany **employed 100 men to tend to 700 lamps.**”

Q115. (b)ignoring the human body’s natural preference for segmented sleep

Line/s from the passage- “Today, most people seem to have adapted quite well to the eight-hour sleep, but Ekirch believes many sleeping problems may have roots in the **human body’s natural preference for segmented sleep** as well as the ubiquity of artificial light.”

**SET-18**

**distinctive-विशिष्ट**-characteristic of one person or thing, and so serving to distinguish it from others.

**Etched -नक्काशी की गयी**-engrave

**Fissures-दरारें**-a long, narrow opening or line of breakage made by cracking or splitting, especially in rock or earth.

Q116. (a) Merging of sunlight and water droplets with eucalyptus oil.

Line/s from the passage- The Blue Mountains, just 90 minutes from Sydney, get their name from the natural blue haze created by **vast eucalyptus forests in this World Heritage area.**

Q117.(d) shows featuring popular popular fairy tales

Q118. (c) 1-d), 2-c), 3-a), 4-b)

Q119. (b) give beautiful shapes and patterns

Q120.(b) travel brochure

The passage is related to travel to the Blue Mountains.

**SET-19**

Plunged -fall suddenly and uncontrollably



**Receded-पीछे जाना**-go or move back or further away from a previous position.

Q121. (d) examines the myth

*Line/s from the passage-*We often worry about lying awake in the middle of the night - but it could be good for you. A growing body of evidence from both science and history suggests that the eight-hour sleep may be unnatural.

Q122. (b) It proved sleeping for eight consecutive hours is not a norm.

*Line/s from the passage-*In the early 1990s, psychiatrist Thomas Wehr conducted an experiment in which a group of people were plunged into darkness for 14 hours every day for a month. Though sleep scientists were impressed by the study, among the general public the idea that **we must be impressed by the eight consecutive hours persists**.

Q123. (c) a segmented sleeping pattern was a historically established common old habit.

*Line/s from the passage-*In 2001, historian Roger Ekirch of Virginia Tech published a seminal paper, drawn from 16 years of research, revealing a wealth of historical evidence that **humans used to sleep in two distinct chunks**

Q124. (d) People visited all-night coffee shops.

*Line/s from the passage-* He attributes the initial shift to improvements in street lighting, domestic lighting and a **surge in coffee houses** - which were sometimes open all night.

Q125. (d) An active nightlife facilitated by artificial lighting

### SET-20

**Extinction-विलुप्त होना**-the state or process of being or becoming extinct.

Q126. (b) The theme of the passage is the human appetite is driving many animals to extinction.

Q127. (d) amphibians

*Line/s from the passage-* The mass thresholds the researchers decided on were 100 kg for mammals, ray-finned fish and cartilaginous fish and **40 kg for amphibians**, birds and reptiles since species within these classes are generally smaller.

Q128. (d) 150 species

*Line/s from the passage-* Humans' meat-eating habits may be pushing **at least 150 species** of the planet's largest animals towards the threat of extinction, a study has found.

Q129. (c) "Intentional harvesting" refers to the killing of animals deliberately

Q130. (a) NOT TRUE: In the future, 80 percent of the species could become extinct or very rare.

All other options are true:

(b) "Of nearly 300 species studied, 70 per cent are in decline, and **59 per cent of the species are threatened** with disappearing from the globe"

(c) "Nine megafauna species have either gone extinct overall, or gone extinct in all wild habitats, **in the past 250 years**"

(d) "Over the past 500 years, **as humans' ability to kill wildlife at a safe distance** has become highly refined, two per cent of megafauna species have gone extinct. "

### SET-21

**Plummet-आकस्मिक रूप से घटना**-fall or drop straight down at high speed.

**Intolerant-असहिष्णु** -not tolerant of views, beliefs, or behaviour that differ from one's own.

Q131. (c) Feeding the cows uncontaminated healthy food

Q132. (d) absence of the enzyme lactase in the gut, creating intolerance for milk.

Q133. (d) they maintain production of lactase into adulthood.

Q134. (c) they have a history of domesticating farm animals

*Line/s from the passage-* About 10,000 years ago, around the time **humans were domesticating farm animals**.

Q135. (c) The passage is about Milk and lactose intolerance

**SET-22**

**Aeons** -युग- an indefinite and very long period of time.

**Rasping**-harsh sound

**Colossal (here)**-अति विशाल-extremely large or great.

**Tandem**-अग्रानुक्रम-alongside each other; together.

Q136.(a) A bird which makes a life-changing impact on you

Line/s from the passage-

**A bird that you see maybe for the first time, but which has made a lasting, life-changing impact on you.** Then I recalled some of my own **lifers**.

Q137.(a) Great Pied Hornbills.

Line/s from the passage- **Great Pied Hornbills** Tramping through a streambed in Kalagarh (near Corbett), we suddenly heard this rasping, whooshing, sound. Up there, in the clear blue sky, were six-seven **huge black and white birds with colossal yellow beaks** flying in tandem across the clear blue sky, their wings making a rasping sound.

Q138.(b)

Line/s from the passage- But I remember better **the flycatcher**, that made me run around in a tea garden in Palampur, teasingly whistling at me from one end to another end. **The nesting pair in Naukuchiatal** was more accommodating except that i had to stand knee-deep in hotels garbage dump to get a good view of them

Q139.(d)

Line/s from the passage-The gloriously uppity Great Indian Bustards in the **Karea Sanctuary ( Madhya Pradesh) were another unforgettable sighting**. The sheer disdain with which they flounced away from our howling, jolting jeep and took their wings was a lesson in being put in your place. **Not now only does the sanctuary not exist** anymore but those magnificent muscular birds are crashing to total extinction.

Q140.(c) FATHOM(थाह लेना) - understand, comprehend, workout

AEONS(युग)- ages, generations, time

TANDEM(मिलकर)- team

**SET-23**

**Clogs**-block or become blocked with an accumulation of thick, wet matter.

**Greasy**-चिकनाई में सना हुआ-covered with, resembling, or produced by grease or oil.

Q141. (d) Correct statement is: This means for every kilometre of road, one-tonne Bitumen is saved, which costs about ₹30,000.

Q142. (b) CSIR deals in making blocks and tiles.

Line/s from the passage- **A CSIR laboratory** also used shredded plastics, chemically treated it and mixed with **fillers to make tiles**.

Q143. (a)

Line/s from the passage- One cost-effective solution was developed by **Dr Rajagopalan Vasudevan**, professor at Thiagarajar College of Engineering in Madurai. The National Highways Authority of India is currently scaling up his technology to **use plastic waste in making roads**.

Q144. (b) Passage deals in waste plastic management, especially recycling. Therefore the correct option is (b).

Q145. (c) Line/s from the passage -In **the absence of a proper waste management system**, the plastics that get recycled are often dirty, which makes the recycling process water-intensive and expensive.

**SET-24**

Q146.(c) NOT TRUE-In July- August the actual rainfall was 25.6% below the long- period average.

Line/s from the passage In June, the opening month of the southwest monsoon season, the rains were actually 25.6% below the long-period average. **In July, they were 31.2% above average.**

Q147.(a)

Line/s from the passage - Standing in ankle-deep water engulfing his field, Kamal Singh Dhangar takes a wild shot at the likely yield from the soyabean crop that practically lies in ruins behind him. It indicates that **excessive rain has damaged soyabean crop.**

Q148.(c)

Line/s from the passage- Western MP, in which Sehore falls, has received 1,335.4 mm of average rainfall from 1 **June to 25 September**, 58% more than the region's historical normal of **845.3 mm for this period.**

Q149.(d)

Havoc(नाश)- widespread destruction, damage

Calamity(आपदा)- an event causing great and often sudden damage or distress; a disaster

Pursuit(पीछा)- chase, follow

Engulf(निगल जाना)- sweep over, flood, deluge

Submerge(डूब)- flood, inundate, deluge

Q150.(b)

Line/s from the passage- **Gulab Singh, who owns 10 acres** not far from Dhangar's field, is ruining his decision to **have took an additional six acres of land** on lease for cultivating soyabean and wheat this year.

**SET-25**

**Biennial** -द्विवाषिक-taking place every other year

**Worrisome** -चिंताजनक-causing anxiety or concern

**Status quo** - यथास्थिति-the existing state of affairs, especially regarding social or political issues

**Consensus**-आम सहमति-a general agreement.

Q151.(b) Inability of negotiators to reach a substantive outcome for the problems.

Line/s from the passage- The conclusion of World Trade Organization's **11th biennial ministerial conference at Buenos Aires was worrisome.** From an Indian standpoint, there was no loss as status quo continues in the most important issue: the right to continue the food security programme by using support prices. **But the inability of the negotiators to reach even one substantive outcome suggests that WTO's efficacy is under question.**

Q152. (b) Lost of faith in WTO by US.

Line/s from the passage- Perhaps the biggest threat to WTO's efficacy today is the **attitude of the US. The world's largest economy appears to have lost faith in the organisation** and has begun to undermine one of its most successful segments, the dispute redressal mechanism.

Q153.(d) India

Line/s from the passage- As a 164-country multilateral organisation dedicated to crafting rules of trade through consensus, **WTO represents the optimal bet for developing countries such as India.** Strengthening WTO is in India's best interest

Q154.(a) Dispute redressal mechanism

Line/s from the passage- The world's largest economy appears to have lost faith in the organisation and has begun to undermine **one of its most successful segments, the dispute redressal mechanism**

Q155. (a) 11th WTO conference was held at Nairobi.

Line/s from the passage- The conclusion of World Trade Organization's **11th biennial ministerial conference at Buenos Aires was worrisome.**

**SET-26**

**Engage व्यस्त**- occupy or attract (someone's interest or attention).

**Nourish -पोषण करना**-provide with the food or other substances necessary for growth, health, and good condition.

**Manifest -स्पष्ट**-clear or obvious to the eye or mind

**Chaos -अराजकता**-complete disorder and confusion

**Empower-सशक्तिकरण**-give (someone) the authority or power to do something

**Contemplation-चिंतन**-the action of looking thoughtfully at something for a long time.

Q156. (d) Embracing what feeds our soul.

Line/s from the passage- But the more you **embrace what feeds your soul,** the happier you become

Q157.(a) Because even unknown forces of the universe are assisting us in them.

*Line/s from the passage-* At this point, you will find that **even unknown forces of the universe are conniving to assist you in your amateurish but sincere attempts.** As you progress, you are motivated to do better.

**Q158.(c)** Peaceful and calming activities.

*Line/s from the passage-* The good news is that simple, everyday activities can also nourish the soul — like spending time in the midst of nature, dancing in the rain or just putting thoughts on paper. Do whatever is **calming and pleases you.**

**Q159.** (a) Michelangelo’s soul probably wanted to free the angel and hence his artwork portrayed the same.

*Line/s from the passage-* Your inner artist is unleashed, **baring the beauty of your soul that has found a fond medium of expression.** For instance, **a sculptor’s soul is seen in his artwork;** a musician’s in his compositions; an actor’s in his acting, a painter’s in his paintings and so on.

**Q160.** (b) Inside each one of us, is an artist craving to come out.

*Line/s from the passage-* Creative pursuits are particularly appealing as inside each one of us, there is **an artist craving for release and awaiting an opportunity for expression**

**SET-27**

**liberated -मुक्त**-free from social conventions or traditional ideas

**legacy-विरासत**-an amount of money or property left to someone in a will

**Pursued** (here) -follow or chase (someone or something).

**Ensues-पीछा करना**-happen or occur afterwards or as a result.

**Q161.**(b) Never letting the fullness of our humanity see the light of day.

*Line/s from the passage-*The saddest part of life lies not in the act of dying, but in **failing to truly live while we are alive.** Too many of us play small with our lives, **never letting the fullness of our humanity see the light of day.**

**Q162.**(c) Living truly

The passage begins with the line ‘The saddest part of life lies not in the act of dying, but in failing to **truly live while we are alive.**’

And the ending paragraph says ‘Until recently, I had been so busy striving, **I had missed out on living.**’

So the most apt title for this passage would be ‘Living truly’.

**Q163** (b) That we live for ourselves only when we live for others.

*Line/s from the passage-* Tolstoy put it so well when he wrote: **“We live for ourselves only when we live for others.” It took me forty years to discover this simple point of wisdom.**

**Q164.**(b) Success is an unintended yet inevitable byproduct of a life spent enriching the lives of others..

*Line/s from the passage-***Success ensues and flows into your life as the unintended yet inevitable byproduct of a life spent enriching the lives of other people.**

**Q165.**(a) That there are no great acts, only small acts are done with great love.

*s from the passage-*Mother Teresa, a great leader of human hearts if ever there was one, said it best: **“There are *Lineno* great acts, only small acts done with great love.” I learned this the hard way in my life.**

**SET-28**

**compassion -दया**-sympathetic pity and concern for the sufferings or misfortunes of others

**empathy-सहानुभूति**-the ability to understand and share the feelings of another

**ripped -फटा हुआ**- badly torn

**Receptive-ग्रहणशील**-willing to consider or accept new suggestions and ideas

**initiative -पहल**-the ability to assess and initiate things independently

**Q166.**(b) It can help deal with problems of climate change and environmental degradation.

*Line/s from the passage-*Teaching about compassion and empathy in schools can help **deal with problems of climate change and environmental degradation,**” says Barbara Maas, secretary, Standing Committee for Environment and Conservation, International Buddhist Confederation (IBC).

**Q167.** (a) She believes that “consuming meat and milk contributes more to climate change than all transport in the world”.

Line/s from the passage- She is an ardent advocate of a vegan diet because “**consuming meat and milk globally contributes more to climate change than all "transport in the world."**”

Q168.(b) He said that if he sees people wearing fur and skins, he doesn't feel like living.

Line/s from the passage-He used very strong words during the Kalachakra in 2006, when he said, ‘**If he sees people wearing fur and skins, he doesn't feel like living.**’ This sent huge shock waves in the Himalayan community.

Q169.(c) It means that HH Dalai Lama was a perfect choice of messenger for the message to be received by the audience.

Q170. (d) She grew up eating non vegetarian but turned vegan.

Line/s from the passage-“To change our behavior, Buddhism is an ideal vehicle; it made me a more contented person,” says Maas, **who grew up in Germany, as a sausage chomping, meat-loving individual. She says, “If I can change, so can anybody**

### SET-29

**Subtle** - सूक्ष्म-**so delicate or precise as to be difficult to analyse or describe.**

**Inference**-अनुमान-**a conclusion reached on the basis of evidence and reasoning.**

Q171. (a) Because that is the way in most European countries

Line/s from the passage-This need not be similar to the understanding that the French would have **when they hear of 'Hindi' as an Indian language.** Because for them Hindi then becomes the only language spoken in India. This is a **natural inference that the French, Germans, Italians and many other European nationals** would tend to make, because that is generally how it is in their own respective countries.

Q172. (a) France

Line/s from the passage- **Doing an internship at the University of Lille in France,** I almost always found myself stuck whenever I had to speak to non-Indians about India or on anything 'Indian'!

Q173. (d) Their inappropriate generalizations

Line/s from the passage-The risk of such **inappropriate generalisations** made about 'Indian' is not restricted to language alone but also for India's landscape, cuisine, movies, music, climate, economic development and even political ideologies.

Q174.(b) One Indian State

Line/s from the passage-The magnitude of diversity of one European country can be easily compared to that of **one of the Indian State, isn't it?**

Q175. (b) Indians

Line/s from the passage-The onus is upon **us** to go ahead and clarify the nuances in 'Indianness' while we converse (Us refers to Indians)

### Set-30

**bittersweet** -भावभीनी-arousing pleasure tinged with sadness or pain.

**Endearing** -प्रीतिकर-inspiring affection

Q176.(c) That he would miss a fortnight worth of IB education

Line/s from the passage- **The bitter part of the episode – that I would lose two weeks of IB education,** an almost literal mountain to cover when I got back – was quickly forgotten when I envisioned myself programming robots in the country that gave us Anime and sushi!

Q177. (d) The silence

Line/s from the passage- Walking into the Narita International Airport, used as I was to the noisy crowds back in India, I quite literally lost my breath to the sight that awaited me. **Be it the security check or baggage claim, somehow there was a silence that felt right.** Everyone went about their activities without any confusion.

Q178.(d) To attend a robotics workshop

Line/s from the passage-It was a bittersweet moment for me when I found out that I had been selected for the Sakura Science Exchange programme, **a Robotics and IoT workshop in Japan.**A fully-funded opportunity of a lifetime.

Q179.(d) Their values

Line/s from the passage-Little did I know this would be the experience of a lifetime, **more for the endearing values of the Japanese culture** that made their mark on me than anything else.

Q180. (b) Japan

**SET-31**

**Virtuous-धार्मिक** -having or showing high moral standards.

**Reform-सुधार**-make changes in (something, especially an institution or practice) in order to improve it.

Q181.(d) All of these

Line/s from the passage- For Gandhi, truth is the relative truth of truthfulness in word and deed, and the absolute truth. the Ultimate Reality. **This ultimate truth is God (as God is also Truth) and morality. the moral laws and code, its basis.**

Q182. (c) Non violence

Line/s from the passage-- Gandhi believed that **ahimsa is the most powerful force in existence.**

Q183. No Option is correct

Q184. (a) The Gandhian philosophy (The beginning of the passage aptly introduces the central theme of the passage. Hence the topic is quite apt)

**SET-32**

**passive-निष्क्रिय**-accepting or allowing what happens or what others do, without active response or resistance.

**trodden**-press down or crush with the feet.

**Wield-काम में लगाना**-hold and use (a weapon or tool).

Q185. (a) Press

Line/s from the passage- The **press today wields a tremendous influence.**

Q186.(d) All of these

Line/s from the passage- It is necessary that the young and the growing minds should imbibe **the spirit of fellow-feeling, the spirit of tolerance, the habit of compromise,** and show due regard for the feelings and opinion of others without which a democratic society cannot function, let alone succeed.

Q187. (a) People want themselves such kind of atrocities to be done to them

Line/s from the passage- The government does it not **because the people want it to do so but because they are too idle, too uneducated and too disunited or timid to oppose the government.**

Q188. (a) 1, 2 and 3

Line/s from the passage-But when we find people **alert, intelligent and determined** to let the government know their will, when they want to actively exercise their voice in the management of their country, we have an instance of true or active public opinion.

Q189. (b) Formation of public opinion

This title aptly brings forth the formation of public opinion.

**SET-33**

**Insurmountable-दुर्गम**-too great to be overcome.

**Template**-/something that serves as a model for others to copy.

Q190.(c) 32nd

Line/s from the passage-- In Kolkata, against Sri Lanka in 2014, he was nearly caught for 4 off the 17th ball he faced, reached his 20th run off the 35th ball, but accelerated slightly earlier to bring up his century **in the 32nd over of the innings.**

Q191. (d) All of these

Line/s from the passage-One time can be a charm, but to accelerate so crazily three times after having set up the innings and to make it look predictable is a perfect combination of **skill, fitness and the right mental approach** to ODI batting.

**Q192.** (a) To not commit mistake to give chance to bowler to bowl him out

Line/s from the passage- He remembers the innings clearly: reaching "50 off 70 balls", bringing up the hundred "near the 40th over", and then knowing that the **bowlers can't get him out unless he makes a mistake.**

**Q193.**(d) Bowlers are very less likely to bowl you out then

Line/s from the passage- "You are set

and seeing the ball nice and hard and you have understood what the bowlers are trying to do by then, **and it's all about trying to play with the field once you get past 100.**

**Q194.** (d) No secret at all

Line/s from the passage- "So it was all about me not making a mistake and batting as long as possible. That's what I did. **There is no secret or formula to it.**

### SET-34

**expedition** -यात्रा-a journey undertaken by a group of people with a particular purpose, especially that of exploration, research, or war.

**forage** -खाना ढूँढना-search widely for food or provisions.

**confluence** -संगम-the junction of two rivers, especially rivers of approximately equal width.

**Q195.** (a) The West

Line/s from the passage- It was from **the west** that Europeans explorers first arrived.

**Q196.** (c) Rio Napo

Line/s from the passage- De Orellana **floated down the Rio Napo** to its confluence with the Amazon, near Iquitos (Peru), and then to the mouth of the Amazon.

**Q197.** (c) 1616

Line/s from the passage-No one made a serious effort to claim this sweaty territory, however, until the Portuguese built a fort near the mouth of the river at Belém **in 1616**, and sent Pedro Teixeira up the river to Quito and back between 1637 and 1639.

**Q198.**(b) owners of rubber bearing forests

Line/s from the passage- As profits skyrocketed, so did exploitation of the seringueiros, or rubber tappers, who were lured into the Amazon, mostly from the drought-stricken northeast, by the promise of prosperity only to be locked into a cruel system of virtual slavery dominated by seringalistas (**owners of rubber-bearing forests**).

**Q199.** (d) John Dunlop

Line/s from the passage-- However, in 1842 American Charles Goodyear developed vulcanization (made natural rubber durable) and in 1890 **Ireland's John Dunlop patented pneumatic rubber tires.**

### SET-35

**Compiled-संगृहीत**-produce (a list or book) by assembling information collected from other sources.

**Q200.** (b) Megh

Line/s from the passage- The eight names suggested by India, and which are in the list of 64, are Agni, Akaash, Bijli, Jal, **Leher, Megh, Sagar and Vayu**, meaning in that order, fire, sky, lightning, water, wave, cloud, sea and wind. **Five of these names (that is, up to Leher) have been used so far.**

**Q201.**(d) Yemen

Line/s from the passage-Eight north Indian Ocean countries, namely, **Bangladesh, India, the Maldives, Myanmar, Oman, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Thailand**, were asked to contribute names so that a combined list could be compiled. Each country gave eight names and a combined list of 64 names was prepared.

**Q202.** (c) Phaillin

Line/s from the passage--The name 'Aila', contributed by the Maldives means 'fire', **the name 'Phaillin' from Thailand means sapphire**, the name 'Hudhud' from Oman is the name of a bird, probably the hoopoe, and the name 'Nilofar', given by Pakistan, is the Urdu name of the lotus or water lily.

**Q203.**(d) The most destructive ones

*Line/s from the passage--* The names that people do know about, and remember are, naturally, those that were most **destructive ones, or very recent.**

**Q204.** (d) Vayu

*Line/s from the passage-* The eight names suggested by India, and which are in the list of 64, are Agni, Akaash, Bijli, Jal, Leher, Megh, Sagar and Vayu, meaning in that order, fire, sky, lightning, water, wave, cloud, sea and wind. **Five of these names (that is, up to Leher) have been used so far.**

**SET-36**

**Catalogues-सूचीपत्र-**a complete list of items, typically one in alphabetical or other systematic order.

**Delirious-बेसुध-** in a state of wild excitement or ecstasy.

**Q205.** (b) Johns Hopkins

*Line/s from the passage-*In mid-2012 I completed my first massive online open course, or MOOC, the kind widely offered by Coursera, EdX, Udacity and so on in partnership with different educational institutions. It was on clinical trials and ethical practices, offered by **Johns Hopkins, on Coursera.**

**Q206.**(a) Course

massive online open **course, or MOOC**

**Q207.** (a) Biology

*Line/s from the passage-* I decided to enroll in the course because it was the only **biology related course open at the time.**

**Q208.** (c) The fact that he could take a course from the university he dreamt of

*Line/s from the passage-* I spent hours going through course catalogues and poring over course descriptions, almost delirious with excitement at the fact that I was actually going to be able to take classes offered by **universities I had only dreamt of attending.**

**Q209.** (c) Stanford

*Line/s from the passage-* This was shortly before the MOOC sensation hit India, and when Coursera, which was **founded by two Stanford professors,** itself was just a few months old.

**SET-37**

**Unconditional-बिना शर्त-**not subject to any conditions

**Transcends-अतिक्रमण -**be or go beyond the range or limits of (a field of activity or conceptual sphere)

**Assert -**state a fact or belief confidently and forcefully.

**Psyche-**the human soul, mind, or spirit.

**Q210.** (a) Understanding the true love

The paragraph in all its entirety talks about how true love permeates every aspect of creation.

*Line/s from the passage-* We need to shift from the paradigm of false conditional love to **the essence of pure unconditional love.** We need to shift from the paradigm of false conditional love to the essence of pure unconditional love.

**Q211.** (a) God

*Line/s from the passage-* Your very existence is an expression of pure unconditional love of the **Source (you may call it Consciousness, Creator, God, Divine Self).** It is overflowing love of the Source for the Source through all of creation.

**Q212.** (b) Conditional love never gives the fear of denial.

*Line/s from the passage-* We have been brought up in a society that judges **love based on conditions.** We have been made to believe that we can receive love only when we fit into people's expectations. If we are not good enough, we will be deprived of love.

These beliefs have influenced the collective psyche of families, groups, communities, and societies since generations to such an extent that **love has been reduced to fear of denial.**

These lines imply that conditional love gives the fear of denial. So the given statement b is not true.

**Q213.** (d) Yourself

*Line/s from the passage-* last paragraph -It is time for you to **honor yourself as the Source of love.**

**Q214.** (d) All of these

*Line/s from the passage-*



(a) If there is one answer to the question, “How and why does this world exist?” the answer, in one word, is ‘Love’. Rather, **the answer is ‘Pure Love’, since the word ‘love’ has lost its meaning.**

(b) The experience of true love comes with **surrender of the false ‘I’**, in letting go of the feeling of separateness.

(c) True love can be experienced only **through giving, not by demanding.**

So, all the three statements are true.

**SET-38**

**Empowering-सशक्तीकरण** -give (someone) the authority or power to do something.

**intertwined-एक दूसरे से लिपटना**-twist or twine together.

**Articulating-स्पष्ट**-pronounce (something) clearly and distinctly

**cynicism-कुटिलता**-an inclination to believe that people are motivated purely by self-interest; scepticism.

**Hiatus**-a pause or break in continuity in a sequence or activity.

**Bewildered -उलझन में**-perplexed and confused; very puzzled.

Q215.(b) As our own well-being depends on others well-being.

*Line/s from the passage-* **Acknowledging that our well-being depends on others** makes caring for others’ well-being a moral responsibility.

Q216.(d) To get purpose of life

**Second paragraph, first line-** Through a “mindful citizen” exercise, we create a story articulating who we are as individuals who are also part of communities. This exercise helps us move beyond cynicism, complacency, and despair, instead **infusing us with a sense of purpose.**

Q217. (a) With the help of compassionate connections.

**Third paragraph-** With this exercise, I believe we can help students bridge their divides and replace anger and distrust with **compassionate connections**

Q218. (b) Commonalities in their stories.

*Line/s from the passage-* But they found that acknowledging their differences **led them to discover a place of deep connection in commonalities**, such as being raised by grandmothers, and even wounds, including childhood trauma, that they never imagined existed.

Q219. Relating to teaching

*Line/s from the passage-***Pedagogy means the method and process of teaching**, especially as a theoretical concept. So pedagogical practice is related to teaching.

**SET-39**

**dissidents-विरोधी**-a person who opposes official policy, especially that of an authoritarian state.

**Robed**-clothe in a robe

**Tumble** -to fall, topple, or drop out of something

Q220.(b) Mahatma Gandhi

*Line/s from the passage-***He** wasn't the first, nor would he be the last, but the wiry, bespectacled man from Gujarat is certainly the most famous of the world's peaceful political dissidents.

**Mohandas Gandhi** – also affectionately known as Mahatma – led India's independence movement...

Q221. (a) By acting ethically and intelligently.

*Line/s from the passage-*More than anything else, historians say, Gandhi proved that one man has the **power to take on an empire, using both ethics and intelligence.**

Q222. His travel to India with INC to learn about the local struggle of Indians.

*Line/s from the passage-* Gandhi quickly became a leader within the Indian National Congress, a growing political party supporting independence, and **traveled widely with the party to learn about the local struggles** of various Indian communities. It was during those travels that **his legend grew among the Indian people**, historians say.

Q223.(d) All of these

*Line/s from the passage-* Gandhi was known **as much for his wit and intelligence as for his piety.**

Q224.(c) Salt

Line/s from the passage- His most famous protest came in 1930, when Gandhi led thousands of Indians on a 250-mile march to a coastal town to produce **salt, on which the British had a monopoly.**

**SET-40**

**Triumph-विजय** -a great victory or achievement.

**Inevitable-अपरिहार्य**-certain to happen; unavoidable.

**Astutely- चतुराई से**-accurately assessing situations or people; perceptively.

**Sojourn-डेरा डालना**-stay somewhere temporarily.

**Ecstatic-उन्मादपूर्ण**-feeling or expressing overwhelming happiness or joyful excitement.

**Q225.(a) Prithvi Shaw**

Line/s from the passage- India's title triumph in the Under-19 cricket World Cup at the Bay Oval in New Zealand seemed inevitable. **Prithvi Shaw's boys**, astutely coached by Rahul Dravid, maintained an unbeaten record through their three-week sojourn.

The phrase Prithvi Shaw's boys suggests that he was the captain of the team.

**Q226. (a) Pakistan**

Line/s from the passage-There were no big-game nerves and even in the **much-hyped semi final against Pakistan**, India pocketed a facile 203-run victory.

**Q227. (a) Calmness-शांति-**

Line/s from the passage-Cricketing excellence allied with the resultant celebrity status, especially during the teenage years, can be a double-edged sword and it helped that in

the dressing room there was the **calming presence of Dravid.**

(b) Dominate-प्रभुत्व रखना-have power and influence over.

(c) Aggressiveness-आक्रामकता=-hostile or violent behaviour.

(d) Sincerity-सच्चाई

**Q228. (a) He meant to say that it is just a start of career of each cricketer**

Line/s from the passage- As the ecstatic players leapt and photo-bombed after clinching the trophy, Dravid cut through the hype and said that **this win should not be the team's defining memory as each individual cricketer has much more to achieve in his career.**

**Q229. (d) Unmukt Chand**

Line/s from the passage- Yuvraj Singh and Virat Kohli came through the under-19 ranks and managed to carve a niche for themselves, but **Unmukt Chand, who led the team to the Cup in 2012**, and then featured in a soft drink advertisement besides writing a book, has been unable to make it to the Indian senior team.

**SET-41**

**Enthusiasts-उत्साहशील मनुष्य**-a person who is very interested in a particular activity or subject.

**Q230.(a) Industrial**

Line/s from the passage- Hunter had still earlier, in 1850, privately started the **Madras School of Arts**. The School, taken over by Government in 1852, moved from Popham's Broadway to Poonamallee High Road. There, he and an eight-member committee revised the syllabus, **offering two streams, Industrial and Artistic.**

**Q231. (c) Poonamallee High Road**

Line/s from the passage- The School, taken over by Government in 1852, moved from Popham's Broadway to **Poonamallee High Road**. Hunter retired in 1868, to be succeeded by Robert Chisholm.

**Q232.(a) Hunter**

Line/s from the passage-(1st line of second paragraph)

**Hunter** retired in 1868, to be succeeded by Robert Chisholm.

**Q233.(d) Lord Canning**

Line/s from the passage-- **Canning and Lady Canning**, both photography enthusiasts, were responsible for creating the famed Government series, The People of India.

**Q234.(d) Doctor**

Line/s from the passage-Its founder was an **Army doctor**, Alexander Hunter.

**Q235. (c) White on white embroidery**

Line/s from the passage-She is no stranger to chikankari having worked with SEWA and several craftsmen. Her **love for white on white embroidery** also found a calling in chikan.

Q236. (d) To work in textile exports

Line/s from the passage-- Paola **came to India to work in textile exports** and as she says, "If you like textiles ... India is a heaven, an inexhaustible treasure trove."

Q237. (b) When she was working with SEWA

Line/s from the passage-- She is **no stranger to chikankari having worked with SEWA** and several craftsmen.

Q238. (a) documentation of

Line/s from the passage-Chikankari. A Lucknawi Tradition by Paola Manfredi, an Italian, is a book that shows her close and long association with the craft. As Paola says in the book, it is **not a scholarly or academic research but more of a documentation of the world of chikankari**.

Q239.(a) It is based on personal experience and observation

Line/s from the passage- What makes the book extremely interesting is that **unlike other books that tend to rely on second hand material**, with exhaustive references and quotes, Paola Manfredi has filled her tome with passionate grass-roots level research. The narrative **more in the nature of a personal journey**, with all the quirks and street-smart practicality, makes the book refreshing.

#### SET-42

**Rational-तर्कसंगत**-based on or in accordance with reason or logic.

**Spontaneous-स्वाभाविक**-performed or occurring as a result of a sudden impulse or inclination and without Premeditation or external stimulus.

**Consequences-परिणाम**-a result or effect, typically one that is unwelcome or unpleasant.

**Caution-सावधान**-care taken to avoid danger or mistakes.

Q240. (d) All of these

Line/s from the passage-Many times **you find them very dogmatic**, superstitious, believing in foolish things, irrational ideologies. **Your parent says do it, your adult says it is not worth doing, and your child goes on pulling you somewhere else.**

Q241.(c) Whenever you want to do something-your parent says do it, your adult says it is not worth doing and your child goes on pulling somewhere else.

Line/s from the passage- Many times you find them very dogmatic, superstitious, believing in foolish things, irrational ideologies. **Your parent says do it, your adult says it is not worth doing, and your child goes on pulling you somewhere else. This is the triangle within you.**

Q242. (a) Because you are not alone here.

Line/s from the passage-You cannot remain a child forever. You will have to learn many things **because you are not alone here**...The child has to be disciplined — and that's where the parent comes in.

Q243.(b) Being an adult we are no longer controlled by our parents.

Line/s from the passage- And then there is the third voice within you, the third layer, **when you have become adult and you are no longer controlled by your parents**; your own reason has come of age, you can think on your own.

Q244. (b) Civil

Line/s from the passage- The word '**civil**' is good. It means one who has become capable of living in a city, **who has become capable of being a member of a group, of a society**. It is needed.

#### SET-43

**Ensuring-सुनिश्चित करना**-make certain that (something) will occur or be the case.

**Collided-टकराना**-hit by accident when moving.

Q245.(a) The U.S.

Line/s from the passage- **Of the 101 foreign satellites launched, 96 were from the U.S.** and one each from the other five countries.

**Q246.** (a) Russia

*Line/s from the passage*-- Till now **Russia held the record of launching 37 satellites in a single mission**, in 2014, while the National Aeronautics and Space Administration of the U.S. launched 29 satellites in one go in 2013.

**Q247.**(d) 12 minutes

*Line/s from the passage*- Though ISRO had sufficient time to put the satellites into orbit, it **accomplished the task in about 12 minutes**.

**Q248.**(a) ISRO sets the bar high

The passage talks about the previous records being made by the U.S. and Russia, but ISRO made a new record, that too by a considerable margin, so the most suitable title to this passage would be “ISRO sets the bar high”.

**Q249.**(b) It is now identified as a key player in the profitable commercial space launch market by giving cheap and highly reliable launch alternative.

*Line/s from the passage*- The launch is particularly significant as ISRO now **cements its position as a key player in the lucrative commercial space launch market by providing a cheaper yet highly reliable alternative**.

**SET-44**

Quintessential-सर्वोत्कृष्ट-representing the most perfect or typical example of a quality or class.

Refute-खंडन करना-prove (a statement or theory) to be wrong or false; disprove.

Glee-उल्लास-great delight, especially from one's own good fortune or another's misfortune.

**Q250.**(b) Social activist

The author of the passage may be “Social Activist”

**Q251.**(a) Present scenario

*Line/s from the passage*- As much as I would like to see the delight on my daughter’s face — the same glee I had as a child — while bursting atom bombs and laris, **it is the present scenario and not nostalgia that must dictate my actions**.

**Q252.**(c) They should adhere to traditional ways completely.

*Line/s from the passage*- And yes one last thing, for all those claiming to be the flag-bearers of ancient traditions, it would be lovely if **you adhered to your so-called traditional ways completely**.

**Q253.** (d) Fumes from firecrackers take pollution levels beyond safe limits.

*Line/s from the passage*- If even doctors welcome the ban as they **feel fumes from firecrackers take pollution levels beyond safe limits**, then perhaps we need to change our traditional values and create new ones.

**Q254.** (a) It means not just talking but doing some action too.

The term is self-explanatory.

**SET-45**

Communes-a group of people living together and sharing possessions and responsibilities.

**Q255.**(a) So that communes belong to the rich and their standard of living gets uplifted.

*Line/s from the passage*- The first thing is that the rich people of the world should start living in communes. **Let those communes be of the rich! So they will not be dragged down from their standard of life**, their comforts, and their luxuries.

**Q256.** (d) Everybody

*Line/s from the passage*- **There is not a single man in the world, howsoever poor, who has nothing to contribute**. Around the world all the rich communes will need people; and slowly, slowly your commune will become bigger and bigger.

**Q257.**(b) That comes out of love, out of intelligence and out of generosity.

*Line/s from the passage*- A communism that **comes out of love, out of intelligence, out of generosity, will be real**. A communism that comes through force is going to be unreal.

**Q258.**(c) They may not be wealthy, but they may be rich as painters, poets, dancers or singers.

Line/s from the passage- Five thousand rich people, together with their genius for creating wealth, are capable of creating so much wealth that they can invite thousands of other people who may not be rich in the sense of being wealthy, **but who may be rich as painters, poets, dancers, singers.**

Q259. (d) Making the whole world rich

Line/s from the passage- **Let there be, around the world, hundreds of communes of rich people – that is, rich communes.** These words and the entire passage suggests that the suitable title is 'Making the whole world rich'.

**SET-46**

Q260.(a) Kayaking

Line/s from the passage- His passion has led to the creation of like-minded adventurers in the city who **regularly converge at Mangamaripeta for kayaking** and Kambalakonda for eco-friendly adventure sports activities like zip liner and Burma bridge.

Q261.(c) Indian Navy

Line/s from the passage- With an **experience of nearly a decade in the Indian Navy** as a skydiving and aero adventure trainer, **Balaram** now wants to make Vizag as destination of adventure sports, bringing in a clutch of activities through his adventure company Livein Adventures.

Q262. (c) Paratrike

Line/s from the passage- "We have partnered with AP Tourism to promote aero adventures for the first time in the city. We will be getting one powered parachute and a **paratrike in two weeks time following which aero adventure activities will commence.**" says B Balaram Naidu, director of Livein Adventures.

Q263.(b) AP Tourism

Line/s from the passage- We have **partnered with AP Tourism** to promote aero adventures for the first time in the city.

Q264. (a) Both are adventure activities

Line/s from the passage- We will be getting one **powered parachute** and a paratrike in two weeks time following which **aero adventure activities** will commence," says B Balaram Naidu, director of Livein Adventures.

His passion has led to the creation of like-minded adventurers in the city who regularly converge at Mangamaripeta for kayaking and Kambalakonda for **eco-friendly adventure sports activities like zip liner and Burma bridge.**

**SET-47**

**Encroachments-अतिक्रमण**-intrusion on a person's territory, rights, etc.

**Sullyng-अशुद्ध करना**-damage the purity or integrity of.

Q265. (d) They think hawking crowds them out of public space

Line/s from the passage- For quite some time now, many middle-class citizens groups have urged strict action against hawkers, asking residents not to favour their business. The terms routinely used to **refer to hawkers and vendors is "menace"**, with their everyday businesses described as "encroachments" on public space.

Q266.(b) Authorities have stopped issuing licenses

Line/s from the passage- Mumbai and other cities have failed to implement the law to date, with the **Mumbai municipality having frozen hawker licenses** since 1978.

Q267.(c) Encroaching public spaces

Line/s from the passage- But they are far easier to target as villains than the middle-class who use pavements for car parking and shops/restaurants who unabashedly **extend their shop fronts onto footpaths.**

Extending shop fronts onto footpaths is a way of encroaching public spaces.

Q268. (d) Authorities not issuing them licences

Line/s from the passage- Mumbai and other cities have failed to implement the law to date, with the **Mumbai municipality having frozen hawker licenses** since 1978. As a result, only a fraction of Mumbai's hawkers are licensed.

Q269. (d) It generates employment opportunities

Line/s from the passage- Secondly, hawking is also an employment issue. It **provides the urban poor a means to earn a legitimate livelihood**, and in fact, many sell goods produced in small-scale or home-based industries.

**SET-48**

**Embark -प्रारंभ करना**-begin (a course of action).

**dismal-निराशाजनक**-causing a mood of gloom or depression.

**Q270.** (a) Because of the bad weather that day.

Line/s from the passage- I'd embarked on a walking tour of Galway, a city facing the Atlantic, in the Republic of Ireland, and my guide was Billy Murray who told me at the outset that **I would be the solitary walker** – others had stayed away **because of the dismal weather**. The weather had indeed been unfriendly, with beating rain, thunder, poor visibility....

**Q271.**(a) She is very optimistic and lively person.

Line/s from the passage- It seems there are **quite a few local residents who are vegetarian and more are exploring this choice**, mainly because of health and environmental reasons.

This line suggests that the author is a very optimistic and lively person, because she herself was a vegetarian, but she understands that a few people are shifting to a vegetarian choice of life, and she is pretty positive about it. She could have had a negative point of view, saying that majority of the people living in that area are still non-vegetarians, but she chooses to look at the bright side.

**Q272.**(d) It serves vegetarian food only and the author was also vegetarian.

Line/s from the passage- And he'd recommended the Lighthouse Cafe near Lynch's Castle (now a bank) **when I specified that I was vegetarian**.

**Q273.** (d) All of these

Line/s from the passage- The **lotus flower** was a dominant feature of the restaurant's interior. Be that as it may, my **lunch turned out to be one of the best vegetarian ones I've ever had** anywhere in the world. When I'd entered the restaurant, a **large dog** that answers to the name of 'Chieftain' was seated beside his owner, intently watching him eat, without begging even once.

**Q274.** (a) Peaceful and soothing

Line/s from the passage- (**From the last paragraph**), it is evident that the ambience inside the Lighthouse Cafe was indeed **peaceful and soothing**, and it was not at all noisy or overcrowded.

**SET-49**

**Ambience-माहौल**-the character and atmosphere of a place.

**Q275.** (b) Sochi, Russia

Line/s from the passage- In December, the International Olympic Committee banned Russia from competing in the Games following investigation into an alleged state-sponsored doping programme at the **2014 Winter Olympics in Sochi, Russia**.

**Q276.**(a) Due to manipulation of the anti doping rules in Winter Olympics, 2014.

Line/s from the passage- In December, the International Olympic Committee banned Russia from competing in the Games following investigation into an alleged state-sponsored doping programme at the 2014 Winter Olympics in Sochi, Russia. **The decision to ban Russia came after** the IOC's Disciplinary Commission, headed by former president of the Swiss Confederation Samuel Schmid, confirmed "**systemic manipulation of the antidoping rules and system in Russia**".

**Q277.**(a) Because Russian Athletes will be one of the largest team to compete in the games.

Line/s from the passage- That the OAR will form one of the largest contingents at the Games, although there will be no place for the Russian flag and anthem, makes the 'ban' seem a bit of a farce. Further, **Russian athletes could be allowed to march under their own flag at the closing ceremony if they comply with the IOC's conditions during the Games. There is a sense that the IOC is not able to punish a sporting superpower like Russia.**

A farce is a ridiculous situation, and the ban on the Russian flag seem like one, because it is not absolute, and on account of Russia being a superpower, IOC is not able to punish it.

**Q278.** (b) Russian athletes will be allowed to march under their flag at the closing ceremony of the games.

Line/s from the passage- Further, **Russian athletes could be allowed to march under their own flag at the closing ceremony if they comply with the IOC's conditions during the Games.** There is a sense that the IOC is not able to punish a sporting superpower like Russia.

**Q279.** (a) It was after IOC's head confirmed systematic manipulation of the anti doping rules and system in Russia in Winter Olympics Games 2014.

*Line/s from the passage-* The decision to ban Russia came after the **IOC's Disciplinary Commission, headed by former president of the Swiss Confederation Samuel Schmid, confirmed "systemic manipulation of the antidoping rules and system in Russia"**.

**SET-50**

**Articulations-साफ़ साफ़ बोलना**-the formation of clear and distinct sounds in speech.

**Piety-धार्मिकता**-the quality of being religious or reverent.

**Intricate-जटिल**-very complicated or detailed.

**Iconography--प्रतिमा-विद्या/शास्त्र** -As a branch of art history, studies the identification, description, and the interpretation of the content of images

**Q280.** (a) The material that was available to the kings and workers at that time.

*Line/s from the passage-* Secular and religious structures are products of their location – **the material used to build them depended on what was available to the kings and workers at that time.**

**Q281.** (d) All of these

*Line/s from the passage-* Rock cut architecture **never fails to awe me with all its majesty, precision, and intricate detail.**

**Q282.** (a) Mauryan

*Line/s from the passage-* **The earliest rockcut architecture is from the Mauryan dynasty,** but the Ajanta caves, which I had visited a few decades ago and which left me awestruck, are among the earliest rockcut temples.

**Q283.**(a) Because they contain some of the oldest Hindu temples and iconography.

*Line/s from the passage-* - **The Udayagiri caves,** in Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh, are not as popular but they **are worth a visit, for they contain some of the oldest Hindu temples and iconography.** They were built during the Gupta period (350-550 CE).

**Q284.** (b) It is because when the rock was carved out of these caves, it fell onto Tropic of Cancer.

*Line/s from the passage-* They lie on two low sandstone hills between the rivers Betwa and Beas. It is possible that **when these caves were carved out, they fell directly on the Tropic of Cancer and thus the name translates to Mount of Sunrise.** On the day of summer solstice, the sun would have been directly overhead, making this a place of worship

**PRACTICE SET 1**

**Set 51: Q (285-289)**

Jazz had its beginnings in song. Its roots lie deep in the tradition of Negro folk singing that once **flourished** throughout the rural Southland of the United States before the Civil War. The Negro, in those days, owned only a few crude musical instruments which he made for himself from boxes, barrels and brooms. His voice was his principal means of musical expression. Songs of work and play, trouble and hope, rose on rich and rhythmic voices everywhere in the South - from peddlers crying their wares to the countryside, from work gangs on the rail roads, from families gathered at the days tried to sing away their weariness in their unpainted cottages overlooking the cotton fields, from the way side churches singing with the sounds of Sabbath praise, These were the voices which the early Negro musicians imitated and transferred to their horns when they taught themselves to play the discarded band instruments that come into hands at the close of the Civil War in the eighteen-sixties. As played by their proud Negro owners, the instruments became extensions of the human voice - "singing horns" which opened the way to Jazz. For this reason there has always been a strong, singing quality to Jazz.

**Q285.** Where do the roots of Jazz lie?

- (a) In the songs sung in the urban Southland of the United States. (b) In the songs sung on railroad gangs.  
(c) In church hymns. (d) In Negro folk singing.

**Q286.** Where and when did Negro folk singing flourish?

- (a) In the urban Southland of the United States after the Civil War.  
(b) In the United States at the end of the Civil War.  
(c) In the Southland during the Civil War.  
(d) In the rural Southland of the United States before the Civil War.

**Q287.** Where were the folk songs sung?

- (a) Everywhere (b) In the churches only  
(c) On the railroads, in the cotton fields and in the churches (d) Everywhere in the urban Southland

**Q288.** What opened the way to Jazz?

- (a) The discarded musical instruments. (b) The crude band instruments.  
(c) The musical instrument made from boxes. (d) "Singing horns".

**Q289.** Which of the following is the most appropriate title for the passage?

- (a) The tradition of Negro folk singing (b) The 'singing horns'  
(c) The early origins of Jazz (d) The history of Jazz

**SET-52: Q (290-294)**

It is an established fact of history that the Western world has made a significant contribution in discovering the new world. James Cook is known as a discoverer who set out on the sea to find new places. He was the first to discover river Lawrence of Canada. He also tried to study the way to Venus during one of his voyages in the Pacific Ocean. He is **accredited** for having surveyed the inner most part of Canada as also for discovering Australia and its southern parts. In his latter discoveries, he got the assistance of the British Government.

In fact, Australia and its Southern countries were talked about, but no one had ever ventured there nor anybody knew, for that matter, whether that land was a reality. James Cook undertook hazardous voyages and discovered the continent of Australia. It was believed then, that Australia was inhabited by the savages and was a backward country, hence fit only for sending convicts, murderers and other prisoners.

James Cook, however, discovered the coastal areas and found them fit for the British to settle there. But, unfortunately, the Government did not take seriously and sent criminals there. Later, to prove his point, Cook himself settled there. The secret of James Cook's success was his skill as a sailor and his inborn leadership qualities. Cook was born in Yorkshire but he spent his life on board of his ship, always on the move, in search of new lands. One of his **sterling** qualities was his ability to win the confidence of the native tribals and to work with them in unison. It is therefore, ironic that he should be killed by the tribals.

**Q290.** James Cook found that —

- (a) the coastal areas of Australia were already overcrowded by the British  
(b) the coastal areas of Australia were suitable for the British to live  
(c) criminals and murderers were occupying the coastal areas of Australia  
(d) the coastal areas of Australia were unsuitable for others to settle

**Q291.** James Cook's murder by tribals was---

- (a) expected because he had failed to win their confidence  
(b) unexpected because he had failed to work with them in unison  
(c) ironic because he had discovered their place of dwelling  
(d) None of these

**Q292.** The author gives credit to the West for their contribution in —

- (a) exploring new world (b) discovering Western part of the world  
(c) establishing facts of history (d) rewriting historical facts

**Q293.** The author has narrated certain qualities of James Cook except —

- (a) skill as a sailor (b) good relations with tribals  
(c) zeal to explore new things (d) reasonable antagonism against British Government

**Q294.** Cook settled in the continent of Australia because —.

- (a) he had undertaken the task of criminal reforms  
(b) he was upset with the apathy of the British Government  
(c) the British Government had not taken his suggestion seriously  
(d) he wanted to prove his claim of suitability of that part to live in

**SET-53: Q (295-299)**

A recent trip to Lucknow was an instant eye-opener and a more instant **stimulus** to **introspection**. The realization of self degradation started from the station itself. All set to fight the autowallah in Lucknow and accuse him of being a rude **fleece**, I was stopped mid-sentence by his **demeanour**. He was mild, polished and totally agreeable to whatever I would pay him. He was sure I would not pay less than what the fare should be because he felt I had enough money to do so. Of course the respectful way he spoke to me took me completely off guard, and made me a wee bit ashamed. The aggression which one has to display all the time in Delhi, I realized was not needed here. In fact, it was shocking for the autowallah to encounter a presumptuous woman yearning



for a fight. That's what Delhi does to you. It takes away your polish. Unlike Delhi, Lucknow prefers to stay away from **hysterical** momentum.

It takes an easy pace of life, teaches residents to stay cool, enjoy food, take siestas and work without hitting the breakneck speed barrier. It has set its priorities right. It nurtures its young and it loves its old. In Delhi, morning walkers go for expensive paraphernalia. You need to drive at least five kms to hunt for a park. Back in Lucknow simply walk out of your house and your walk begins. No traffic and no pollution.

**Q295.** Morning walkers in Lucknow require

- (a) a park outside their house (b) expensive paraphernalia  
(c) good sports gear (d) almost nothing.

**Q296.** Your personality in Delhi becomes

- (a) negative and aggressive (b) agreeable and submissive  
(c) polished and assertive (d) negative and submissive

**Q297.** The author was all set to fight with the autorickshaw driver in Lucknow as

- (a) he expected her to pay more than was due (b) she was sure he would be unjust  
(c) her experience in Delhi had taught her to mistrust autowallahs (d) he was unbelievably discourteous

**Q298.** The word 'presumptuous' in the passage means

- (a) modest (b) rude  
(c) proud (d) imaginative

**Q299.** The trip to Lucknow was an eye opener for the author because

- (a) she realized that every city in India needs to love its old and calm down its young  
(b) she realized that she was full of positivity  
(c) she had begun to doubt everyone around her  
(d) all of the above

**SET-54: Q (300-304):**

Any criminal justice system is an apparatus that society uses to enforce the standards of conduct necessary to protect individuals and the community. It operates by **apprehending**, prosecuting, convicting, sentencing these members of the community who violate the basic rules of group existence. The action taken against lawbreakers is designed to serve three purposes beyond the immediately **punitive** one. It removes dangerous people from the community; it **deters** others from criminal behaviour and it gives society an opportunity to attempt to transform lawbreakers into law-abiding citizens.

**Q300.** According to the passage, prosecution is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) a process which follows conviction  
(b) concerned with the transformation of criminal justice  
(c) not to be considered a vital part of the criminal justice system  
(d) actually the removal of lawbreakers from the community

**Q301.** Give the antonym for allow from the passage.

- (a) Punitive (b) apprehend  
(c) attempt (d) Deter

**Q302.** Give a word from the passage which means to break a rule.

- (a) Violate (b) Apparatus  
(c) Abiding (d) Enforce

**Q303.** It is pointed out in the passage that one of the effects of the criminal justice system is to .....

- (a) give guidelines for group existence (b) discourage crime  
(c) prevent the enforcement of capital punishment (d) take immediate action against the community

**Q304.** We understand from the passage that the basic aim of criminal justice is .....

- (a) the protection of society and its individuals (b) to define socially acceptable behavior  
(c) to educate lawbreakers (d) the violation of the law

**SET-55: Q (305-309)**

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, whom the world called Mahatma or Great Soul, was the only political leader of our times to achieve a major revolution by means of policy of non-violence. He was born at Porbandar In 1869, being the youngest son of Karamchand Gandhi, Dewan of Rajkot.

He was married at thirteen to Kasturba.

In September, 1887 having given his mother a **solemn** vow to observe strict vegetarianism, he was sent to London to study law. On the voyage and in his first London hotel he almost starved to death because of this vegetarian vow. His shyness cut him off from all normal contacts and he was so confused and puzzled at English habits that he decided to train himself for polite society by "becoming a gentleman". He purchased stylish western clothes, even took lessons. In dancing and music, but Western rhythms proved quite beyond him. Suddenly he came to his sense and decided that "if my character makes a gentleman of me, so much the better otherwise I should **forgo** the ambition".

**Q305.** Which of the following statements bears the genuine Identification of Karamchand Gandhi In the context of the passage?

- A. He was the husband of Kasturba.
- B. He was the Dewan of Rajkot.
- C. He was the father of Mahatma Gandhi.
- D. He was the Dewan of Porbandar.

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

**Q306.** Mahatma Gandhi took a solemn vow to observe strict vegetarianism before—

- (a) his mother
- (b) his father
- (c) his wife
- (d) his grandmother

**Q307.** Which of the following incidents is quite sufficient to prove that Mahatma Gandhi was a man of very rigid principles?

- (a) He achieved India's freedom by means of the policy of nonviolence.
- (b) In London he took lessons in dancing and music.
- (c) He observed strict vegetarianism even when he almost starved to death.
- (d) He remained himself aloof from the Western Cultural rhythms.

**Q308.** In 1887 Gandhi went London to

- (a) propagate his policy of nonviolence
- (b) learn western music and dance
- (c) to train himself for polite society
- (d) to study law

**Q309.** Which of the statements given below is/are **NOT TRUE** in the context of the passage?

- A. Gandhiji was married at the age of fourteen.
- B. At last he left all his attempts to make himself a polite gentleman on western standards,
- C. In London he was cut off from all normal contracts due to his over boldness.
- D. Gandhiji led the revolution based on the principles non-violence.

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

**SET-56: Q (310-314):**

As low tide he walked over the sands to the **headland** and round the corner to the little bay facing the open sea. It was **inaccessible** by boat because seams of rock jutted out and currents swirled around them treacherously. But you could walk there if you chose one of the lowest ebb tide was on the turn, in came in rapidly. For this reason very few people cared to explore the little bay fresh and uncluttered as it was completely covered by the sea at high tide. The cave looked mysteriously dark cool and inviting, and he penetrated to the farthest corner where he discovered a wide crack rather like a chimney. He peered up and thought he could see a patch of daylight.

**Q310.** According to the writer the bay could not be reached by boat because-

- (a) It had numerous number of rocks.
- (b) There were too many ebbs.
- (c) It was facing the open sea.
- (d) There were seams of rock and treacherously swirling currents.

**Q311.** One could visit the bay

- (a) At any time one chose. (b) When there was low tide.  
(c) on certain occasions. (d) during the evenings.

**Q312.** It was not possible to linger on the expedition because

- (a) The tide turned sprightly. (b) The tide turned at once.  
(c) The water rose rapidly. (d) The water rushed with great force.

**Q313.** While passing through the writer discovered a

- (a) large opening (b) Chimney shaped rock.  
(c) Cool and secluded corner. (d) Big crack through which light came in.

**Q314.** He found the bay “fresh and unlittered “because

- (a) The sea water had receded. (b) He was the first visitor there.  
(c) The high tide had just washed the litter away. (d) It was not frequented by people.

**SET-57: Q (315-319)**

Every profession or trade, every art and every science has its technical vocabulary, the function of which is partly to designate things or processes which have no names in ordinary English and partly to secure greater exactness in nomenclature. Such special dialects or jargons are necessary in technical discussion of any kind. Being universally understood by the devotees of the particular science or art, they have the precision of a mathematical formula. Besides, they save time, for it is much more economical to name a process than to describe it. Thousands of these technical terms are very properly included in every large dictionary, yet, as a whole, they are rather on the outskirts of the English language than actually within its borders. Different occupations, however, differ widely in the character of their special vocabularies. In trades and handicrafts and other vocations like farming and Ashing that have occupied great numbers of men from remote times, the technical vocabulary is very old. An average man now uses these in his own vocabulary. The special dialects of law, medicine, divinity and philosophy have become familiar to cultivated persons.

**Q315.** Special words used in technical discussion

- (a) may become part of common Speech (b) never last long  
(c) should resemble mathematical formula (d) should be confined to scientific fields

**Q316.** The writer of this article is

- (a) a scientist (b) a politician  
(c) a linguist (d) a businessman

**Q317.** This passage is primarily concerned with

- (a) various occupations and professions (b) technical terminology  
(c) scientific undertakings (d) a new language

**Q318.** It is true that

- (a) various professions and occupations often interchange words  
(b) there is always a non-technical word that may be substituted for the technical word  
(c) the average man often uses in his own vocabulary what was once technical language not meant for him  
(d) everyone is interested in scientific findings

**Q319.** In recent years, there has been a marked increase in the number of technical terms in the nomenclature of

- (a) Farming (b) Fishing  
(c) Sports (d) Government

**SET-58: Q (320-324)**

A 23-year-old British woman was yesterday sentenced to six months in jail for leaving her two-year-old daughter home alone eight-hours a day. Five days a week for a year while she went to work. The young mother from the central town of Warwick initially hired a babysitter, when she landed a job in a travel agency but eventually reached the point when she could no longer afford the facility, prosecutors said. The woman then started leaving the child home by herself, providing it with food and toys and removing all **potentially** dangerous objects from its reach. At first the mother came home at lunchtime but had to stop because her daughter threw **tantrums** every time she left to go back to work. The mother, who was not identified, told the court, “If I had money I would not have done it. It was a case of that or not keeping my job and living on benefit”. The judge, Mr. Harrison Hall, however said “Having had a child, the absolute priority is to look after it.

There must be an alternative to leaving a child alone all day, a thing you would not do even to a dog".

**Q320.** The young mother had to work in the office

- (a) 40 hours a week (b) 8 hours a week  
(c) 48 hours a week (d) all the seven days a week

**Q321.** The word 'Facility' in sentence refers to

- (a) her job in the travel agency (b) living in a well furnished apartment  
(c) getting adequate salary (d) employing someone to look after the child

**Q322.** The mother stopped coming home for lunch because

- (a) her house was far away from the office (b) she was not able to control her angry baby  
(c) she had to work extra hours to earn more (d) she was not interested in looking after the baby

**Q323.** The sentence "If I had money, I would not have done it" means

- (a) I had money and so I did not leave the baby alone (b) I had money and so I left the baby alone  
(c) I had no money and so I left the baby alone (d) I had no money and so I did not leave the baby alone

**Q324.** Which one of the following statements about the judge Mr. Harrison Hall is correct ?

- (a) He can tolerate cruelty to children but not to animals  
(b) He can tolerate cruelty to animals but not to children  
(c) He can tolerate cruelty both to children and animals  
(d) He can tolerate cruelty neither to children nor to animals.

**SET-59: Q (325-329)**

My lodge is nothing but a dark, tiny hut made of palm **fronds**, with a bunch of damp branches and a swarm of flies through a whole in the wall of leaves. I see a patch of cleared earth in the rainforest: the stage of *Cicinnurus magnificus*, the magnificent bird of paradise. The bird's loud call, 'Kyeng, Kyeng' has been ringing since dawn, announcing the male's **imminent** performance. But his feathered female spectators have not shown yet. Perhaps they are out window-shopping, taking a good look around until they find the ,most **resplendent** specimen. I hear a **fluttering** and look up. A *magnificus* is 'enthroned on a branch about 2m above the stage: an iridescent-green breast shield, bright orange-red wings and a lemon-yellow cape with a furry brown collar. The feat and hill are a sparkling sky-blue, which also covers the eye lids and extends down to the neck. He plucks off a few leaves to let in more light and optimize eye- ; contact with his audience. Finally, he drags the freshly fallen leaves away from catwalk.

**Q325.** The most 'resplendent specimen' means

- (a) bright and colourful (b) beautiful and gentle  
(c) appalling and ugly (d) extravagant and gaudy

**Q326.** The bird performs for :

- (a) no one (b) the author  
(c) sheer enjoyment (d) female birds

**Q327.** An 'iridescent-green breast shield' means

- (a) a shield worn by the bird to protect itself. (b) the bright, colourful feathers of the bird.  
(c) a description of the surroundings. (d) a piece of twig used by the bird in its performance.

**Q328.** The *cicinnurus magnificus* is:

- (a) the magnificent bird of paradise. (b) a patch of cleared earth in the rainforest.  
(c) a place where his hut is located! (d) the stage in the rainforest.

**Q329.** The synonym for 'optimise' is

- (a) to make best use of (b) to improve vision  
(c) to see clearly (d) to enlarge

**SET-60: Q (330-334)**

Once the leaders of the rebellion were executed or dispersed, the British Government admitted its previous errors - **tacitly**, of course - and sought to rectify old wrongs.

King George III, who had complained that he would go mad if his American colonies were lost, regained his spirits and proved surprisingly forgiving. No more than a third of the colonists had supported the **insurrection**, in any event, and six years of bloodshed and hardship that followed were quickly forgotten in the era of good feeling after the war. The colonies were placed under a unified government for the first time, and a new capital was established across the East River from Manhattan, in the fertile fields of the Brooklyn.

**Q330.** The passage states that the British government \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (a) was punished by the leaders of the rebellion
- (b) in a way, apologised for its former mistakes after the rebellion was over
- (c) agreed to release the rebels from the prison
- (d) was supported by the majority of the colonies

**Q331.** It's clear from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (a) King George was put in a mental hospital when the American colonies rebelled
- (b) one third of the colonists were killed in the attempted rebellion
- (c) after the revolt, the king was not as angry as people had expected
- (d) the rebels were successful in their attempt to gain power

**Q332.** After the war, \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (a) a single government was formed to unite the colonies
- (b) the clan fighting and rations continued for yet another six years
- (c) most colonists were still not happy about their position
- (d) the colonies were full of hatred because of the previous years of death and misery.

**Q333.** Which of the following words is similar in meaning to rectify?

- (a) correct
- (b) analyse
- (c) fertility
- (d) slumber

**Q334.** What were the colonies placed under?

- (a) a government
- (b) a unified government
- (c) a bilateral government
- (d) a democratic government

**SET-61: Q (335-339)**

The recent change to all-volunteer armed forces in the United States will eventually produce a gradual increase in the proportion of women in the armed forces and in the variety of women's assignments, but probably not the dramatic gains for women that might have been expected. This is so even though the armed forces operate in an ethos of institutional change oriented toward occupational equality and under the federal, sanction of equal pay for equal work. The difficulty is that women are unlikely to be trained for any direct combat operations.

A significant portion of the larger society remains uncomfortable as yet with extending equality in this direction. Therefore, for women in the military, the search for equality will still be based on functional equivalence, not identity or even similarity of task. Opportunities seem certain to arise. The growing emphasis on deterrence is bound to offer increasing scope for women to become involved in novel types of non combat military assignments.

**Q335.** Which sentence is an incorrect one ?

- (a) The recent change to all voluntary armed forces in the US will produce a gradual increase in the proportion of women.
- (b) The difficulty is that women are likely to be trained for any direct combat operation.
- (c) Opportunities seem certain to arise
- (d) The difficulty is that women are unlikely to be trained for any direct combat operation

**Q336.** A suitable title for the passage might be

- (a) Current status of women in the US military.
- (b) Current status of women in the US navy.
- (c) Current status of women in the US airforce.
- (d) Current status of women in US teaching service.

**Q337.** According to the passage, despite the United States armed forces' commitment to occupational equality for women in the military, certain other factors preclude women

- (a) being assigned all of the military tasks that are assigned to men.

- (b) drawing assignments from a wider range of assignments than before.
- (c) having access to positions of responsibility
- (d) receiving equal pay for equal work

**Q338.** The passage implies which of the following is a factor conducive to a more equitable representation of women in the United States armed forces than has existed in the past?

- (a) The all-volunteer character of the present armed forces.
- (b) The past service records of women who had assignments functionally equivalent to men's assignments.
- (c) The level of awareness on the part of the larger society of military issues.
- (d) An increased decline in the proportion of deterrence oriented non combat assignments.

**Q339.** The primary purpose of the passage is to

- (a) present an overview of the different types of assignments available to women.
- (b) analyze reforms in the new United States all-volunteer armed forces necessitated by the increasing number of women in the military.
- (c) present the new United States all-volunteer armed forces as a model case of equal employment policies in action.
- (d) present a reasoned prognosis of the status of women - in the new United States all-volunteer armed forces.

**SET-62: Q (340-344)**

The **instinctive**, natural way to express anger is to respond **aggressively**. Anger is a natural, adaptive response to threats; it inspires powerful, often aggressive, feelings and behaviours, which allow us to fight and to defend ourselves when we are attacked. On the other hand, we can't physically lash out at every person or object that irritates or annoys us; laws, social norms and common sense place limits on how far our anger can take us. People use a variety of both conscious and unconscious processes to deal with their angry feelings. The three main approaches use expressing, suppressing and calming. Expressing your angry feelings in an **assertive** - not aggressive - manner is the healthiest way to express anger. Being assertive doesn't mean being pushy or demanding; it means being respectful of yourself and others. Anger can be suppressed and then converted or redirected. This happens when you hold in your anger, stop thinking about it and focus on something positive.

**Q340.** What does the author mean by being assertive?

- (a) Being calm
- (b) Being pushy
- (c) Being demanding
- (d) Being respectful

**Q341.** How, according to the author, can one suppress anger ?

- (a) By redirecting anger
- (b) By holding one's anger
- (c) By thinking about one's anger
- (d) By converting anger

**Q342.** How does a person naturally express anger?

- (a) By adapting strong behavior
- (b) By inspiring powerful feelings
- (c) By responding aggressively
- (d) By defending oneself

**Q343.** Which one of the following places limits on how far we can take our anger ?

- (a) Law
- (b) Behaviour
- (c) Feelings
- (d) Instinct

**Q344.** According to the author, how should people deal with their anger?

- (a) Expressing unconsciously
- (b) Express it assertively
- (c) Express it aggressively
- (d) Expressing consciously

**SET-63: Q (345-349)**

The desert floras shame us with their cheerful **adaptations** to the seasonal limitations. Their whole duty is to flower and fruit; and they do it hardly, or with tropical luxuriance, as the rain admits. It is recorded in the report of the Death Valley **expedition** that after a year of abundant rains, on the Colorado desert was found a specimen of Amaranthus ten feet high. A year later the same species in the same place matured in the drought at four inches. Seldom does the desert herb attain the full stature of the type. Extreme aridity and extreme altitude have the same dwarfing effect, so that we find in the high Sierras and in Death Valley related species in miniature that reach a comely growth in mean temperatures. Very fertile are the desert plants in expedients to prevent evaporation, turning their foliage edge-wise toward the sun, growing silky hairs, exuding thick gum. The wind, which has a long sweep, harries and helps them..It rolls up dunes about the stocky stems, encompassing and protective, and above the dimes, which

may be, as with the mesquite, three times as high as a man, the blossoming twigs flourish and bear fruit.

**Q345.** What lesson do the desert floras have to teach us ?

- (a) how to live a long time
- (b) how to adapt to limitations
- (c) how to grow with grace.
- (d) how to grow in dry places.

**Q346.** How does the wind help the desert floras to grow?

- (a) by blowing the heat away
- (b) by rolling up protective sand dunes.
- (c) by blowing gently
- (d) by blowing the clouds away

**Q347.** The desert plants face the danger of \_ from extreme aridity and extreme altitude.

- (a) early death
- (b) loss of reproduction
- (c) painful growth
- (d) dwarfism

**Q348.** The mesquite is a .

- (a) a tribe of people
- (b) a type of desert animal
- (c) a sand dune
- (d) a desert flora

**Q349.** What stops the desert floras performing their duty well ?

- (a) the desert sand
- (b) the rain
- (c) the people who pluck them
- (d) the desert animals

**SET-64: Q (350-354)**

True, it is the function of the army to maintain law and order in abnormal times. But in normal times there is another force that compels citizens to obey laws and to act with due regard to the rights of others. The force also protects the lives and properties of law abiding men. Laws are made to secure the personal safety of its subjects and to prevent murder and crimes of violence. They are made to secure the property of the citizens against theft and damage and to protect the rights of communities and castes to carry out their customs and ceremonies, so long as they do not conflict with the rights of others. Now the good citizen, of his own free will obeys these laws and he takes care that everything he does is done with due regard to the rights and well being of others. But the bad citizen is only **restrained** from breaking these laws by fear of the consequence of his action. And the necessary steps to **compel** the bad citizen to act as a good citizen are taken by this force. The supreme control of law and order in a state is in the hands of a Minister, who is responsible to the state Assembly and acts through the Inspector General of Police;

**Q350.** Which of the following statements is not implied in the passage?

- (a) The forces of law help to transform irresponsible citizens into responsible ones.
- (b) Law protects those who respect it
- (c) Law ensures people's religious and social rights absolutely and unconditionally.
- (d) A criminal is deterred from committing crimes only due to fear of the law

**Q351.** The expression "customs and ceremonies" means :

- (a) fairs and festivals
- (b) superstitions and formalities
- (c) habits and traditions
- (d) usual practices and religious rites

**Q352.** "They are made to secure the property of citizens against theft and damage" means that the law:

- (a) helps in recovering the stolen property of the citizens.
- (b) safeguards people's possessions against being stolen or lost.
- (c) initiates process against offenders of law.
- (d) assists the citizens whose property has been stolen or destroyed.

**Q353.** Which one of the following statements is implied in the passage?

- (a) Criminals, who flout the law, are seldom brought to book
- (b) The police check the citizens, whether they are good or bad, from violating the law.
- (c) The police hardly succeed in converting bad citizens into good ones.
- (d) Peaceful citizens seldom violate the law.

**Q354.** According to the writer, which one of the following is not the responsibility of the police ?

- (a) To protect the privileges of all citizens.

- (b) To maintain peace during extraordinary circumstances.
- (c) To ensure peace among citizens by safeguarding individual rights.
- (d) To check violent activities of citizens.

**SET-65: Q (355-359)**

In September 2011, Hindustan Times did a study in Delhi and reported that the number of malaria (and dengue) cases at the time were actually thrice as many as revealed by the city authorities. Earlier, in Mumbai, a municipal claim that 145 people died due to malaria in 2010 was exposed as a lie after Praja, a city NGO, **extracted** figures from the municipality itself. Following an RTI petition, Praja revealed 1190 deaths. This seems to be a habit. A paper in the leading UK medical journal The Lancet, published following nationwide interviews undertaken by an international team, reveals that the number of malaria deaths all over India every year may be as high as 205,000, which is many times the World Health Organization's figure of about 15,000, of the National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme's figure of just around 1000. While the Lancet paper has been disputed, it is clear that there must be gross under-reporting of malaria deaths. Wouldn't that be one of the big reasons why malaria, which is easily cured if properly treated after timely **diagnosis**, continues to kill so many Indians?

**Q355.** One of the big reasons for malarial death is :

- (a) lack of proper treatment
- (b) under-reporting of malaria deaths
- (c) untimely diagnosis
- (d) over-reporting of malaria deaths

**Q356.** The Lancet is a:

- (a) newspaper
- (b) medical book
- (c) magazine
- (d) journal

**Q357.** What is "the habit" mentioned in the passage?

- (a) Exposing the authority's incompetence
- (b) Hiding the real figures of malaria cases
- (c) Filing RTIs
- (d) Conducting studies and surveys in towns and cities

**Q358.** The findings of The Lancet were published after:

- (a) the international team left India
- (b) international reviews of the findings were done
- (c) proper verifications of the findings were done
- (d) nationwide interviews were carried out

**Q359.** The Hindustan Times found that the number of malaria cases in 2011 was:

- (a) twice than the numbers revealed by the authorities
- (b) three times the numbers revealed by the authorities
- (c) half the numbers revealed by the authorities
- (d) exactly as the numbers revealed by the authorities

**SET-66: Q (360-364):**

The same high mental faculties which first led man to believe in unseen spiritual agencies and then in **fetishism**, would **infallibly** lead him, as long as his reasoning power remained poorly developed, to various strange superstitions and customs. Many of them are terrible to think of, such as the sacrifice of human beings to a blood loving God; the trial of innocent persons by the ordeal of poison or fire; witchcraft, devil-worship; **necromancy**- yet it is well occasionally to reflect on these superstitions, these conjurations of diabolic occult powers, for they show up what an infinite debt of gratitude we owe for the improvement of our reason to science and to the accumulated knowledge science has granted us.

**Q360.** It can be inferred from the passage that the author considers the kind of underdeveloped reasoning described in the passage to be a cause of

- (a) apathy
- (b) spontaneity
- (c) barbarity
- (d) skepticism

**Q361.** Human belief in superstitions can effectively be countered only by

- (a) the high mental faculties
- (b) underdeveloped reasoning powers
- (c) sympathy for the innocent
- (d) None of these

**Q362.** If the above passage is the core part of an article the best title of that could be

- (a) witchcraft
- (b) theology
- (c) scientific method
- (d) organic evolution



- Q363.** According to the passage, we are indebted to science for our  
 (a) original intellectual capacity (b) belief in fetishism  
 (c) development of laws to protect the innocent (d) liberation from irrational

- Q364.** According to the passage, man's belief in unseen spiritual powers can largely be attributed to  
 (a) monotheism (b) polytheism  
 (c) fetishism (d) None of these

**SET-67: Q (365-369)**

Street theatre in India is a well established ancient art form. Despite the **proliferation** of modern means of entertainment and communication, street theatre continues to flourish in India. Street theatre as a channel of communication has for centuries been propagating reforms by highlighting social, economic and political issues present in the society. Unlike in the olden days, its performance is no longer restricted to villages or small localities of the city. Today small groups of performers including students, would stage performances to mobilize public opinion or to help create or raise awareness over a particular public importance. Themes on substance abuse, AIDS awareness and domestic violence are some of the areas highlighted by **contemporary** street theatre troupe, Unlike regular drama, street drama employ very little props and images the human body becomes the main tool in which choreography, mime, dialogues, songs and slogans are extensively used. Street theatre is one of the most intimate media. Its appeal is to the emotions leading to quick psychological impact on audiences. By being local and live they also are able to establish not only direct contact with the audience, but by being cost-effective and flexible they are popular among all age groups.

- Q365.** Modern means of entertainment and communication \_\_\_\_\_ street theatre.  
 (a) does affect (b) does not affect  
 (c) helps popularize (d) help establish
- Q366.** In the olden days street theatre \_\_\_\_\_ to villages or small localities of the city.  
 (a) was restricted (b) was not restricted  
 (c) was opened (d) was entertained
- Q367.** Street theatre usually \_\_\_\_\_ with issues of public importance.  
 (a) is distanced (b) is performed  
 (c) deals (d) does not deal
- Q368.** Street theatre is \_\_\_\_\_ to stage.  
 (a) nothing (b) costly  
 (c) reasonable (d) affordable
- Q369.** Street theatre creates an/a \_\_\_\_\_ impact on audiences.  
 (a) intimate (b) emotional  
 (c) mystical (d) physical

**SET-68: Q (370-374)**

A library is an organized collection of sources of information and similar resources, made **accessible** to a defined community for reference or borrowing. It provides physical or digital access to material, and may be a physical building or room, or a virtual space, or both. A library's collection can include books, periodicals, newspapers, manuscripts, films, maps, e-books and other formats. Libraries range in size from a few shelves of books to several million items. A library is organized for use and is maintained by a public body, an institution, a corporation, or a private individual. Public and institutional collection and services may be intended for use by people who choose not to or cannot afford to purchase an extensive collection themselves, who need material no individual can reasonably be expected to have, or who requires professional assistance with their research. In addition to providing materials, libraries also provide the services of librarians who are experts at finding and organizing information and at interpreting information needs. Libraries often provide quiet areas for studying, and they also offer common areas to facilitate group study and collaboration. Libraries are extending services beyond the physical walls of a building by providing material accessible by electronic means.

- Q370.** In the passage a library has been defined as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) a place where accessibility is possible (b) a highly restricted area  
 (c) a place where borrowing is not allowed (d) a highly flexible place
- Q371.** Who maintains a library ?  
 (a) A public body, an institution, a corporation or an individual

- (b) A rich business family only
- (c) Any governmental agency
- (d) Only educational institutions

**Q372.** In terms of ownership who can afford a library ?

- (a) Only a corporation
- (b) Only a public body
- (c) Only institutions
- (d) Any one

**Q373.** Libraries range in size from \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) a few shelves of books to several million items
- (b) a few books to several million books
- (c) one room to a great hall
- (d) one room to several acres of land

**Q374.** What is the present status and function of libraries ?

- (a) There is no privacy in a library.
- (b) They have become redundant.
- (c) There is privacy in a library.
- (d) Libraries are confinements.

**SET-69: Q (375-379)**

Power of concentration is a very valuable quality, which few people acquire except through education. It is true that it grows naturally, to a considerable extent as young people get older, very young infants seldom think of any one thing for more than a few minutes but with every year that passes their attention grows less volatile until they are adult. Nevertheless, they are hardly likely to acquire enough concentration without a long period of intellectual education. There are three qualities which distinguish perfect concentration. It should be intense, prolonged and voluntary. Intensity is illustrated by the story of Archimedes, who is said to have never noticed when the Romans captured Syracuse and came to kill him, because he was absorbed in a mathematical problem. It is to be able to concentrate on the same matter for a considerable time is essential to difficult achievement and even to the understanding of any complicated or abstruse subject a profound spontaneous interest brings this about naturally, so far as to object of interest is concerned. Most people can concentrate on a mechanical puzzle for a long time; but this is not in itself very useful. To be really valuable, the concentration must be within the control of the will.

**Q375.** Which of the following is a false one?

- (a) Small children cannot concentrate for a long time
- (b) Young infants can only concentrate for a short while
- (c) Young infants never fail to concentrate on anything
- (d) Young infants seldom concentrate for a long time.

**Q376.** Which of the following statements is a correct one?

- (a) Concentration grows naturally with age
- (b) Few people acquire concentration
- (c) Concentration is acquired through education
- (d) Young people acquire the power of concentration when they get older

**Q377.** Which of the following helps the growth of concentration?

- (a) Attention
- (b) Mathematical problem
- (c) Intensity
- (d) Education

**Q378.** Which of the following is not a characteristic of concentration according to the passage?

- (a) Intelligence
- (b) Intensity
- (c) Self-motivation
- (d) Duration

**Q379.** What is needed to have mastery over concentration?

- (a) Education
- (b) Will
- (c) Interest
- (d) Knowledge

**SET-70: Q (380-384)**

Freedom has assuredly given us a new status and new opportunities. But it also implies that we should discard selfishness, laziness and all narrowness of outlook. Our freedom suggests toil and creation of new values of old ones. We should discipline ourselves so as to be able to discharge our new responsibilities satisfactorily. If there is any one thing that needs to be stressed more than any other in the new set-up, it is that we should put into action our full capacity, each one of us in productive effort-each one of us in his own sphere, however humble. Work, unceasing work, should now be our watch-word. Work is wealth,

and service is happiness. Nothing else is. The greatest crime in India today is idleness. If we root out idleness, all our difficulties, including even conflicts, will gradually disappear.

**Q380.** Nothing else can give us joy except

- (a) idleness (b) wealth  
(c) freedom (d) service

**Q381.** Anyone can free himself from the clutches of difficulties, if he

- (a) fulfils his responsibilities (b) discards idleness  
(c) discharges his obligations (d) eliminates narrow outlook

**Q382.** What has freedom undeniably offered to the citizens of India?

- (a) New outlook (b) New responsibilities  
(c) New values (d) New opportunities

**Q383.** One thing needs to be stressed more than anything else in this new set-up. It is that people should

- (a) discipline themselves suitably (b) work to their full capacity  
(c) substitute old values with new ones (d) discard narrowness of outlook

**Q384.** \_\_\_\_\_ work should be the motto of our citizens.

- (a) Incessant (b) Productive  
(c) Ingenious (d) Resourceful

## Solutions-Set 51 to Set 70

### SET - 51

**Flourished-विकास-**grow or develop in a healthy or vigorous way, especially as the result of a particularly congenial environment.

**Q285. (d)** In Negro folk singing.

*Line/s from the passage-* Its roots lie deep in the tradition of **Negro folk singing** that once flourished throughout the rural Southland of the United States before the Civil War)

**Q286. (d)** In the rural Southland of the United States before the Civil War.

*Line/s from the passage-* -Its roots lie deep in the tradition of Negro folk singing that once flourished throughout **the rural Southland of the United States before the Civil War)**

**Q287. (c)** On the railroads, in the cotton fields and in the

*Line/s from the passage-* Songs of work and play, trouble and hope, rose on rich and rhythmic voices everywhere in the South - from peddlers crying their wares to the countryside, from work gangs on the **rail roads**, from families gathered at the days tried to sing away their weariness in their unpainted cottages overlooking the **cotton fields**, from the way side churches singing with the sounds of Sabbath praise)

**Q288. (d)** "Singing horns".

*Line/s from the passage-* As played by their proud Negro owners, the instruments became extensions of the human voice - "**singing horns**" which opened the way to Jazz)

**Q289. (C)** **The early origins of Jazz.**

### SET - 52

**accredited- मान्यता प्राप्त-**officially recognized or authorized

sterling -(of a person or their work or qualities) excellent or valuable.

**Q290. (b)** the coastal areas of Australia were suitable for the British to live

*Line/s from the passage-* -James Cook, however, discovered **the coastal areas and found them fit for the British to settle there)**

**Q291. (d)** None of these

The reason given for the murder is incorrect.

**Q292. (a)** exploring new world

*Line/s from the passage-* It is an established fact of history that the Western world has made a significant contribution in

discovering the **new world**)

Q293. (d) reasonable antagonism against British Government

Q294. (d) he wanted to prove his claim of suitability of that part to live in  
*Line/s from the passage-* Later, to **prove his** point, Cook himself settled there)

**SET - 53**

**Stimulus - प्रोत्साहन**-a thing that arouses activity or energy in someone or something; a spur or incentive.

**Introspection-आत्मनिरीक्षण**-the examination or observation of one's own mental and emotional processes.

**Fleecer-**(a person who uses deception to deprive someone of money or possessions.)

**Demeanour-आचरण**-outward behaviour or bearing.

**Hysterical -उन्माद**-affected by or deriving from wildly uncontrolled emotion

Q295. (d) almost nothing.

*Line/s from the passage-* Back in **Lucknow simply walk out of your house and your walk begins.**

Q296. (a) negative and aggressive

*Line/s from the passage-* **The aggression which one has to display all the time in Delhi,** I realized was not needed here

Q297. (c) her experience in Delhi had taught her to mistrust autowallahs

*Line/s from the passage-* -The aggression which one has to display all the time **in Delhi,** I realized was not needed here)

Q298. (b) Presumptuous means- rude

*Line/s from the passage-*In fact, it was shocking for the autowallah to encounter a presumptuous woman yearning for a fight.

Q299. (c) she had begun to doubt everyone around her.

**SET - 54**

**Apprehending-पकड़ना**-arrest (someone) for a crime.

Punitive-दंडात्मक-inflicting or intended as punishment.

Q300. (c) According to the passage, prosecution is not to be considered a vital part of the criminal justice system

Q301. (d) Antonym for allow - Deter

Deter- discourage (someone) from doing something

Q302. (a) Violate means to break a rule.

Q303. (b) It **discourages crimes.**

Q304. (a) 'Any criminal justice system is ..... **to PROTECT individuals and the community.**'

**SET - 55**

**Solemn-पवित्र**-formal and dignified.

**Forgo-त्यागना**-go without (something desirable).

Q305. (c) only B and C

He was the Dewan of Rajkot.

He was the father of Mahatma Gandhi.

Q306. (a) his mother

*Line/s from the passage-*In September, 1887 having given **his mother** a solemn vow to observe strict vegetarianism, he was sent to London to study law)

Q307. (c) He observed strict vegetarianism even when he almost starved to death.

*Line/s from the passage-*-On the voyage and in his first London hotel **he almost starved to death because of this vegetarian vow)**

**Q308. (d)** to study law

*Line/s from the passage*--In September, 1887 having given his mother a solemn vow to observe strict vegetarianism, he was sent to London **to study law**)

**Q309. (b)** NOT TRUE: only A and C

*Line/s from the passage*--He was married **at thirteen to Kasturba.**

His **shyness cut him off from all normal contacts**

**SET - 56**

**Inaccessible-दुर्गम**--unable to be reached.

**Headland**--a narrow piece of land that projects from a coastline into the sea.

**Q310. (d)** There were seams of rock and treacherously swirling currents.

*Line/s from the passage*-- it was inaccessible by boat because **seams of rock jutted out and currents swirled around them treacherously)**

**Q311. (b)** When there was low tide.

*Line/s from the passage*-- but you could walk there if you chose one of the **lowest ebb tide** was on the turn, in came in rapidly.)

**Q312. (a)** The tide turned sprightly.

**Q313. (d)** Big crack through which light came in.

*Line/s from the passage*-- He peered up and thought **he could see a patch of daylight.**

**Q314. (c)** The high tide had just washed the litter away.

*Line/s from the passage*--

For this reason **very few people cared to explore the little bay fresh and unlitteed** as it was completely covered by the **sea at high tide)**

**SET - 57**

**Q315. (c)** Should resemble mathematical formula

*Line/s from the passage*-- Such special dialects or jargons are necessary in technical discussion of any kind. Being universally understood by the devotees of the particular science or art, **they have the precision of a mathematical formula)**

**Q316. (c)** The writer of this article is a linguist

A linguist is one who has a lot of knowledge about languages.

**Q317. (b)** This passage is primarily concerned with “technical terminology”

It was written **as scientific undertakings but read as scientific undertaking**

**Q318. (c)**

*Line/s from the passage*--**An average man now uses these in his own vocabulary)**

**Q319. (d)** Government

**SET - 58**

**Potentially-संभावित**--with the capacity to develop or happen in the future.

**Tantrums-गुस्से का आवेश**--an uncontrolled outburst of anger and frustration, typically in a young child.

**Q320. (a)** 40 hours a week

*Line/s from the passage*A 23-year old British woman was yesterday sentenced to six months in jail for leaving her two-year-old daughter home alone eight-hours a day. **Five days a week for a year while she want to work- 1st and 2nd line. So 8\*5 is 40)**

**Q321. (d)** employing someone to look after the child

**Q322. (b)** she was not able to control her angry baby

Line/s from the passage At first the mother came home at lunchtime but **had to stop because her daughter threw tantrums every time she left to go back to work**

Q323. (c) “If I had money, I would not have done it” means that - **I had no money and so I left the baby alone**

Q324. (d) He can tolerate cruelty neither to children nor to animals

Line/s from the passage -Last line- There must be an alternative to leaving a child alone all day, **a thing you would not do even to a dog”.**

**SET - 59**

**Fron**d-the leaf or leaflike part of a palm, fern, or similar plant.

**Imminent** -निकटस्थ-about to happen.

**Resplendent**बड़ा चमकीला-attractive and impressive through being richly colourful or sumptuous.

**Fluttering** -फड़फड़ाना-moving with a light irregular or trembling motion.

Q325. (a) ‘Resplendent specimen’ means bright and colourful

Q326. (d) female birds

Line/s from the passage -The bird’s loud call, ‘Kyeng, Kyeng’ has been ringing since dawn, announcing the male’s imminent performance. **But his feathered female spectators have not shown yet.**)

Q327. (b) the bright, colourful feathers of the bird.

Q328. (a) the magnificent bird of paradise.

Line/s from the passage -I see a patch of cleared earth in the rainforest: the stage of *Cicinnurus magnificus*, the **magnificent bird of paradise**

Q329. (a) to make best use of

**SET - 60**

**Insurrection**-विद्रोह-a violent uprising against an authority or government.

**Tacitly**-मौन-in a way that is understood or implied without being directly stated.

Q330. (b) in a way, apologised for its former mistakes after the rebellion was over.

Line/s from the passage -Once the leaders of the **rebellion were executed or dispersed**, the British Government **admitted its previous errors** - tacitly, of course - and sought to rectify old wrongs.)

Q331 . (c) after the revolt, the king was not as angry as people had expected

Line/s from the passage - **king George III**, who had complained that he would go mad if his American colonies were lost, **regained his spirits and proved surprisingly forgiving**

Q332. (a) a single government was formed to unite the colonies.

Line/s from the passage -**The colonies were placed under a unified government** for the first time, and a new capital was established across the East River from Manhattan, in the fertile fields of the Brooklyn)

Q333. (a) correct

Q334. (b) a unified government.

Line/s from the passage - **The colonies were placed under a unified government** for the first time, and a new capital was established across the East River from Manhattan, in the fertile fields of the Brooklyn

**SET - 61**

Q335.(b) NOT TRUE: The difficulty is that women are likely to be trained for any direct combat operation.

Line/s from the passage -The difficulty is that women are **unlikely to be trained for any direct combat operations.**

Q336. (a) A suitable title for the passage might be “Current status of women in US military.”

Q337. (a) being assigned all of the military tasks that are assigned to men.

Preclude means prevent from happening.

Q338. (a) The all-volunteer character of the present armed forces.

Q339. (d) The primary purpose of the passage is to **present a reasoned prognosis of the status of women** - in the new United States all-volunteer armed forces.

**SET - 62**

**Instinctive-स्वाभाविक** -relating to or prompted by instinct; done without conscious thought.

**Aggressively-उग्रता के साथ**-in a manner resulting from or betraying aggression.

**Assertive-दबंग**-having or showing a confident and forceful personality.

Q340. (d) Being respectful

Line/s from the passage being assertive doesn't mean being pushy or demanding; it **means being respectful of yourself and others**

Q341.(b) By holding one's anger

Line/s from the passage -Anger can be suppressed and then converted or redirected. This happens **when you hold in your anger, stop thinking about it and focus on something positive.**

Q342.(c) By responding aggressively

Line/s from the passage (First line)- The instinctive, natural way to express anger **to respond aggressively.**

Q343.(a) Law

Line/s from the passage - on the other hand, we can't physically lash out at every person or object that irritates or annoys us; **laws, social norms and common sense place limits on how far our anger can take us.**

Q344.(b) Express it assertively

Line/s from the passage- **Expressing your angry feelings** in an **assertive** not aggressive - manner is the healthiest way to express anger.

**SET - 63**

**Adaptation-अनुकूलन**- is the evolutionary process where an organism becomes better suited to its habitat.

**Expedition-खोजयात्रा**-a journey undertaken by a group of people with a particular purpose, especially that of exploration, research, or war.

Q345. (b) The desert floras teach us **how to adapt to limitations**

Q346. (b) by rolling up protective sand dunes.

Line/s from the passage -The wing, which has a long sweep, harries and helps them..**It rolls up dunes** about the stocky stems, encompassing and protective, and above the dunes, which may be, as with the mesquite, three times as high as a man, the blossoming twigs flourish and bear fruit.

Q347. (d) Dwarfism

Line/s from the passage -Extreme aridity and extreme altitude have **the same dwarfing effect**

Q348. (d)a desert flora

Line/s from the passage - it rolls up dunes about the stocky stems, encompassing and protective, and above the dunes, which may be, as **with the mosquito**, three times as high as a man, the blossoming twigs flourish and bear fruit.)

Q349. (b) the rain

**SET - 64**

**Restrained -नियंत्रित किया हुआ**-characterized by reserve or moderation; unemotional or dispassionate

**Compel-मजबूर**-force or oblige (someone) to do something.

Q350. (c) Law ensures people's religious and social rights absolutely and unconditionally.

Q351. (d) The expression "customs and ceremonies" means -usual practices and religious rites

Q352. (b) "They are made to secure the property of citizens against theft and damage" means- they will also have to take care that no stealing occurs in their area.

Q353. (d) Peaceful citizens seldom violate the law

Line/s from the passage **Now the good citizen, of his own free will obeys these laws** and he takes care that everything he does is done with due regard to the rights and well being of others

Q354. (b) will be the correct answer as it is the responsibility of the army.

Line/s from the passage -**First line of the passage**

There is also mention of extraordinary circumstances in the option.

**SET - 65**

**Extracted-अवतरण**-remove or take out, especially by effort or force.

**Diagnosis-रोगनिदान**-the identification of the nature of an illness or other problem by examination of the symptoms

Q355. (b)under-reporting of malaria deaths

Line/s from the passage - While the Lancet paper has been disputed, it is clear that **there must be gross under-reporting of malarial deaths.** Wouldn't that be one of the big reasons why malaria, which is easily cured if properly treated after timely diagnosis, continues to kill so many Indians?

Q356. (d) journal

UK medical journal The Lancet

Q357. (b)Hiding the real figures of malaria cases

Q358. (d) nationwide interviews were carried out

Line/s from the passage - This seems to be a habit a paper in the leading UK medical journal The Lancet, published following **nationwide interviews undertaken by** an international team, reveals that the number of malarial deaths all over India every year may be as high as 205,000, which is many times the World Health Organization's figure of about 15,000, of the National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme's figure of just around 1000.

Q359. (b) three times the numbers revealed by the authorities

Line/s from the passage - In September 2011, Hindustan Times did a study in Delhi and reported that the number of malaria (and dengue) cases at the time **were actually thrice as many as revealed by the city authorities**

**SET - 66**

**Fetishism-अंधभक्ति**-worship of an inanimate object for its supposed magical powers or because it is considered to be inhabited by a spirit.

**Infallible-बिना गलती किए**-incapable of making mistakes or being wrong.

**Necromancy-काला जादू**-the supposed practice of communicating with the dead, especially in order to predict the future.

Q360. (c) barbarity- the kind of underdeveloped reasoning (in the passage)

Q361. (d) None of these

Q362. (d) Title of the passage might be - organic evolution

Q363. (d) liberation from irrational

Q364. (c) Fetishism.

Line/s from the passage -The same high mental faculties which first led man to believe in unseen spiritual agencies **and then in fetishism, would infallibly lead him**, as long as his reasoning power remained poorly developed, to various strange superstitions and customs.

**(Fetishism means worship of an inanimate object for its supposed magical powers or because it is considered to be inhabited by a spirit.)**



**SET - 67**

**Proliferation--प्रसार**-rapid increase in the number or amount of something.

**Contemporary-समकालीन**-living or occurring at the same time.

Q365. (b) does not affect

*Line/s from the passage* - **Despite the proliferation of modern means of entertainment and communication, street theatre continues to flourish in India.**

Q366. (a) was restricted

*Line/s from the passage* - Unlike in the olden days, its performance **is no longer restricted** to villages or small localities of the city.)

Q367. (c) deals

*Line/s from the passage* - Today small groups of performers including students, would stage performances to mobilize public opinion or to help create or raise awareness **over a particular public importance.**

Q368. (d) affordable

*Line/s from the passage* - Unlike regular drama, **street drama employ very little props** and images the human body becomes the main tool in which choreography, mime, dialogues, songs and slogans are extensively used.

Q369. (b) emotional

**SET - 68**

**Accessible -सुलभ**-able to be reached or entered.

Q370. (a) a place where accessibility is possible

*Line/s from the passage* - A library is an organized collection of sources of information and similar resources, made **accessible to a defined community for reference or borrowing**

Q371. (a) A public body, an institution, a corporation or an individual

*Line/s from the passage* - A library is organized for use and is maintained by **a public body, an institution, a corporation, or a private individual.**

Q372. (d) Any one

*Line/s from the passage* - A library is organized for use and is maintained by **a public body, an institution, a corporation, or a private individual.**

Q373. (a) a few shelves of books to several million items

*Line/s from the passage* -Libraries range in size **from a few shelves of books to several million items**

Q374. (c) There is privacy in a library.

**SET - 69**

**Acquire-अधिग्रहण**-learn or develop (a skill, habit, or quality).

**Seldom-कभी कभी**-not often; rarely.

Q375.(c) Young infants never fail to concentrate on anything

Q376. (b) Few people acquire concentration

*Line/s from the passage* -Nevertheless, they are hardly likely to acquire **enough concentration without of long period of intellectual education.**

Q377. (d) Education

*Line/s from the passage* -**Power of concentration** is a very valuable quality, which few people acquire except through **education.**

Q378. (a) Intelligence

Line/s from the passage - There are three qualities which distinguish perfect concentration. It should be **intense, prolonged and voluntary.**

Q379.(c) Interest

**SET - 70**

**Assuredly-विश्वासपूर्वक-**confidently

**Discard-रद्द करना-**get rid of (someone or something) as no longer useful or desirable.

Q380.(d) service

Line/s from the passage - work is wealth, and **service is happiness.**

Q381.(b) discards idleness

Line/s from the passage -**Last line-**If we **root out idleness,** all our difficulties, including even conflicts, will gradually disappear.)

Q382. (d) New opportunities

Line/s from the passage -first line-Freedom has assured us a **new status and new opportunities.**)

Q383. (b) work to their full capacity

Line/s from the passage -If there is anyone thing that needs to be stressed more than any other in the new set-up, it is that we should put into **action our full capacity,** each one of us in productive effort-each one of us in his own sphere, however humble. work , unceasing work, should now be our watch-word)

Q384. (b) Productive

**PRACTICE SET 2**

**SET-71: Q (385-389)**

As the rulers of the planet, humans like to think that it is the largest creature who will emerge victorious from the struggle for survival. However, nature teaches us the opposite : it is often the smallest species which are the toughest and most adaptable. A perfect example is the hummingbird, which is found in the Americas. One species of hummingbird known as the bee hummingbird ranks as the world's smallest and lightest bird and it is barely visible when it is in flight.

Hummingbirds are the only birds that can fly backwards. They feed mainly on the nectar of flowers, a liquid that is rich in energy. Nectar is an ideal food source, for hummingbirds need an **incredible** amount of energy to sustain their body metabolism, A hummingbird's wings flap at a rate of about 80 times per second and its tiny heart beats more than 1000 times per minute .This is why they must consume relatively large quantities of food. In the course of a day, a hummingbird consumes about half its body weight in nectar.

Q385. Which of the following statements about the bee hummingbird is true ?

- (a) It could fly high beyond the clouds. (b) It cannot be seen when it' is in flight.  
(c) It is obviously visible when it flies. (d) It escapes our sight when it is in flight.

Q386. Hummingbirds need a lot of energy in order to

- (a) sustain a steady rhythm of heart-beat (b) win in the struggle for survival  
(c) maintain their body metabolism (d) flap their wings and fly backwards

Q387. The hummingbirds are exclusive in the sense that

- (a) they consume half their body weight every day (b) they can fly backwards  
(c) they subsist only on nectar (d) their pulse rate is more than 1000 per minute

Q388. The word 'incredible' in the passage means

- (a) unbelievable (b) phenomenal  
(c) tremendous (d) inexhaustible

**Q389.** Nature has made man realize the fact that

- (a) humans who rule the planet are the most powerful beings on Earth
- (b) the largest and the smallest species are equally tough and strong
- (c) the large creatures emerge victorious from the struggle for survival
- (d) the smallest creatures are the toughest and most adaptable

**SET-72: Q (390-394)**

The achievement of science in the twentieth century has been very great.

Its influence can be felt in every sphere of life. From the small pins and needles to the huge iron sheets and joints, most of the things we require for our everyday use, come out of factories where scientific principles are utilized for practical ends. Science has enabled man to bring forces of nature under control and to use them for his own advantage, It has brought the distant parts of the world close together. Our knowledge of the universe has been much widened on account of the untiring efforts of the astronomers like Jeans and Eddington. **Remarkable** cures of human diseases have been possible owing to the discovery of some wonderful medicines.

**Q390.** The main idea of the passage is—

- (a) The impact of science can be felt in every sphere of life
- (b) Science is an anathema
- (c) Nothing is beyond the purview of science
- (d) Science can work miracles

**Q391.** The mode of approach is—

- (a) Illogical
- (b) anatomical
- (c) descriptive
- (d) expository

**Q392.** What has enabled man to harness the forces of nature to the advantage of mankind?

- (a) arts
- (b) oratory
- (c) bravery
- (d) science

**Q393.** Science has proved a great boon 'for—

- (a) scientists
- (b) artists
- (c) explorers
- (d) mankind

**Q394.** The most appropriate title for the passage will be

- (a) Science is a curse
- (b) Science, a great boon
- (c) Achievements of science
- (d) None of these

**SET-73: Q (395-399)**

Stop reading this passage for a few seconds and look around the room you're in. Without any **perceived** effort at all on your part, your brain will register everything within the scope of your vision. But where does all that information — known as sensory memory go ? Well, pretty quickly, it vanishes.

So what if you want to hold on to these **fleeting** memories for longer? The answer is obvious : you need to pay conscious attention to the sensory input we are receiving. By focusing on it, you can take the information to the next memory level, and turn it into working — or short-term - memory. This enables you, say, to remember the words you've just read so that what follows makes overall sense.

True to its name, short-term memory lasts for only a few seconds to a few minutes, but it plays a vital role in our daily lives, allowing us to write down doctor's appointment, make everyday decisions or have a conversation (think about it : you have to recall what someone said to you five seconds ago in order to respond). Of course, there is some information you need to keep for days, months or even years. What you need here is long-term memory. With this, the potential is there to remember something forever.

**Q395.** The information stored in your sensory memory generally

- (a) stays with you forever
- (b) stays with you for a short while
- (c) disappears completely
- (d) lingers in your brain

**Q396.** To convert a sensory memory into a short-term memory we must

- (a) ignore a sensory input completely
- (b) focus on the information
- (c) concentrate on what we are looking at
- (d) be consciously attentive to sensory input

**Q397.** Short-term memory allows us to

- (a) remember events for many years (b) remember an event during childhood  
 (c) remember simple things like appointments (d) remember plenty of dates and numbers

**Q398.** Long-term memory helps us

- (a) forget unimportant things (b) remember a thing for a long time  
 (c) forget things for a long time (d) erase short-term memory

**Q399.** The information that your brain stores within a fleeting moment is called

- (a) memory level (b) sensory memory  
 (c) short-term memory (d) long-term memory

**SET-74: Q (400-403)**

In terms of the total energy consumed by different sectors, the largest consumer is understandably the industrial sector, which accounts for nearly half the total energy used in the country today. This is followed by the transport sector which consumes about 25%, the household sector (about 14%) and the agricultural sector (about 9%). This last sector has shown considerable increase in energy used over the last four decades. Among the primary fuels, the relative proportion of coal has dropped from nearly 80% to 40% and that of oil has gone up from 17% to 44% over the same period.

Total energy consumption in India today is equivalent to 291 million tons of oil of which 26% comes from wood. On a per capita basis it works out to about one litre of oil per day, which is extremely low by international standards.

The energy **disparity** between the urban and the rural population is at present as wide as between nations on a worldwide scale. There is apparently a greater need to provide energy in the rural areas and to improve the efficiency of energy use than merely to increase the national figures for energy consumption limiting its use to those who are getting the bulk share already.

With the projected rate of population growth, improving upon the per capital energy consumption is **a Herculean task** as our coal reserves and the capacity to import oil cannot be increased beyond a point. There is clearly no escape from the utilisation of renewable energy sources in a big way if the gap between the desired levels of energy supply and available resources has to be kept at the minimum.

**Q400.** Industrial sector is responsible for consuming \_\_\_\_\_ of the total energy used in the country.

- (a) one fourth (b) Half  
 (c) one tenth (d) one fifth

**Q401.** The usage of coal has decreased over the years, but the oil has \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (a) remained constant (b) decreased  
 (c) increased (d) been unaffected.

**Q402.** We need to focus on increasing energy consumption in rural areas as \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (a) they use energy extensively (b) they don't use energy  
 (c) they use quite less energy as compared to urban areas (d) urban areas don't leave energy for rural areas.

**Q403.** Improving our per capita consumption of energy is difficult because population is increasing whereas resources are \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (a) increasing (b) regular  
 (c) constant (d) unaffected

**SET-75: Q (404-408)**

India is **chiefly** an agricultural land. The cultivation of crops depends on a proper supply of water throughout the year. Since olden times, large parts of our country have suffered from occasional periods of too much rain and those of roughs. People have known that if surplus flood water could be stored away for use during the dry season, these problems will be solved. Unfortunately, they had neither the knowledge nor the means to do much in this direction. Whatever little they knew, they tried to put into practice. They dug canals to drain water from **perennial** rivers. This was heavy and expensive work and practicable over only a small area. Large tanks were **excavated** and small dams built to hold back floods. But it was not possible to do anything on a countrywide scale.

**Q404.** The term 'perennial' means

- (a) rivers flowing into canals (b) flowing once a year  
(c) flowing throughout the year (d) flowing during the monsoon

**Q405.** How has our country suffered since olden times?

- (a) It has suffered due to the zamindari (b) It has suffered from heavy rains or severe droughts  
(c) It has suffered under the British Rule (d) It has suffered due to the caste system

**Q406.** Why were the people unable to solve the problem?

- (a) Absence of will power (b) They were indifferent to the problem?  
(c) They lacked knowledge and the means to solve the problem (d) inadequate finance

**Q407.** 'Excavated' means

- (a) to fill (b) to make caves  
(c) to dig (d) to flood

**Q408.** India's economy is chiefly

- (a) Socialistic (b) industrial  
(c) mixed (d) agricultural

**SET-76: Q (409-413)**

"I must find a hiding place," he thought, "and in the next few seconds or I am done for."

Scarcely had the thought crossed his mind that the lane took a sudden turning so that he found himself hidden from his **pursuers**. There are circumstances in which the least energetic of mankind learn to act with speed and decision: This was such an occasion for Rehmat Ali and those who knew him best would have been the most **astonished** at the lad's boldness. He stopped dead, threw the box or jewellery over a garden wall and, leaping upwards with incredible lightness, he seized the top of the walls with his hands and **tumbled headlong** into the garden.

**Q409.** Rehmat Ali is most likely :

- (a) a burglar (b) a policeman  
(c) a night watchman (d) a jogger

**Q410.** What kind of a person was Rehmat Ali originally ?

- (a) slow and steady (b) lazy and indecisive  
(c) reflective in nature (d) bold and decisive

**Q411.** The expression 'to stop dead' means:

- (a) to be paralysed (b) to come to a complete halt  
(c) to die suddenly (d) be close to death

**Q412.** Rehmat Ali found himself hidden from his pursuers because

- (a) He had gone around an unexpected bend (b) his pursuers could was not fast enough  
(c) he had stopped dead (d) he had acted with speed and decision

**Q413.** There are circumstances in which the least energetic of mankind, learn to act with speed and decision, and the most cautious forget their care', Rehmat illustrates this by:

- (a) running away from his pursuers (b) by stopping dead  
(c) turning into a lane (d) jumping into the garden

**SET-77: Q (414-418)**

The World Health Organisation is briefly called W.H.O. It is a specialised agency of the United Nations and was established in 1948. International health workers can be seen working in all kinds of surroundings: in deserts, jungles, mountains, coconut groves, and rice fields. They help the sick to attain health and the healthy to maintain their health. This global health team assists the local health workers in stopping the spread of what are called communicable diseases, like cholera. These diseases can spread from one country to another and so can be a threat to world health.

## Comprehension

W.H.O. assists different national health authorities not only in controlling diseases but also in preventing them altogether. Total prevention of diseases is possible in a number of ways. Everyone knows how people, particularly children, are vaccinated against one disease or another. Similarly, most people are familiar with the spraying of houses with poisonous substances which kill disease-carrying insects.

**Q414.** "It is a **specialised** agency of the United Nations and was established in 1948." Here specialized means :

- (a) expert
- (b) extraordinary
- (c) uncommon
- (d) made suitable for a particular purpose

**Q415.** "Total prevention of diseases is possible in a number of ways". The author has given illustrations of :

- (a) only two such ways
- (b) only one such way
- (c) more than two such ways
- (d) none of these ways

**Q416.** "International health workers can be seen working in all kinds of surroundings : in deserts, jungles, mountains, coconut groves, and rice fields". Here International means:

- (a) drawn from all countries of the world
- (b) believing in cooperation among nations
- (c) belonging to an organisation which has something to do with different nations.
- (d) belonging to the whole world

**Q417.** "W.H.O. assists different national health authorities not only in controlling diseases but also in preventing them, altogether". The above sentence implies that:

- (a) W.H.O. assists more in preventing diseases than in controlling them.
- (b) W.H.O. assists in controlling diseases only if they have not been prevented.
- (c) W.H.O. assists both in controlling diseases and in preventing them.
- (d) W.H.O. assists many others in addition to the national health- authorities

**Q418.** "They help the sick to attain health and the healthy to maintain their health". Here they stands for :

- (a) rice fields
- (b) international health workers
- (c) jungles
- (d) deserts

### SET-78: O (419-423)

Pidgins are languages that are not acquired as mother tongues and that are used for a restricted set of communicative functions. They are formed from a mixture of languages and have a limited vocabulary and a simplified grammar. Pidgins serve as a means of communication between speakers of mutually **unintelligible** languages and may become essential, in multilingual areas. A **Creole** develops from a pidgin when the pidgin becomes the mother tongue of the community. To cope with the **consequent** expansion of communicative functions the vocabulary is increased and the grammar becomes more complex. Where a Creole and the standard variety of English coexist, as in the Caribbean, there is a **continuum** from the most extreme form of Creole to the form that is closest to the standard language. Linguists mark off the relative positions on the Creole continuum as the 'basilect' (the furthest from the standard language), the 'mesolect' and the 'archolect'. In such situations, most Creole speakers can vary their speech along the continuum and many are also competent in the standard English of their country.

**Q419.** A pidgin develops in a situation when

- (a) Different and mutually unintelligible languages exist side by side
- (b) A Creole becomes the mother tongue of a linguistic community
- (c) A language with restricted vocabulary undergoes an expansion in grammar and vocabulary
- (d) Two similar languages are mixed to create a new language

**Q420.** According to the given passage a pidgin becomes a Creole when

- (a) It ceases to be a means of communication
- (b) It becomes the mother tongue for a new generation of speakers
- (c) Its vocabulary under goes some kind of change
- (d) Two or more languages are mixed with an existing pidgin

**Q421.** According to the passage, a Creole continuum is

- (a) A linguistic term for the mixture of more than two languages
- (b) A scale which measures the linguistic competence of the speaker

- (c) A scale in which the proximity of the Creole to the standard language is measured  
 (d) A record of the continuous history of a Creole

**Q422.** According to the passage ‘mesolect’ means

- (a) An impure form of a Creole  
 (b) A form of Creole which is furthest from the standard language  
 (c) A form of creole which has an extended vocabulary  
 (d) A form of creole which is very close to the standard language

**Q423.** Find out a word in the passage which is opposite in meaning to the word –‘Simplified’

- (a) Complex (b) Expansion  
 (c) Restricted (d) Consequent

**SET-79: Q (424-428)**

One may look at life, events, society, history, in another way. A way which might, at a stretch, be described as the Gandhian way, though it may be from times before Mahatma Gandhi came on the scene. The Gandhian reaction to all the grim poverty **squalor** and degradation of the human being would approximate to effort at self-change and self-improvement, to a regime of living regulated by discipline from within. To change society, the individual must first change himself. In this way of looking at life and society, words too begin to mean differently. Revolution, for instance, is a term frequently used, but not always in the sense it has been in the **lexicon** of the militant. So also with words like peace and struggle, Even society may mean differently, being some kind of organic entity for the militant, and more or less a sum of individuals for the Gandhian. There is yet another way, which might, for want of a better description, be called the **mystic**. The mystic's perspective measures these concerns that transcend political ambition and the dynamism of the reformer, whether he be militant or Gandhian, The mystic measures the terror of not knowing the remorseless march of time; he seeks to know what was before birth, what comes after death. The continuous presence of death, of the consciousness of death, sets his priorities and values ; militants and Gandhians, kings and prophets, must leave all that they have built; all that they have unbuilt and depart when messengers of the buffalo-riding Yama come out of the shadows. Water will to water, dust to dust. Think of **impermanence**. Everything passes.

**Q424.** The Gandhian reaction to poverty is

- (a) a total war on poverty (b) self-discipline  
 (c) self-abnegation (d) a regulated distribution of wealth

**Q425.** According to Gandhianism, the individual who wants to change society

- (a) should destroy the existing society (b) must re-form society  
 (c) must change himself (d) may change society without changing himself

**Q426.** Who, according to the passage, finds new meaning for words like revolutions, peace and struggle ?

- (a) A Gandhian who believes in non violent revolution (b) A militant  
 (c) A mystic (d) A Gandhian who disciplines himself from within

**Q427.** The expression 'water will to water, dust to dust' means

- (a) water and dust can mix well (b) man will become water after death  
 (c) man will one day die and become dust (d) man will become dust and water after death

**Q428.** What does society mean to a Gandhian?

- (a) a sum of individuals (b) an organic entity  
 (c) a regime of living regulated by discipline from within (d) a disciplined social community

**SET-80: Q (429-433)**

Reality television is a genre of television programming which, it is claimed, presents unscripted dramatic or humorous situations, documents, actual events, and features ordinary people rather than professional actors. Although the genre has existed in some form or another since the early years of television, the current explosion of popularity dates from around 2000. Part of reality television's appeal is due to its ability to place ordinary people in extraordinary situations. Reality television also has the potential to turn its participants into national celebrities, in talent and performance programmes such as Pop idd, though frequently ‘Survivor’ and ‘Big Brother’ participants also reach some degree of celebrity. Some commentators have said that the name “reality television” is an inaccurate description for several styles of programmes included in the genre. In competition based programmes such as 'Survivor' and other special-living environment shows like ‘The Real World’, the producers design the format of the show and control the day to-day activities and the environment, creating a completely fabricated world in which the competition is worked out. Producers specifically select the participants, and use carefully designed scenarios, challenges,- events, and settings to

encourage particular behavior and conflicts.

**Q429.** The participants in the Reality Shows are

- (a) comedians (b) national celebrities  
(c) professional actors (d) ordinary people

**Q430.** The format of competition based programmes is decided by the

- (a) writer of the script (b) professional actors  
(c) producer (d) participants

**Q431.** In the first sentence, the writer says, 'it is claimed' because

- (a) some people insist on the statement (b) he wants to distance himself from the statement  
(c) he agrees with the statement (d) everyone agrees with the statement

**Q432.** Reality television

- (a) has only been popular since 2000 (b) has been popular approximately since 2000  
(c) has been popular since the start of television (d) has been popular since well before 2000

**Q433.** Reality TV appeals to some because it

- (a) shows average people in exceptional circumstances (b) can turn ordinary people into celebrities  
(c) shows eligible males dating women (d) uses exotic locations

**SET-81: Q (434-438)**

In short, to write a good letter you must approach the job in the lightest and most casual way. You must be personal, not abstract. You must not say, 'This is too small a thing to put down'. You must say, 'This is just the sort of small thing we talk about at home. If I tell them this they will see me, as it were they'll hear my voice, they'll know what I'm talking about'. That is the purpose of a letter. Carlyle had the trick to perfection. He is writing from Scotsbrig to his brother Alec in Canada and he begins talking about his mother. Good old Mother, he says, 'she is even now sitting at my back, trying at another table to write you a small word with her own hand; the first time she has tried such a thing for a year past. It is Saturday night, after dark; we are in the east room in a hard, dry evening with a bright fire to our two selves; Jenny and her Barns are 'scouring up things' in the other end of the house; and below stairs the winter operations of the farm go on, in a subdued tone; you can conceive the scene! How simple it is and yet how perfect. Cannot you see Alec reading it in his far-off home and his eyes moistening at the picture of his old mother sitting and writing her last message to him on earth?

**Q434.** Abstract' in the passage means

- (a) a summary (b) not paying attention  
(c) concrete (d) not having a physical reality

**Q435.** The recipient of your letter should \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) use a lot of imagination. (b) know what you are talking about  
(c) get distracted when reading your letter (d) find it difficult to understand your letter

**Q436.** Carlyle's mother was \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) a regular letter writer (b) not confident at letter writing  
(c) always eager to write letters to Alec (d) old and enjoyed writing letters

**Q437.** 'Scouring up things' means \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) cleaning pans with a small ball of wire or plastic  
(b) to search a place thoroughly in order to find something  
(c) to put something in liquid for a time so that it becomes completely wet  
(d) writing something quickly and carelessly

**Q438.** Subdued tone means \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) not very loud  
(b) unusually quiet and possibly unhappy  
(c) not very busy  
(d) not very bright



**SET-82: Q (439-443)**

The cyber-world is ultimately **ungovernable**. This is **alarming** as well as convenient; sometimes, convenient because alarming. Some Indian politicians use this to great advantage. When there is an obvious failure in governance during a crisis they deflect attention from their own incompetence failed to prevent nervous fleeing their cities of work by them of proper protection, some national leaders are how busy trying to prove to one another, and to panic prone Indians, that a **mischievous** neighbor has been using the internet and social networking sites to spread dangerous rumors. And the Centre's automatic reaction is to start blocking these sites and begin elaborate and potentially endless negotiations with Google, Twitter and Facebook about access to information. If this is the official idea of prompt action at a time of crisis among communities, then Indians have more reason to fear their protectors than the **nebulous** mischief makers of the cyber-world. Wasting time gathering proof, blocking vaguely suspicious websites, hurling accusations across the border and worrying about bilateral relations are ways of keeping busy with inessentials because one does not quite know what to do about the essentials of a difficult situation. Besides, only a fifth of the 245 websites blocked by the Centre mention the people of the Northeast or the violence in Assam. And if a few morphed images and **spurious** texts can unsettle an entire nation, then there is something deeply wrong with the nation and with how it is being governed. This is what its leaders should be addressing immediately, rather than making a wrongheaded display of their powers of censorship.

It is just as absurd, and part of the same syndrome to try to bash Twitter accounts that parody dispatches from the Prime Minister's Office. To describe such forms of humor and dissent as "misrepresenting" the PMO— as if Twitterers would take these parodies for genuine dispatches from the PMO makes the PMO look more ridiculous than its parodists manage to. With the precedent for such action set recently by the chief minister of West Bengal, this is yet another proof that what Bengal thinks today India will think tomorrow. Using the cyber-world for flexing the wrong muscles is essentially not funny. It might even prove to be quite dangerously distracting.

**Q439.** According to the passage, the cyber-world is

- (a) beyond the imagination of people                      (b) outside the purview of common people  
(c) not to be governed                                      (d) ungovernable

**Q440.** The author is of the opinion that

- (a) the centre should start negotiations with Google, Twitter and Facebook  
(b) the centre should help the citizens evacuate their city  
(c) the centre should not block the sites  
(d) the centre should arrest the guilty

**Q441.** The author's seriousness regarding the situation can best be described in the following sentences. Pick the odd one out.

- (a) Our leaders should display their powers of censorship when needed  
(b) If this is the official idea of prompt action at a time of crisis among communities, then Indians have more reason to fear their protectors than the nebulous mischief-maker of the cyber-world  
(c) The politicians deflect attention from their own incompetence  
(d) If a few morphed images and spurious text scan unsettle an entire nation, then there is something deeply wrong with the nation

**Q442.** The author warns us against

- (a) not playing false with the citizens                      (b) dangers inherent in the cyber world  
(c) not using the cyber-world judiciously                      (d) not protecting the citizens from dangerous politicians

**Q443.** The passage suggests different ways of keeping the public busy with 'inessentials'. Pick the odd one out.

- (a) By blocking websites which are vaguely suspicious  
(b) By blaming neighboring countries across the border  
(c) By turning the attention or die people to violence in Assam  
(d) By getting involved in a discourse on bilateral relations

**SET-83: Q (444-448)**

"Nobody knows my name" is the title of one of James Baldwin's celebrated books. Who knows the name of the old man sitting amidst ruins pondering over his **hubble-bubble**? We do not. It does not matter. He is there like the North Pole, the Everest and the Alps but with one difference. The North Pole, the Everest and the Alps will be there when he is not there anymore.

## Comprehension

Can we really say this? "Dust thou art to dust returned" was not spoken of the soul. We do not know whether the old man's soul will go marching on like John Brown's. While his body lies **moldering** in the grave or becomes ash driven by the wind or is immersed in water, such speculation is hazardous. A soul's trip can take one to the treacherous shoals of metaphysics where there is no "yes" or "no". "Who am I?" asked Tagore of the rising sun in the first dawn of his life, he received no answer. "Who am I?" he asked the setting sun in the last twilight of his life. He received no answer.

We are no more on solid ground with dust which we can feel in our hands, scatter to the wind and wet with water to turn it into mud. For this much is sure, that in the end, when life's ceaseless labor grinds to a halt and man meets death, the brother of sleep, his body buried or burnt, becomes dust. In the form of dust he lives, inanimate yet in contact with the animate. He settles on files in endless government almirahs, on manuscripts written and not published on all shelves, on faces and hands. He becomes ubiquitous, all pervasive, sometimes sneaking even into **hermetically** sealed chambers.

**Q444.** What is the difference between the old man and the North Pole, the Everest and the Alps?

- (a) he ponders over his hubble-bubble while they don't (b) they are known to all while he is known to none  
(c) they remain while he will soon become dust (d) they are not as old as he

**Q445.** What, according to the passage, happens to a person's soul after death?

- (a) the soul also dies with the body (b) the soul continues to live after the body is dead  
(c) the soul certainly becomes dust after death (d) it is dangerous to guess

**Q446.** Which of the following statement is true?

- (a) The rising sun told Tagore who he was (b) The rising sun did not tell Tagore who he was  
(c) The rising sun advised Tagore to ask no questions (d) The rising sun told Tagore that he would become dust

**Q447.** What happens to man after life becomes dust?

- (a) he disappears from the world for ever (b) he appears in the form of man again  
(c) he becomes all pervasive as dust (d) he often sneaks into hermetically sealed chambers

**Q448.** What figure of speech is used in the expression "the brother of sleep"?

- (a) Simile (b) Metaphor  
(c) Oxymoron (d) Irony

### **SET-84: Q (449-453)**

There were four of us - George, and William Samuel Harris, and myself, and Montmorency. We were sitting in my room, smoking and talking about "how bad we were bad from a medical point of view I mean, of course. We were all feeling seedy, and we were getting quite nervous about it. Harris said he felt such extraordinary fits of **giddiness** come over him at times, that he hardly knew what he was doing; and then George said that he had fits of giddiness too, and hardly knew what he was doing. With me, it was my liver that was out of order. I knew it was my liver that was out of order, because I had just been reading a patent liver-pill circular, in which were detailed the various symptoms by which a man could tell when his liver was out of order. I had them all. It is a most extraordinary thing, but I never read a patent medicine advertisement without being **impelled** to the conclusion that I am suffering from the particular disease therein dealt with in its most **virulent** form. The diagnosis seems in every case to correspond exactly with all the sensations that I have ever felt.

**Q449.** The four felt down and out because

- (a) The room was too smoky (b) they could never read a patent medicine advertisement  
(c) They thought they were ill (d) they had experienced a most extraordinary thing

**Q450.** Whenever the speaker read a liver pill circular

- (a) He suffered from an extraordinary surge of giddiness (b) he felt sure that he had a liver disorder  
(c) He felt the urge to smoke (d) All of the above

**Q451.** The author of the above passage seems to be suffering from

- (a) Fits of morbid depression without real cause (b) an abnormal anxiety about his health  
(c) Melancholia (d) an unnecessarily dark, gloomy and pessimistic attitude to life

**Q452.** Harris was troubled by

- (a) symptom of vertigo (b) garrulity  
(c) tribulation (d) frailty

**Q453.** The word which is closest in meaning to virulent is

- (a) Fantastic (b) vital  
(c) viral (d) hostile

**SET-85: Q (454-458)**

It is not luck but labour that makes good luck, says an American author, is ever waiting for something to turn up; labour with keen eyes and strong will power turns up something. Luck lies in bed and wishes the postman would bring him news of a legacy, labour turns out at six and with busy pen and ringing hammer lays the foundation of competence. Luck **whines**, labour watches, luck relies upon chance, labour upon character. Luck slips downwards to self-indulgence; labour **strides** upwards and aspires to independence. The conviction, therefore, is extending that **diligence** is the mother of good luck. In other words, a man's success in life will be proportionate to his efforts, to his industry, to his attention to small things.

**Q454.** Which one of the following words in the passage indicates that the writer does not ultimately reject the element of luck?

- (a) 'Luck whines' (b) 'Diligence is the mother of good luck'  
(c) 'Luck..... -wishes the postman would bring him news'. (d) 'Luck..... is ever waiting.'

**Q455.** Which pair of words means the same thing?

- (a) Labour and industry (b) Industry and legacy  
(c) Diligence and legacy (d) Legacy and labour

**Q456.** Which one of the following statements sums up the meaning of the passage?

- (a) Luck waits and complains without working while labour achieves success although it complains.  
(b) Luck is self indulgent, but labour is selfless.  
(c) Luck often ends in defeat but labour produces luck.  
(d) Luck waits without exertion, but labour exerts without waiting.

**Q457.** Labour turns out at six and with a busy pen and ringing hammer lays the foundation of competence. What does this statement mean?

- (a) Labour lays the foundation of the building.  
(b) The writer and the labourer are the true eyes of the society.  
(c) There is no worker who works so hard as the labourer who begins his day at six in the morning.  
(d) Hard work of all kinds makes people different.

**Q458.** Which one of the statements is true about the passage?

- (a) Success depends only on hard luck.  
(b) Expectation of good luck always meets with disappointment.  
(c) Success is exactly proportionate to hard work.  
(d) Luck is necessary for success.

**SET-86: Q (459-463)**

The Great Pyramid at Giza is one of the world's most amazing landmarks. Rising high above the Sahara Desert in the Giza region of northern Egypt, the Great Pyramid stands some 450 feet into the burning desert sky and occupies an area of 13 acres. The rough climate of the Sahara has actually caused the pyramid to shrink 30 feet from its original height. The pyramid was such an amazing feat of engineering that it remained the tallest structure in the world for over 3,800 years! The entire pyramid was originally faced with polished limestone to make it shine brilliantly in the sun. Most Egyptologists, scientists who study ancient Egypt, agree that the Great Pyramid was built around 2560 BC, a little more than 4,500 years ago. It took tens of thousands of workers twenty years to build. The pyramid contains over two million stone blocks. Although most of the blocks weigh two or three tons, some weigh up to 80 tons! The Great Pyramid of Giza was ordered built by the Pharaoh Khufu as a magnificent tomb. His vizier (advisor) Hemon is credited with being the pyramid's architect. Khufu's pyramid is actually part of a complex of pyramids that includes the Pyramid of Khafre, the smaller Pyramid of Menkaure, a variety of smaller pyramids and structures, and the Great Sphinx. The Great Pyramid of Giza is the last remaining of the Seven Wonders of the World.

**Q459.** Which of these does not house the Great Pyramid?

- (a) Giza (b) Southern Egypt  
(c) Northern Egypt (d) Sahara Desert

**Q460.** How many stone blocks constitute the pyramid?

- (a) 4,500 (b) more than two million  
(c) 3,800 (d) 2,560

**Q461.** Most of the blocks in the pyramid weigh about how many tons?

- (a) Five (b) Eighty  
(c) Two or three (d) 4,500

**Q462.** Which of the following definitions best describes the meaning of "complex" in the passage?

- (a) Pyramid (b) Materials  
(c) Group (d) Army

**Q463.** Which of the following is false?

- (a) The Great Pyramid is the last of the Seven Wonders of the World.  
(b) Khufu was Hemon's vizier and architect.  
(c) The Pyramid took tens of thousands of workers about twenty years to complete it.  
(d) Hemon was Khufu's vizier and architect.

**SET-87: Q (464-468)**

One of the American Navy's greatest losses during World War II was **inflicted** not by the Japanese, but by the weather. On the evening of 17 December 1944, destroyers, cruisers and aircraft carriers of the Third Fleet Task Force 38 were **replenishing** stocks of food, fuel and ammunition during a sea **rendezvous** with support ships when a savage tornado struck the Philippine Sea. One of the commanders said later; 'My ship was riding as though caught in some giant washing machine. We were rolling between heaving cliffs of water, caught in so strong a vice of wind and sea that our 50,000 horsepower engines were helpless.' It was nine hours before he regained control of his ship, after the fleet had bobbed like helpless shuttlecocks, unable to prevent collisions in the sledge hammer waves.

**Q464.** The American Navy suffered great losses because of

- (a) The aircraft raid (b) The Japanese fleet  
(c) the weather (d) the landmines

**Q465.** Find a word from the passage which means "refilling".

- (a) heaving (b) inflicting  
(c) retaliating (d) replenishing

**Q466.** A sea rendezvous means

- (a) a dive into the sea (b) a swim in the sea  
(c) a meeting at sea (d) sailing in the sea

**Q467.** Sledge hammer waves means

- (a) waves moving like a sledge. (b) Waves like a big, heavy hammer.  
(c) Waves hammering a sledge. (d) Waves in which a hammer and a sledge are found.

**Q468.** The ships caught in the tornado

- (a) are compared to shuttlecocks (b) had a cargo of shuttlecocks  
(c) scattered shuttlecocks in the sea (d) traded in shuttlecock

**SET-88: Q (469-473)**

"Wisdom is knowing what to do next, skill is knowing how to do it and **virtue** is doing it.", observed David Starr Jordan. Most of us know what we need to do in order to live happier, healthier and more fulfilling lives. The real problem is that we don't do what we know. I have heard many motivational speakers say, "Knowledge is power." I disagree. Knowledge is not power. Knowledge is only potential power. It transforms itself into actual power the moment you decisively act on it. The mark of a strong character lies not in doing what is fun to do or what is easy to do. The sign of deep moral authority appears in the individual who consistently does what he ought to be doing rather than what he feels like doing, a person of true character spends his days doing that which is the right thing to do. Rather than watching television for three hours after an exhausting day at work, he has the courage to get up off the couch and read to his kids. Instead of sleeping in on those cold winter mornings, this individual exercises his natural reserves of self-discipline and gets out of bed for a run and since action is a habit, the more positive actions you take, the more

you will feel like taking. All too often, we spend our days waiting for the ideal path to appear in front of us. We forget that paths are made by walking, not waiting. Dreaming is great. But thinking big thoughts alone will not build a business, pay your bills or make you into the person you know in your heart you can be. In the words of Thomas Carlyle, 'The end of man is an action and not a thought, though it was the noblest.' 'The smallest of actions is always better than the boldest of intentions.

**Q469.** How does the author view knowledge?

- (a) As actual power; that which helps one to know more.
- (b) Not as power, but as potential power that can be changed into real power if we act on it.
- (c) As something that is futile without actual power.
- (d) As something that shows you what can be done and what cannot be done.

**Q470.** What, according to the author, is the real problem?

- (a) That we do not do what we know.
- (b) That we think we know more than the others and we know everything.
- (c) That we dally between the knowable and the unknowable.
- (d) That we give up on something that is difficult to be understood, deeming it unknowable.

**Q471.** Which kind of individual seems to be full of moral authority?

- (a) One who follows his heart and does not listen to others.
- (b) One who is obedient and moves according to established social norms.
- (c) One who continues to do what is required of him instead of acting according to his desires.
- (d) He who is strict and manages his tasks very well and loves the work he has to do.

**Q472.** Why should action ideally become a habit?

- (a) Because the more we act, more we will feel like undertaking positive actions.
- (b) Because the good and, bad actions consistently alternate and follow to repeat themselves.
- (c) Because the more we benefit from an action (irrespective of its nature), the more we want to repeat it.
- (d) Because the smallest of actions can have the strongest and greatest of repercussions.

**Q473.** How has the futility of waiting been explained to us?

- (a) That we wait for the right moment and when it comes, the first person grabs it and deprives others.
- (b) That opportunities arrive, but waiting having made us lazy, we lose the available opportunity.
- (c) We wait and when frustrated, take a hasty decision and regret thereafter.
- (d) Most times we wait for the best way or opportunity to arrive but we forget that if, we wait, we will never achieve our goal.

**SET-89: Q (474-478)**

Once upon an unfortunate time, there was a hairy thing called 'man'. Along with him was a hairier thing called 'animal'. Man had a larger brain which made him think he was superior to animals. Some men thought they were superior to others. They became leader men. Leader men said, 'We have no need to work; we will kill animals to eat.' So they did. Man increased and animals decreased. Eventually the leader men said, 'There are not enough animals left to eat. We must grow our own food.' So man grew food, Everywhere man killed all wild life. Soon there was none and all the birds were poisoned. Leader men said, 'At last we are free of pests.'

Man's numbers increased. The world became crowded with men. They all had to sleep standing up. One day a leader man saw some new creatures eating his crops. The creature's name was 'the starving people'. These creatures are a **menace!**' said the leader man.

**Q474.** 'We have no need to work' said the leader man because .

- (a) they would kill animals and eat
- (b) they had no strength
- (c) they were rich
- (d) they were lazy

**Q475.** The hero of the story is

- (a) Leader man
- (b) Wild life
- (c) Man
- (d) Pests

**Q476.** Man thought he was superior to other creatures because

- (a) he did not have to work
- (b) he could kill other animals for food
- (c) he was able to grow food
- (d) he had a larger brain

**Q477.** Men had to sleep standing up as

- (a) they felt lazy to stretch themselves
- (b) they felt proud to sleep standing up

- (c) there was population explosion (d) they had no time to lie down

**Q478.** Pick out a suitable title for the passage.

- (a) Man, the dictator (b) Man, the roof of creation  
(c) Man, the supreme lord (d) The Tyrant Man

**SET-90: Q (479-483)**

Opera refers to a dramatic art form, originating in Europe, in which the emotional content is **conveyed** to the audience as much through music, both vocal and instrumental, as it is through the lyrics. By contrast, in musical theatre an actor's dramatic performance is primary, and the music plays a lesser role. The drama in opera is presented using the primary elements of theatre such as scenery, costumes and acting. However, the words of the opera, or libretto, are sung rather than spoken. The singers are accompanied by a musical ensemble ranging from a small instrumental ensemble to a full symphonic orchestra.

**Q479.** It is pointed out in the passage that opera

- (a) has developed under the influence of musical theatre (b) is a drama that is not dependent on music.  
(c) is not a high-budget production. (d) originated in Europe.

**Q480.** We can understand from the passage that

- (a) audiences are captivated more by the lyrics than by the music, (b) in opera lyrics are as important as the music.  
(c) orchestras in operas do not (d) musical theatre relies, above all, on music.

**Q481.** it is stated in the passage that

- (a) acting and costumes are secondary to music in musical theatre.  
(b) many people find musical theatre more captivating than opera.  
(c) music in musical theatre is not as important as it is in opera.  
(d) an opera requires a huge orchestra as well as a large choir.

**Q482.** A libretto is

- (a) the main character who is the liberator at the climax of the scene.  
(b) the words of the opera,  
(c) a musical composition which is played in a slow leisurely manner.  
(d) the sequence of well controlled, graceful movements performed as a display of skill,

**Q483.** The word "conveyed" also means

- (a) transmit (b) tote  
(c) keep (d) dissuade

**Solutions-Set 71 to Set 90**

**SET - 71**

**Incredible-अविश्वसनीय**-impossible to believe.

**Q385. (b)** It cannot be seen when it is in flight.

Line/s from the passage - One species of humming bird known as the bee hummingbird ranks as the world's smallest and lightest bird and it is **barely visible when it is in flight.**

**Q386. (c)** maintain their body metabolism

Line/s from the passage - They feed mainly on the nectar of flowers, a liquid that is rich in energy. Nectar is an ideal food source, for humming birds need an **incredible amount of energy to sustain their body metabolism**

**Q387. (b)** they can fly backwards

Line/s from the passage --Hummingbirds are the only birds **that can fly backwards**

**Q388.(a)** incredible means unbelievable. So answer will be (a)

**Q389. (d)** the smallest creatures are the toughest and most adaptable

Line/s from the passage - However, nature teaches us the opposite : it is often the smallest species which are the toughest and most adaptable.

**SET - 72**

**Remarkable- उल्लेखनीय**-worthy of attention; striking

**Q390. (a)** The impact of science can be felt in every sphere of life

**Anathema- that one dislikes vehemently**

**Q391. (d)** expository means something which is intended to explain or describe something.

*Line/s from the passage* -Illogical means something that lacks sound reasoning/Anatomical means relating to bodily structure/descriptive **means seeking to describe.**

**Q392.(d)** science

*Line/s from the passage* - **Science has enabled man to bring forces of nature under control** and to use them for his own advantage)

**Q393. (d)** Science has proved a great boon 'for **mankind**

**Q394. (b)** The most appropriate title for the passage - Science, a great boon

**SET - 73**

**Perceived-समझना**-become aware or conscious of (something); come to realize or understand.

**Fleeting -क्षणभंगुर**-lasting for a very short time.

**Q395. (c)** disappears completely

*Line/s from the passage* - But where does all that information - known **as sensory memory go**

**Q396. (d)** be consciously attentive to sensory input

**Q397. (c)** Remember simple things like appointments

*Line/s from the passage*- True to its name, short-term memory lasts for only a few seconds to a few minutes, but it plays a vital role in our daily lives, **allowing us to write down doctor's appointments,** make everyday decisions or have a conversation)

**Q398. (b)** Remember a thing for a long time

*Line/s from the passage* -Of course, there is some information you need to keep for days, months or even years.

**What you need is long-term memory.**

**Q399. (b)** sensory memory

*Line/s from the passage* Without any perceived effort at all on your part, your brain will register everything within the scope of your vision. But where does all that information- **Known as sensory memory go?**

**SET - 74**

**Disparity-असमानता**--a great difference

Herculean task- very hard to perform ( require the great strength of a Hercules)

**Q400. (b)** half

*Line/s from the passage*- In terms of the total energy consumed by different sectors, the largest consumer is understandably the industrial sector, which accounts for nearly **half the total energy used in the country today)**

**Q401. (c)** increased

*Line/s from the passage*- Among the primary fuels, the relative proportion of coal has dropped from nearly 80% to 40% and that of **oil has gone up from 17% to 44% over the same period.**

**Q402. (d)** urban areas don't leave energy for rural areas.

**Q403. (c)** constant

**SET - 75**

**Chiefly** -मुख्यतः-mainly

**Perennial river**-बारहमासी- is a stream or river (channel) which has constant stream throughout the year

**Excavated**-खुदाई-make (a hole or channel) by digging.

**Q404. (c)** The term 'perennial' means flowing throughout the year

**Q405. (b)** It has suffered from heavy rains or severe droughts

*Line/s from the passage-* Since olden times, large parts of our country have suffered from occasional periods of **too much rain and those of roughs.**

**Q406. (c)** They lacked knowledge and the means to solve the problem

*Line/s from the passage-* Unfortunately, they had neither the knowledge nor the means to do much in this direction. Whatever little they knew, they tried to put into practice

**Q407.(c)** to dig

Excavate- to unearth

**Q408.(d)** agricultural

*Line/s from the passage-*This idea may backfire as we all know from general knowledge that india is a mixed economy but it was mentioned in the passage that **India's economy is agricultural in nature.** Be very careful of such mistakes.

**SET - 76**

**Pursuers** -पीछा करनेवाला-chaser-a person or thing that pursues another.

**Astonished**-आश्चर्यचकित-greatly surprised or impressed; amazed

**Headlong**-अनियंत्रित-in a rush; with reckless haste.

**Tumbled**-गिरना-having fallen or collapsed.

**Q409. (a)** a burglar

**Q410.(b)** lazy and indecisive

*Line/s from the passage-* There are circumstances in which the least energetic of mankind learn to act with speed and decision: This was such an occasion for Rehmat Ali and those who knew him best would have been the most **astonished at the lad's boldness**

**Q411. (b)** The expression 'to stop dead' means to come to a complete halt

**Q412. (a)** He had gone around an unexpected bend-

*Line/s from the passage-* Scarcely had the thought crossed his mind that the lane took a sudden turning so that he **found himself hidden from his pursuers.** There are circumstances in which the least energetic of mankind learn to act with speed and decision

**Q413. (d)** jumping into the garden

**SET - 77**

**Unintelligible**-अस्पष्ट-impossible to understand

Creole-a mother tongue formed from the contact of a European language with local languages

**Consequent**-फलस्वरूप-following as a result or effect.

**Continuum** -a continuous sequence in which adjacent elements are not perceptibly different from each other, but the extremes are quite distinct.

**Q414. (a)** Specialised means expert (here)

**Q415. (a)** only two such ways

*Line/s from the passage-* Everyone knows how people, particularly children, are vaccinated against one disease or another. Similarly, most people are familiar with the spraying of houses with poisonous substances which kill disease-carrying insects.

**Q416. (c)** belonging to an organization which has something to do (The World Health Organisation)



Q417. (c) W.H.O. assists both in controlling diseases and in preventing them.

Q418(b) International health workers

Line/s from the passage- **International health workers** can be seen working in all kinds of surroundings : in deserts, jungles, mountains, coconut groves, and rice fields. They help the sick to attain health and the healthy to maintain their health.

**SET - 78**

Q419.(a) Different and mutually unintelligible languages exist side by side

Line/s from the passage- Pidgins serve as a means of communication between speakers of mutually unintelligible languages and may become essential, in multilingual areas.)

Q420. (b) It becomes the mother tongue for a new generation of speakers

Line/s from the passage- A Creole develops from a pidgin when the pidgin becomes the mother tongue of the community)

Q421. (c) A scale in which the proximity of the Creole to the standard language is measured

Line/s from the passage- Where a Creole and the standard variety of English coexist, as in the Carrib bean, there is a continuum from the most extreme form of Creole to the form that is closest to the standard language)

Q422. (b) A form of Creole which is furthest from the standard language

Q423. (a) Complex

**SET - 79**

**Squalor-गंदगी**-the state of being extremely dirty and unpleasant, especially as a result of poverty or neglect.

**Lexicon-शब्दकोश**-the vocabulary of a person, language, or branch of knowledge.

**Mystic-सुफ़ी**-a person who seeks by contemplation and self-surrender to obtain unity with or absorption into the Deity or the absolute,

**Impermanence-क्षणिकता**-the state or fact of lasting for only a limited period of time.

Q424. (b) self-discipline

Q425. (c) must change himself

Q426. (d) A Gandhian who disciplines himself from within

Q427. (d) man will become dust and water after death

Q428. (a) a sum of individuals

**SET - 80**

Q429. (d) ordinary people

Line/s from the passage- Part of reality television's appeal is due to its ability to place **ordinary people in extraordinary situations.**

Q430. (c) Producer

Line/s from the passage- In competition programmes such as 'Survivor' and other special-living environment shows like 'The Real World', **the producers design the format of the show and control** the day-to-day activities and the environment, creating a completely fabricated world in which the competition is worked out.)

Q431.(b) he wants to distance himself from the statement

Q432.(b) has been popular approximately since 2000

Line/s from the passage- Although the genre has existed in some form or another since the early years of television, the current explosion of **popularity from around 2000.**

Q433. (a) Shows average people in exceptional circumstances

Line/s from the passage- Part of reality television's appeal is due to its ability to place **ordinary people in extraordinary**

**situations.**

**SET - 81**

**Scouring up things - चीजों को खंगालना-**

Scouring -to move about quickly especially in search-

Q434. (d) Abstract' in the passage means not having a physical reality.

Q435.(b) know what you are talking about.

*Lines from the passage-* If I tell them this they will see me, as it were they'll hear my voice, they'll **know what I'm talking about'**

Q436. (b) not confident at letter writing

Q437. (b) 'Scouring up things' means **to search a place thoroughly in order to find something.**

Q438.(a) Subdued tone means **not very loud**

**SET - 82**

**Ungovernable-अशासनीय-**impossible to control or govern.

**Alarming-खतरनाक-**worrying or disturbing.

**Mischievous-दुष्ट-**causing or showing a fondness for causing trouble in a playful way.

**Nebulous-अस्पष्ट-**vague or ill-defined.

**Spurious-मिथ्या-**not being what it purports to be; false or fake.

Q439.(d)Ungovernable

*Line/s from the passage-* The cyber-world is ultimately **ungovernable.**

Q440. (c) The centre should not block the sites

Q441. (a) Our leaders should display their powers of censorship when needed

Q442. (a) not playing false with the citizens

Q443. (c) By turning the attention or die people to violence in Assam

**SET - 83**

**Hubble-bubble-उलझी हुई बात-**confused talk.

**Moldering-टुकड़े टुकड़े हो जाना-**slowly decay or disintegrate, especially because of neglect.

**Hermetically-भली भाँति बंद -**in a way that is completely airtight.

Q444. (c) they remain while he will soon become dust

*Line/s from the passage-* He is there like the North Pole, the Everest and the Alps but with one difference. The North Pole, the Everest and the Alps will be there **when he is not there anymore.**

Q445. (d) it is dangerous to guess

Q446.(b) The rising sun did not tell Tagore who he was

Q447. (c) he becomes all pervasive as dust

Q448. (b) Metaphor

SIMILE- A figure of speech involving the comparison of one thing with another thing of a different kind, used to make a description more emphatic or vivid (e.g., as brave as a lion, crazy like a fox)

METAPHOR- A thing regarded as representative or symbolic of something else, especially something abstract.

OXYMORON- contradictory terms appear in conjunction

EXAMPLE- deafening silence

irony- figure of speech that normally signifies the opposite

**SET - 84**

**Giddiness -चक्कर**-a sensation of whirling and a tendency to fall or stagger; dizziness.

**Impelled-प्ररित करना**-drive, force, or urge (someone) to do something.

**Virulent-विषैला**-extremely severe or harmful in its effects.

Q449. (c) They thought they were ill

*Line/s from the passage*-We were all **feeling seedy, and we were getting quite nervous about it.**

Q450.(b) he felt sure that he had a liver disorder

*Line/s from the passage*--with me, it was my **liver that was out of order.** I knew it was my liver that was out of order, because I had just been reading a patent liver-pill circular, in which were detailed the various symptoms by which a man could tell when his liver was out of order.

Q451. (d) an unnecessarily dark, gloomy and pessimistic attitude to life

Melancholia- extreme sadness

Q452. (a) Harris was troubled by symptom of vertigo

Q453.(d) hostile

Virulent means-bitterly hostile.(of a disease or poison) extremely severe or harmful in its effects.)

**SET - 85**

**Whine-कराहना**-high-pitched complaining cry.

**Stride-छलांग**-walk with long, decisive steps in a specified direction.

**Diligence-परिश्रम**-careful and persistent work or effort.

Q454.(b) 'Diligence is the mother of good luck'

Q455. (a) Labour and industry means the same thing

Q456. (d) the line which sums up the meaning of the passage- "Luck waits without exertion, but labour exerts without waiting".

Q457.(c) There is no worker who works so hard as the labourer who begins his day at six in the morning.

Q458. (c) Success is exactly proportionate to hard work.

**SET - 86**

**Inflicted-थोपना**-impose something unwelcome on

**Replenishing-भरपाई**-fill (something) up again

**Rendezvous**-a meeting at an agreed time and place

Q459. (b) Southern Egypt

*Line/s from the passage*- The Great Pyramid at Giza is one of the world's most amazing landmarks. Rising high above the **Sahara Desert** in the **Giza region of northern Egypt**, the Great Pyramid stands some 450 feet into the burning desert sky and occupies an area of 13 acres.

Q460. (b) more than two million

*Line/s from the passage*-The pyramid contains **over two million stone blocks.**

Q461.(c) two or three

*Line/s from the passage*- Although most of the blocks weigh **two or three tons, some weigh up to 80 tons**

Q462.(c) "complex" in the passage refers to -Group

Q463. (b) Khufu was Hemon's vizier and architect.

**SET - 87**

Q464.(c) the weather

“complex” in the passage-One of the American Navy's greatest losses during World War II was inflicted not by the Japanese, **but by the weather.**

Q465.(d) “Refilling” means replenishing

Q466.(d) A sea rendezvous means -sailing in the sea

Q467.(b) Waves like a big, heavy hammer.

Q468. (a) are compared to shuttlecocks

Line/s from the passage--It was nine hours before he regained control of his ship, after the fleet had bobbed like **helpless shuttlecocks**, unable to prevent collisions in the sledge hammer waves.

**SET - 88**

**Virtue-गुण**-behaviour showing high moral standards.

Q469. (b) Not as power, but as potential power that can be changed into real power if we act on it.

Line/s from the passage-knowledge is **only potential power**.It transforms itself into actual power the moment you decisively act on it.)

Q470. (a) That we do not do what we know.

Q471.(c) One who continues to do what is required of him instead of acting according to his desires.

Line/s from the passage- The sign of deep moral authority appears in the individual who **consistently does what he ought to be doing rather than what he feels like doing**, a person of true character spends his days doing that which is the right thing to do.

Q472. (a) Because the more we act, more we will feel like undertaking positive actions.

Line/s from the passage--**the more positive actions you take, the more you will feel like taking.**

Q473. (d) Most times we wait for the best way or opportunity to arrive but we forget that if, we wait, we will never achieve our goal.

**SET - 89**

**Menace-संकट**-threatening words or actions.

Q474. (a) They would kill animals and eat

Line/s from the passage- Leader men said, ‘ We have no need to work; we will **kill animals to eat**

Q475. (a) Leader man

Q476. (d) he had a larger brain

Line/s from the passage--**Man had a larger brain** which made him think he was superior to animals.

Q477. (c) there was population explosion

Line/s from the passage- Man's numbers increased. **The world became crowded with men.**

They all had to sleep standing up.

Q478. (d) Suitable title for the passage- The Tyrant Man

**SET - 90**

**Conveyed-पहुंचाना**-transport or carry to a place.

Q479. (d) originated in Europe.

Line/s from the passage-Opera refers to a dramatic art form, **originating in Europe**, in which the emotional content is conveyed to the audience as much through music, both vocal and instrumental, as it is through the lyrics)

**Q480. (b)** In opera lyrics are as important as the music.

*Line/s from the passage-*Opera refers to a dramatic art form, originating in Europe, in which the emotional content is conveyed to the audience **as much through music, both vocal and instrumental, as it is through the lyrics.**)

MEANING OF CAPTIVATE- attract and hold the interest and attention

**Q481. (c)** music in musical theatre is not as important as it is in opera.

**Choir- group of singers**

**Q482. (b)** the words of the opera,

*Line/s from the passage-* However, **the words of the opera**, or libretto, are sung rather than spoken.)

**Q483. (a)** transmit

### **PRACTICE SET 3**

#### **SET-91: Q (484-488)**

The most logical and intelligent people seem to go berserk when talking about snakes. Recently a reputed scientist said with a wise look in his eyes that sand boas have two heads. The other day someone walked into my office and stated that in his village at least cobras mate with rat snakes. About other places he was not sure, he added modestly, but that was how it was in his village.

These stories about snakes are myths. Sand boas have only one head; vine snakes do not peck your eyes out; no snake will drink milk. But it is interesting to try and trace the origin of these untruths. The one about the sand boas two heads obviously exists because the short, stumpy tail of this snake looks remarkably like the head, an effective device to fool predators. Or take the one about vine snakes **pecking** at eyes. It was probably started by a vine snake that had a bad aim, as snakes, when provoked, will bite the most prominent projection of the offender, which is usually the nose.

But the most interesting one is about snakes coming to the scene of killing to take revenge. It so happens that when injured or under stress, a snake **exudes**, a large quantity of musk. Musk is a powerful sex attractant, the snakes equivalent of after-shave lotion. So after a snake is killed, the ground around still has this smell and naturally a snake of the same species passing by will lick its Ups and come to investigate. The killer of the snake, who is probably worried if the pooja he performed was adequate to liquidate the killing of a snake, sees the second snake and is convinced that it was not. The Irula tribals have a good answer to the query about whether cobras have jewels in their heads; "If they did, we wouldn't be snake catchers, we would be rajas!"

**Q484.** Which of the following statement is true ?

- (a) The sand boas have two heads (b) The sand boas have one head but no tail  
(c) The sand boas have a head and a stumpy tail (d) The sand boas have only a stumpy tail but no head

**Q485.** According to the passage, the vine snakes

- (a) do not bite (b) peck one's eyes  
(c) peck at the nose (d) bite the most prominent projection of the offender

**Q486.** According to the passage, musk

- (a) is a sex attractant (b) is an after-shave lotion  
(c) is a poison aimed at the offender (d) attracts other snakes to take revenge

**Q487.** Who of the following have a better understanding of snakes ?

- (a) The scientists (b) The Irula tribals  
(c) The Villagers (d) The killer of snakes

**Q488.** According to the passage, the author

- (a) believes in myths (b) is afraid of snakes  
(c) worships snakes (d) believes in facts

#### **SET-92: Q (489-493)**

Journalists argue over functions of a newspaper. I feel that a provincial paper's purpose is not only to present and project the news objectively and imaginatively, but to help its readers to express themselves more effectively, **canalizing** their **aspirations**, making

more **articulate** their demands. A newspaper should reflect the community it serves - warts and all. When the mirror is held to society it reveals neglect, injustice, ignorance or complacency. It should help to eradicate them. It would be **pretentious** to think that a newspaper can change the course of world affairs - but at the local limit it can exert influence, it can probe, it can help get things done. The individual's voice must not be stifled. Instead, the readers should be encouraged to express their opinions, fears, hopes, and their grievances on this platform.

**Q489.** How can a newspaper influence local affairs ?

- (a) By focusing on world affairs.
- (b) By influencing public opinion through half truths.
- (c) By encouraging the readers to accept their grievances.
- (d) By probing into the ills of society and rallying support for change.

**Q490.** How can the readers air the grievances?

- (a) By writing to journalists.
- (b) By supporting the local newspaper
- (c) By writing to their local newspaper
- (d) By being complacent

**Q491.** In this passage the writer highlights the fact that :

- (a) Journalists differ in their opinion on the function of a newspaper
- (b) A newspaper should reflect the community it serves.
- (c) A newspaper should only concentrate on local affairs.
- (d) Newspapers can eradicate injustice.

**Q492.** The expression “warts and all” in the passage means:

- (a) hopes and fears
- (b) with no attempt to conceal blemishes and inadequacies
- (c) the community's problems
- (d) the reader's grievances

**Q493.** What is the main purpose of a newspaper?

- (a) Encourage the readers to be pretentious.
- (b) Project news objectively and imaginatively.
- (c) To present facts in a blunt way
- (d) Exert influence on the individuals.

**SET-93: Q (494-498)**

Self-directed learning, in its broadest meaning, describes a process in which individuals take the initiative with or without the help of others, in **diagnosing** their learning needs, formulations of learning goals, identifying resources for learning, choosing and implementing learning strategies and evaluating learning outcomes. Thus, it is important to attain new knowledge easily and skillfully for the rest of his or her life. What is the need for self-directed learning? One reason is that there is convincing evidence that people, who take the initiative in learning, learn more things and learn better than people waiting to be taught. The second reason is that self-directed learning is more in tune with our natural processes of psychological development; an essential aspect of maturing is developing the ability to take increasing responsibility of our own lives to become increasingly self-directed. The third reason is that many of the new developments in education put a heavy responsibility on the learners to take a good deal of initiative in their own learning. To meet the challenges in today's instructive environment, self-directed learning is most essential.

**Q494.** In Self-directed learning, an individual

- (a) Takes initiative with or without the help of others
- (b) is passive and waits for directions
- (c) is helpless and dependent
- (d) Takes initiative, without an objective

**Q495.** There is need for Self-directed learning because

- (a) it is less challenging
- (b) it helps people to learn more things and learn better
- (c) it is more cost-effective method
- (d) it is a modern method of learning

**Q496.** Which word best describes self-directed learning?

- (a) Active learning
- (b) Passive learning
- (c) Compulsory learning
- (d) Repulsive learning

**Q497.** The modern environment according to the author is

- (a) Restrictive
- (b) instructive

- (c) Less developed (d) impracticable

**Q498.** The synonym of the word 'diagnosing' is

- (a) Searching (b) Examining  
(c) Identifying (d) complying

**SET-94: Q (499-503)**

One **conspicuous** question in the modern journals is : How can I develop personality? Ursula Bloom gives this **noteworthy** advice to young people: Please do not do as I did, at your age, and waste years copying other people. Of old, to the same question asked by Greek youth, Socrates replied: Know yourself! That was excellent advice: but it did not satisfy, because it did not go far enough. When Roman youth questioned Marcus Aurelius, he said: Be yourself! To the youth of our atomic age, the psychologist says : Develop yourself !That is the answer to the question: what is personality ? Personality is the development of oneself.

**Q499.** The development of oneself \_\_\_\_\_ the question on, what is personality?

- (a) gives an unsatisfactory answer to (b) does not give a satisfactory answer to  
(c) satisfactory answer (d) partly answers

**Q500.** Marcus Aurelius preached to the Roman youth of his day to \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) express themselves (b) understand themselves  
(c) be themselves (d) know themselves

**Q501.** The question on personality development has \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) no definitive answers (b) correct answers  
(c) a definitive answer (d) no answers

**Q502.** The Greek- philosopher Socrates promoted

- (a) tested-knowledge (b) self-knowledge  
(c) referred-knowledge (d) borrowed-knowledge

**Q503.** Ursula Bloom propagated that young people should \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) copy others (b) not copy others  
(c) not waste years (d) give advice

**SET-95: Q (504-508)**

The world's largest living organism is not the blue whale-which still is the world's largest living animal-but Australia's Great Barrier Reef, one of the country's prime living animals and prime tourist attraction. Sadly, size **notwithstanding**, it is slowly **succumbing** to the killer white syndrome, a bleaching disease which has invaded 33 of its 48 reefs.

Otherwise brilliantly multicoloured and teeming with a **kaleidoscope** of life, the affected reefs have acquired a deathly white pallor, the result of dying tissues. The bleaching of the reef happened following the recording of the warmest ever sea water temperature in the area here. Scientists fear that the naturally gorgeous reef are endangered and the as yet undiscovered animal and plant species would soon suffer irreparable damage. This is only because of the rising water temperature.

**Q504.** Which of the following statements is not true?

- (a) The great barrier reef is not the world's largest living animal  
(b) The Blue whale is dying of "white syndrome."  
(c) The white syndrome is a new bleaching disease.  
(d) The Great Barrier Reef is the world's largest living organism.

**Q505.** 33 out of Australia's 48 reefs have succumbed to

- (a) The impact of blue whale. (b) The impact of tourism  
(c) The destructive impact of white syndrome. (d) The bleaching disease affecting the whales.

**Q506.** The dying reefs acquired a

- (a) Brilliant and multicolour (b) Kaleidoscopic hues  
(c) Brilliant blue colour like the whale (d) Sickly white pallor.

**Q507.** Scientists' main worry is that

- (a) There will be a fall in tourism with the reefs gone.
- (b) The bleaching will make the water warmer.
- (c) Other endangered and undiscovered flora and fauna will also be damaged.
- (d) Future research on white syndrome will stop.

**Q508.** The meaning of succumbing is

- (a) Giving way to an underground passage.
- (b) Giving way to something powerful.
- (c) Following order.
- (d) coming in the way of.

**SET-96: Q (509-513)**

My mom grew up in a traditional Chinese family in which open expressions of love were never encouraged. When she had me and my three siblings, she treated us with the same hard hand. It was not that she was a slave driver or anything, but she never openly showed affection. Instead, she demonstrated that she cared in more practical ways.

My parents couldn't have been more different emotionally. My dad is a really openhearted person who constantly showers us with hugs and kisses no matter the occasion. After much persuasion from him, my mother did try to change, but it was clear that she never felt quite right expressing her emotions. Eventually, she **reverted** to her old self.

The difference between my parents was never starker than whenever I brought home good test results from school. My dad would practically jump with joy, offering warm and affectionate words of congratulations, and my mother? "Ah, good, good" she would typically say with a tense smile etched on her face. "Do better next time, OK?"

I tried not to hold a **grudge** against her for being so reserved. That was just her way. I reasoned.

**Q509.** Why did the narrator not bear a grudge against her mother?

- (a) She felt that her mother had that kind of nature
- (b) She was satisfied with her father's love
- (c) Her mother was incapable of loving
- (d) Her mother was angry with everyone

**Q510.** The narrator's mother reverted to her old self because

- (a) she fought with her husband
- (b) she did not feel comfortable in revealing her emotions
- (c) she was angry with the children
- (d) her husband wanted her to be her old self

**Q511.** The narrator's mother didn't appreciate the narrator's results because

- (a) the marks were not good
- (b) the marks could be better
- (c) she wasn't very expressive
- (d) she was tense

**Q512.** How is the narrator's dad different from her mother?

- (a) He is dark
- (b) He expresses his feelings openly
- (c) He dislikes children
- (d) He is persuasive in nature

**Q513.** Why was the narrator's mother not expressive of her love?

- (a) She was of Chinese origin
- (b) It was not her nature
- (c) She was a harsh person
- (d) The tradition at her home didn't allow her.

**SET-97: Q (514-518)**

My brother, David, was always close to our grandmother. Both of them shared a love for Mother Nature and of food that they had grown themselves. Whenever his schedule permitted, he would drop in for a short visit and a cup of coffee. One day, when he found no one home, he left a chunk of dirt on her porch. This started what was later to be known as his "calling card". Grandmother would come home occasionally and instantly know that Dave had been by when she spotted the chunk of dirt on her porch.

Although Grandmother had a poor upbringing in Italy, she managed to do well in the United States. She was always healthy and independent and enjoyed a fulfilling life. Recently she had a stroke and died. Everyone was saddened by her death. David was **disconsolate**. His lifelong friend was now gone.

**Q514.** What is the opposite of the word 'disconsolate'?

- (a) Devastated
- (b) Hilarious
- (c) Exuberant
- (d) Sombre

**Q515.** David would drop in for a short visit and leave a \_\_\_\_\_ as a sign on grandma's porch if she was not at home.

- (a) schedule
- (b) chunk of dirt



- (c) calling card (d) cup of coffee

**Q516.** Grandmother used to be \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (a) rich in Italy but poor in the United States (b) in the United States but is now in Italy  
(c) poor earlier but became rich later on (d) rich earlier but now poor

**Q517.** Grandmother enjoyed a \_\_\_\_\_ life.

- (a) healthy but sickly (b) good and healthy  
(c) rich but sickly (d) poor and healthy

**Q518.** Grandmother's death made everyone

- (a) sad including David (b) disconsolate excluding David  
(c) happy and disconsolate (d) sad excluding David

**SET-98: Q (519-523)**

He waited a moment in surprise, wondering why she did not come nearer, and then, maddened by hunger, he dived at the fish. With a loud scream he fell outwards and downwards into space. His mother had soared upwards. As he passed beneath her, he heard the swish of her wings. Then a monstrous terror seized him and his heart stood still. He could hear nothing. But it only lasted a moment. The next moment, he felt his wings spread outwards. The wind rushed against his breast feathers, then under his stomach and against his wings. He could feel the tips of his wings cutting through the air. He was not falling **headlong** now. He was soaring gradually downwards and outwards.

He was no longer afraid. He just felt a bit **dizzy**. Then, he flapped his wings once and he soared upwards. He **uttered** a joyous scream and flapped them again. He soared higher. He raised his breast and banked against the wind. His mother **swooped** past him, her wings making a loud noise. He answered her with another scream.

**Q519.** The young seagull dived at the fish

- (a) maddened by anger (b) maddened by want  
(c) out of spite (d) out of loneliness

**Q520.** His heart stood still because he was seized by \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) a monstrous fury (b) courage  
(c) a monstrous terror (d) joy

**Q521.** He was not falling headlong but

- (a) he was afraid (b) he was soaring downwards and outwards  
(c) his stomach was full (d) he was joining his father

**Q522.** The seagull just felt dizzy

- (a) and was filled with fear (b) and was no longer afraid  
(c) and did not flap his wings anymore (d) and dived lower

**Q523.** What did the young seagull do when his mother swooped past him?

- (a) Let out a joyous scream (b) Screamed at her in anger  
(c) Made a loud noise (d) Flapped anxiously

**SET-99: Q (524-528)**

Crude mineral oil comes out of the earth as a thick brown or black liquid with a strong smell. It is a complex mixture of many different substances, each with its own individual qualities. Most of them are combinations of hydrogen and carbon in varying proportions. Such hydrocarbons are also found in other forms such as bitumen, asphalt and natural gas. Mineral oil originates from the **carcasses** of tiny animals and from plants that live in the sea. Over million of years, these dead creatures form large deposits under seabed and ocean currents cover them with a blanket of sand and silt. As this material hardens, it becomes sedimentary rock and effectively shuts out the oxygen, thus preventing the complete decomposition of the marine deposits **underneath**. The layers of sedimentary rocks become thicker, and heavier. Their pressure produces heat, which transforms the tiny carcasses into crude oil in a process that is still going on today.

**Q524.** How does crude oil come out of the earth ?

- (a) Thick brown or black liquid with mild smell (b) Thick red brown liquid with strong smell  
(c) Mixture of different colours (d) Thick brown or black liquid with a strong smell

**Q525.** What is crude mineral oil?

- (a) Complex mixture of many different substances      (b) Simple mixture of natural gas  
(c) Plain white oil      (d) It is bitumen

**Q526.** From where does mineral oil originate?

- (a) Complex mixture of substances      (b) Carcasses of tiny animals and plants that live in the sea  
(c) From lakes      (d) Only from plants

**Q527.** The time taken for the marine deposits to harden into rocks is

- (a) a few centuries      (b) millions of years  
(c) a few decades      (d) thousands of years

**Q528.** Sedimentary rocks leads to the formation of oil deposits because

- (a) their pressure produces heat and turns deposits of animal carcasses and plants into oil.  
(b) it turns heavy and shuts out the oxygen  
(c) it becomes hard and forms into rocks to squeeze oil  
(d) it becomes light and soft and applies pressure to produce oil

**SET-100: O (529-533)**

“Tryst with Destiny” was a speech delivered by Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of independent India, to the Constituent Assembly in Parliament, on 14<sup>th</sup> august 1947. It is considered to be one of the greatest speeches of all times and to be a landmark **oration** that captures the essence of the **triumphant culmination** of the largely non-violent Indians independence struggle against the British Empire in India.

“Long years ago we made a tryst with destiny, and now the time comes when we shall **redeem** our pledge, not wholly or in full measure, but very substantially. Freedom and power bring responsibility. The responsibility rests upon the assembly, a sovereign body representing the **sovereign** people of India. The service of India means the service of the millions who suffer. It means the ending of poverty and ignorance and disease and inequality of opportunity. We cannot encourage communalism or narrow-mindedness, for no nation can be great whose people are narrow in thought or in action.

To the people of India, whose representatives we are, this is no time for petty and destructive criticism, no time for ill will or blaming others. We have to build the noble mansion of free India where all her children may dwell”.

**Q529.** To whom did Nehru deliver this famous speech?

- (a) Nehru delivered this speech to a massive Indian crowd in attendance.  
(b) Nehru delivered this speech to the members of the Constituent assembly.  
(c) Nehru delivered this speech to the members of the Lok Sabha.  
(d) Nehru delivered this speech to the members of the Rajya Sabha.

**Q530.** Choose the answer which captures Nehru’s belief.

- (a) Nehru believed that India could achieve perfection immediately.  
(b) Nehru said that India’s struggle for freedom was new and sudden.  
(c) Nehru believed that India could take huge steps towards realizing its dreams.  
(d) Nehru believed that India’s dreams were too unrealistic.

**Q531.** The most dominant voice in the speech is

- (a) The voice of optimism      (b) The voice of surrender  
(c) The voice of negligence      (d) The voice of weakness

**Q532.** Select the answer which best reflects Nehru’s point of view.

- (a) Nehru believed that communalism would not be a problem  
(b) Nehru believed that communalism would be a positive force.  
(c) Nehru believed that communalism would be dangerous for India.  
(d) Nehru believed that communalism would make any nation great.

**Q533.** What mansion did Nehru want to see built?

- (a) Nehru believed that the expensive mansion of India should be built.  
(b) Nehru believed that the honorable mansion of India should be built.  
(c) Nehru believed that the simple mansion of India should be built.  
(d) Nehru believed that the huge mansion of India should be built.

**SET-101: Q (534-538)**

It's nothing short of a revolution in how we eat, and it's getting closer every day. Yes, a lot of people are obese, and yes, the definition of "healthy eating" seems to change all the time.

But in labs and research centres around the world, scientists are racing to match our genes and our taste buds, creating the perfect diet for each of us, a diet that will fight disease, increase **longevity**, boost physical and mental performance, and taste great to boot. As food scientist J. Bruce German says, "The foods we like the most will be the most healthy for us." Is that going to be a great day, or what?

All this will come to pass, thanks to genomics, the science that maps and describes an individual's genetic code. In the future, personalized DNA chips will allow us to assess our own **inherited** predispositions for certain diseases, then adjust our diets accordingly. So, if you're at risk for heart disease, you won't just go on a generic low-fat diet. You'll eat foods with just the right amount and type of fat that's best for you. You'll even be able to track your metabolism day-to-day to determine what foods you should eat at any given time, for any given activity. "Since people differ in their genetics and metabolism, one diet won't fit all," says German. As complex as all this sounds, it could turn out to be relatively simple.

**Q534.** What are scientists doing?

- (a) Racing in labs and research centres around the world      (b) Asking us to start dieting  
(c) Creating the perfect diet for us      (d) Try and make us taller

**Q535.** As complex as all this sounds, it could turn out to be relatively simple. What does J. Bruce German say?

- (a) The food we like is not healthy for us      (b) The food we like is the healthiest one for us  
(c) The most healthy food should be liked by us      (d) Food scientists like healthy food

**Q536.** What is genomics?

- (a) The science which describes about maps      (b) The science which describes an individual  
(c) The science which deals with years      (d) The science that maps and describes an individual's genetic code

**Q537.** Why won't a common diet fit everybody?

- (a) Because different people eat different food      (b) Because their genes are different  
(c) Since they differ in genetics and metabolism      (d) Because of their different moods

**Q538.** What will be possible in the future?

- (a) Personalised DNA chips for people to assess their own inherited predispositions  
(b) You are at great risk for heart disease  
(c) You will not be able to determine what food you should eat  
(d) You will be unable to adjust your diet

**SET-102: Q (539-543)**

Mary Garden, a noted opera singer, earned a great deal of money during her career, but was constantly bothered by the demands of her father for money and always in large sums. Miss Garden would always give it to him, though often she would often complain that his requests seemed somewhat unreasonable. To this the stock reply was that he needed the money for a very special project. She was not going to refuse her father, was she?

During the depression Miss Garden, like many others, lost her money in the stock market crash. Shortly afterward, her father died, and, much to her surprise, she was notified that he had left a large bank account in her name. He had saved for her every cent she had given him. The demands God makes on us may seem hard at times. But all the while he is actually helping us to store up an 'eternal bank account' in heaven one which may balance the scales in our favour when we least expect it. Troubles are often the instruments by which God fashions us for better things.

**Q539.** Mary's father made demands for \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) a small sum of money      (b) large sums of money  
(c) no money      (d) a reasonable sum of money

**Q540.** Mary \_\_\_\_\_ to the demands of her father.

- (a) could not refuse to pay any attention      (b) wanted to refuse to pay any attention  
(c) finally refused to pay any attention      (d) initially refused to pay any attention

**Q541.** Mary's father had \_\_\_\_\_ all the money he took from her.

- (a) gambled      (b) wasted  
(c) invested      (d) saved

**Q542.** During the depression Mary \_\_\_\_\_ in the stock market.

- (a) lost no money at all (b) lost her money  
(c) lost some money (d) lost lot of money

**Q543.** God at times, makes hard demands so that He \_\_\_\_\_ when we least expect it.

- (a) can balance the scales against us (b) can balance the scales in our favour  
(c) can harm us (d) can refuse to assist us

**SET-103: Q (544-548)**

There is a time in every man's education when he arrives at the **conviction** that envy is ignorance; that **imitation** is suicide; that he must take himself for better, for worse, as his portion; that though the wide universe is full of good, no **kernel** of nourishing corn can come to him but through his **toil** bestowed on that plot of ground which is given to him to till. The power which resides in him is new in nature, and none but he knows what that is which he can do, nor does he know until he has tried.

Not for nothing one face, one character, one fact, makes much impression on him, and another none. This sculpture in the memory is not without pre established harmony. The eye was placed where one ray should fall, that it might testify of that particular ray. We but half express ourselves, and are ashamed of that divine idea which each of us represents. It may be safely trusted as proportionate and of good issues, so it be faithfully imparted, but God will not have his work made manifest by cowards. A man is relieved and gay when he has put his heart into his work and has done his best; but what he has said or done otherwise, shall give him no peace. It is a deliverance which does not deliver. In the attempt his genius deserts him; no  **muse** befriends; no invention, no hope.

**Q544.** Which of the following does the author appear to highlight in this essay?

- (a) Being contented with the status quo (b) Knowing oneself better  
(c) Working hard and sincerely (d) Waiting for better opportunities

**Q545.** When is a man relieved and gay?

- (a) When he has untapped potential (b) When he has put his heart into his work and has done his best  
(c) When destiny smiles at him (d) When he achieves his goal

**Q546.** According to the author, God is not looking for \_\_\_\_\_ to manifest his works.

- (a) Cowards (b) Stubborn people  
(c) Weaklings (d) All of these

**Q547.** What is that which only the person himself knows and must act in order to discover it?

- (a) His untapped potential (b) His destiny that lies in the future  
(c) The power which resides in him (d) The joy of achieving success

**Q548.** What does the word 'Manifest' mean?

- (a) Display (b) Hide  
(c) Shout (d) Try

**SET-104: Q (549-553)**

The snowstorm was getting worse. White flakes whirled around us as we fought our way against the wind. I had almost given up hope of sheltering, when we found an abandoned log cabin in front of us.

I squeezed through the door of the cabin and stepped **cautiously** inside with Jane close behind me. It was dark and musty-smelling, but at least it was sheltered and dry.

Glad to be out of the storm, we settled down on the dusty floor to wait for a break in the weather."What's this?" asked Jane curiously. Her hand closed over something shiny. She held it up to the weak ray of light that pierced the gloom. A gold necklace glittered and shone. Its ruby pendant was a lustrous wine-red in the faint beam. Strangely, there was no dust on the necklace. It was almost as though it had dropped from the throat of its owner moments ago.

We gazed at each other **speechlessly**. What strange mystery had we accidentally stumbled upon?

**Q549.** What had the writer given up hope?

- (a) To be able to withstand this snowstorm  
(b) To be able to fight her way against the wind  
(c) That the snowstorm would improve  
(d) To find shelter from the wind

**Q550.** What did the two friends find while searching for shelter?

- (a) A haunted hut (b) A deserted hut

## Comprehension

(c) A very old hut

(d) A very small hut

**Q551.** Why did the writer step cautiously inside the cabin?

- (a) Because she was feeling so cold that her legs had become numb  
(c) Because the wind made it difficult for her to enter quickly

- (b) Because she could not see clearly in the dark  
(d) Because the cabin was very dusty

**Q552.** What did Jane find?

- (a) A necklace made of gold  
(c) A red coloured necklace

- (b) A necklace made of red ruby  
(d) A golden necklace with a pendant on it

**Q553.** What was the strange thing about the necklace?

- (a) It was made of marble  
(c) There was no dust in it

- (b) It was pink in colour  
(d) There was a picture on the pendant

### SET-105: Q (554-558)

Two men were once walking along a forest path, talking of courage and loyalty. The bigger one, who had a gun, was boasting of his own bravery and **fidelity**, when suddenly a large bear came from behind a rock close in front of them, and stood in their way **growling** angrily. The boaster fled to the nearest tree, dropped his gun, and climbed to a safe place without thinking of his poor friend. The latter flung himself upon his face as though dead. The bear smelt his body, turned him over, licked his face, and supposing him to be dead, went on its way leaving him unhurt.

The other man came down from the tree, and going to his friend said "Well, what secrets did he whisper so quietly in your ear?". To which the little man, who owed his life to his own presence of mind and not to the boasted bravery and fidelity of his companion, replied, "why, he said, 'put not your trust in **braggarts**,' and I shall take his advice."

**Q554.** What were the two men talking about while walking along the forest path?

- (a) About their wives and children. (b) About money and fame.  
(c) About friendship and enjoyment. (d) About courage and loyalty.

**Q555.** What is the meaning of the word "fidelity"?

- (a) Muscle (b) Strength  
(c) Faithfulness (d) Courage

**Q556.** After seeing the bear, what happened to the boaster?

- (a) He fled home. (b) He hid himself behind the rock.  
(c) He hid himself behind a shed. (d) He fled and climbed up the nearest tree.

**Q557.** What made the bear go away after examining the man?

- (a) The bear thought the man was dead. (b) The bear could not stand the bad odour of the man.  
(c) The bear did not want to eat the man. (d) The bear heard a noise and was scarred.

**Q558.** What saved the little man?

- (a) The aid from the villagers (b) His friend's bravery  
(c) His own presence of mind (d) His own courage

### SET-106: Q (559-563)

Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose, one of the greatest of modern scientists, graduated from St. Xavier's College, Kolkata. He then obtained Tripos of Cambridge University and joined the Presidency College, Kolkata, as Professor of Physics. He was a **pioneer** in the discovery of the wireless and radio and the Microwave. He made remarkable contribution to the science of Botany by proving with the help of an instrument of his own invention that not only do trees and plants have life, but feel pleasure and pain as we do. He was perhaps the first scientist to suggest the possibility of gathering and utilising energy from solar rays. Last but not least was the Bose Institute which he founded in 1917. It has now become a world-famous Research Laboratory doing yeoman's service to various branches of science.

**Q559.** Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose, one of the greatest of modern scientists, graduated from which college?

- (a) St. Xavier's College, Kolkata (b) Cambridge University  
(c) Presidency College, Kolkata (d) Bose Institute

**Q560.** What is meant by yeoman service?

- (a) Minimal (b) Invaluable  
(c) Discreet (d) Sporadic

**Q561.** Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose was a pioneer in the discovery of the wireless, radio and the \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (a) Toaster (b) Oven  
(c) Microwave (d) Radio

**Q562.** Jagadish Chandra Bose made a remarkable contribution to the science of Botany by proving with the help of an instrument of his own invention that trees and plants have not only life, but \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (a) feel joyous and excited as we do. (b) feel happy and sad as we do.  
(c) feel excitement and pain as we do. (d) feel pleasure and pain as we do.

**Q563.** What is meant by a Tripos from Cambridge University?

- (a) A scholarship (b) A trophy  
(c) A degree (d) A medallion

**SET-107: Q (564-568)**

Settled life and cultivation gave man leisure; he had no longer to always think of getting food. During spare time he could make stone tools, hoes or pots and weave cloth. Some people spared from producing their own food could even devote themselves to other activities all the time. This resulted in a division of labour. The division of labour made it possible for various groups to specialize, that is, to acquire greater skill and learn better techniques in doing one kind of work.

The settled community life needed rules to regulate the behaviour of the members of the community. It is not possible to know exactly how regulations were established. It appears that the decisions regarding the community were taken by the people as a whole, or by a council of elders, as is in the practice in tribal societies. There were perhaps no kings or any organized government. Most likely, there were chiefs elected by the community for their qualities of leadership. But, these chiefs could not pass their positions on to their sons and they enjoyed few special privileges. Archaeological **excavations** have not revealed anything which would indicate the prevalence of a higher status for some members of the community. This is also supported by the study of life in many tribes in modern times. Thus, social inequalities do not seem to have emerged even in Neolithic times.

**Q564.** What did man do in his spare time?

- (a) Made stone tools (b) Made hoes or pots  
(c) weaves cloth (d) All of the above

**Q565.** In this passage, “division of labour” means?

- (a) Specialization to acquire greater skills (b) Learning arithmetic  
(c) Working in groups (d) Working from home

**Q566.** To which period do the Neolithic times refer:

- (a) Later part of the Stone Age (b) Early part of the Stone Age  
(c) Later part of the Ice Age (d) Medieval times

**Q567.** Chiefs were elected by the community for their

- (a) age (b) qualities of leadership  
(c) responsibility and courage (d) trust and loyalty

**Q568.** The meaning of ‘Privilege’ is

- (a) allowance (b) favour  
(c) benefit (d) interest

**SET-108: Q (569-573)**

The stranger agreed to join Robin's band only on one condition. He wanted to join a competition of shooting arrows with Robin, If he was defeated in that competition, he would gladly join Robin and his men. Soon arrangements for the competition were made. Robin's men **carved** bull's eye on the trunk of a tree at a distance of about fifty yards. Taking out his bow and arrow the man carefully shot an arrow which struck right into the centre of the bull's eye, Robin's men were surprised at the man's skill. Then Robin took the bow and shot an arrow which not only hit the bull's eye in the centre but broke the stranger's arrow in the middle. Robin thus proved that he had better skills than the stranger. The stranger was amazed to see this and said, " I have never seen such a skill in all my life, it will be a pleasure for me to join you and your men. My name Is John Little, Robin and his men gladly welcomed him. But Robin said that from then on he would be known as Little John.

**Q569.** What was the stranger's condition for joining Robin's band?

- (a) Only If he and Robin have a competition of shooting arrows

- (b) Only If he is defeated by Robin in a competition of shooting arrows
- (c) Only if he should be better than Robin in shooting arrows
- (d) Only if Robin would let him be better at shooting arrows

**Q570.** What did Robin's men do?

- (a) They refused to let the stranger prove his skills
- (b) They sent the stranger away
- (c) They made arrangements for the competition
- (d) They made the stranger prove his skill

**Q571.** How did the stranger know that Robin had better skill than him?

- (a) When Robin's arrow hit the bull's eye
- (b) When Robin agreed to let him compete with him
- (c) When Robin beat him In the competition
- (d) When Robin's arrow hit the bull's eye and broke the stranger's arrow

**Q572.** What name did Robin give him?

- (a) Robin Little
- (b) John Little
- (c) Robin
- (d) Little John

**Q573.** What did Robin do after the competition?

- (a) He welcomed the stranger to the band and changed his name
- (b) He changed the stranger's name
- (c) He welcomed the stranger
- (d) He sent the stranger away

**SET-109: Q (574-578)**

Some languages are used by a few people. Others, such as Mandarin, Chinese and English, are spoken by millions. Many people speak two or more languages. They may use one language at home with family and friends, and another at work or school. Regional variations of language are known as dialects. The Anglo-Saxons, who conquered Britain at the end of the Roman Empire, spoke a Germanic language, which later became English. Other Germanic languages include Danish, Dutch, German and Swedish. English also contains French derived words after it was ruled by French-speaking kings following the Norman Conquest.

**Q574.** Mandarin and Chinese are spoken by..... people.

- (a) little
- (b) few
- (c) many
- (d) Scholar.

**Q575.** A person who is good at foreign languages is known as

- (a) Virtuoso
- (b) Linguist
- (c) Ventriloquist
- (d) Scholar

**Q576.** .....are regional variations of a language

- (a) English
- (b) Mandarin Chinese
- (c) Home language
- (d) Dialects

**Q577.** English also included French words .....the Norman Conquest

- (a) after
- (b) prior
- (c) before
- (d) during

**Q578.** .....is part of a Germanic language.

- (a) Britain
- (b) Anglo-Saxons
- (c) English
- (d) Roman Empire

**SET-110: Q (579-583)**

A knowledge of grammar is essential for good speaking and writing, by which one's mind is judged. Studying grammar means hard work: it must be learned as a whole, with no part **omitted**, and it demands much thought and patience. But, once acquired, it can give a lifetime's pleasure and profit. Its study requires no physical hardship, no special room or expenses. If people spent only their leisure time studying grammar they could master it in one year. The author learned it in less than a year. As a private soldier earning six pence a day, he sat on his bed and studied. Unable to afford candles or oil, he read in winter by **firelight** (when it was his turn). If he could manage it thus, and with no outside encouragement, then any youth, however poor or busy, could do the same.

**Q579.** Why should we learn grammar?

- (a) To develop speaking skills (b) To develop writing skills  
(c) To have a mastery over language (d) To acquire good speaking and writing skills

**Q580.** How does the world judge a man's mind?

- (a) By his dress (b) By his manners  
(c) By his appearance (d) By his speech and writing

**Q581.** How long would it take to gain mastery over grammar?

- (a) One year (b) Six months  
(c) Two years (d) Ten months

**Q582.** What is the occupation of the writer?

- (a) Teacher (b) Soldier  
(c) Artist (d) Clerk

**Q583.** The learning of grammar should be

- (a) patient, thoughtful and holistic (b) thoughtful, patient and piecemeal  
(c) holistic, thoughtful and rapid (d) thoughtful, rapid and piecemeal

## **Solutions-Set 91 to Set 110**

### **SET - 91**

**Pecking**-strike or bite something with its beak

**Exdude**-discharge or be discharged slowly and steadily

**Q484. (c)** The sand boas have a head and a stumpy tail

Line/s from the passage-The one about the **sand boats two heads obviously exists because the short, stumpy tail of** this snake looks remarkably like the head, an effective device to fool predators. Or take the one about vine snakes pecking at eyes)

**Q485. (d)** bite the most prominent projection of the offender

Line/s from the passage-It was probably started by a vine snake that had a bad aim, as snakes, when provoked, will **bite the most prominent projection of the offender**, which is usually the nose.

**Q486. (a)** is a sex attractant

Line/s from the passage-Musk **is a powerful sex attractant**, the snakes equivalent of after-shave lotion.)

**Q487. (b)** The Irula tribals

**Q488. (d)** believes in facts

### **SET - 92**

**Canalizing (here) -convey** (something) through a duct or channel.

**Aspirations-महत्वाकांक्षा**-a hope or ambition of achieving something.

**Articulate-स्पष्ट**-having or showing the ability to speak fluently and coherently.

**Pretentious-कपटी**-attempting to impress by affecting greater importance or merit than is actually possessed.

**Q489. (d)**

By probing into the ills of society and rallying support for change.

**Q490. (c)** By writing to their local newspaper

Line/s from the passage-I feel that a provincial paper's purpose is not only to present and project the news objectively and imaginatively, but to **help its readers to express themselves** more effectively, canalizing their aspirations, making more articulate their demands.)Air- express, vent, ventilate

**Q491. (a)** Journalists differ in their opinion on the function of a newspaper

Line/s from the passage--**Journalists argue over functions of a newspaper**

**Q492. (d)** "warts and all" means -the reader's grievances



Q493. (d) Exert influence on the individuals.

**SET - 93**

**Diagnosing-पहचानना**-identify the nature of (an illness or other problem)

Q494. (a) Takes initiative with or without the help of others

Q495.(b) it helps people to learn more things and learn better

Q496.(a) Self-directed learning means- Active learning

Q497.(b) instructive

*Line/s from the passage*-To meet the **challenges in today's instructive environment**, self-directed learning is most essential.

Q498. (c) Synonym of 'diagnosing' is Identifying

**SET - 94**

**Conspicuous-विशिष्ट**-attracting notice or attention

**Noteworthy-ध्यान देने योग्य**-worth paying attention to; interesting or significant.

Q499. (c) satisfactory answers Last line-Personality is the development of oneself.

Q500. (c) be themselves

*Line/s from the passage*-(**when Roman youth questioned Marcus Aurelius, he said: Be yourself!**)

Q501.(c) a definitive answer

Q502. (b) Self-knowledge

*Line/s from the passage*- Of old, to the same question asked by Greek youth, Socrates replied : know Yourself)

Q503. (b) not copy others

*Line/s from the passage*-Ursula Bloom gives this noteworthy advice to young people : **Please do not do as I did**, at your age, and **waste years copying other people.**

**SET - 95**

**Notwithstanding -बावजूद**-in spite of

**Succumbing-अधीन होना**-fail to resist pressure, temptation, or some other negative force.

**kaleidoscope**-a toy consisting of a tube containing mirrors and pieces of coloured glass or paper, whose reflections produce changing patterns when the tube is rotated.

Q504. (b) The Blue whale is dying of "white syndrome."

Q505. (c) The destructive impact of white syndrome.

*Line/s from the passage*--Sadly, size notwithstanding, it is **slowly succumbing to the killer white syndrome**, a bleaching disease which has invaded 33 of its 48 reefs.)

Q506. (d) Sickly white pallor.

*Line/s from the passage*- Otherwise brilliantly multicoloured and teeming with a kaleidoscope of life, the affected reefs have acquired a **deathly white pallor, the result of dying tissues**)

Q507. (c) Other endangered and undiscovered flora and fauna will also be damaged.

*Line/s from the passage*- Scientists fear that **the naturally gorgeous reef are endangered** and the as yet undiscovered animal and plant species would soon suffer irreparable damage)

Q508. (b) Giving way to something powerful.

**SET - 96**

**Reverted-पूर्वस्थिति में लौटना**-return to (a previous state, practice, topic, etc.).

**Grudge -अनिच्छा प्रकट करना**-a persistent feeling of ill will or resentment resulting from a past insult or injury.

**Q509. (a)** She felt that her mother had that kind of nature

*Line/s from the passage-* I tried not to hold a grudge against her for being so reserved. **That was just her way.** I reasoned.

**Q510. (b)** she did not feel comfortable in revealing her emotions

*Line/s from the passage-*After much persuasion from him, my mother did try to change, but it was clear that she never felt quite right expressing her emotions. Eventually, she **reverted to her old self.**

**Q511. (c)** she wasn't very expressive

**Q512. (b)** He expresses his feelings openly

**Q513. (d)** The tradition at her home didn't allow her.

**SET - 97**

**Disconsolate-निराश**-very unhappy and unable to be comforted

**Q514. (c)** Exuberant

Devastated- destroyed

Hilarious- amusing

Exuberant- luxuriant, ebullient, cheerful

Sombre- feeling of seriousness or sadness

**Q515. (b)** chunk of dirt

*Line/s from the passage-* One day, when he found no one home, he left a **chunk of dirt** on her porch.

**Q516. (c)** poor earlier but became rich later on

*Line/s from the passage-*Although Grandmother had a **poor upbringing** in Italy, she **managed to do well in the** United States

**Q517. (b)** good and healthy

*Line/s from the passage-* She was always **healthy and independent and enjoyed a fulfilling life**

**Q518. (a)** sad including David

**SET - 98**

**Headlong-अनियंत्रित**-in a rush; with reckless haste

**Dizzy-चक्कर**-having or involving a sensation of spinning around and losing one's balance.

**Uttered-उच्चारण करना**-make (a sound) with one's voice

**Swooped-झपट्टा मारना**-move rapidly downwards through the air.

**Q519.(b)** maddened by want

*Line/s from the passage-*He waited a moment in surprise, wondering why she did not come nearer, and then, **maddened by hunger**, he dived at the fish.

**Q520.(c)** a monstrous terror

*Line/s from the passage-*Then a **monstrous terror seized him** and his heart stood still. He could hear nothing. But it only lasted a moment.

**Q521.(b)** he was soaring downwards and outwards

*Line/s from the passage-* He was not falling headlong now. He was **soaring gradually downwards and outwards.**

**Q522.(b)** and was no longer afraid

*Line/s from the passage-* He was no longer afraid. He just felt a bit dizzy.

Q523.(a) Let out a joyous scream

Line/s from the passage- His mother swooped past him, her wings making a loud noise. He answered her **with another scream.**

**SET - 99**

**Carcass-कंकाल**-the dead body of an animal.

**Underneath-नीचे**-situated directly below (something else).

Q524. (d) Thick brown or black liquid with a strong smell

Line/s from the passage- Crude mineral oil comes out of the earth as a **thick brown or black liquid with a strong smell.**

Q525. (a) Complex mixture of many different substances

Line/s from the passage- Crude mineral oil comes out of the earth as a thick brown or black liquid with a strong smell. It is a **complex mixture of many different substances**, each with its own individual qualities.

Q526. (b) Carcasses of tiny animals and plants that live in the sea

Line/s from the passage-**Mineral oil originates from the carcasses of tiny animals** and from plants that live in the sea. Over million of years, these dead creatures form large deposits under seabed and ocean currents cover them with a blanket of sand and silt.

Q527. (b) millions of years

Q 528. (a) their pressure produces heat and turns deposits of animal carcasses and plants into oil.

**SET - 100**

**Oration-भाषण**-a formal speech, especially one given on a ceremonial occasion.

**Triumphant-विजयी**-having won a battle or contest; victorious.

**Culmination-the highest or climactic point of something, especially as obtained after a long time.**

Redeem-save (someone) from sin, error, or evil

**Sovereign-संप्रभु**-possessing supreme or ultimate power.

Q529. (b) Nehru delivered this speech to the members of the Constituent assembly

Line/s from the passage-“Tryst with Destiny” was a **speech delivered by Jawaharlal Nehru**, the first Prime Minister of independent India, to the **Constituent Assembly** in Parliament, on 14<sup>th</sup> august 1947.

Q530. (c) Nehru believed that India could take huge steps towards realizing its dreams.

Q531. (a) The voice of optimism

Q532.(c) Nehru believed that communism would be dangerous for India.

Line/s from the passage-We cannot **encourage communalism** or narrow –mindedness, for no nation can be great whose people are narrow in thought or in action.

Q533.(b) Nehru believed that the honorable mansion of India should be built.

**SET - 101**

**Longevity-दीर्घायु**-long life

**Inherited-आनुवंशिक**- received as an heir at the death of the previous holder.

Q534.(c) Creating the perfect diet for us

Line/s from the passage- But in labs and research centres around the world, scientists are racing to match our genes and our taste buds, **creating the perfect diet for each of us**, a diet that will fight disease, increase longevity, boost physical and mental performance, and taste great to boot.

Q535.(b) The food we like is the healthiest one for us

Line/s from the passage- As food scientist J.Bruce German says, **"The foods we like the most will be the most healthy for us."**

Is that going to be a great day, or what?

Q536.(d) The science that maps and describes an individual's genetic code

Q537.(c) Since they differ in genetics and metabolism

Q538.(a) Personalised DNA chips for people to assess their own inherited predispositions

**SET - 102**

Q539. (b) large sums of money

*Line/s from the passage-*Mary Garden, a noted opera singer, earned a great deal of money during her career, but was constantly bothered by the **demands of her father for money and always in large sums.**

Q540. (a) could not refuse to pay any attention

*Line/s from the passage-*To this the stock reply was that he needed the money for a very special project. **She was not going to refuse her father, was she?**

Q541.(d) saved

Q542.(b) lost her money

Q543. (b) can balance the scales in our favour.

*Line/s from the passage-*But all the while he is actually helping us to store up an 'eternal bank account' in heaven one which may **balance the scales in our favour** when we least expect it.

**SET - 103**

**Conviction-धारणा**-a firmly held belief or opinion.

**Imitation-नकल**-a thing intended to simulate or copy something else

**Toil- कठिन परिश्रम**-work extremely hard or incessantly

**Muse** -a person or personified force who is the source of inspiration for a creative artist.

**Kernel**-a softer, usually edible part of a nut, seed, or fruit stone contained within its shell.

Q544.(c) **The author highlights** -Working hard and sincerely

Q545.(b) When he has put his heart into his work and has done his best

*Line/s from the passage-*A man is relieved and gay **when he has put his heart into his work and has done his best;** but what he has said or done otherwise, shall give him no peace.

Q546.(a) Cowards

*Line/s from the passage-* It may be safely trusted as proportionate and of good issues, so it be faithfully imparted, but **God will not have his work made manifest by cowards.**

Q547.(c) The power which resides in him

Q548.(a) Display

**SET - 104**

**Cautiously-सावधानी से**-in a way that deliberately avoids potential problems or dangers.

**Speechless-बोली बंद होना**-unable to speak, especially as the temporary result of shock or strong emotion.

Q549. (d) To find shelter from the wind

*Line/s from the passage-* The snowstorm was getting worse. White flakes whirled around us as we fought our way against the wind. I had almost given up hope of sheltering, when we found an abandoned log cabin in front of us.

Q550. (b) A deserted hut

Line/s from the passage- when we found an **abandoned log cabin in front of us.**

I squeezed through the door of the cabin and stepped cautiously inside with Jane close behind me. It was dark and musty-smelling, but at least it was sheltered and dry.

Q551. (b) Because she could not see clearly in the dark.

Q552. (d) A golden necklace with a pendant on it

Necklace- golden

pendent- made by red ruby

These two are different.

Q553. (c) There was no dust in it.

**SET - 105**

**Fidelity-सत्य के प्रति निष्ठा**-faithfulness to a person, cause, or belief, demonstrated by continuing loyalty and support.

**Growling-गुरगुराना**-making a low guttural sound in the throat that indicates hostility.

**Braggarts-शेखीबाज़**-a person who boasts about their achievements or possessions.

Q554. (d) About courage and loyalty.

First line of the passage -Two men were once walking along a forest path, **talking of courage and loyalty.**

Q555. (c) Faithfulness

Q556. (d) He fled and climbed up the nearest tree.

Line/s from the passage-The boaster **fled to the nearest tree**, dropped his gun, and climbed to a safe place without thinking of his poor friend.

Q557. (a) The bear thought the man was dead.

Line/s from the passage-The bear smelt his body, turned him over, licked his face, and **supposing him to be dead**, went on its way leaving him unhurt.

Q558. (c) His own presence of mind

Line/s from the passage- To which the little man, who owed his life to **his own presence of mind** and not to the boasted bravery and fidelity of his companion, replied, "why, he said, 'put not your trust in braggarts,' and I shall take his advice."

**SET - 106**

**Pioneer-खोज करनेवाला**-a person who is among the first to explore or settle a new country or area.

Q559. (a) St. Xavier's College, Kolkata.

Line/s from the passage-Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose, one of the greatest of modern scientists, graduated from **St. Xavier's College, Kolkata.**

Q560. (b) Invaluable

**Yeoman service is an idiom which means excellent service.**

Q561. (c) Microwave

Line/s from the passage--He was a pioneer in the discovery of the wireless and radio and the **Microwave.**

Q562. (d) feel pleasure and pain as we do.

Line/s from the passage--He made remarkable contributions to the science of Botany by proving with the help of an instrument of his own invention that not only do trees and plants have life, **but feel pleasure and pain as we do.**

Q563. (c) A degree

**SET - 107**

**Excavations-खुदाई**-the action of excavating something, especially an archaeological site.

**Q564. (d)** All the above

*Line/s from the passage*-During spare time he could make **stone tools, hoes or pots and weave cloth.**

**Q565. (a)** Specialization to acquire greater skills

**Q566. (a)** Later part of Stone Age

**Q567. (b)** qualities of leadership

*Line/s from the passage*-Most likely, there were chiefs elected by the community for their **qualities of leadership.**

**Q568. (c)** benefit

**SET - 108**

**Carved-नक्काशीदार**-cut or engraved to produce an object, design, or inscription.

**Q569. (b)** Only If he is defeated by Robin in a competition of shooting arrows.

*Line/s from the passage*- The stranger agreed to join Robin's band only on one condition. He wanted to join a **competition of shooting arrows with Robin.**

**Q570. (c)** They made arrangements for the competition.

*Line/s from the passage*-Soon **arrangements for the competition was made.** Robin's men carved bull's eye on the trunk of a tree at a distance of about fifty yards.

**Q571. (d)** When Robin's arrow hit the bull's eye and broke the stranger's arrow

*Line/s from the passage*-Then Robin took the bow and shot an arrow which not only **hit the bull's eye in the centre but broke the stranger's arrow** in the middle . Robin thus proved that he had better skills than the stranger.

**Q572. (d)** Little John

*Line/s from the passage*--But Robin said that from then on he would be known as **Little John.**

**Q573.(a)** He welcomed the stranger to the band and changed his name.

*Line/s from the passage*-My name Is John Little, Robin and his men gladly **welcomed him.** But Robin said that from then on he would be known as Little John.

**SET - 109**

**Q574. (c)** many

*Line/s from the passage*-Some languages are used by a few people. Others, **such as Mandarin Chinese and English, are spoken by millions.**

**Q575. (b)** Linguist

Virtuoso- a person highly skilled in music or another artistic pursuit.

**Linguist- a person skilled in foreign languages.**

Ventriloquist- a person, especially an entertainer, who can make their voice appear to come from somewhere else, typically a dummy of a person or animal.

Scholar- A specialist in a particular branch of study

**Q576. (d)** Dialects

*Line/s from the passage*-Regional variations of language are known as **dialects.**

**Q577. (a)** after

*Line/s from the passage*-English also contains French derived words **after it was ruled by French-speaking kings** following the Norman Conquest

Q578. (c) English

*Line/s from the passage*-The Anglo-Saxons, who conquered Britain at the end of the Roman Empire, spoke a Germanic language, which later **became English**

**SET - 110**

**Omitted-छोड़ा हुआ**-leave out or exclude (someone or something), either intentionally or forgetfully.

**Firelight-चिमनी का प्रकाश**-light from a fire in a fireplace.

Q579. (d) To acquire good speaking and writing skills

*First Line*-A knowledge of grammar is essential for **good speaking and writing**, by which one's mind is judged

Q580. (d) By his speech and writing

*First Line*-A knowledge of grammar is essential for **good speaking and writing**, by which one's mind is judged

Q581. (a) One year

*Line/s from the passage*-The author learned it in **less than a year**

Q582. (b) Soldier

*Line/s from the passage*-As a private **soldier earning sixpence a day**, he sat on his bed and studied

Q583. (a) patient, thoughtful and holistic

Studying grammar means hard work: it must be learned as a whole, with no part omitted, and it demands much thought and patience

**PRACTICE SET 4**

**SET-111: Q (584-588)**

My worries were increasing .The boy at the shop was becoming more **clamorous**. My sales were poor, as the railways were admitting more peddlers on the platforms. My cash receipts were going down and my credit sales alone **flourished**. The wholesale merchants who supplied me with goods stopped credit to me. The boy's method of account-keeping was so chaotic that I did not know whether I was moving forward or backward. He produced cash from the counter in a **haphazard** manner, and there were immense gaps on the shelves all over the shop. The complaint by the public was that nothing one wanted was ever available. Suddenly the railways gave me notice to quit. I pleaded with the old stationmaster and porter, but they could do nothing ; the order had come from high up. The shop was given to a new contractor.I could not contemplate the prospect of being cut off from the railways. I grew desperate and angry. I shed tears at seeing a new man in the place where I and my father had sat. I slapped the boy on the cheek and he cried, and his father, the porter, came down on me and said, 'this is what he gets for helping you ! I'd always told the boy- He was not your paid servant, anyway.'

Q584. Why does the speaker say that his sales were poor?

- (a) Because his cash receipts were going down
- (b) Because the boy at the shop was becoming more clamorous.
- (c) Because the railways were admitting more peddlars on the platform
- (d) Because there were no buyers

Q585. How did the boy's method of account-keeping affect the speaker?

- (a) His worries increased
- (b) He produced cash from
- (c) His sales were poor
- (d) He did not know if he was moving forward or backward

Q586. Why did the public complain?

- (a) Because his credit at the wholesalers' was gone
- (b) Because nothing one ever wanted was available
- (c) Because there were gaps on the shelves all over the shop
- (d) Because the railway gave him notice to quit.

Q587. Where did the order to quit come from?

- (a) from the old station master
- (b) From high up.
- (c) From the railway authorities
- (d) From the contractor

Q588. Why did the speaker shed tears?

- (a) Because he saw a new person, where he and his father had sat
- (b) But he was cut off from the railways.

(c) Because he grew desperate and angry.

(d) Because he slapped the boy on the cheek.

**SET-112: Q (589-593)**

There is a growing parallel between India and Europe in terms of language policy and challenges of maintaining a balance between regional languages, minority languages and the rising demand for English.

The EU's language policy promotes multinationalism and the idea that every EU citizen should learn and speak at least two foreign languages in addition to their mother tongue. In practice, the foreign language curriculum in European countries is dominated now by the need to learn English. So the **defacto** policy is that children should, in addition to the language of their member state, learn English and one other European language. English has become not only the language of business across Europe, but also the corporate language of many French, German, Dutch and Spanish enterprises.

The trend across Europe is for schools to begin teaching English in Class I, treating it as a basic skill rather than a foreign language. This trend began in earnest only after 2000. However, the methods to teach English are diverse and an increasingly popular trend is towards bilingual schools, which teach through more than one language medium.

**Q589.** There is a parallel between India and Europe as regards

- (a) language policy (b) trade policy  
(c) foreign policy (d) cultural policy

**Q590.** According to the passage, the foreign language policy in the EU aims to foster.

- (a) English (b) Multilingualism  
(c) Bilingualism (d) Only native language

**Q591.** The passage says that the rising demand for English in the EU is because of

- (a) immigrants (b) emigrants  
(c) Government policy (d) trade and commerce

**Q592.** EU schools regard English as

- (a) a foreign language (b) a difficult language  
(c) a basic skill (d) an adult skill

**Q593.** In Europe the usual pattern is that

- (a) children should study English late in life  
(b) children should start learning English from class I  
(c) children may not study English when they are at school  
(d) children ought to study English just as a lingua franca

**SET-113: Q (594-598)**

Even the majority of elders turn their homes into **hives** of worry as they have too little to do in too much time. Those who have retired thus find retirement **tiresome** when hobbies, instead, could have turned it into a period of creativity and contentment.

This common problem of inability to utilize leisure pleurably and profitably is not restricted to Indians. In fact, Japanese are the worst sufferers. Their weekends, rather than increase their enjoyment of life, have **wreaked havoc** on their health and happiness. Unable to while away the long, unstructured hours, many of them have become addicts to coffee or hard liquor, and have even taken to gambling.

How has this social **malady** come about? Ironically, the syllabus-loaded education system is the main culprit. It places a heavy work-load on children and youth, laying emphasis as it does on memory rather than intelligence.

**Q594.** Why do a majority of retired elders find retirement tiresome?

- (a) Because their homes have been turned into hives of worry.  
(b) Because they do not have hobbies to utilise their Free time.  
(c) Because they had nothing to do.  
(d) Because they had plenty of free time.

**Q595.** How have the Japanese benefitted from their weekends?

- (a) They have increased enjoyment in life. (b) They enjoy health and happiness.  
(c) They use their free time to increase their enjoyment. (d) They become addicts to coffee or hard liquor and gambling.

**Q596.** The syllabus-loaded education system



- (a) Places a heavy burden on the youth. (b) Ensures that parents pay attention to the development of children.  
 (c) Lays emphasis on intelligence. (d) Gives students a lot of free time.

**Q597.** The author thinks that

- (a) Authorities are more appreciative of the syllabus-loaded system.  
 (b) Hobbies play an important role in changing the unfortunate situation.  
 (c) Co-curricular activities are discouraged  
 (d) Only Indians suffer from inability to utilize leisure.

**Q598.** The passage tells us that

- (a) Hobbies are a waste of time.  
 (b) Hobbies play a crucial role in physical and mental development.  
 (c) Hobbies wreak havoc on man's health and happiness.  
 (d) Hobbies can turn us into addicts of coffee, liquor or gambling.

**SET-114: Q (599-603)**

Of the many changes that have taken place thanks to liberalization, a major one is that today's youngsters are earning more than ever before. In some cases, they draw even fatter salaries than their parents. But are they blowing it up or sensibly saving it? Though some tend to **splurge** there are many who have started saving. Some of them go in for mutual funds and tax saving bonds. Some even go in for investments which give them tax breaks - insurance, home loans, mutual fund savings schemes. In fact the average age of a person taking a housing loan has come down from 41 to 28 in the last five years. Now, where do they get their investment advice from? Some feel it's a combination of friends, family, broker - advisors, the media and the net.

**Q599.** Liberalization has enabled our youngsters to:

- (a) Be paid more (b) Work hard  
 (c) Blow up money (d) Look after their money

**Q600.** 'Blowing it up' means:

- (a) Spending extravagantly (b) Exaggerating  
 (c) Spending on smoking (d) Donating liberally

**Q601.** The average age of a person taking housing loan has come down because he:

- (a) Gets fat salaries even at a young age. (b) Has wealthy parents.  
 (c) Goes in for mutual funds. (d) Buys lottery tickets.

**Q602.** Which of the following is 'False'?

The investment that give people tax breaks are:

- (a) Mutual funds (b) Home loans  
 (c) Savings scheme (d) Purchasing jewellery

**Q603.** Which of the following is true'?

- (a) The youngsters today spend all the money they get (b) All the youngsters save all the money they get  
 (c) Many youngsters save all the money they get (d) A few youngsters spend more while some save

**SET-115: Q (604-608)**

Worry is a very common thing. Even children worry as much as grown up people. In his childhood, the writer used to fear that his parents would die suddenly at night. His fear and anxiety was just imaginary.

When he was on the war front in Mesopotamia, the writer came to a certain conclusion on worrying. He was a **subaltern** officer. It was not his duty to plan future actions of war. He was there only to carry out what the superiors would decide. So it was useless to worry. When he took that stand he slept soundly without worry. Here, the writer had some real reason to worry. But he could get rid of it when he found it was useless to worry.

He followed the same principle when he was a prisoner of war and he was in Asiatic Turkey. There, too, he **banished** his worries because nothing of his future depended on himself. The future of the prisoners of war would depend on the various governments. Thus he was able to live there without much worry though he was a prisoner.

But his deliberate suppression of worry during the war and as a prisoner did not wholly **eradicate** his worries. The fear had gone to his subconscious mind and remained there buried. After the war the writer was at home. But whenever a member of his family was absent he feared all sorts of mishap happening to him or her. Moreover, he had a **recurring** nightmare that he had become a

prisoner of war and the war was not going to end. The worries without any real cause here were the manifestations of the fears that he had banished deliberately earlier.

**Q604.** Why was the writer able to live in jail without much worry?

- (a) Because nothing of his future depended on himself (b) He was comfortable in jail  
(c) Because he was a prisoner of war (d) Because worry is a common thing

**Q605.** What was the fear of the writer in his childhood?

- (a) That his parents might drive him out of home (b) That his parents would die suddenly at night  
(c) That he might fail in the examinations (d) That he might be made a prisoner

**Q606.** Where was the writer when he concluded that worry was useless?

- (a) The writer was in Asiatic Turkey (b) The writer was at home  
(c) The writer was on the war front in Mesopotamia (d) The writer was in prison

**Q607.** What was the recurring nightmare of the writer after the war was over?

- (a) He dreamt that he was a prisoner in a war that was not going to be over  
(b) He dreamt that his wife was in hospital  
(c) He dreamt that a member of his family had a mishap  
(d) He dreamt he was a prisoner of war in Asiatic Turkey

**Q608.** How does a cause of worry trouble us if we suppress our worry deliberately?

- (a) Causes of worry trouble us in various circumstances  
(b) Causes of worry remain in the subconscious mind and trouble us through bad dreams  
(c) Causes of worry cause imaginary anxiety  
(d) We cannot take actions cautiously and carefully

**SET-116: Q (609-613)**

In general it is better to use too little makeup than too much. The audience should not be aware that the actor's face is painted. For the actor who is playing his own age, the artist uses makeup to strengthen the features, particularly eyes and mouth, and to add lifelike colour to the face. Character makeup does these things in addition to transforming the face to another age, another type or another race. This transformation, particularly for young actors playing old characters, can be helped greatly by hats and hairdos.

Makeup consists of applying a base colour, then modelling the face by highlighting and shadowing (sinking the cheeks, for example, with a darker colour). Sometimes, modelling is done by applying false (putty or plastic) noses, enlarged eyebrows, or scars. Lines to suggest wrinkles are drawn on with a dark makeup pencil (brown or maroon, not black) or brush. Each line is highlighted with another line, either white or a light tint of the base colour. Lips are outlined and coloured, and a similar colour is applied to the cheeks. After makeup is complete, powder is applied.

**Q609.** The artist uses makeup to strengthen the features, particularly eyes and mouth, and to add life like colours to the face for the actor who is playing \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (a) the lead role (b) the old man or woman  
(c) his own age (d) the role of the clown

**Q610.** What do artists use to help young actors playing old men?

- (a) Wig and moustache (b) Hats and hairdos  
(c) Wheel chairs and walking sticks (d) False noses, enlarged eyebrows or scars

**Q611.** What is the correct sequence for makeup?

- (a) Modelling the face by highlighting and shadowing then applying a base colour  
(b) Highlighting and shadowing, then applying a base colour and modelling the face  
(c) Applying a base colour, then modelling the face by highlighting and shadowing  
(d) Shadowing and modelling, then applying a base colour for highlighting

**Q612.** Lines are drawn with a dark makeup pencil or brush to suggest \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (a) dimples (b) wrinkles  
(c) smiles (d) pimples

**Q613.** When is powder usually applied?

- (a) Before the makeup (b) As makeup foundation  
(c) After the makeup (d) During the makeup

**SET-117: Q (614-618)**

Until he was ten, young Alexander Fleming attended the nearby Loudoun Moor School. He was then transferred to Darvel School which he attended with his brothers. Alexander learned a good deal about nature during that four mile downhill hike to school and the four mile uphill return trip. He was a quick student and at twelve, the age limit prescribed for Darvel School, he was sent to Kilmarnock Academy. Two years later he joined his brothers John and Robert at the home of his elder brother Thomas, who was to become a successful **occultist** in London. However, the economic success of the family was yet to be and Alexander was forced to leave school for economic reasons. When he was sixteen, he obtained a job in a shipping company. Good fortune, however, was on his side and on the side of **humanity**. In 1901, he received a share in a **legacy** which made it possible for him to return to school. He decided to study medicine.

**Q614.** Alexander trekked \_\_\_\_\_ miles every day to attend Darvel school.

- (a) four (b) eight  
(c) twelve (d) sixteen

**Q615.** He was a 'quick student' mean that Alexander

- (a) Reached school before his brother (b) Was a lively student.  
(c) Ran the races (d) Was a fast learner

**Q616.** "..... and at twelve, the age limit prescribed for Darvel school ....." in this context means children were

- (a) Admitted to school at the age of twelve  
(b) Allowed to remain in the school only up to the age of twelve  
(c) Admitted to the school any time after the age of twelve  
(d) Not admitted to the school before they were twelve

**Q617.** Alexander became well off

- (a) By working in a shipping company (b) When his brother became a successful occultist  
(c) because he studied medicine (d) By receiving a share in a legacy

**Q618.** Alexander left School

- (a) To study economics (b) To work with his father  
(c) To study medicine (d) Due to financial problems

**SET-118: Q (619-623)**

A guest speaker was addressing the faculty and the students in the college auditorium. I had joined the faculty the year before, and was already drawing attention. I was 27, full of assumptions about myself, quick with a comment on everything, and expected people to pay attention to all that I had said. I listened to the talk for the first five minutes. By the seventh, I was looking around to check if others were listening. By the tenth, I had glanced at my watch three times, and yawned once. After twenty minutes I was **thoroughly** bored, and telling myself that it was difficult to sit through such an insipid talk. I wanted to share some of my expert comments with my neighbour. But he was completely sold out to the speaker, and looked like it was the greatest day of his life. I was disgusted. I tried to catch a word or phrase from the talk, only to convince myself that this should be his last talk ever. The one hour talk took ages to end, and before the thanks were said, I jumped to my feet with a sigh of relief. My neighbour smiled at me and said, "The talk was wonderful, wasn't it?" I retorted, "It almost killed me with kindness".

**Q619.** What do you understand about the narrator from the description in the first paragraph?

- (a) He was a genius (b) He was knowledgeable  
(c) He was self conceited (d) He was charismatic

**Q620.** How did the narrator respond to the speech?

- (a) He was glued (b) He was bored  
(c) He did not mind it (d) He was engrossed in it

**Q621.** The narrator was disgusted because

- (a) His neighbour was engrossed in an insipid talk (b) The talk was boring  
(c) He could not understand it (d) He was impatient

**Q622.** When the speech ended the narrator was

- (a) Happy (b) Relieved  
(c) Exhausted (d) Disgusted

**Q623.** How long did the narrator listen to the speech without judgement?

- (a) Seven minutes (b) Ten minutes  
(c) Five minutes (d) Twenty minutes

**SET-119: Q (624-628)**

Without breakfast, all of us irrespective of age are likely to experience the late morning slump; tiredness, sleepiness and the urge to sit back. Our efficiency goes down further as the day progresses. Moreover, skipping the first meal of the day leads to intense hunger pangs by late morning and we end up eating chips, samosas, burgers or other high fat unhealthy foods. Breakfast skippers are more likely to be overweight. A good breakfast leads to a more active, productive day. Research has found a definite connection between skipping breakfast and memory **impairment** in both young and older adults. Moreover, breakfast is directly linked with performance in school and college. Breakfast should contribute at least one fourth of our daily requirement of nutrients. An ideal breakfast should contain adequate amounts of carbohydrates, proteins and fats in addition to minerals and vitamins. Essentially this means including most of our food groups in the morning meal. Whole grain cereals like atta in parathas and puris, dalia, suji, etc. are an integral part of the traditional Indian breakfast. Their high fibre and protein content provides a feeling of satisfaction, which lowers the urge to snack before lunch. On the other hand, high sugar foods actually make people sleepier, not active. Milk, cheese, eggs or dals (as sprouts in idli or dosas or as sambhar) are other protein sources. A serving of milk (one cup) provides B complex vitamins and also minerals like zinc, magnesium and calcium. Fruits or vegetables provide valuable vitamin C and keep constipation away.

**Q624.** We experience sleepiness in the morning because

- (a) we eat breakfast (b) we miss breakfast  
(c) efficiency goes down (d) we feel tired and sleepy

**Q625.** We eat unhealthy food when

- (a) we suffer from hunger (b) we have become overweight  
(c) we have skipped the first meal (d) we love chips, burgers etc.

**Q626.** A good breakfast

- (a) keeps you active (b) causes memory loss  
(c) boosts performance (d) keeps you active; boosts performance

**Q627.** An ideal breakfast should contain

- (a) carbohydrates, proteins, fats, minerals and vitamins (b) some food groups  
(c) only high fibre and protein (d) foods of our choice

**Q628.** Breakfast is satisfying when

- (a) it is rich in fatty foods (b) it contains high protein and fibre content  
(c) it is rich in carbohydrates, proteins and fats (d) we eat to our heart's content

**SET-120: Q (629-633)**

Most successful companies, institutions and organizations have mission statements. Most individuals don't. As the Chief Executive Officer of your own life in the knowledge era, you need a laser like focus in your vision. You need a mission and a mission statement describing how you want to live, not just what you want to own; defining the person you want to become, not just the title you want to see on your door; outlining the knowledge you will receive, not just the degree you'll earn or your next promotion. I began the process this way : "To be aware of the uniqueness of my associates, clients, friends and family, and to treat that uniqueness with loving concern. I was created to lead myself and others to understand win-win relationships and how to use them to improve the lives of all persons with whom I come into contact." You, too, can frame your mission statement starting with your core values, working outward to your material desires and financial needs.

**Q629.** What should a person's mission statement begin with?

- (a) Your core values (b) What you want to acquire  
(c) Your monetary ambitions (d) Your next promotion

**Q630.** What is the narrator's mission?

- (a) To discourage his friends and associates in every endeavour. (b) To improve the lives of all his associates.  
(c) To be aware of the strengths and weaknesses of his friends. (d) To ill treat all.

**Q631.** What does a 'win-win' relationship mean?

- (a) Every one must win always (b) There are no challenges  
(c) The relationship is beneficial to both parties (d) The competition is friendly

**Q632.** What are the suggested components of a 'mission statement'?

## Comprehension

- (a) Win-win attitude, financial needs, knowledge  
(c) Academic qualifications, love, material desires
- (b) Core -values, material desires, financial needs  
(d) Core -values, joy, self- confidence

**Q633.** Who is responsible for designing a personal mission?

- (a) A Chief Executive Officer  
(c) The Individual
- (b) The family and friends  
(d) The company

### SET-121: O (634-638)

Stockholm is spread out on an **archipelago** of 14 islands, where Lake Malaren meets the Baltic Sea. More airy than Venice, with wide-open spaces, it is one-third water. Its other two-thirds combine arched bridges, jet fountains, and palatial buildings trimmed with gold. For Stockholmers, fans of great outdoors, this is an **amiable** and graceful home and a healthy environment in which to live. Minutes from the city centre are parks and woodland for **recreation**, and dear water for swimming and fishing. In winter, everyone takes to ice-skating, on artificial rinks in the shadows of grand palaces, or on the frozen waters of the channel. Stockholm is also a city at the leading edge of fashion, design and advanced technology. Fashion houses and IT companies use the city as a test market for their innovations, especially as Stockholmers are followers of technology. Stockholm is the capital as well as the largest city of Sweden. It is the site of the government and Parliament of the country.

**Q634.** An archipelago is a collection of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Cities  
(c) lakes
- (b) islands  
(d) coral-reefs

**Q635.** Stockholm is

- (a) One-third water and two-third arched bridges, jet fountains and palatial buildings  
(b) Two-thirds water and one-third land  
(c) Full of tall buildings  
(d) a city with lots of people

**Q636.** What is the opposite of the word 'amiable'?

- (a) Enervating  
(c) Invigorating
- (b) Refreshing  
(d) Unpleasant

**Q637.** Why is Stockholm used as a test market for innovation by IT companies and Fashion houses?

- (a) The Stockholm are followers of technology.  
(c) The citizens are fashionable.
- (b) Stockholm is the largest city of Sweden.  
(d) The people like the outdoors.

**Q638.** Stockholm is important to the country because \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) It has palatial buildings.  
(c) there are artificial skating rinks.
- (b) there are parks and woodlands for recreations.  
(d) it is the largest city and capital of Sweden.

### SET-122: O (639-643)

Another marvel on the far side of the lake was a little farm that felt like a secret in the city. Some of the gaunt Karnataka laborers even looked away when children came to dig and eat. But the greatest pleasure, this side of the lake, was the jamun tree. A few months back, Kalu and Sunil had a feast in the branches, shaking down a few berries for Mirchi.

That's when they came to know the second-coolest thing about the jamun tree : There were parrots nesting in it. Since then, some other road boys had been capturing the parrots one by one to sell at the Marol Market, but Sunil had brought Kalu around to the belief that the birds should be left as they were. Sunil listened for their squawks each morning, to make sure they hadn't been abducted in the night. Kalu's **expertise** was in the recycling bins inside airline catering compounds. Private waste collectors emptied these dumpsters on a regular basis, but Kalu had mastered the trash truck's schedules. The night before pickup, Kalu would climb over the **barbed-wire** fences and raid the overflowing bins. Kalu's routine had become known by the local police, however. He kept getting caught, until some constable proposed a different arrangement. Kalu could keep his metal scrap if he'd pass on information he picked up on the road about local drug dealers.

**Q639.** What was the greatest pleasure on this side of the lake?

- (a) A secret farm  
(c) Feasting on the branches of the Jamun tree
- (b) The Jamun tree  
(d) Labourers looking away when the children came to dig and eat

**Q640.** What was the second coolest thing about the Jamun tree?

- (a) Shaking down the berries for Mirchi  
(c) Selling parrots in the Marol Market
- (b) There were parrots nesting in the tree  
(d) Capturing parrots in the tree

**Q641.** What did Sunil think of parrots?

- (a) That they should be captured and sold. (b) That they had been abducted in the night.  
(c) That they should not be captured and sold. (d) That they squawked every morning.

**Q642.** How did Kalu manage to raid the airline recycling bins before they were emptied?

- (a) He was an expert (b) He jumped over the barbed wire fences.  
(c) He had mastered the trash trucks schedules. (d) He worked at night

**Q643.** Choose the antonym of 'abducted' word used in the passage .

- (a) kidnap (b) seize  
(c) snatch (d) release

**SET-123: Q (644-648)**

Learning is the knowledge which is not generally known to others, and which we can only derive second-hand from books or other artificial sources. The knowledge of that which is before us, or about us, which appeals to our experience, passions, and pursuits, to the bosoms and businesses of men, is not learning. Learning is the knowledge of that which none but the learned know. He is the most learned man who knows the most of what is farthest removed from common life and actual observation. The learned man prides himself in the knowledge of names, and dates, not of men or things. He thinks and cares nothing about his next-door neighbours, but he is deeply read in the tribes and castes of the Hindoos and Calmuc Tartars. He can hardly find his way into the next street, though he is acquainted with the exact dimensions of Constantinople and Peking. He does not know whether his oldest acquaintance is a knave or a fool, but he can pronounce a pompous lecture on all the principal characters in history. He cannot tell whether an object is black or white, round or square, and yet he is a professed master of the optics and the rules of perspective.

**Q644.** Learning is defined as

- (a) the knowledge of that which is before us  
(b) the knowledge about us  
(c) the knowledge of that which is not generally known to others  
(d) the knowledge related to the businesses of men

**Q645.** The most learned man is he who

- (a) knows about all the principal characters in history  
(b) sees not with the eyes of others  
(c) is acquainted with the streets of Constantinople and Peking  
(d) knows the most of what is farthest removed from common life and actual observation.

**Q646.** A learned man, as described in the passage,

- (a) cares about men and things (b) does not care about men and things  
(c) cares about the shapes of objects. (d) cares about his neighbours

**Q647.** The passage suggests that a learned man

- (a) understands his neighbours (b) does not know his old acquaintances  
(c) is not concerned about names and dates (d) is interested in travelling

**Q648.** The given passage implies that

- (a) knowledge of the learned is exclusive to them  
(b) a learned man cannot deliver lectures  
(c) a learned man is not interested in Calmuc Tartars  
(d) a learned man is not aware of the optics and the rules of perspective

**SET-124: Q (649-653)**

Awareness means and hear the bird sing in one's own way, and not the way one was taught. It may be assumed on good grounds that seeing and hearing have a different quality for infants than for grownups and that they are more aesthetic and less intellectual in first year of life. A little boy sees and hears birds with delight. Then the good father comes along and feels he should 'share' the experience and help his son 'develop'. He says "That's a jay and this is a sparrow". The moment the little boy concern with which is a jay and which is a sparrow he can no longer see the birds or hear them sing. He has to see and hear them the way his father wants him to. Father has good reason on his side: since few people can afford to go through life listening to the birds sing, sooner the little boy starts his education the better. May be he will be an ornithologist when he grow ups.

**Q649.** What does the writer mean by 'awareness'?

- (a) The capacity to see as one is taught.
- (b) The capacity to see and hear things in one's own way.
- (c) The ability to see and feel things as they are in the present.
- (d) The ability to see and hear things as other people do.

**Q650.** How do children perceive things around them?

- (a) Aesthetically
- (b) Intellectually
- (c) Emotionally
- (d) Morally

**Q651.** What would the 'good father' do?

- (a) He would teach his son the way of the world.
- (b) He would share and feel his son's experience.
- (c) He would share his experiences and help his son 'develop'.
- (d) He would tell his son to live his way.

**Q652.** What does an Ornithologist study?

- (a) Birds
- (b) Insects
- (c) The different species of plants
- (d) Fish

**Q653.** The passage implies that when the boy starts his 'education' he will \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (a) have a more aesthetic outlook
- (b) be able to identify a jay and a sparrow
- (c) see and hear the bird's song with delight
- (d) have a more intellectual outlook

**SET-125: Q (654-658)**

The first working steam-powered vehicle was designed and most likely built by Ferdinand Verbiest, a Flemish member of a Jesuit mission in China around 1672. It was a 65 cm long scale -model toy for the Chinese Emperor, that was unable to carry a driver or a passenger. It is not known if Verbiest's model was ever built. Nicolas Joseph Cugnot is widely credited with building the first full- scale, self-propelled mechanical vehicle or automobile in about 1769; he also created a steam -powered tricycle. He constructed two steam tractors for the French Army, one of which is preserved in the French National Conservatory of Arts and Crafts. His inventions were however handicapped by problems of water supply and maintaining steam pressure. In 1801, Richard Trevithick built and demonstrated his Puffing Devil road locomotive, believed by many to be the first demonstration of a steam-powered road vehicle. It was unable to maintain sufficient steam pressure for long periods. Sentiment against steam -powered road vehicles led to the Locomotive Acts of 1865. In 1807 Nicéphore Niépce and his brother Claude probably created the world's first internal combustion engine which they called Pyreolophore.

**Q654.** The first full -scale, working steam -powered tricycle was built by:

- (a) Verbiest
- (b) Cugnot
- (c) Trevithick
- (d) Niepce

**Q655.** Cugnot built steam tractors for:

- (a) The Chinese Emperor
- (b) The French Army
- (c) The Jesuit mission
- (d) The French Conservatory

**Q656.** The problem with Trevithick's Puffing Devil was:

- (a) Its incapability to carry a driver or a passenger
- (b) With the water supply
- (c) Its inability to maintain steam pressure
- (d) Its combustion engine

**Q657.** What is meant by "Sentiment" in the context of the given paragraph?

- (a) Depression
- (b) Fascination
- (c) Celebration
- (d) Resentment

**Q658.** The Pyreolophore was?

- (a) A self propelled mechanical vehicle
- (b) A steam powered tricycle
- (c) A steam tractor
- (d) The name of the world's first internal combustion engine

**SET-126: Q (659-663)**

The **antigen**-antibody immunological reaction is used to be regarded as typical of immunological responses. Antibodies are proteins synthesized by specialized cells called plasma cells, which are formed by lymphocytes (cells from the lymph system) when an antigen, a substance foreign to an organism's body, comes in contact with lymphocytes. Two important **manifestations** of antigen-antibody immunity are lysis, the rapid physical rupture of antigenic cells and the liberation of their contents into the surrounding medium, and phagocytosis, a process in which antigenic particles are **engulfed** by and very often digested by macrophages and polymorphs. The process of lysis is executed by a complex and unstable blood constituent known as

complement, which will not work unless it is activated by a specific antibody; the process of phagocytes is greatly facilitated when the particles to be engulfed are coated by a specific antibody directed against them.

**Q659.** One of the two important manifestations of antigen antibody immunity is lysis while the other is

- (a) lymphocytes
- (b) plasma
- (c) antigenic cells
- (d) phagocytosis

**Q660.** What are antibodies?

- (a) Minerals in the cells
- (b) Proteins
- (c) Synthesized proteins
- (d) Dead cells

**Q661.** What happens when an antigen comes in contact with lymphocytes?

- (a) Antibodies are destroyed
- (b) Plasma cells are formed
- (c) Proteins are synthesized
- (d) Old cells are restored

**Q662.** Which of the following statement is true in the context of the essay?

- (a) Antigen-antibody is a psychological process
- (b) Lysis is a process of forming plasma cells
- (c) Complement is a blood constituent
- (d) Antigen is part of the organism's body

**Q663.** Phagocytosis is a process in which antigenic particles are\_\_\_\_\_ by and very often digested by macrophages and polymorphs.

- (a) attacked
- (b) attracted
- (c) enveloped
- (d) engulfed

**SET-127: Q (664-668)**

In the world today we make health an end in itself. We have forgotten that health really means to enable a person to do his work and do it well. A lot of modern medicine, and this includes many patients as well as many physicians, pay very little attention to health but very much attention to those who imagine they are ill. Our great concern with health is shown by the medical columns in newspapers, the health articles in popular magazines and the popularity of television programmes and all those books on medicine. We talk about health all the time. Yet for the most part the only result is more people with imaginary illness. A healthy man should not be wasting time talking about health : he should be using health for work.

**Q664.** Modern medicine is primarily concerned with

- (a) promotion of good health
- (b) people suffering from imaginary illness
- (c) people suffering from real illness
- (d) increased efficiency in work

**Q665.** The passage suggests that

- (a) health is an end in itself
- (b) health is a blessing
- (c) health is only a means to an end
- (d) we should not talk about health

**Q666.** Talking about health all the time makes people

- (a) always suffer from imaginary illness
- (b) sometimes suffer from imaginary illness
- (c) rarely suffer from imaginary illness
- (d) often suffer from imaginary illness

**Q667.** The passage tells us

- (a) how medicine should be manufactured
- (b) what a healthy man should or should not do
- (c) what television programmes should be about
- (d) how best to imagine illness

**Q668.** A healthy man should be concerned with

- (a) his work which good health makes possible
- (b) looking after his health
- (c) his health which makes work possible
- (d) talking about health

**SET-128: Q (669-673)**

We set out for the **gallows**. Two warders marched on either side of the prisoner, with their rifles at the slope; two others marched close against him, gripping him by his arm and shoulder, as though, at once pushing and supporting him. The rest of us, magistrates and the like, followed behind. Suddenly, when we had gone ten yards ,the procession stopped short without any order or warning. A **dreadful** thing had happened a dog, come goodness knows whence, had appeared in the yard .It came bounding among us with a loud volley of barks, and leapt round us wagging its whole body, wild with **glee** at finding so many human beings together. It was a large woolly dog, half Airedale, half Pariah. For a moment, it **pranced** round us, and then, before anyone could stop it, it had made a dash for the prisoner, and jumping up tried to lick his face. Everyone stood **aghast**, too taken aback even to grab at the dog.



**Q669.** What was the tone of the essay at the beginning?

- (a) Celebrative (b) Emotionally charged  
(c) Gloomy (d) Lighthearted

**Q670.** How did the arrival of the dog change the atmosphere of the event?

- (a) It caused the people to scatter (b) It allowed the prisoner to escape  
(c) It saddened the prisoner even more (d) It stunned everyone present there

**Q671.** What was the emotion displayed by the dog?

- (a) Fear (b) Joy  
(c) Anger (d) Alarm

**Q672.** What was surprising about the actions of the dog?

- (a) It ran up and down the path (b) It bit the guards  
(c) It barked at the magistrates (d) It licked the prisoner's face

**Q673.** How did the author respond to the appearance of the dog?

- (a) He jumped at the dog and collared it (b) He ignored the dog and pretended it was not there  
(c) He was taken aback as the others (d) He yelled at the dog to silence its barking

**SET-129: Q (674-678)**

Man's attitude to various animals changed many times in the course of centuries. From indifference or practicality, he went on to **adoration** and **deification**, and then to hatred. Ancient Egyptians, for example, highly appreciated the cat's ability to destroy rodents. The cat was much superior in this respect to the grass snake and weasels they had kept in their houses before. These proved unable to cope with hordes of rats which invaded Egypt from Asia. So the cat, a very useful animal, was ranked as a sacred animal and one of the most important animals, too. The goddess of the Moon, fertility and childbirth, Bast herself was portrayed by the Egyptians as a woman with a cat's head. **Sumptuous** temples were built to this goddess, where cats were kept in luxury and fed the choicest of foods. They had their own priests and **votaries**, more numerous as a matter of fact than any other sacred animal could boast. According to the Greek historian Herodotus, the festival in the city of Bubastis, which had a temple dedicated to cats, was attended by as many as 700 thousand, who brought their offerings to the goddess in the shape of figurines of her made of gold, silver and bronze and adorned with precious stones.

**Q674.** Egyptians appreciated the cat's ability to destroy \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (a) snakes (b) weasels  
(c) houses (d) rodents

**Q675.** Hordes of rats invaded Egypt. They came from \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (a) Europe (b) Asia  
(c) Asia Minor (d) Africa

**Q676.** The cat was considered to be a \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (a) sacred animal (b) goddess  
(c) symbol of peace (d) symbol of fertility

**Q677.** What is the opposite of the word 'votaries' ?

- (a) Enthusiast (b) Critic  
(c) Adherent (d) Fanatic

**Q678.** The word 'deification' in the passage means \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (a) highly valuable (b) take pride  
(c) act of treating as God (d) devotees

**SET-130: Q (679-683)**

Dyslexia is a **perceptual** disorder often occurring in persons of normal, or even above average intelligence. The reader is unable to perceive correctly what is on a page. Letters and numbers often appear reversed: "b" seems to be "d", "quite" is "quiet" and "from" is "form". The reader tends to leave out letters or words or insert words or letters that are not there. Vowel and consonant sounds may be confused. Many dyslexics are left handed or able to write with either hand. They often confuse left and right. Learning to speak may also be delayed beyond infancy. The condition seems to be inherited. It may persist into adulthood. However, with early recognition and specialized approaches to teaching reading, most dyslexics can learn to read. Some

researchers believe that latent dyslexia may be **aggravated** by the way reading is taught. The modern whole word, or look and say, method seems to be more of a **hindrance** to learning for dyslexics than it is for ordinary pupils. The phonetic method of teaching students to learn letters and sound them out appears to achieve better reading results. The problem of words that cannot be sounded out such as rough, laugh or through is not solved by phonetics. These words must simply be memorized. However, for children with dyslexia the problem can be **compounded** by the failure of parents or teachers to recognize the condition. This can easily lead to emotional problems for dyslexic children, who cannot understand their failure to keep up with their classmates.

**Q679.** Dyslexia, often occurring in persons of normal, or even above average intelligence, is a \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Conceptual disorder (b) Pathological disease  
(c) Perceptive disorder (d) Perceptual disorder

**Q680.** In Dyslexia, letters and figures often appear \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Inverted (b) Blurred  
(c) Reversed (d) Clustered

**Q681.** People suffering from dyslexia are often \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) right handed (b) far sighted  
(c) ambidextrous (d) only left handed

**Q682.** Dyslexia may \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) be noticed during infancy (b) last till childhood  
(c) persist into adulthood (d) end when one goes to school

**Q683.** The problem of perception can be compounded by the failure of parents and teachers to

- (a) provide treatment (b) recognize the condition  
(c) correct the child at infancy (d) understand the child

### **Solutions-Set 111 to Set 130**

#### **SET - 111**

**Clamorous-कोलाहलमय**-making a loud and confused noise.

**Flourished-विकास**-grow or develop in a healthy or vigorous way, especially as the result of a particularly congenial environment.

**Haphazard-अव्यवस्थित**-random/unplanned

**Q584. (c)** Because the railways were admitting more peddlars on the platform

*Line/s from the passage*--My sales were poor, as the railways were admitting more **peddlars on the platforms**

**Q585. (d)** He did not know if he was moving forward or backward

*Line/s from the passage*-The boy's method of account-keeping was so chaotic that I **did not know whether I was moving forward or backward.**

**Q586. (b)** Because nothing one ever wanted was available

*Line/s from the passage*-The complaint by the public was that **nothing one wanted was ever available**

**Q587. (b)** From high up.

*Line/s from the passage*- I pleaded with the old stationmaster and porter, but they could do nothing ; the order had **come from high up.**

**Q588. (a)** Because he saw a new person, where he and his father had sat.

*Line/s from the passage*-I grew desperate and angry. I shed tears at seeing a new man in the place where **I and my father had sat.**

#### **SET - 112**

**Defacto-वास्तव में**-in fact, whether by right or not.

**Q589. (a)** language policy

*Line/s from the passage*-There is a growing parallel between India and Europe **in terms of language policy** and challenges of maintaining a balance between regional languages, minority languages and the rising demand for English.

**Q590. (b)** Multilingualism

*Line/s from the passage*-- The EU's language policy promotes **multinationalism and the idea that every EU citizen should learn and speak at least two foreign languages** in addition to their mother tongue

**Q591. (d)** trade and commerce

*Line/s from the passage*- English has become not only the language of **business across Europe**, but also the corporate language of many French, German, Dutch and Spanish enterprises

**Q592. (c)** a basic skill

*Line/s from the passage*- The trend across Europe is for schools to begin teaching English in Class I, treating it as a **basic skill rather than a foreign language**.

**Q593. (b)** children should start learning English from class I

*Line/s from the passage*-The trend across Europe is for schools to **begin teaching English in Class I**, treating it as a basic skill rather than a foreign language.

### **SET - 113**

Hive--a place in which people are busily occupied.

Tiresome-थकाऊ-causing one to feel bored or annoyed.

Wreaked havoc -cause widespread destruction.

Malady-रोग-a disease or ailment.

**Q594. (b)** Because they do not have hobbies to utilise their Free time.

*Line/s from the passage*-Those who have retired thus **find retirement tiresome when hobbies, instead, could have turned it into a period of creativity and contentment**

**Q595. (d)** They become addicts to coffee or hard liquor and gambling.

*Line/s from the passage*-Unable to while away the long, unstructured hours, many of them have become addicts to **coffee or hard liquor, and have even taken to gambling**.

**Q596. (a)** Places a heavy burden on the youth.

*Line/s from the passage*- Ironically,the syllabus -loaded education system is the main culprit It places **a heavy work-load on children and youth**, laying emphasis as it does on memory rather than intelligence.

**Q597. (b)** Hobbies play an important role in changing the unfortunate situation.

**Q598. (b)** Hobbies play a crucial role in physical and mental development.

### **SET - 114**

**Splurge -फालतू में पैसा खर्च करना-an act of spending money freely or extravagantly.**

**Q599. (a)** Be paid more

*Line/s from the passage*-**First Line**-Of the many changes that have taken place thanks to liberalization,a major one is that today's youngsters are **earning more than ever before**.

**Q600. (a)** Spending extravagantly

**Q601. (a)** Gets fat salaries even at a young age.

**Q602. (d) FALSE:** Purchasing jewellery

*Line/s from the passage*--Some even go in for investments which give them tax breaks - **insurance, home loans, mutual fund savings schemes**

**Q603. (d)** A few youngsters spend more while some save

*Line/s from the passage*-Though some tend to **splurge there are many who have started saving**

### **SET - 115**

**Subaltern-an officer in the British army below the rank of captain, especially a second lieutenant.**

**Banished -निर्वासित-send (someone) away from a country or place as an official punishment.**

**Eradicate-उन्मूलन-destroy completely; put an end to.**  
**Recurring-occurring again periodically or repeatedly.**

**Q604. (a)** Because nothing of his future depended on himself

*Line/s from the passage-* He was there **only to carry out what the superiors would decide.** So it was useless to worry. When he took that stand he slept soundly without worry.

**Q605. (b)** That his parents would die suddenly at night

**Q606. (c)** The writer was on the war front in Mesopotamia

*Line/s from the passage-* When **he was on the war front in Mesopotamia,** the writer came to a certain conclusion on worrying

**Q607. (a)** He dreamt that he was a prisoner in a war that was not going to be over

**Q608. (b)** Causes of worry remain in the subconscious mind and trouble us through bad dreams

**SET - 116**

**Q609. (c)** his own age

*Line/s from the passage-*For the actor **who is playing his own age,** the artist uses make-up to strengthen the features, particularly eyes and mouth, and to add lifelike colour to the face. (3rd line)

**Q610. (b)** Hats and hairdos

*Line/s from the passage-*This transformation, particularly for young actors playing old characters, can be helped greatly by **hats and hairdos.**

**Q611. (c)** Applying a base colour, then modelling the face by highlighting and shadowing

*Line/s from the passage-*Make up consists of applying a base colour, then modelling the face **by highlighting and shadowing** (sinking the cheeks, for example, with a darker colour).

**Q612. (b)** wrinkles

*Line/s from the passage-*Lines to suggest **wrinkles are drawn on with a dark makeup pencil** (brown or maroon, not black) or brush

**Q613. (c)** After the makeup

*Line/s from the passage-*After **makeup is complete, powder is applied**

**SET - 117**

**Occultist -तांत्रिक-** occult is a category of supernatural beliefs and practices considered to neither fall under religion nor science, **Humanity-मानवता-**human beings collectively.

**Legacy-विरासत-**an amount of money or property left to someone in a will.

**Q614. (b)** eight

*Line/s from the passage -*Alexander learned a good deal about nature during that four mile downhill hike to school and **the four mile uphill return trip**

**Q615. (d)** was a fast learner

**Q616. (b)** Allow to remain in the school only up to the age of twelve

*Line/s from the passage -*He was a quick **student and at twelve,** the age limit prescribed for Darvel school, he was sent to Kilmarnock Academy

**Q617. (d)** By receiving a share in a legacy

*Line/s from the passage-*In 1901, **he received a share in a legacy** which made it possible for him to return to school.

**Q618. (d)** Due to financial problems

*Line/s from the passage-*However, the economic success of the family was yet to be and Alexander was forced to leave school for economic reasons.

**SET - 118**

**Thoroughly-सर्वथा-**in a thorough manner.-very much; greatly

Q619.(c) He was self conceited

*Line/s from the passage*-I was 27, **full of assumptions about myself**, quick with a comment on everything, and expected people to pay attention to all that I had said/**Self conceited means having an exaggerated sense of self importance.**

Q620.(b) He was bored

*Line/s from the passage*-After twenty minutes **I was thoroughly bored**, and telling myself that it was difficult to sit through such an insipid talk.

Q621.(a) His neighbor was engrossed in an insipid talk

*Line/s from the passage*--I wanted to share some of my expert comments with my neighbor. But he was completely sold out to the speaker, and looked like it was the greatest day of his life. I was disgusted.

Q622. (b) Relieved

*Line/s from the passage*-The one hour talk took ages to end, and before the thanks were said, I jumped to my feet **with a sigh of relief.**

Q623.(c) Five minutes

*Line/s from the passage*--I listened to the talk for the **first five minutes.**

**SET - 119**

**Impairment-हानि-the state or fact of being impaired(damage)**

Q624. (b) we miss breakfast

**First Line-Without breakfast**, all of us irrespective of age are likely to experience the late morning slump; tiredness, sleepiness and the urge to sit back.

Q625. (c) we have skipped the first meal

*Line/s from the passage*-Moreover, skipping the first meal of the day leads to intense hunger pangs by late morning and we end up eating chips, samosas, burgers or other high fat unhealthy foods, **Breakfast skippers are more likely to be overweight**

Q626. (d) Keeps you active; boosts performance

Q627. (a) carbohydrates, proteins, fats, minerals and vitamins

*Line/s from the passage*-An ideal breakfast should contain adequate amounts of **carbohydrates, proteins and fats in addition to minerals and vitamins.**

Q628. (b) it contains high protein and fibre content

*Line/s from the passage*--Their **high fibre and protein content** provides a feeling of satisfaction, which lowers the urge to snack before lunch

**SET - 120**

Q629. (a) Your core values

*Line/s from the passage*-You, too, can frame your mission statement starting **with your core values**, working outward to your material desires and financial needs.

Q630. (b) To improve the lives of all his associates.

*Line/s from the passage*--I was created to lead myself and others to understand win-win relationships and how to use them to improve the **lives of all persons with whom I come into contact."**

Q631. (c) The relationship is beneficial to both parties

Q632. (b) Core values, material desires, financial needs

*Line/s from the passage*-You, too, can frame your mission statement starting **with your core values, working outward to your material desires and financial needs.**

Q633. (c) The Individual

**SET - 121**

**Archipelago-द्वीपसमूह**-an extensive group of islands.

**Amiable -प्रेमपात्र**-having or displaying a friendly and pleasant manner.

**Recreation-मनोरंजन**-activity done for enjoyment when one is not working.

Q634. (b) Islands

Q635. (a) One-third water and two-third arched bridges, jet fountains and palatial buildings

Q636. (d) Unpleasant

Q637. (a) The Stockholmers are followers of technology.

Q638. (d) It is the largest city and capital of Sweden.

**SET - 122**

**Expertise-विशेषज्ञता**-expert skill or knowledge in a particular field.

**Barbed-wire-कांटेदार तार**

Q639. (b) The Jamun tree

*Line/s from the passage*--But the greatest pleasure, this side of the lake, was the **jamun tree**.

Q640. (b) There were parrots nesting in the tree

*Line/s from the passage*-Mirchi. That's when they came to know the second-coolest thing about the jamun tree : **There were parrots nesting in it.**

Q641. (c) That they should not be captured and sold.

*Line/s from the passage*-Since then, some other road boys **had been capturing the parrots one by one to sell at the** Marol Market, but Sunil had brought Kalu around to the belief that the birds should be left as they were.

Q642. (c) He had mastered the trash trucks schedules.

*Line/s from the passage*-Private waste collectors emptied these dumpsters on a regular basis, but Kalu had mastered **the trash truck's schedules.**

Q643. (d) release

**SET - 123**

**Acquaintance-परिचित व्यक्ति**-a person one knows slightly, but who is not a close friend.

**Knave-धूर्त**-a dishonest or unscrupulous man

**Pompous-अति प्रतापी**-affectedly grand, solemn, or self-important.

Q644. (c) the knowledge of that which is not generally known to others

*Line/s from the passage*-Learning is the **knowledge of that which none but the learned know**. He is the most learned man who knows the most of what is farthest removed from common life and actual observation.

Q645. (d) knows the most of what is farthest removed from common life and actual observation.

*Line/s from the passage*-He is the most learned man who knows the **most of what is farthest removed from common life and actual observation.**

Q646. (b) does not care about men and things

*Line/s from the passage*-The learned man prides himself in the knowledge of names, and dates, **not of men or things.**

Q647. (b) does not know his old acquaintances

*Line/s from the passage*-He **does not know whether his oldest acquaintance** is a knave or a fool, but he can pronounce a pompous lecture on all the principal characters in history.

Q648. (a) knowledge of the learned is exclusive to them

**SET - 124**

**Ornithologist -पक्षी विज्ञानी**-a person who studies or is an expert on birds.

Q649. (b) The capacity to see and hear things in one's own way

**First Line-**Awareness means the **capacity to see a coffee pot and hear the birds sing in one's own way, and not the way one was taught.**

**Q650. (a)** Aesthetically

*Line/s from the passage-*It may be assumed on good grounds that seeing and hearing have a different quality for infants than for grownups and that they are **more aesthetic and less intellectual in the first years of life**

**Q651.(c)** He would share his experiences and help his son 'develop'.

*Line/s from the passage-*Then the 'good father' comes along and feels he should 'share' the **experience and help his son 'develop'.**

**Q652. (a)** Birds

**Q653. (d)** have a more intellectual outlook

**SET - 125**

**Q654. (b)**Cugnot

*Line/s from the passage-*It is not known if Verbiest's model was ever built. Nicolas Joseph **Cugnot is widely credited** with building the first full scale, self propelled mechanical vehicle or automobile in about 1769; he also created a steam powered tricycle.

**Q655. (b)** The French Army

*Line/s from the passage-*He constructed two steam tractors for **the French Army**, one of which is preserved in the French National Conservatory of Arts and Crafts.

**Q656. (c)** Its inability to maintain steam pressure

*Line/s from the passage-*It was **unable to maintain sufficient steam pressure** for long periods. Sentiment against steam powered road vehicles led to the Locomotive Acts of 1865

**Q657. (d)** Resentment

**Q658. (d)** The name of the world's first internal combustion engine

*Line/s from the passage-*In 1807 Nicephore Niepce and his brother Claude probably created the **world's first internal combustion engine which they called Pyreolophore.**

**SET - 126**

**Antigen-प्रतिजन**-a toxin or other foreign substance which induces an immune response in the body, especially the production of antibodies.

**Manifestations-अभिव्यक्ति**-the action or fact of showing something

**Engulfed-घिरा हुआ**-sweep over (something) so as to surround or cover it completely.

**Q659. (d)** phagocytosis

*Line/s from the passage-*Two important manifestations of antigen-antibody immunity are lysis, the rapid physical rupture of antigenic cells and the liberation of their contents into the surrounding medium **and phagocytosis, a process in which antigenic particles are engulfed by and very often digested by macrophages and polymorphs.**

**Q660.(c)** Synthesized proteins

*Line/s from the passage-***Antibodies are proteins synthesized by specialized cells** called plasma cells, which are formed by lymphocytes (cells from the lymph system)when an antigen, a substance foreign to an organism's body, comes in contact with lymphocytes.

**Q661. (b)** Plasma cells are formed

*Line/s from the passage-*Antibodies are **proteins synthesized by specialized cells called plasma cells**, which are formed by lymphocytes (cells from the lymph system)when an antigen, a substance foreign to an organism's body, comes in contact with lymphocytes.

**Q662. (c)** Complement is a blood constituent

*Line/s from the passage-*The process of lysis is executed by a complex and **unstable blood constituent known as complement**, which will not work unless it is activated by a specific antibody; the process of phagocytes is is greatly facilitated when the particles to be engulfed are coated by a specific antibody directed against them.

Q663. (d) engulfed

*Line/s from the passage-*Two important manifestations of antigen-antibody immunity are lysis, the rapid physical rupture of antigenic cells and the liberation of their contents into the surrounding medium, and phagocytosis, **a process in which antigenic particles are engulfed by and very often digested by macrophages and polymorphs.**

**SET - 127**

Q664. (b) people suffering from imaginary illness

*Line/s from the passage-*Yet for the most part the only result is more people with **imaginary illness.**

Q665. (c) health is only a means to an end

*Line/s from the passage-*In the world today we make **health an end in itself.** We have forgotten that health really means to enable a person to do his work and do it well.

Q666. (d) often suffer from imaginary illness

*Line/s from the passage-*We talk about health all the time. Yet for the most part the only result is more people with **imaginary illness**

Q667. (b) what a healthy man should or should not do

Q668. (c) his health which makes work possible

*Line/s from the passage-* In the world today we make health an end in itself. We have forgotten that health really means to **enable a person to do his work and do it well.**

**SET - 128**

**Gallows-फांसी**-A gallows (or scaffold) is a frame, typically wooden, from which objects can be hung

**Dreadful-भयानक**-causing or involving great suffering, fear, or unhappiness; extremely bad or serious.

**Glee-उल्लास**-great delight, especially from one's own good fortune or another's misfortune.

**Pranced-** walk or move around with ostentatious, exaggerated movements.

**Aghast-भीचक्का**-filled with horror or shock.

Q669. (c) Gloomy

Q670. (d) It stunned everyone present there

*Line/s from the passage-***Everyone stood aghast,** too taken aback even to grab at the dog.

Q671. (b) Joy

*Line/s from the passage-* It came bounding among us with a loud volley of barks, and leapt round us wagging its whole body, wild with **glee at finding so many human beings together. (Glee means joy)**

Q672. (d) It licked the prisoner's face

*Line/s from the passage-* For a moment, it pranced round us, and then, before anyone could stop it, it had made a dash for the prisoner, and jumping up **tried to lick his face.** Everyone stood aghast, too taken aback even to grab at the dog.

Q673. (c) He was taken aback as the others

**SET - 129**

**Adoration -श्रद्धा**- deep love and respect.

Deification is when a person is treated like a god.

**Sumptuous-वैभवशाली**-splendid and expensive-looking.

**Votaries -समर्थक**-a person, such as a monk or nun, who has made vows of dedication to religious service.

Q674. (d) rodents

*Line/s from the passage-*Ancient Egyptians, for example, highly appreciated the cat's ability to **destroy rodents**

Q675. (b) Asia

*Line/s from the passage-*These proved unable to cope with hordes of rats which **invaded Egypt from Asia**

Q676. (a) sacred animal



Line/s from the passage-They had their own priests and votaries, more numerous **as a matter of fact than any other sacred animal could boast.**

Q677. (b) Critic

Q678. (c) act of treating as God

**SET - 130**

**Perceptual-अवधारणात्मक**-relating to the ability to interpret or become aware of something through the senses.

**Aggravated -भड़काना** made more serious by attendant circumstances

**Hindrance-बाधा**-a thing that provides resistance, delay, or obstruction to something or someone.

**Compounded** -make (something bad) worse; intensify the negative aspects of.

Q679. (d) Perceptual disorder

Line/s from the passage-**Dyslexia is a perceptual disorder** often occurring in persons of normal, or even above average intelligence.

Q680. (c) Reversed

Line/s from the passage--Letters and numbers often appear **reversed**: "b" seems to be "d", "quite" is "quiet" and "from" is "form".

Q681. (c) ambidextrous. Means able to use both hands skilfully.

Line/s from the passage--Many dyslexics are left handed **or able to write with either hand**

Q682. (c) persist into adulthood

Line/s from the passage-It may **persist into adulthood**

Q683. (b) recognize the condition

Line/s from the passage-These words must simply be memorized. However, for children with dyslexia the problem can be compounded by the failure of parents or **teachers to recognize the condition.**

**PRACTICE SET 5**

**SET-131: Q (684-688)**

Namita is from the state of Kerala. She has come to Dubai to serve as a governess for the only child of the Nairs. The Nairs are nice and gentle and Namita has no cause to complain. One day she overhears something that makes her **jittery**. Mr. Nair is not employed in an American company as she has been told. The nature of his business is illegal. She is shocked and wants to go back to her home town to her own people. Gopal is from a very poor family. His family owns a very small piece of land that can hardly meet their food requirement. One day, Gopal gets a nice offer to work in the Emirates with a construction contractor. In order to meet the expenses on travelling, the family decides to sell their own land and send Gopal to the foreign country, to make money. On arrival, the contractor **confiscates** Gopal's passport and gives him a small place to live in with ten others like him. Gopal has little idea what he must do.

Q684. Which word from the ones given below, best describes Namita's relationship with her employers in the beginning?

- (a) Cordial (b) Friendly  
(c) Sympathetic (d) Complaining

Q685. What does the phrase, 'makes her jittery' imply?

- (a) Sadness (b) Anger  
(c) Trauma (d) Anxiety

Q686. Namita and Gopal are in a similar situation, because they

- (a) love their families (b) are happy with their situations  
(c) are from impoverished families (d) are stranded in a foreign country

Q687. Namita's situation is better than that of Gopal, because she

- (a) has a well behaved employer (b) knows what she wants to do  
(c) loves the new place and the child (d) now knows about her employer

**Q688.** The conclusion that can be drawn from both situations is that people should

- (a) stay in their own countries and villages (b) feel contented and satisfied with their lot  
(c) verify details before accepting any job (d) not travel to these regions of the world

**SET-132: O (689-693)**

Modern civilization is completely dependent on energy, which has therefore to be abundant and also economical. About 85% of the world's energy is supplied by oil, coal and natural gas while nuclear, hydro, wind and solar power and biomass supply the rest. Coal, nuclear and hydro are used primarily to generate electricity while natural gas is widely used for heating. Biomass is used both for heating and cooking. The wind and solar power is the future's hope as they are sustainable energy sources. Oil powers almost all machines that move and that makes oil uniquely versatile. Oil powered airplanes carry 500 people across the widest oceans at nearly the speed of sound. Oil powered machines produce and transport food. Oil powered machines are **ubiquitous**. Clearly, we live in the age of oil but it is drawing to a close. According to data available if oil production remains constant until it's gone, there is enough to last 42 years. Oil wells will produce less as they become depleted, which will make it impossible to keep production constant. Similarly natural gas and coal will last another 61 years and 133 years respectively. Naturally, as they become scarce, they become expensive, leading to a worldwide energy crisis. If we are to survive on this planet, we have to make a transition to sustainable energy sources. The transition may be **willy-nilly** or planned - the choice is ours. The dawning era of limited and expensive energy will be very difficult for everyone on earth but will be even more difficult if it is not **anticipated**. It is of utmost importance that the public and policy makers understand the global energy crisis and act in **tandem** to ensure that the species 'homo sapiens' does not become extinct.

**Q689.** The theme of the passage is.

- (a) Changing Lives (b) Looming Energy Crisis  
(c) Energy Resources (d) Power in Today's world

**Q690.** Biomass is an energy source used in

- (a) agriculture (b) industry  
(c) homes (d) offices

**Q691.** The synonym is for Ubiquitous is

- (a) Omnipotent (b) Omnifarious  
(c) Omniscient (d) Omnipresent

**Q692.** The energy source of the future are

- (a) nuclear and hydro power (b) coal and natural gas  
(c) wind and solar power (d) oil and biomass

**Q693.** The survival of mankind will depend on

- (a) maximum use of available energy resources  
(b) transition to sustainable energy resources  
(c) regulation placed on energy consumers  
(d) keeping the level of energy production constant

**SET-133: O (694-698)**

Ants have been living on the earth for more than 100 million years and can be found almost anywhere on the planet. It is estimated that there are about 20000 different species of ants. For this reason ants have been called Earth's most successful species. If you watch ants for any length of time you will see that they really do communicate with each other and very effectively too. Ants communicate by touching each other with their antennae. Ants also use chemicals called pheromones to leave scent trails for other ants to follow. Ants build many different types of homes. Many ants build simple little mounds out of dirt or sand. Other ants use small sticks mixed with dirt and sand to make a stronger mound that offers protection from rain. Western Harvester ants make a small mound on top, but then tunnels up to 15 feet straight down to **hibernate** during winter. Ant mounds consist of many chambers connected by tunnels. Different chambers are used for nurseries, food storage, and resting places for the worker ants. Some ants live in wood like **termites**. Army ants don't make a home at all but travel in large groups searching for food. Ants are social insects which means they live in large colonies or groups. Some colonies consist of millions of ants. There are three types of ants in each species, the queen, the sterile female workers and males. The male ants only serve one purpose, to mate with future queen ants and do not live very long. The queen grows to adulthood, mates, and then spends the rest of her life laying eggs. A colony may have only one queen, or there may be many queens depending on the species. Ants go through four stages of development: egg, larva, pupa and adult.

**Q694.** Why are ants called the 'Earth's' most successful species?

- (a) Because they have been on earth for more than a 100 million years

- (b) Because they can be found anywhere on earth
- (c) Because they have been on earth for more than a 100 million years and because they can be found anywhere on earth
- (d) Because there are 2000 different species of ants on earth

**Q695.** Antennae are used by ants to

- (a) leave a trail for other ants
- (b) communicate
- (c) find direction
- (d) touch and feel each other

**Q696.** What does the Western Harvester do in winter ?

- (a) It travels
- (b) It builds different types of homes
- (c) It hibernates
- (d) It searches for food

**Q697.** What kind of homes do the army of ants build ?

- (a) Simple little mounds made out of dirt or sand
- (b) Stronger mounds of small sticks mixed with dirt and sand
- (c) Small mounds on top but with tunnels up to 15 feet below
- (d) They do not make homes but travel in search of food

**Q698.** What is the purpose of male ants ?

- (a) To lay eggs
- (b) To protect the colony
- (c) To mate with future queen ants
- (d) To live a long life

**SET-134: Q (699-703)**

Reporters and city officials gathered at a Chicago railroad station one afternoon in 1953. The person they were meeting was the 1952 Nobel Peace Prize winner. A few minutes after the train came to a stop, a giant of a man - six feet four inches - with bushy hair and a large moustache stepped out from the train. Cameras flashed. City officials approached him with hands outstretched. Various people began telling him how honored they were to meet him. The man politely thanked them and then, looking over their heads, asked if he could be excused for a moment. He quickly walked through the crowd until he reached the side of an elderly black woman who was struggling with two large suitcases. He picked up the bags with a smile, escorted the woman to a bus. After helping her aboard, he wished her a safe journey. As he returned to the greeting party he apologized, "Sorry to have kept you waiting." Not many whites would have done what he did. The man was Dr. Albert Schweitzer, the famous missionary doctor who had spent his life helping the poor in Africa. In response to Dr. Schweitzer's action, one member of the reception committee said with great admiration to the reporter standing next to him, "That's the first time I ever saw a sermon walking."

**Q699.** Dr. Albert Schweitzer was the winner of the \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Nobel Prize in 1952 for Medicine
- (b) Nobel Prize in 1952 for Peace
- (c) Nobel Prize in 1952 for Chemistry
- (d) Nobel Prize in 1953 for Peace

**Q700.** Dr. Albert delighted \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) in being helped by others
- (b) in not being honored
- (c) in being honored
- (d) in helping others

**Q701.** Dr. Albert Schweitzer \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) was not prejudiced against Whites
- (b) was not prejudiced against Blacks
- (c) was prejudiced against Whites
- (d) was prejudiced against Blacks

**Q702.** Dr. Albert was \_\_\_\_\_ person.

- (a) a generous and friendly
- (b) a proud
- (c) a timid
- (d) a kind and helpful

**Q703.** Dr. Albert preferred to let his actions \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) speak louder than his words
- (b) be admired
- (c) be advertised
- (d) be written about

**SET-135: Q (704-708)**

To know a language is to be able to speak it; even a child who does not yet attend school can speak his or her language. In order to speak a language it is important to listen to it and to read a few pages in it every day. A child picks up a language and learns to talk just as (s)he learns to walk. Walking and talking comes naturally to a child as it grows. In our country, a child may grow up speaking more than one language, if these languages are spoken in the home and in the neighborhood. We call this multilingualism. A child speaks a language or languages much before (s) he starts going to school. To know a language then is

first of all to be able to speak it as easily and naturally as a three year old child does. Later on the child will learn to read and write in that language. In order to read and write in a language, one has to speak it. But it is possible to speak a language but not able to read or write in it. A baby does not speak until it is nine months old but it understands a few words at six months of age. It has been listening ever since it was born, and even a little before that. So the first strategy in speaking a language is to listen.

**Q704.** One of the activities of a child before it is even born is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Seeing (b) listening  
(c) understanding (d) talking

**Q705.** It is necessary for one to \_\_\_\_\_ the language before(s)he writes in that language.

- (a) sing (b) spell  
(c) speak (d) none of the above

**Q706.** Multilingualism means

- (a) speaking more than one language (b) speaking only one language  
(c) speaking any language (d) speech

**Q707.** A child has been \_\_\_\_\_ ever since it was born

- (a) speaking (b) reading  
(c) walking (d) listening

**Q708.** To know a language one must be able to?

- (a) Speak it as easily and naturally as a three year old child.  
(b) Read it well all the time.  
(c) Write it quickly  
(d) Sing in the language

**SET-136: Q (709-713)**

I had seen this road many years ago when my parents moved to Mundakotukurussi, our ancestral village. However, in those early years, I hadn't begun exploring the countryside. I stored the unknown road in my head under 'One Day I Will'. Ten years ago, when I recovered from a herniated disc, it was to discover that I had a useless left leg. Though I managed to lose the limp, I hated not being able to **stride** around as I used to. I needed a challenge to tell myself that I wasn't going to buckle to a creature called sciatica. Thus the 'One Day I Will' arrived. "Where does the road by the medical shop lead to?" I asked my parents while visiting them next. "Chalavara," they said. "It's not an easy road to walk on," my father added. "There are too many ups and downs." Chalavara was a superior grade of a village as compared to Mundakotukurussi, with a high school, a fine library, ATMs and several shops. But it also has two approach roads. The one I had chosen was a narrow back road used by the locals and that settled it for me. I needed to know for myself I could walk a road that wasn't going to be easy. And the next day, I would get up and walk that road again.

**Q709.** What is 'sciatica'?

- (a) A type of animal (b) Name of a real place  
(c) Name of an imaginary place (d) A herniated disc

**Q710.** Where did the forefathers of the writer live?

- (a) Chalavara (b) Bengaluru  
(c) Mundakotukurussi (d) Out of India

**Q711.** What disability did the writer suffer due to the herniated disc?

- (a) A useless left leg (b) Depression  
(c) Loss of memory (d) Poor visibility

**Q712.** 'One Day I Will' is the title of?

- (a) A village (b) The unknown road  
(c) A tourist place (d) A path famous with

**Q713.** What makes Chalavara better than Mundakotukurussi?

- (a) It has a high school, a fine library, ATMs and several shops  
(b) It is the place where the writer's ancestors were born  
(c) It is the place where the writer went to school  
(d) It is the place where the writer would walk when he was young

**SET-137: Q (714-718)**

Everyone expected Mary Zophres to win for her **retro-revival** Technicolor clothes in La La Land — the eventual winner, Colleen Atwood for Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them, seemed surprised too. But as other awards began to slip away from the well-reviewed musical, a theme could be teased out. What is Fantastic Beasts if not a **plea** for equal treatment of people, magical or otherwise? Then, Arrival, a film about the inherent **benignity** of aliens (read immigrants) won for Best Sound Editing. Hacksaw Ridge, which is, in a way, an anti-guns movie, won in two categories. Fences, about an African-American father who fears racial discrimination, took home the Oscar for Best Supporting Actress. Earlier, Moonlight, featuring two minority communities (black and gay), won for Best Supporting Actor. This turned out to be one of those years the Oscar voter was underestimated. As a majority of voters are actors, there was the tendency to think they'd reward La La Land, a celebration of creation: the heroine wants to make movies, the hero wants to make jazz. It looked like the year of The Artist all over again.

**Q714.** Colleen Atwood won which Award?

- (a) Best Costume Design for La La Land
- (b) Best Supporting Actor for Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them
- (c) Best Supporting Actor for La La Land
- (d) Best Costume Design for Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them

**Q715.** What does the lead female actor in La La Land want to do?

- (a) Make jazz
- (b) Make movies
- (c) Make music
- (d) Make magic

**Q716.** Which of the following movies is about kindness of Aliens?

- (a) Hacksaw Ridge
- (b) Arrival
- (c) Fences
- (d) Moonlight

**Q717.** Why was it assumed that La La Land would win a lot of awards?

- (a) Because the movie celebrates creation
- (b) Because majority of voters are actors
- (c) Because it is a movie about making movies and jazz
- (d) Because it is a retro-revival Technicolor movie

**Q718.** Which movie for sure won two awards?

- (a) Arrival
- (b) Fences
- (c) Moonlight
- (d) Hacksaw Ridge

**SET-138: Q (719-723)**

The instructor's rules were simple. Breathe through your mouth, not your nose; else the mask will fog up. Easier said than done; I got it wrong many times. But once you fought the habit and got the hang of it, the **panoramic** underwater world revealed itself to you with high-definition clarity.

Led by him, I slowly **peered** through the mask into what till then was crystal-clear water, **shimmering** in the sunlight. I saw pebbles, sand and my fluid shadow. I was in Nemo's universe. Sea cucumbers, sea anemone, clown fish, star fish, sea horses, parrot fish, butterfly fish and a **bevy** of colourful saltwater fish swam past. A shoal of canary-yellow fish did a merry dance and another with vibrant blue fish followed it. They were oblivious to the **snorkelers** who struggled to take in the sight of a world so beautiful, so colourful, and resist opening their mouth wide in amazement; the tube would fall off!

**Q719.** The writer is describing her experience of which activity?

- (a) fishing
- (b) snorkelling
- (c) boat ride
- (d) long distance swimming

**Q720.** How to avoid the mask fogging up?

- (a) By breathing through the nose and exhaling through the mouth
- (b) By breathing through the mouth
- (c) By keeping one's head under water
- (d) By looking downwards

**Q721.** What is 'Nemo'?

- (a) A name of an underwater animal
- (b) Name of the writer
- (c) Name of the instructor
- (d) Name of a type of sea cucumber

**Q722.** The writer saw all of the following except:

- (a) canary-yellow fish
- (b) sea horses
- (c) parrot fish
- (d) Vibrant green fish

**Q723.** When would there be a risk of the tube falling off?

## Comprehension

- (a) When the mask fogged up  
(c) When it became dark
- (b) When one took breath through the nose  
(d) When the mouth was opened

### SET-139: Q (724-728)

There's more than the 101-seater dining table at the Falaknuma Palace that is awe inspiring. The library done in rosewood and mahogany is a place that will force anyone to pause, if only to admire the fine original polish, the furniture and the walnut carved high roof. The last is supposedly an imitation of the one at Windsor Castle.

The library is almost the size of a large banquet hall and acts as the passage to other parts of the palace including the dining area. For years the palace had no librarian because they couldn't find the right person to do justice to the treasure **trove** of books collected by the Nizam's family

over several decades. That is until they found Asif Husain Arastu who belongs to the family that owned the famous A A Husain book store in Abids. So when his friend and historian Anuradha Naik pointed out the palace's requirement at the library, Husain was delighted. On his very first day as the librarian at the magnificent Taj Falaknuma palace, Asif Husain found a reference book on 'How to paint grass' by Alfred East.

**Q724.** Which of the following is false about Mr Arastu?

- (a) He was a descendent of the Nizam's family  
(c) He owned a bookstore
- (b) He was the librarian at the Falaknuma Palace  
(d) He was a friend of Anuradha Naik

**Q725.** The roof of the library had carvings made of which wood?

- (a) Rosewood  
(c) Sandalwood
- (b) Mahogany  
(d) Walnut

**Q726.** Name the author of the book that Mr Hussain found on his first day as the librarian?

- (a) Alfred East  
(c) Mark Twain
- (b) Anuradha Naik  
(d) Charles Dickens

**Q727.** The books at the library were collected by \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Hyderabad University  
(c) The Nizam's Family
- (b) Mrs Anuradha Naik  
(d) Mr Asif Husain Arastu

**Q728.** Which part of the palace is an imitation of the Windsor Palace?

- (a) 101-seater dining table  
(c) The banquet hall
- (b) The library's roof  
(d) The library's furniture

### SET-140: Q (729-733)

Prebiotics are the lesser-known **gut**-health promoters which serve as food for good bacteria inside the gut. "We found that dietary prebiotics can improve non-REM (random eye movement) sleep, as well as REM sleep after a stressful event," said Robert Thompson, a PhD researcher at University of Colorado Boulder in the U.S. Prebiotics are dietary fibres found naturally in foods like artichokes, raw garlic, leeks and onions.

When beneficial bacteria digest prebiotic fibre, they not only multiply, improving overall gut health, but they also release metabolic by-products. Researchers fed three-week-old male rats a diet of either standard chow or chow that included prebiotics. They then monitored the rats' body temperature, gut bacteria and sleep-wake cycles — using electroencephalogram (EEG), or brain activity testing over time. Findings revealed that the rats on the prebiotic diet spent more time in non-rapid-eye-movement (NREM) sleep, which is restful and **restorative**, than those on the non-prebiotic diet.

**Q729.** What are prebiotics?

- (a) Dietary fibres  
(c) Foods like artichokes
- (b) Bacteria  
(d) Gut microbiota

**Q730.** What type of sleep is restorative?

- (a) NREM  
(c) EEG
- (b) REM  
(d) ECG

**Q731.** How are metabolic by-products released?

- (a) When good bacteria help sleep  
(c) When gut becomes rich in nutrients
- (b) When good bacteria digest dietary fibres  
(d) After recovery from stress due to sleep

**Q732.** How can sleep wake cycles be monitored?

- (a) By testing brain power (b) By allowing REM and NREM sleep  
(c) By using EEG (d) By recording body temperature

**Q733.** What is chow?

- (a) Type of dietary fibre (b) A class of nutrients  
(c) Rat food (d) Sleep enhancer

**SET-141: Q (734-738)**

Due to poor rainfall over the past few months, the vadu mangai season is expected to be short this year. There are two distinct varieties available in the vicinity of Coimbatore. The closest to Coimbatore, and the one that appears in the markets first, is the Thadagam variety. The second and more popular variety is the one from the Thirumoorthy Hills, near Udumalpet. Representatives from commercial pickle brands whisk these mangais away in big lots directly from the wholesalers. Only a small portion of the year's harvest trickles down to the local markets.

Small vendors bring sacks full of these tiny tender mangoes to one particular street corner in Ram Nagar during the season. The corner of Rajaji Road and Sathyamurthy Road plays host to these vendors from as early as 7.00 am every day. Depending on the quantity they have, the mangais are available until around 11.00 am. If the vendors have a good day and their produce is sold quickly, they pack up and leave even as early as 9.00 am.

**Q734.** What do you think 'Thadagam' is from the passage?

- (a) A Festival celebrated in Coimbatore. (b) A variety of vadu mangai mangoes.  
(c) A word for 'monsoon' in the local language. (d) A variety of mango pickle.

**Q735.** Why do local markets get only a small portion of the mango produce?

- (a) Commercial pickle companies buy the mangoes in huge quantities.  
(b) The mangoes get sold as quickly as 9.00 am.  
(c) There are only three vendors in the local market.  
(d) The sellers of the local market are just small vendors.

**Q736.** What may happen if there is adequate rainfall?

- (a) Local vendors will get fewer mangoes. (b) The vadu mangai season will be longer that year.  
(c) Commercial pickle companies will buy in smaller quantities. (d) Vendors will be able to sell quickly.

**Q737.** The more popular vadu mangai mangoes are from:

- (a) Udumalpet (b) Coimbatore  
(c) Thirumoorthy Hills (d) Ram Nagar

**Q738.** Which of the following best describes the vadu mangai mangoes?

- (a) Big and juicy (b) Orange but raw  
(c) Tiny and tender (d) Sour and sweet

**SET-142: Q (739-743)**

My coat's pretty warm, even though it cost £9.99 and came from the flea market. It had a label in it, CHRISTIN BIOR, but I cut it out as soon as I got home. You can't work where I work and have CHRISTIN BIOR in your coat. You could have a genuine vintage Christian Dior label. Or something Japanese. Or maybe no label because you make your clothes yourself out of retro fabrics that you source at Alfies Antiques. But not CHRISTIN BIOR.

As I get near Catford Bridge, I start to feel a knot of tension. I really don't want to be late today. My boss has started throwing all sorts of hissy fits about people "swanning in at all times," so I left an extra twenty minutes early, in case it was a bad day. I can already see: It's a god-awful day. They've been having a lot of problems on our line recently and keep cancelling trains with no warning. Trouble is, in London rush hour, you can't just cancel trains. What are all the people who were planning to get on that train supposed to do? Evaporate?

**Q739.** What aspect of the coat she wanted to hide?

- (a) That it was too warm. (b) That it was a cheap copy.  
(c) That it was expensive. (d) That it was from a luxury market.

**Q740.** The author would prefer to be seen wearing all of the following types of clothes, except?

- (a) Those with the Christian Dior label. (b) Any Japanese brand.

- (c) Clothes stitched by herself. (d) Those with the CHRISTIN BIOR label.

**Q741.** Why is her boss angry?

- (a) Because he has started suffering from fits. (b) Because it is a bad day.  
(c) Because she was late the day before. (d) Because employees are coming late to work.

**Q742.** What has been the problem with London trains lately?

- (a) The trains have become awful. (b) There are more trains during rush hour.  
(c) People are late to work because of train delays. (d) Trains are cancelled without prior intimation.

**Q743.** Which of the following situations creates a 'bad day' for the author?

- (a) Being caught wearing a cheap brand coat. (b) Cancelled trains during London rush hour.  
(c) When other employees are on time but she is late. (d) Having to spend money on expensive clothes.

**SET-143 Q (744-748):**

The flora and fauna of Cubbon Park captures our attention more than anything else. But when you take time to look closely at the statue, you will **marvel** at its **sheer grandeur**. Sculpted by Sir Thomas Brock, the 11 feet high marble statue is larger than life. It brings out the personality of

Queen Victoria, who had been the Monarch of Great Britain from 1837 till 1901, depicting a rather proud, stern person with pronounced features.

In 1906, the statue was unveiled in the city by George Frederick Ernest Albert, Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall and York, making it stand in all its glory in its 111th year. Even though there is a wealth of history to the statue, and it was made to appear imposing, the busy Bengalureans would probably refer to it as just another landmark. As the workers are busy in discussion on the instructions given to them, life continues as usual in the Park.

**Q744.** Queen Victoria ruled Great Britain for how many years?

- (a) 64 years (b) 34 years  
(c) 54 years (d) 44 years

**Q745.** How many people unveiled the Queen Victoria statue at Cubbon Park?

- (a) One (b) Six  
(c) Four (d) Two

**Q746.** The Bengalureans would refer to the Queen Victoria statue as \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) wealth of history (b) a landmark  
(c) Symbol of British rule (d) Bengaluru culture

**Q747.** Queen Victoria had all of the following traits, except \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) proud (b) generous  
(c) stern (d) pronounced features

**Q748.** Which of the following is false regarding the Queen Victoria statue in Bengaluru?

- (a) It is made of marble (b) It is 11 feet tall  
(c) It is 111 years old (d) It is standing in Queen Victoria park

**SET-144 Q (749-753):**

But before I could be inspired by these amazing people, I had to cleanse my feed. I know my weaknesses: just last week, Facebook memories reminded me of a pizza party I'd had two years ago and I ended up ordering a chicken dominator, with garlic breadsticks and a jalapeno cheese dip. So much for Day One of Couch to 5K training. I stayed right on that couch. So far I've unfollowed Buzzfeed Tasty, TasteMade (even their adorable Tiny Kitchen) and several people who have the **enviable** advantage of being able to eat as much as they want and not put on weight. By my calculations, dark chocolate is healthy, so I'm still following Earth Loaf, Pascati and Mason & Co.

When I finally found a gym I liked, with the best trainers I have had, I **unabashedly** shared my workouts every day. From shying away from full-length pictures, I reached a point where I could share videos of myself deadlifting and doing back squats with a barbell across my shoulders. It gave me **accountability**: I challenged myself to go to the gym for 30 classes straight, and I did it. Which reminds me, it's time to start a new challenge.

**Q749.** Posts related to which topic does the writer want to remove from her feed?

- (a) Dark Chocolate (b) Make-up



(c) Sari

(d) Food

**Q750.** What has the writer succeeded in doing?

(a) Lost the desired weight

(b) Succeeded in overcoming temptations to order pizzas

(c) Attended 30 gym classes without a break (d) Removed unhealthy posts including about chocolates

**Q751.** Which of the following is a page related to chocolate?

(a) Earth Loaf

(b) Buzzfeed Tasty

(c) TasteMade

(d) Tiny Kitchen

**Q752.** What weight loss program has the writer enrolled in?

(a) 30 Straight gym classes

(b) Couch to 5K

(c) Mason & Co

(d) Eat chocolate to lose weight

**Q753.** What gave the writer accountability?

(a) Sharing her workout videos on social media (b) Unfollowing people and pages not related to health

(c) Going to the gym daily

(d) Doing challenging exercises like deadlifting

**SET-145 Q (754-758):**

Genetic variation is the cornerstone of evolution, without which there can be no natural selection, and so a low genetic diversity decreases the ability of a species to survive and reproduce, explains lead author Yoshan Moodley, Professor at the Department of Zoology, University of Venda in South Africa.

Two centuries ago, the black rhinoceros – which roamed much of sub Saharan Africa – had 64 different genetic **lineages**; but today only 20 of these lineages remain, says the paper. The species is now restricted to five countries, South Africa, Namibia, Kenya, Zimbabwe and Tanzania. Genetically unique populations that once existed in Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, Mozambique, Malawi and Angola have disappeared. The origins of the 'genetic erosion' coincided with colonial rule in Africa and the popularity of big game hunting. From the second half of the 20th century, however, **poaching** for horns has dramatically **depleted** their population and genetic diversity, especially in Kenya and Tanzania.

**Q754.** What is important for evolution?

(a) Genetic variation

(b) Large population

(c) Mixing of species

(d) Survival of the fittest

**Q755.** Sub Sharan Africa has lost how many black rhino genetic lineages in 200 years?

(a) 64

(b) 20

(c) 44

(d) 30

**Q756.** Genetically unique black rhinoceros has been lost in all of the following countries, except?

(a) Tanzania

(b) Nigeria

(c) Chad

(d) Malawi

**Q757.** From the second half of the 20th century what has caused a dramatic fall in black rhinoceros population?

(a) poaching

(b) colonial rule

(c) big game hunting

(d) fall in genetic diversity

**Q758.** Genetic diversity is proportional to \_\_\_\_\_.

(a) species population

(b) the ability of a species to survive and reproduce

(c) inbreeding

(d) extinction

**SET-146 Q (759-763):**

To avoid the various foolish opinions to which mankind are prone, no superhuman brain is required. A few simple rules will keep you free, not from all errors, but from silly errors. If the matter is one that can be settled by observation, make the observation yourself. Aristotle could have avoided the mistake of thinking that women have fewer teeth than men, by the simple device of asking Mrs. Aristotle to keep her mouth open while he counted. Thinking that you know when in fact you do not is a bad mistake, to which we are all prone. I believe myself that hedgehogs eat black beetles, because I have been told that they do; but if I were writing a book on the habits of hedgehogs, I should not commit myself until I had seen one enjoying this diet. Aristotle, however, was less **cautious**. Ancient and medieval writers knew all about unicorns and salamanders; not one of them thought it necessary to avoid **dogmatic** statements about them because he had never seen one of them.

**Q759.** The author portrays mankind as

- (a) superhuman (b) by and large ignorant  
(c) intelligent (d) ancient

**Q760.** According to the author, unicorns and salamanders

- (a) have existed in the past (b) are invisible  
(c) caused writers to write strange stories. (d) never really existed

**Q761.** The author implies that

- (a) he has never seen hedgehogs eating beetles (b) hedgehogs eat only black beetles  
(c) they do not eat black beetles (d) he is writing a book on hedgehogs.

**Q762.** The author is in favour of drawing conclusions on the basis of

- (a) discussion (b) consultation  
(c) observation (d) reasoning

**Q763.** The attitude of the author is

- (a) cultural (b) scientific  
(c) cynical (d) philosophical

**SET-147 Q (764-768):**

For any activity, discipline is the key word. It should begin with the self, then be extended to the family, neighbours, environment, workplace society and the nation at large. It is from society that inspiration is drawn. Systems and institutions should provide the inspiration to society through performance which in turn will provide leaders capable of rebuilding and restructuring society into a strong nation. The **nationalists'** spirit then becomes **infectious**.

**Q764.** What is the key word for Activity according to the passage?

- (a) Active Discipline (b) Key Discipline  
(c) Self Discipline (d) Discipline

**Q765.** According to the passage Discipline should begin

- (a) with the self (b) with the self, family and neighbours  
(c) with the self, family, neighbours and environment (d) with the self, family, workplace, society

**Q766.** According to the passage, where do we draw inspiration from?

- (a) Society (b) Society and nation  
(c) Environment (d) Nothing in particular

**Q767.** According to the passage, a good leader should be capable of

- (a) rebuilding a nation the way he/she likes (b) rebuilding and restructuring society into a strong nation  
(c) building a national consensus (d) rebuilding and structuring a nation

**Q768.** What is the meaning of the word "infectious" in the passage.

- (a) dangerous (b) spreading to everyone  
(c) spreading to everyone by germs (d) give disease

**SET-148 Q (769-773):**

All art is, in an important sense, an escape. There is a sense in which the capacity to escape from his present experience, to use his accumulated **consciousness** of the past to project a vision of the future, is man's greatest and **distinguishing** ability. We must not forget the force of Aristotle's argument that poetry is valuable precisely because it shows men not simply as they are, but as they ought to be or (in terms more sympathetic to us today) as they are capable of becoming.

**Q769.** According to the author, all art is

- (a) a reflection of life. (b) art  
(c) an escape (d) an important sense.

**Q770.** The author believes that man's greatest and distinguishing ability is

- (a) his ability to project the future (b) his capacity to escape from his present experience

- (c) his consciousness of the past (d) None of the above.

**Q771.** Aristotle argues that poetry is

- (a) valuable (b) an escape  
(c) an art (d) All of the above

**Q772.** Accordingly to the author \_\_\_\_\_ enables him to project a vision of the future

- (a) man's present experience (b) man's accumulated consciousness of the past  
(c) man's sympathetic nature (d) None of the above.

**Q773.** Aristotle's argument support the view that poetry shows

- (a) men not simply as they are (b) what men ought to be  
(c) what men are capable of becoming (d) All of the above.

**SET-149 Q (774-782):**

Annually, there are a million cases of snakebite in India and of these, close to 50,000 **succumb** to the bites.

When you look around the countryside, where most bites occur, and notice people's habits and lifestyles, these figures aren't surprising. People walk barefoot without a torch at night when they are most likely to step on a **foraging venomous** snake. We encourage rodents by disposing waste food out in the open, or by storing food grains in the house. Attracted by the smell of rats, snakes enter houses and when one crawls over someone asleep on the floor and the person twitches or rolls over, it may bite in defence.

Once bitten, we don't rush to the hospital. Instead, we seek out the nearest conman, tie **tourniquets**, eat vile tasting herbal chutneys, apply **poultices** or spurious stones, cut/slice/suck the bitten spot, and other **ghastly** time-consuming deadly "remedies".

As Rom cattily remarks: "If the snake hasn't injected enough venom, even popping an aspirin can save your life". That's the key — snakes inject venom voluntarily and we have no way of knowing if it has injected venom, and if it is a **lethal** dose. The only first aid is to immobilise the bitten limb like you would a fracture, and get to a hospital for anti-venom serum without wasting time.

**Q774.** Of the people who are bitten by snakes in India, the fatality rate is

- (a) 5% (b) 25%  
(c) 50% (d) 100%

**Q775.** According to the author, people living in which parts are more prone to snake bites?

- (a) Crowded cities (b) The open  
(c) Villages (d) Forests

**Q776.** Storing foodgrains in the house is one of the causes for snake bites because

- (a) foodgrains attract rats which in turn attract snakes  
(b) snakes enter houses in search of stored foodgrains  
(c) the smell of foodgrains brings both snakes and other animals into the house  
(d) stored foodgrains create convenient hiding places for snakes within houses

**Q777.** '... it may bite in defence' This observation implies that

- (a) a snake is very good at defending itself (b) a snake may bite a human being in order to defend its prey  
(c) human beings are defenceless against snakes (d) a snake bites a human only when it is threatened

**Q778.** What, according to the author, is the reason for the high fatality rate due to snakebites in India ?

- (a) Shortage of medical facilities (b) Lack of scientific knowledge about snakebites  
(c) Shortage of anti-venom serum (d) Shortage of doctors

**Q779.** In the instance of a snakebite, what should we do immediately?

- (a) Tie tourniquets (b) Eat herbal chutneys  
(c) Immobilise the bitten part and get anti venom serum (d) Cut-slice-suck the bitten spot

**Q780.** Pick out a word from the passage which means 'to go around in search of food'.

- (a) foraging (b) countryside  
(c) venomous (d) barefoot

**Q781.** "If the snake hasn't injected enough venom, even popping an aspirin can save your life."

This sentence can be rewritten without changing the meaning as

- (a) When a snake has not injected enough venom, life can be saved even by swallowing an aspirin.  
 (b) Life can be saved even by swallowing an aspirin, even though the snake hasn't injected enough venom.  
 (c) Even popping an aspirin can save your life, in spite of a snake not having injected enough venom.  
 (d) As long as you are popping an aspirin to save your life, the snake will not inject enough venom.

**Q782.** Pick out a word from the passage, that means 'having the power to cause death'

- (a) immobilize (b) voluntarily  
 (c) lethal (d) serum

**SET-150 Q (783-787):**

Read not to **contradict** and confuse, nor to believe and take for granted, nor to find talk and discourse, but to weigh and consider. Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested. That is some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly, and with diligence and attention. Some books may also be read by deputies, and extracts made of them by others but that would be only in the less important arguments and the meaner sort of books; else **distilled** books are like common distilled waters, flashy things. Reading makes a full man, conferences a ready man, and writing an' exact man.

**Q783.** What should be the purpose of reading a book?

- (a) To contradict (b) To weigh and consider  
 (c) To take it for granted (d) To understand the contents

**Q784.** Why are some books to be tasted?

- (a) To be read with great care (b) To be read with great attention  
 (c) To be read only in parts (d) To be read for fun

**Q785.** How is man's character influenced by the art of writing?

- (a) It makes him a great writer (b) It makes him a ready man  
 (c) It makes him a full man (d) It makes him an exact man

**Q786.** What kind of books are to be read by the deputy?

- (a) Extraordinary books (b) Ordinary books  
 (c) Interesting books (d) Meaner sort of books

**Q787.** What is meant by 'chewed and digested'?

- (a) Thoroughly read and understood (b) Partly read and understood  
 (c) Understood without any effort (d) None of the above

**Solutions-Set 131 to Set 150**

**SET - 131**

**Jittery-चिड़चिड़ा**-nervous or unable to relax

**Confiscates-ज़ब्त करना**-take or seize (someone's property) with authority.

**Q684. (c)** Sympathetic

*Line/s from the passage*-The Nairs are **nice and gentle** and Namita has **no cause to complain**.

**Q685. (d)** Anxiety

**Q686. (d)** are stranded in a foreign country

**Q687. (b)** knows what she wants to do

**Q688. (c)** verify details before accepting any job

**SET - 132**

**Ubiquitous-सर्वव्यापक**-present, appearing, or found everywhere

**Anticipated-अपेक्षित**-regard as probable; expect or predict

**willy-nilly-बिना सोचे समझे**-without planning; haphazardly

**TANDEM(मिलकर)**- team

Q689. (b) Looming Energy Crisis

Q690. (c) homes

*Line/s from the passage-* Biomass is used both for **heating and cooking. (at homes)**

Q691. (d) Omnipresent-

*Line/s from the passage-* Oil powered machines are **ubiquitous**

**Ubiquitous-present, appearing, or found everywhere**-Omnipresent

Q692. (c) wind and solar power

*Line/s from the passage-* The **wind and solar power** is the future's hope as they are sustainable energy sources.

Q693. (b) transition to sustainable energy resources

*Line/s from the passage-* If we are to survive on this planet, we have to make a **transition to sustainable energy sources**

**SET - 133**

**Hibernate-शीत निद्रा में होना-** spend the winter in a dormant state.

**Termites-दीमक-** a small, pale soft-bodied insect that lives in large colonies with several different castes, typically within a mound of cemented earth

Q694. (c) Because they have been on earth for more than a 100 million years and because they can be found anywhere on earth

*Line/s from the passage-* Ants have been living on the earth for **more than 100 million years and can be found almost anywhere on the planet.** It is estimated that there are about 20000 different species of ants. For this reason ants have been called Earth's most successful species.

Q695. (b) communicate

*Line/s from the passage-* Ants **communicate by touching each other** with their antennae

Q696. (c) It hibernates

*Line/s from the passage-* Western Harvester ants make a small mound on top, but then tunnels up to 15 feet straight down **to hibernate during winter**

Q697. (d) They do not make homes but travel in search of food

*Line/s from the passage-* Army ants **don't make a home at all but travel in a large groups searching for food.**

Q698. (c) To mate with future queen ants

*Line/s from the passage-* The male ants only serve one purpose, to mate **with future queen ants** and do not live very long.

**SET - 134**

**Escorted-रक्षार्थ साथ जाना-** accompany (someone or something) somewhere as an escort.

Q699. (b) Nobel Prize in 1952 for Peace

Q700. (d) in helping others

Q701. (b) was not prejudiced against Blacks

Q702. (d) a kind and helpful

Q703. (a) speak louder than his words

**SET - 135**

Q704. (b) listening

*Line/s from the passage-* It has been **listening ever since it was born,** and even a little before that.

Q705. (c) speak

Line/s from the passage--To know a language then is **first of all to be able to speak** it as easily and naturally as a three year old child does

**Q706. (a)** speaking more than one language

Line/s from the passage-n our country, a child may grow up **speaking more than one language**, if these languages are spoken in the home and in the neighborhood . We call this multilingualism

**Q707. (d)** listening

Line/s from the passage-It has been **listening ever since it was born**, and even a little before that.

**Q708. (a)** Speak it as easily and naturally as a three year old child.

Line/s from the passage-To know a language then is first of all to be able to **speak it as easily and naturally as a three year old child does**

**SET - 136**

**Stride-उल्लाङ्ग**-walk with long, decisive steps in a specified direction.

**Q709. (d)** A herniated disc

Line/s from the passage- Ten years ago, when I recovered from **a herniated disc**, it was to discover that I had a useless left leg. Though I managed to lose the limp, I hated not being able to stride around as I used to. I needed a challenge to tell myself that I wasn't going to buckle to a creature called sciatica.

**Q710. (c)** Mundakotukurussi

Line/s from the passage- I had seen this road many years ago when my parents moved to **Mundakotukurussi, our ancestral village**.

**Q711. (a)** A useless left leg

Line/s from the passage- When I recovered from a herniated disc, it was to discover that I had a **useless left leg**.

**Q712. (b)** The unknown road

Line/s from the passage- I stored the **unknown road** in my head under 'One Day I Will'.

**Q713. (a)** It has a high school, a fine library, ATMs and several shops.

Line/s from the passage-Chalavara was a superior grade of a village as compared to Mundakotukurussi, with a high school, a fine library, **ATMs and several shops**.

**SET - 137**

**Retro-revival**- designating or reviving the style of an earlier time

**Plea--दलील**-a request made in an urgent and emotional manner

**Benignity-कृपा**-kindness or tolerance toward others.

**Q714. (d)** Best Costume Design for Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them

Line/s from the passage- the eventual winner, Colleen Atwood for Fantastic **Beasts and Where to Find Them**.

**Q715. (b)** Make movies

Line/s from the passage-the heroine wants to **make movies**

**Q716. (b)** Arrival

Line/s from the passage- Then, **Arrival, a film about the inherent benignity of aliens**.

**Q717. (b)** Because majority of voters are actors

Line/s from the passage- As a **majority of voters are actors**, there was the tendency to think they'd reward La La Land

**Q718. (d)** Hacksaw Ridge

Line/s from the passage-**Hacksaw Ridge**, which is, in a way, an anti-guns movie, won in two categories.

**SET - 138**

**Panoramic-(of a view or picture)** with a wide view surrounding the observer; sweeping

**Peered-सावधानी से देखना**-look with concentration at someone or something

**Shimmering -चमकना**-shining with a soft, slightly wavering light

**Bevy-झुंड**-a large group

**Snorkeling** is the practice of swimming on or through a body of water while equipped with a diving mask, a shaped breathing tube called a snorkel, and usually swimfins.

**Q719. (b)** snorkelling

Snorkeling is the practice of swimming on or through a body of water while equipped with a diving mask, a shaped breathing tube called a snorkel, and usually swimfins.

*Line/s from the passage-* They were oblivious to the **snorkelers who struggled** to take in the sight of a world so beautiful.

**Q720. (b)** By breathing through the mouth

*Line/s from the passage--* **Breathe through your mouth**, not your nose; else the mask will fog up.

**Q721. (a)** A name of an underwater animal

*Line/s from the passage-* I was in Nemo's universe. **Sea cucumbers, sea anemone, clown fish, star fish, sea horses, parrot fish, butterfly fish and a bevy of colourful saltwater fish swam past.**

**Q722. (d)** Vibrant green fish

*Line/s from the passage-*I was in Nemo's universe. Sea cucumbers, sea anemone, clown fish, star fish, sea horses, parrot fish, butterfly fish and a bevy of colourful salt water fish swam past. A shoal of canary-yellow fish did a merry dance and another with **vibrant blue fish followed it.**

**Q723. (d)** When the mouth was opened

*Line/s from the passage -* They were oblivious to the snorkelers who struggled to take in the sight of a world so beautiful, so colourful, and resist **opening their mouth wide in** amazement; the tube would fall off!

### SET - 139

**Trove-कोष**-a store of valuable or delightful things.-

**Q724. (a)** He was a descendent of the Nizam's family

**Q725. (d)** walnut

*Line/s from the passage -* The library done in rosewood and mahogany is a place that will force anyone to pause, if only to admire the fine original polish, the furniture and the **walnut carved high roof.**

**Q726. (a)** Alfred East

*Line/s from the passage* On his very first day as the librarian at the magnificent Taj Falaknuma palace, Asif Husain found a reference book on 'How to paint grass' **by Alfred East.**

**Q727. (c)** The Nizam's Family

*Line/s from the passage* For years the palace had no librarian because they couldn't find the right person to do justice to the treasure trove of books collected **by the Nizam's family over several decades.**

**Q728. (b)** The library's roof

*Line/s from the passage* The library done in rosewood and mahogany is a place that will force anyone to pause, if only to admire the fine original polish, **the furniture and the walnut carved high roof.** The last is supposedly an imitation of the one at Windsor Castle.

### SET - 140

**Restorative-स्वास्थ्यप्रद**-having the ability to restore health, strength, or well-being.

**Gut- आंत**-Intestine-

**Q729. (a)** Dietary fibres

*Line/s from the passage* Prebiotics are **dietary fibres found naturally in foods** like artichokes, raw garlic, leeks and onions.

**Q730. (a)** NREM

*Line/s from the passage* Findings revealed that the rats on the prebiotic diet spent more time in **non-rapid-eye-movement (NREM) sleep**, which is restful and restorative, than those on the non-prebiotic diet.

**Q731. (b)** When good bacteria digest dietary fibres

Line/s from the passage When **beneficial bacteria digest prebiotic fibre**, they not only multiply, improving overall gut health, but they also release metabolic by-products.

**Q732. (c)** By using EEG

Line/s from the passage They then monitored the rats' body temperature, gut bacteria and sleep-wake cycles — **using electroencephalogram (EEG)**, or brain activity testing over time.

**Q733. (c)** rat food

Line/s from the passage Researchers fed three-week-old male **rats a diet of either standard chow** or chow that included prebiotics.

**SET - 141**

**Vicinity -आस-पास**-the area near or surrounding a particular place

**Whisk** -take or move (someone or something) somewhere suddenly and quickly

**Trickle-बूँद-बूँद कर बहना, टपकना**-flow in a small stream

**Q734. (b)** A variety of vadu mangai mangoes

Line/s from the passage Due to poor rainfall over the past few months, the **vadu mangai season** is expected to be short this year. There are two distinct varieties available in the vicinity of Coimbatore. The closest to Coimbatore, and the one that appears in the markets first, is the Thadagam variety.

**Q735. (a)** Commercial pickle companies buy the mangoes in huge quantities.

Line/s from the passage Representatives from **commercial pickle brands whisk these mangais away in big lots directly from the wholesalers**. Only a small portion of the year's harvest trickles down to the local markets.

**Q736. (b)** The vadu mangai season will be longer that year.

Line/s from the passage Due to poor rainfall over the past few months, **the vadu mangai season is expected to be short this year**.

**Q737. (c)** Thirumoorthy hills

Line/s from the passage The second and more popular variety is the one from the **Thirumoorthy Hills**, near Udumalpet.

**Q738. (c)** Tiny and tender

Line/s from the passage Small vendors bring sacks full of **these tiny tender mangoes** to one particular street corner in Ram Nagar during the season.

**SET - 142**

**Retro** designating or reviving the style of an earlier time

**Hissy fits-गुस्सा**-an angry outburst; a temper tantrum.

**Q739. (b)** That it was a cheap copy.

**Q740. (d)** Those with the Christian Bior label.

Line/s from the passage You can't work where I work and have CHRISTIN BIOR in your coat. You could have a genuine vintage **Christian Dior label**. Or something Japanese. Or maybe no label because you make your clothes yourself out of retro fabrics that you source at Alfies Antiques. But not CHRISTIN BIOR.

**Q741. (d)** Because employees are coming late to work.

Line/s from the passage **I really don't want to be late today**. My boss has started throwing all sorts of hissy fits about people **"swanning in at all times,"** so I left an extra twenty minutes early, in case it was a bad day.

**Q742. (d)** Trains are cancelled without prior intimation.

Line/s from the passage They've been having a lot of problems on our line recently and **keep cancelling trains with no warning**.

**Q743. (b)** Cancelled trains during London rush hour.

Line/s from the passage - It's a god-awful day. They've been having a lot of problems on our line recently and keep **cancelling trains with no warning**. Trouble is, in London rush hour, you can't just cancel trains



**SET-143**

**Marvel-अचंभा**-be filled with wonder or astonishment.

**Sheer-बिलकुल**-completely; right.

**Grandeur-शान**-splendour and impressiveness, especially of appearance or style.

Q744. (a) 64 years

*Line/s from the passage* - It brings out the personality of Queen Victoria, who had been the Monarch of Great Britain **from 1837 till 1901**, depicting a rather proud, stern person with pronounced features.

Q745. (d) Two

*Line/s from the passage* - In 1906, **the statue was unveiled in the city by George Frederick Ernest Albert, Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall and York**, making it stand in all its glory in its 111th year.

Q746. (b) A landmark

*Line/s from the passage* Even though there is a wealth of history to the statue, and it was made to appear imposing, the busy Bengalureans would probably refer to it as just **another landmark**.

Q747. (b) Generous

*Line/s from the passage* It brings out the personality of Queen Victoria, who had been the Monarch of Great Britain from 1837 till 1901, **depicting a rather proud, stern person with pronounced features**.

Q748. (d) It is standing in Queen Victoria park.

**SET-144**

**Enviably**-arousing or likely to arouse envy

**Unabashedly-बिना शर्मिंदगी के**-without embarrassment or shame

**Accountability-जवाबदेही**-the fact or condition of being accountable; responsibility.

Q749. (d) Food

*Line/s from the passage* So far I've unfollowed **Buzzfeed Tasty, TasteMade** (even their adorable Tiny Kitchen) and several people who have the enviable advantage of being able to eat as much as they want and not put on weight.

Q750. (c) Attended 30 gym classes without a break

*Line/s from the passage* I challenged myself to go to the **gym for 30 classes straight**, and I did it.

Q751. (a) Earth loaf

*Line/s from the passage* - By my calculations, dark chocolate is healthy, so I'm still **following Earth Loaf**, Pascati and Mason & Co.

Q752. (b) Couch to 5K

*Line/s from the passage* So much for Day One of **Couch to 5K training**.

Q 753. (a) Sharing her workout videos on social media

*Line/s from the passage* - From shying away from full-length pictures, I reached a point where I could **share videos of myself deadlifting and doing back squats** with a barbell across my shoulders

**SET-145**

**Lineages-वंशावली**-direct descent from an ancestor; ancestry or pedigree

**Depleted-व्यय करना**-use up the supply or resources of.-

**Poaching-अवैध शिकार-**

Q754. (a) Genetic variation

*Line/s from the passage* **Genetic variation is the cornerstone of evolution**, without which there can be no natural selection, and so a low genetic diversity decreases the ability of a species to survive and reproduce, explains lead author Yoshan Moodley, Professor at the Department of Zoology, University of Venda in South Africa.

Q755. (c) 44

*Line/s from the passage* Two centuries ago, the black rhinoceros – which roamed much of sub Saharan Africa – had **64 different genetic lineages; but today only 20 of these lineages remain, says the paper**.

Q756. (a) Tanzania

Line/s from the passage -The species is now restricted to **five countries, South Africa, Namibia, Kenya, Zimbabwe and Tanzania.**

Q757. (a) Poaching

Line/s from the passage - From the second half of the 20th century, however, **poaching for horns has dramatically depleted their population and genetic diversity,** especially in Kenya and Tanzania.

Q758. (b) The ability of a species to survive and reproduce

Line/s from the passage - Genetic variation is the cornerstone of evolution, without which there can be no natural selection, and so a low genetic diversity decreases **the ability of a species to survive and reproduce,** explains lead author Yoshan Moodley, Professor at the Department of Zoology, University of Venda in South Africa.

**SET-146**

**Cautious** -~~सतर्क~~-careful to avoid potential problems or dangers

**Dogmatic** -~~कट्टर~~-inclined to lay down principles as undeniably true

Q759. (b) by and large ignorant.

Q760.(d) never really existed

Lines from the passage- Aristotle, however, was less cautious. Ancient and medieval writers knew all about unicorns and salamanders; not one of them thought it necessary to avoid dogmatic statements about them **because he had never seen one of them.**

Q761. (a) The author implies that **he has never seen hedgehogs eating beetles**

Q762. (c) observation

Q763. (b) The attitude of the author is **scientific**

**SET-147**

**Nationalist** -~~राष्ट्रवादी~~-relating to nationalism (Nationalism is an idea and movement that promotes the interests of a particular nation)

**Infectious** -~~संक्रामक~~-likely to spread or influence others in a rapid manner.

Q764. (d) Discipline (**first line**)

Q765. (a) with the self

Line/s from the passage -It should begin with **the self**, then be extended to the family, neighbours, environment, workplace society and the nation at large, -**2<sup>nd</sup> line**

Q766. (a) Society

Line/s from the passage -Systems and institutions should provide the inspiration to **society** through performance which in turn will provide leaders capable of rebuilding and restructuring society into a strong nation

Q767. (b) rebuilding and restructuring society into a strong nation

Line/s from the passage -Systems and institutions should provide the inspiration to society through performance which in turn will **provide leaders capable of rebuilding and restructuring society into a strong nation-(3<sup>rd</sup> line)**

Q768. (b) spreading to everyone

**SET-148**

**Consciousness** -~~चेतना~~-the state of being aware of and responsive to one's surroundings.

**Distinguishing-खास**-characteristic of one thing or person, so serving to identify it; distinctive.

Q769. (c) All art is **-an escape**

Q770. (b) his capacity to escape from his present experience.

*Line/s from the passage* - All art is, in an important sense, an escape. There is a sense in which the **capacity to escape from his present experience.**

Q771. (a) valuable

*Line/s from the passage* - We must not forget the force of **Aristotle's argument that poetry is valuable** precisely because it shows men not simply as they are, but as they ought to be or (in terms more sympathetic to us today) as they are capable of becoming.

Q772. (b) man's accumulated consciousness of the past

Q773. (d) all of the above

*Lines from the passage*- poetry is valuable precisely because it shows **men not simply as they are, but as they ought to be or (in terms more sympathetic to us today) as they are capable of becoming.**

### SET-149

**Succumb-मृत्यु को प्राप्त होना**-die from the effect of a disease or injury.

**Forage -खाना ढूँढना**-search widely for food or provisions.

**Venomous -विषैला** poisonous

**Poultices**-a soft, moist mass of material, typically consisting of bran, flour, herbs, etc., applied to the body to relieve soreness and inflammation and kept in place with a cloth

**Tourniquets**-a device for stopping the flow of blood through a vein or artery, typically by compressing a limb with a cord or tight bandage.

**Ghastly-भयंकर**-causing great horror or fear.

lethal-जानलेवा-sufficient to cause death.

Q774. (a) 5%

*Line/s from the passage* - Annually, there are **a million cases** of snakebite in India and of these, **close to 50,000 succumb to the bites**

Q775. (c) Villages

*Line/s from the passage* - When you **look around the countryside, where most bites occur**

Q776. (a) food grains attract rats which in turn attract snakes

*Line/s from the passage* - **4<sup>th</sup> Line**- We **encourage rodents** by disposing waste food out in the open, or by storing food grains in the house)

Q777. (b) a snake may bite a human being in order to defend its prey

Q778. (b) Lack of scientific knowledge about snakebites

Q779. (c) Immobilise the bitten part and get anti venom serum

*Line/s from the passage* - The only first aid is **to immobilise the bitten limb** like you would a fracture, and get to a hospital for **anti-venom serum** without wasting time

Q780. (a) Foraging means- 'to go around in search of food'.

Q781. (a) When a snake has not injected enough venom, life can be saved even by swallowing an aspirin.

Q782. (c) lethal means- 'having the power to cause death'

### SET-150

**Contradict-विरोध करना**-deny the truth of (a statement) by asserting the opposite

**Distilled**-having been purified by undergoing heating and condensation

**Q783. (b)** To weigh and consider

*Line/s from the passage* -Read not to contradict and confuse, nor to believe and take for granted, nor to find talk and discourse, but **to weigh and consider**

**Q784. (c)** To be read only in parts

*Line/s from the passage*- 2<sup>nd</sup> Line- **Some books are to be tasted**, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested. **That is some books are to be read only in parts**; others to be read, but not curiously

**Q785. (d)** It makes him an exact man

*Line/s from the passage (Last line)*- Reading make a full man, conference a ready man, and **writing an exact man.**

**Q786. (d)**Meaner sort of books

*Line/s from the passage*-**Towards the end** -Some books may also be read by deputy, and extracts made of them by others but that would be only in the less important arguments and the **meaner sort of books**

**Q787. (a)** Thoroughly read and understood

*Line/s from the passage*-Towards the beginning-Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested. That is some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and **some few to be read wholly, and with diligence and attention**

## PRACTICE SET 6

### SET-151 Q (788-792):

From the world of magic, **hypnosis** is moving, into the world of medicine. From **hocus-pocus** performed by men in black capes, to hypnotherapy practised by doctors in white coats.

The purpose is to help people stop smoking, lose weight, overcome phobias, and control pain in a variety of medical situations, from childbirth to cancer. Research laboratories are currently checking out the success rate of therapy under hypnosis, while medical journals stand by to publish the results. And the important thing is, nobody is laughing.

In the 1840's, a British doctor in Calcutta created a controversy by performing over 1000 operations with hypnosis as the only **anaesthesia**. During the World Wars, German and British doctors used hypnosis to treat war neuroses.

**Q788.**Hypnosis means

- |                     |                                |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) auto-suggestion | (b) suggestion made i`n trance |
| (c) anaesthesia     | (d) hocus-pocus                |

**Q789.**'Nobody is laughing' at hypno-therapy now, because they are

- |                         |             |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| (a) sad                 | (b) angry   |
| (c) taking it seriously | (d) annoyed |

**Q790.**The purpose of hypnotherapy is to

- |                        |                                |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) cure patients      | (b) make life easier           |
| (c) carry out research | (d) check out the success rate |

**Q791.**German and British doctors used hypnosis as

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| (a) anaesthesia was not available       | (b) anaesthesia was not needed               |
| (c) it was a substitute for anaesthesia | (d) it was fashionable during the war period |

**Q792.**Treating war neurosis means

- |                               |                        |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) curing madness            | (b) curing brain fever |
| (c) dealing with war problems | (d) curing war anxiety |

### SET-152 Q (793-797):

Some people say that man's desire for war is due to his fight for survival and that war is necessary to preserve his **virility**. Yet war nowadays leaves a legacy of the weakest men and stimulates not the noble but the bestial qualities of mankind.

Adventure of some kind is necessary for man; he will inevitably **deteriorate** physically and mentally if his life is one of ease and luxury lived in an atmosphere of 'Safety First'. This is the real reason behind our love of sports in the open air. It is no use being a millionaire if one suffers from chronic indigestion; a tramp with good **innards** is far happier. Nothing that money can buy is worthwhile without good health. There is no better way to perfect health and physical fitness than to walk over or climb hills and

mountains. But mountains give us much more than mere physical fitness; they exercise the mental faculties as well. Climbing a high and difficult peak is as much a mental exercise as a physical exercise. It calls for sense and judgment for planning and thinking ahead, for anticipating difficulty and danger, for responsibility towards one's companions, and best of all, it brings the mountaineer into touch with the beauties of the universe,

**Q793.** What is the best advantage mountaineering brings to an adventurer ?

- (a) Art of Planning (b) Thinking ahead  
(c) Responsibility towards companions (d) Contact with the beauties of the universe

**Q794.** Which is the best way to perfect health and physical fitness, according to the passage ?

- (a) Fighting (b) Seek inward happiness  
(c) Live a life of luxury (d) Climb hills and mountains

**Q795.** if a man leads a life in an atmosphere of 'Safety First' he will

- (a) improve physically and mentally (b) deteriorate physically and mentally  
(c) improve physically but deteriorate mentally (d) improve mentally but deteriorate physically

**Q796.** War nowadays stimulates

- (a) Noble qualities of mankind (b) Man's virility  
(c) Bestial qualities of mankind (d) Man's fight for survival

**Q797.** According to the passage, nothing that money can buy is worthwhile

- (a) without love of sports (b) without adventure  
(c) without good health (d) without good mental faculties

**SET-153 Q (798-802):**

Placebo literally means "I shall please." Placebos are inert substances given to some volunteers in a given study while other volunteers are treated with experimental drugs – whose effect is tested by measuring the difference in response to the powerless placebo and to the drug. Some of a group of volunteers who had just had their wisdom teeth extracted were given morphine to alleviate their pain; the others swallowed a placebo they believed to be morphine. Many of the placebo recipients said they experienced dramatic relief from their pain. However, when a drug that blocks the effects of enaorphine was given them, the pain returned almost immediately .The test confirmed something very important: When a patient believes he or she has been given a pain reliever, the brain releases chemicals to substantiate that belief. In short, the placebo effect is an act of faith. Very recent studies have determined that the placebo effect is much more powerful than previously imagined. So be careful what you believe and pretend – it may come to pass.

**Q798.** What is peculiar about the volunteers' response to drugs given following the consumption of placebo ?

- (a) They experienced relief after taking the medicine (b) They , felt pain after taking them  
(c) Their pain returned after taking these medicines (d) They had faith in both the placebos and the medicines

**Q799.** To whom are Placebos administered ?

- (a) To all patients in pain (b) To some volunteers in pain  
(c) To volunteers in good health (d) To all volunteers in pain

**Q800.** What does the writer prove ?

- (a) The mind realises what it believes (b) The mind secretes chemicals  
(c) The mind cannot control the body (d) The body deceives the mind

**Q801.** Why are Placebos administered ?

- (a) To measure patients' response to experimental drugs (b) To measure patients' response to Placebos  
(c) To measure patients' response to endorphine . (d) To measure patients' response to prayers

**Q802.** What has the experiment confirmed ?

- (a) Effectiveness of Placebos (b) Uses of morphine  
(c) Effects of endorphine (d) The power of faith

**SET-154 Q (803-807):**

There is a general impression among the public that our schools and colleges educate students. That some kind of **uncritical** knowledge is **imparted** to the students is beyond any doubt.

Students are made to copy notes, learn them by heart, and reproduce it during examination. Those who learn by heart and reproduce it to the exact letter are considered as the best. Others who do not succeed in the exercise are termed 'failures.' The examination results are all a grading in memory work which has nothing to do with education. An educated person is one who has developed qualities of mind and heart, and who can critically evaluate things and objectively decide the course of his action based on factual information.

The impressions that the students gather in the years of their academic life are important for their future. In fact, attitudes to life are built on what is happening in the academic institutions. The type of things that are taught, the ways and methods of communication and the mental attitudes of those who teach are primary in education. What are some of the things taught in our institutions? The first thing that the student learns is that the teacher is always right. Students do not know.

**Q803.** What is the impression of the author about our schools and colleges ?

- (a) That they educate students
- (b) That they help students to develop qualities of mind and heart
- (c) That at best they impart some kind of uncritical knowledge
- (d) That they help students to develop right attitudes to life

**Q804.** What is the prevailing impression' about schools and colleges ?

- (a) That they Impart some kind uncritical knowledge
- (b) That they teach the students develop qualities of mind and heart
- (c) That they educate
- (d) That they make the students humble enough to realize that they know nothing and that the teacher is always right

**Q805.** Who, in our educational system ,are termed failures ?

- (a) Those who are educated in our schools and colleges
- (b) Those who are not good at the art of learning things by memory and reproducing them exactly
- (c) Those who learn by heart and reproduce it to the exact letter during the examinations
- (d) Those who are uncritical and subjective in their approach

**Q806.** What is the first thing that a student is made to learn in our schools ?

- (a) That the teacher is always right and students are ignorant
- (b) The ways and methods of communication and right mental attitudes
- (c) That the impressions he gathers in the years of their academic life are important for their future
- (d) That he should critically evaluate things and objectively decide the course of his action based on factual information

**Q807.** Who, according to the author, is an educated person ?

- (a) One who learns by heart and reproduces it to the exact letter
- (b) One who is humble enough to realize that the teacher is always right
- (c) One who has developed qualities of mind and heart and can critically evaluate factual information.
- (d) One who can critically evaluate things and objectively decide the course of action

**SET-155 Q (808-812):**

A dog is very sensitive to the atmosphere. He knows when you have lost your temper almost before you do and if you want to do anything with a dog never lose your temper! Whatever you do with him, do calmly and under full control, especially when you correct him. Talking of this awareness of atmosphere, his utter loyalty can lead to great jealousy. When I married, my little dog-Paragon was his name-nearly **wrecked** home with- his jealousy. The bottom, had fallen out of his life when an **intruder** came into the management of the house, and he would sit about with his back to us, his back a speaking picture of misery, looking blindly into space. It was years before he would **condescend** to recognize my wife's existence. More dangerous is the jealousy a dog can develop towards a new baby in the family. Another thing to remember is that a dog is fond of company, especially the company of his own kind. In a wild state, they habitually go about in groups, either small family groups or in packs, and you see the same instinct at work, in civilization. Dogs left loose in streets and in parks will nearly always **gravitate** into gangs, following each other looking around for mischief, adventure like so many **urchins**. So it is a good thing to let your dog have plenty of friends. The lonely dog will often become a fighter.

**Q808.** The word 'gravitate' in the context means :

- (a) join
- (b) form
- (c) be attracted
- (d) get into

**Q809.** A dog is fond of the company of :

- (a) other dogs
- (b) human beings
- (c) urchins
- (d) babies

**Q810.** The writer compares loose dogs to urchins because they:

- (a) move in streets or parks (b) form gangs and look for mischief and adventure  
(c) follow each other around thoughtlessly (d) form gangs to fight other animals

**Q811.** That your dog knows when you get angry is an example of the dogs

- (a) sensitivity to atmosphere (b) love of the master  
(c) humility as a companion (d) loyalty to the master

**Q812.** When the writer's wife came to live with him, his dog, Paragon, took years to recognize her existence. This shows the dog's :

- (a) loyalty (b) generosity  
(c) hatred (d) jealousy

**SET-156 Q (813-817):**

For the past several years, scientists have issued ominous warnings about the future of the Earth's climate. Predictions of dramatic global change arising from the continued dumping of industrial by-products into the atmosphere and forest loss of massive scale can no longer be ignored. Compelling scientific evidence strongly suggests that world climate patterns, previously regarded as reliably stable, could be thrust into a state of turmoil. Emissions of natural and synthetic gases are increasing the heat-trapping capacity of the atmosphere through a phenomenon known as the greenhouse effect. The projected impacts of this worldwide climatic disruption dwarf many of the environmental problems of the past.

**Q813.** That world climate patterns will change drastically is :

- (a) probable (b) improbable  
(c) possible (d) impossible

**Q814.** The greenhouse effect is a phenomenon that increases

- (a) emission of natural gas (b) emission of synthetic gas  
(c) production of heat (d) retention of heat

**Q815.** What can no longer be ignored ?

- (a) dramatic atmospheric change (b) dumping of industrial by-products  
(c) predictions of global change (d) massive forest loss

**Q816.** "Projected" in the last sentence means

- (a) expected (b) proposed  
(c) stated (d) apprehended

**Q817.** "Ominous" in line 1 means :

- (a) clear (b) inauspicious  
(c) detailed (d) frequent

**SET-157 Q (818-822):**

Real policemen, both in Britain and the United States, hardly recognize any resemblance between their lives and what they see on TV- if they ever get home in time. There are similarities, of course, but the cops don't think much of them. The first difference is that a policeman's real life revolves round the law. Most of his training is in criminal law. He has to know exactly what actions are crimes and what evidence can be used to prove them in court. He has to know nearly as much law as a professional lawyer, and what is more, he has to apply it on his feet, in the dark and rain, running down an alley after someone he wants to talk to.

Little of his time is spent in chatting to scantily-clad ladies or in dramatic confrontations with desperate criminals. He will spend most of his working life typing millions of words on thousands of forms about hundreds of sad, unimportant people who are guilty-or not-of stupid, petty crimes.

Most television crime drama is about finding the criminal : as he's arrested, the story is over. In real life, finding criminals is seldom much of a problem. Except in very serious cases like murders and terrorist attacks where failure to produce results reflects on the standing of the police-little effort is spent on searching. The police have elaborate machinery which eventually shows up most wanted men.

**Q818.** The everyday life of a policeman or detective is :

- (a) exciting and glamorous (b) full of danger  
(c) spent in recording details about small thefts and crimes (d) wasted on unimportant matter

**Q819.** When murders and terrorist attacks occur the police :

- (a) prefer to wait for the criminal to give himself away (b) spend a lot of effort on trying to track their man down  
(c) try to make a quick arrest in order to keep up their reputation (d) usually fail to produce results

**Q820.** Which of the following statements is correct ?

- (a) Policemen feel that the image of their lives shown on TV is not accurate  
(b) Policemen feel there is a close resemblance between their lives and what they see on TV  
(c) Policemen recognize no similarity in their lives and what they see on TV  
(d) Policemen love their image as projected on TV

**Q821.** Which of the following statements is false?

- (a) A policeman requires training (b) A policeman should know criminal law  
(c) A policeman must provide evidence in the court of law (d) A policeman does not need to know as much law as a professional lawyer

**Q822.** It is essential for a policeman to be trained in criminals law

- (a) so that he can catch criminals in the streets (b) because many of the criminals are dangerous  
(c) so that he can justify his arrests in court (d) because he has to identify criminal acts

**SET-158 Q (823-827):**

Many people feel they come alive when out of doors, perhaps in the countryside. They are aware of the purity of the world around them, and those wonderful, awesome sounds of nature. Some folk come alive when they try to convey on a canvas, however imperfectly, the beauty of a seascape or landscape. For others again, life becomes exciting and intense when they express their thoughts on paper, in story or in prose form.

**Q823.** Many people come alive

- (a) in a pure world (b) when they are healthy  
(c) in the midst of nature (d) when breathing fresh air

**Q824.** The passage focuses on

- (a) the importance of being alive (b) self expression and nature  
(c) environmental awareness (d) the importance of literature

**Q825.** The word 'awesome' means

- (a) astounding (b) cacophonous  
(c) fearful (d) amazing

**Q826.** The countryside offers

- (a) enjoyment of scenic beauty (b) life out of doors  
(c) a virtuous world (d) harsh sounds

**Q827.** For many, life becomes exciting when they

- (a) travel to the countryside (b) enjoy landscapes and seascapes  
(c) opt for creative expression (d) search for perfection

**SET-159 Q (828-832):**

A morning commute seems like a good time to embark on an ambitious train of thought. At least, that was the idea from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, which put a professor on a train on Wednesday to lecture commuters. Passengers on the 9 am train from the suburban community of Modi into Tel Aviv put away their morning tabloids and iPods to listen to a talk from professor Hanoch Gutfreund on 'Einstein's love letters'. The lecture was the first of the university's 'Scientists on the Rails' programme- an attempt to broaden the appeal of higher education and bring academia to the people. Unsure how the move would be received, the train talks have been rescheduled for just after morning rush hour and only in one carriage on the train to avoid antagonizing people. As the train chugged through tunnels and past the airport, one woman interrupted the professor with a question. "Will you finish your talk before we reach the station ?"she wanted to know. "Madam, by the time you reach your station, you'll have your BA ", came the reply from the professor.

**Q828.** Why did the Hebrew University embark on the programme of giving lectures on the train?

- (a) People have a motive to go to College. (b) The University was testing out an innovative idea  
(c) The Railways wanted to reduce the stress of commuters (d) The professors had nowhere else to teach



**Q829.** How did the commuters react to the professor addressing them?

- (a) They decided to pay attention (b) They put on their iPods to listen to the lecture  
(c) They had no choice in the matter (d) They were antagonized by the lecture

**Q830.** What was the purpose of giving lectures to the commuters?

- (a) The university wanted to utilize the travel time of commuters  
(b) The university wanted to give BA degrees to the commuters  
(c) The university had extra scientists who needed work  
(d) The university wanted to attract people to higher education

**Q831.** The train talks have been rescheduled for just after morning rush-hour and only in one carriage on the train to avoid antagonizing people'. The term means

- (a) annoying (b) crowding  
(c) confusing (d) delaying

**Q832.** Why did the woman ask the question to the professor ?

- (a) She wanted- him to leave the compartment (b) She wanted to be impolite to him  
(c) She wanted him to speak faster (d) She wanted to listen to the entire lecture

**SET-160 Q (833-837):**

Inside a local eatery on a recent night, I noticed a fat brown dot walking along the counter top. As it ducked in and around the napkin holder, hid in a crack near the menu rack then made a dash for a glass of ice water, it became clear that this was no ordinary creature, This was a cockroach, the most enduring of all mankind's associates. Although my appetite was gone, the waitress wasn't even embarrassed. But she did become frustrated when she tried to kill it. With a roll of newspaper in hand, she took a mighty swat, then tossed the paper into a trash can. A few seconds later, here comes the cockroach, walking out of the newspaper roll, little stunned but apparently as thirsty as ever as it made its way back to the bar.

**Q833.** The "fat brown dot" in paragraph one refers to

- (a) a bug (b) a waiter  
(c) a cockroach (d) a fly

**Q834.** The writer's response to the waitress reaction was one of

- (a) anger (b) surprise  
(c) frustration (d) agitation

**Q835.** At the end of the incident the cockroach was

- (a) dead (b) unconscious  
(c) eliminated (d) alive

**Q836.** A local "eatery" in paragraph one refers to

- (a) a restaurant (b) a hotel  
(c) a canteen (d) a kitchen

**Q837.** The word "creature" in the phrase "no ordinary creature" in the first paragraph refers to

- (a) a reptile (b) an insect  
(c) an alien (d) an organism

**SET-161 Q (838-842):**

Some people seem to think that sports and games are unimportant things that people do, at times when they are not working, instead of going to the cinema listening to the radio, or sleeping. But in actual fact, sports and games can be of great value, especially to people who work with their brain most of the day, and should not be treated only as amusements. Sports and games make our bodies strong, prevent us from getting too fat, and keep us healthy. But these are not their only uses. They give us valuable practice in making eyes, brain and muscles work together. In tennis, your eyes see the ball coming, judge its speed and direction and pass this information on to the brain. The brain then has to decide what to do and soon, so that the ball is met and hit back where it ought to go. All this must happen with very great speed, and only those who have had a lot of practice at tennis can carry out this complicated chain of events successfully. For those who work with brains most of the day the practice of such skills is especially useful.

**Q838.** The author thinks that

- (a) sports and games are unimportant (b) sports and games are important  
(c) going to the cinema is important (d) sleeping is important

**Q839.** Sports and games are important especially to people who work with their

- (a) brains (b) hands  
(c) heart (d) body

**Q840.** Sports make

- (a) hands and legs work together (b) the members of a team work together  
(c) the players and the spectators come together (d) eyes, brain and muscles work together

**Q841.** The game cited by the author is

- (a) Football (b) Tennis  
(c) Cricket (d) Hockey

**Q842.** In tennis, what is to be done is decided by

- (a) The umpire's action (b) The audience reaction  
(c) The player's brain (d) The player's heart

**SET-162 Q (843-847):**

Television can be very helpful to people who carefully choose the shows that they watch. It can increase our knowledge of the outside world. On the other hand, there are several serious disadvantages of television. In some countries, people watch the 'boob-tube' for an average of six hours or more a day. Many children stare at a television screen for more hours each day than they do anything else including studying, and sleeping. Many studies show that people become more violent after certain programmes. The most negative effect of the television might be people's addiction to it,

**Q843.** Television can be useful to people

- (a) if they become violent (b) if they follow only a particular programme  
(c) if they get addicted to it (d) if they carefully choose the shows that they watch

**Q844.** What do children of some countries do more than studying and sleeping?

- (a) playing with friends (b) relaxing at home  
(c) watching television (d) fighting with each other

**Q845.** What do the reports of many studies reveal ?

- (a) People are becoming fat, always sitting in front of the T.V. (b) People are neglecting their work because of T.V.  
(c) People become more violent after certain programmes (d) People are watching all the programmes

**Q846.** 'Boob-tube' means

- (a) A programme (b) A colour tube  
(c) Television (d) Telephone

**Q847.** The worst effect of Television is, that it

- (a) affects their mind violently (b) can be very boring  
(c) makes people addicted to it (d) is making people lazy

**SET-163 Q (848-852):**

What one wonders, is the lowest common denominator of Indian culture today ? The attractive Hema Malini ? The songs of Vividh Bharati ? Or the mouth-watering Masala Dosa ? Delectable as these may be, each yields pride of place to that false symbol of a new era-the synthetic fibre. In less than twenty years the nylon sari and the terylene shirt have swept the countryside, penetrated to the farthest corners of the land and **persuaded** every common man, woman and child that the key to success in the present day world lies in artificial fibres : glass nylon, crepe nylon, tery mixes, ploysters and what have you. More than the bicycles, the wristwatch or the transistor radio, synthetic clothes have come to represent the first step away from the village square. The village class treasures the flashy nylon sari in her trousseau most dearly; the village youth gets a great kick out of his cheap terrycot shirt and trousers, the nearest he can approximate to the expensive synthetic **sported** by his wealthy city bred **contemporaries**. And the Neo-rich craze for 'phoren' is nowhere more apparent than in the price that people will pay for smuggled, stolen, begged, borrowed second hand or thrown away synthetics. Alas, even the unique richness of the traditional tribal costume is being fast eroded by the deadening uniformity of nylon.

**Q848.** The lowest common denominator' of the Indian culture today is—

- (a) HemaMalini (b) songs of Vividh Bharati  
(c) Masala Dosa (d) synthetic fibre

**Q849.** The synthetic fibre has—

- (a) always been popular in India (b) become popular during the last twenty years  
(c) never been popular in India (d) been as popular as other kinds of fibre

**Q850.** The latest symbol of modernity for the rural people is—

- (a) the bicycle (b) the wristwatch  
(c) the transistor (d) the synthetic cloth

**Q851.** The term 'Neo-rich' means—

- (a) the aristocracy (b) the industrialists  
(c) the newly rich people (d) the common people

**Q852.** The tone of the passage is—

- (a) tragic (b) ironic  
(c) sombre (d) satiric

**SET-164 Q (853-857):**

Most people who bother with the matter at all would admit that the English language is in a bad way, but it is generally assumed that we cannot by conscious action do anything about it. Our civilization is **decadent** and our language—so the argument runs must inevitably share in the general collapse. It follows that any struggle against the abuse of language is a sentimental **archaism**, like preferring candles to electric light or handsome cabs to aeroplanes. Underneath this lies the half-conscious belief that language is a natural growth and not an instrument which we shape for our own purposes. Now it is clear that the decline of a language must ultimately have political and economic causes : it is not simply due to the bad influence of this or that individual writer. But an effect can become a cause, reinforcing the original cause and producing the same effect in an intensified form, and so on indefinitely. A man may take to drink because he feels himself to be a failure, and then fails all the more completely because he drinks. It is rather the same thing that is happening to the English language. It becomes ugly and inaccurate because our thoughts are foolish, but the **slovenliness** of our language makes it easier for us to have foolish thoughts. The point is that the process is reversible. Modern English, especially written English, is full of bad habits which spread by imitation and which can be avoided if one is willing to take the necessary trouble. If one gets rid of these habits, one can think more clearly, and to think clearly is a necessary first step towards political regeneration : so that the fight against bad English is not frivolous and is not the exclusive concern of professional writers.

**Q853.** Many people believe that nothing can be done about the English language because—

- (a) bad habits spread by imitation (b) We live in a decadent civilization  
(c) there are too many bad writers (d) people are too lazy to change their bad habits

**Q854.** The author believes that—

- (a) It's now too late to do anything about the problem  
(b) language is a natural growth and cannot be shaped for our own purposes  
(c) the decline in the language can be stopped  
(d) the process of an increasingly bad language cannot be stopped

**Q855.** The author believes that the first stage towards the political regeneration of the language would be—

- (a) taking, the necessary trouble to avoid bad habits (b) avoiding being frivolous about it  
(c) clear thinking (d) for professional writers to help

**Q856.** The author believes that—

- (a) English is becoming ugly  
(b) bad language habits are inevitable  
(c) our thoughts are becoming uglier because we are making the language uglier  
(d) our civilization is decadent so nothing can be done to stop the decline of the language

**Q857.** What causes bad language in the end ?

- (a) The bad influence of individual writers  
(b) The imitation of bad language habits

- (c) Political and economic causes
- (d) An assumption that nothing can be done about it

**SET-165 Q (858-866):**

Conversation is indeed the most easily teachable of all arts. All you need to do in order to become a good conversationalist is to find a subject that interests you and your listeners. There are, for example, numberless hobbies to talk about. But the important thing is that you must talk about the other fellow's hobby rather than your own. Therein lies the secret of your popularity. Talk to your friends about the things that interest them and you will make your reputation for good fellowship, charming **wit** and a brilliant mind. There is nothing that pleases people more than your interest in their interest. It is as important to know what subject to avoid, as what subjects to select for good conversation. If you don't want to be set down as a wet blanket or a bore, be careful to avoid certain unpleasant topics. Avoid talking about yourself, unless you are asked to do so. People are interested in their problems, not in yours. Sickness and death bore everybody. The only one who willingly listens to such talk is a doctor, but he gets paid for it. To be a good conversationalist you must know not only what to say but how to say it. Be civil and modest. Don't **overemphasize** your own happiness. Be mentally quick and **witty**, but don't hurt others with your wit. Finally, try to avoid mannerism in your conversation. Don't bite your lips, or click your tongue, or roll your eyes, or use your hands excessively as you speak.

**Q858.** The secret of your popularity lies in

- (a) cultivating good hobbies
- (b) being able to converse about what is of interest to the listener
- (c) having a knowledge about a large variety of hobbies
- (d) talking about your hobby

**Q859.** The secret of becoming a good conversationalist is

- (a) talking about problems
- (b) avoiding mannerism in conversation
- (c) using your wit
- (d) knowing what to say and how to say it

**Q860.** A doctor is the only one who readily listens to conversation about sickness because

- (a) it is his job and he earns from that
- (b) he is not interested in anything else
- (c) sickness and death interest everybody
- (d) he is a kind person

**Q861.** Courtesy and politeness are recommended through which word in the passage

- (a) willingly
- (b) civil
- (c) overemphasize
- (d) None of the above

**Q862.** To become a good conversationalist, you need to

- (a) find a good teacher
- (b) find an interesting subject
- (c) practice the art of conversation
- (d) converse about what you and the listener find interesting

**Q863.** You should avoid talking about yourself because

- (a) you are a bore
- (b) it will make you appear unpleasant
- (c) you don't know how to choose the subject of a good conversation
- (d) people are not interested in your problems

**Q864.** 'Mannerism' in the passage means

- (a) not hurting others with your wit
- (b) having good manners
- (c) gesture or way of speaking typical to a person
- (d) using polite language

**Q865.** Which word in the passage is the opposite of 'arrogant' ?

- (a) witty
- (b) mentally quick
- (c) conversationalist
- (d) modest

**Q866.** What pleases people most is

- (a) your reputation for good fellowship
- (b) your clever use of language
- (c) your taking interest in what is of interest to them
- (d) your brilliant mind

**Q867.** Which word in the passage means to strongly stress that something is particularly important ?

- (a) overemphasize
- (b) mentally
- (c) excessively
- (d) mannerism

**SET-166 Q (868-872):**

It is not good manners to stop a person on the street or in a shop, or in the performance of any duty and to talk to him for ten, fifteen or twenty minutes just to pass the time of day. We can tell that a person is in a hurry to get somewhere, or he is doing something, and we know enough not to interrupt him for any length of time. Yet some of us think nothing of calling someone on the telephone, interrupting him without a thought about what he may be doing, and **chattering** away, forgetting about time or anything else.

Perhaps we don't consider our telephone conversation an interruption because we don't see what we have interrupted. Naturally we must observe the common courtesies over the telephone. But we must remember that one of the **courtesies** of telephoning is to be brief.

Never ask anybody to guess who you are. The person you are telephoning may not be in a guessing mood. If you know him, you may want to ask after the state of his health and that of his family, but as soon as you possibly can, do get on with your business. He certainly wants to know why you are telephoning him. When you are finished with your business, you might take a moment to observe the natural courtesies of conversation, expressing your thanks before ending your call.

From the way the telephone is used in your home, you would hardly suspect that this is an instrument on which very important business transactions are conducted. There are times when even you are called upon to be business-like, brief, and effective on the telephone.

**Q868.** How can we make the best of a telephone ?

- (a) By being elaborate (b) By being brief, effective and business like  
(c) By observing the courtesies (d) By being business like

**Q869.** We interrupt people on the telephone because

- (a) we are thoughtless (b) We don't see what we have interrupted  
(c) we forget about time (d) we don't consider our telephone call an interruption

**Q870.** When we telephone we must

- (a) be business like (b) ask people to guess who you are  
(c) chatter away (d) not bother about the time we spend

**Q871.** Which of the following statements is true ?

- (a) We know enough not to interrupt someone (b) We don't know enough to interrupt someone  
(c) We can interrupt anyone on the telephone (d) We consider telephone conversation an interruption

**Q872.** It is not good manners to

- (a) stop a person on the street (b) stop a person in the shop  
(c) stop a person on duty (d) All of these

**SET-167 Q (873-880):**

If you are living in a house with a child on the **cusp** of becoming a teenager, congratulations. I'm not being **sarcastic**; you are about to embark on an amazing **voyage**. It may be a bumpy ride, but on the journey your child will grow, change and blossom into the adult she will one day become. If you are living with an older teenager, I won't try to sugarcoat it : you will meet challenges. The raging hormones; the pressures of exams; the **angst** of relationships with friends and eventually lovers; modern teenagers are under so much pressure, it's no wonder they get moody !

Living with teens can be difficult because your child is in the process of great change.

Gone is the baby who **adored** you without question; only shadows remain of the child who hung on your every word of wisdom. Your teenager is becoming a young adult, trying to find his way in the world. He is now programmed to reject your values and kick against your authority. Some days, when arguments are raging, music is blaring, dishes pile up in the sink and your daughter misses her curfew again, you may feel that you just can't bear it any longer.

But if you take a step backwards, breathing deeply for a moment, you will be able to see that most of the problems and irritations we have parenting teens are small ones. It's only because we are so close to them that they look so big. It's all about perspective. Your baby is metamorphosing into the adult he or she will be, and it's hard to watch. You want to save them from making your mistakes, and make their lives easier. News flash : you can't. What you can—and must— do is always be there to listen. There will be times when you are the last person she wants to talk to, but you must make sure the opportunity is always there. Be available.

**Q873.** According to the author, living with a teenager is like an 'amazing voyage' because

- (a) during this voyage the parent will see the teenager blossoming into an adult  
(b) the voyage will be very bumpy and dangerous

- (c) both the teenager and the parent will get to see many amazing sights  
 (d) the voyage will take them to different wonderful places on the earth

**Q874.** 'I won't try to sugar coat it' — By this what the author wants to convey is that-

- (a) she does not want to hide the fact that parenting a teenager is full of challenges  
 (b) parenting is very challenging and parents must be prepared for it in a gentle manner  
 (c) parenting teenagers is like taking an unpleasant cure for an ailment  
 (d) she does not want to flatter the parents into believing that they are capable of managing teenagers

**Q875.** Modern teenagers easily become annoyed or unhappy for no reason because of

- (a) the hormonal imbalance that is characteristic of this period of development  
 (b) the failed relationships with friends and lovers  
 (c) failing in examinations  
 (d) the enormous stress they experience at this age

**Q876.** 'Only shadows remain of the child ...'. The word 'shadows' here refers to

- (a) faint traces of the adoring child  
 (b) old memories of the teenager  
 (c) old memories of the parents  
 (d) the darker aspect of the growing

**Q877.** Teenager 'Kick against your authority' is a manifestation of a teenager's

- (a) innate tendency to become physically violent  
 (b) natural rebellious tendency  
 (c) excessive sentimentality  
 (d) need for identification with family values

**Q878.** 'He is now programmed to reject your values' implies that the teenager

- (a) behaves in such a way because of biological factors  
 (b) derives much pleasure in going against the family  
 (c) is capable of programming his behaviour carefully  
 (d) rejects parents' values out of sheer spite

**Q879.** The author says that parents cannot prevent their teenage children from making mistakes.

What is his advice to the parents ?

- (a) Be available for consultations and listen to the teenagers  
 (b) Don't try to save the teenagers or make their lives easier  
 (c) Be the last person to approach the teenagers with advice  
 (d) Do not watch the children growing up at this stage because it can be painful

**Q880.** Pick out a word from the first paragraph of the above passage that means 'strong feelings of anxiety and unhappiness.'

- (a) angst  
 (b) raging  
 (c) sarcastic  
 (d) cusp

**SET-168 Q (881-887):**

Many people who live near the Theme Park are afraid to go into the forest area. There is a legend that a woman who once lived in the forest as an outlaw hundreds & hundreds of years ago, still walks there as a ghost at night. The legend says she was a great warrior from a rich family, but the **wicked** king, who ruled the country, killed her family and burned her castle, that is quite close to the Theme Park. Her name was Maureen. Maureen escaped being killed, by running into the forest. Because of this, the king made an announcement to reward the person who reported anything about Maureen by giving an amount of 500 gold coins.

Many of the poor people, who knew Maureen liked her very much and they told her what the king was going to do. Maureen decided to fight the king. She did this by helping the poor, robbing the rich and giving their money to the poor. Every time someone rich come through the forest, she would rob him. Maureen was a **heroine** for the poor, but in the end, one of the poor betrayed her.

She was caught by the king's soldiers and hung in the forest by the king from one of the old oak trees. The legend says, that her ghost still walks there by night. So Beware!

**Q881.** 'One of the poor **betrayed** Maureen.' The underlined word means

- (a) Be supportive to  
 (b) Be disloyal to  
 (c) Be or give sign of  
 (d) None

**Q882.** What reward would the king give for anyone who found Maureen ?

- (a) He would give 500 silver coins  
 (b) He would give 50 gold coins

- (c) He would give 500 gold coins (d) He would give 50 silver coins

**Q883.** Who betrayed Maureen ?

- (a) One of the rich betrayed Maureen (b) One of the poor betrayed Maureen  
(c) One of the king's soldiers betrayed Maureen (d) One of her family members

**Q884.** Find the word from the passage which is the antonym of 'Punish'

- (a) Price (b) Reward  
(c) Penalty (d) Blame

**Q885.** Who killed Maureen's family & burned her castle ?

- (a) The king killed her family (b) The queen killed her family  
(c) The witch killed her family (d) No one

**Q886.** Why are some people afraid of the forest area in the Theme Park ?

- (a) Because there is darkness (b) Because the ghost of a man lives there  
(c) Because the ghost of a woman walks at night (d) Because there is a lion

**Q887.** Where did Maureen go after her family was killed and her castle was burnt ? She went

- (a) to the Theme Park for the day (b) to the forest  
(c) to the poor people (d) None of the above

**SET-169 Q (888-892):**

A hybrid vehicle is a vehicle which uses two or more kinds of **propulsion**. Most hybrid vehicles use a conventional gasoline engine as well as an electric motor to provide power to the vehicle. These are usually called hybrid electric-vehicles, or HEVs. Hybrids use two types of propulsion, in order to use gasoline more efficiently than conventional vehicles do. Most hybrid vehicles use the gasoline engine as a generator which sends power to the electric motor. The electric motor then powers the car. In conventional vehicles, the gasoline engine powers the vehicle directly. Since the main purpose of using a hybrid system is to efficiently use resources, most hybrid vehicles also use other efficient systems. Most hybrid vehicles have **regenerative** braking systems. In conventional vehicles, the gasoline engine powers the brakes, and the energy used in braking is lost. In regenerative braking systems, the energy lost in braking is sent back into the electrical battery for use in powering the vehicle. Some hybrid vehicles use periodic engine shutoff as a gas-saving feature. When the vehicle is idle, the engine temporarily turns off. When the vehicle is put back in gear, the engine comes back on. Some hybrids use tyres made of a stiff material which rolls easily and prevents drag on the vehicle. Since hybrid vehicles use less gasoline than conventional vehicles, they put fewer emissions into the atmosphere than conventional vehicles do. As hybrids become more popular, conventional vehicles are being used less, and the level of emissions being put into the air is decreasing. Hybrid vehicles are an example of an energy efficient technology that is good for both consumers and the environment.

**Q888.** Two kinds of propelling forces used by hybrid vehicles are

- (a) electric motor and power (b) electric engine and generator  
(c) gasoline engine and electric motor (d) electrical battery and gasoline

**Q889.** The difference between hybrid and conventional vehicle is that

- (a) Hybrids are heavier as compared to conventional ones.  
(b) Hybrids do not use electric motors while conventional ones do.  
(c) Hybrids use gas while conventional vehicles use petrol.  
(d) Hybrids use two types of propulsions while conventional rely on one.

**Q890.** Why do HEVs use two types of propulsions?

- (a) To go faster. (b) To use gasoline efficiently.  
(c) To provide a comfortable ride. (d) To become environmental friendly.

**Q891.** 'Regenerative' most closely means:

- (a) Restorative (b) Electric  
(c) Gasoline (d) Powerful

**Q892.** In the context of the passage which of the following best articulates how the author regards the topic?

- (a) Conventional vehicles maybe more powerful than hybrid vehicles but hybrid vehicles are more socially responsible.  
(b) Since hybrid vehicles use less gasoline and put fewer emissions into the atmosphere, they are better for the environment.  
(c) Hybrid vehicles are less expensive, so they are a smarter buy than conventional vehicles.

(d) Conventional vehicles are faster but hybrid vehicles are better for the environment.

**SET-170 Q (893-897):**

If you are a poet, you will see clearly that there is a cloud floating in this sheet of paper. Without a cloud there will be no rain; without rain, the trees cannot grow; and without trees, we cannot make paper. The cloud is essential for the paper to exist. If the cloud is not here, the sheet of paper cannot be here either. So we can say that the cloud and the paper inter-are... If we look into this sheet of paper even more deeply, we can see the sunshine in it. If the sunshine is not there, the forest cannot grow. In fact, nothing can grow. Even we cannot grow without sunshine. And so, we know that the sunshine is also in this sheet of paper. The paper and the sunshine inter-are.

And if we continue to look, we can see the **logger** who cut the tree and brought it to the mill to be transformed into paper. And we see the wheat. We know that the logger cannot exist without his daily bread, and therefore the wheat that became his bread is also in this sheet of paper. And the logger's father and mother are in it too.

When we look in this way, we see that without all of these things, this sheet of paper cannot exist. Looking even more deeply, we can see we are in it too. This is not difficult to see, because when we look at a sheet of paper, the sheet of paper is part of our perception. Your mind is in here and mine is also. So we can say that everything is in here with this sheet of paper. You cannot point out one thing that is not here - time, space, the earth, the rain, the minerals in the soil, the sunshine, the cloud, the river, the heat. Everything co-exists with this sheet of paper. This is why I think the word inter-be should be in the dictionary, "to be" is to inter-be. You cannot just be by yourself alone. You have to inter-be with every other thing. This sheet of paper is, because everything else is.

**Q893.** A poet sees a cloud in a sheet of paper as

- (a) he/she is very creative
- (b) he/she loves nature
- (c) he/she writes poetry on paper
- (d) he/she sees the universe as a single entity

**Q894.** A cloud and the paper inter-are means

- (a) both are very important
- (b) both exist because of the other; they are interrelated
- (c) a cloud exists on its own
- (d) everything in this world is Separate

**Q895.** Why can't the logger exist without his bread?

- (a) He will die without food
- (b) He can't grow wheat
- (c) Without cutting trees he can't earn money; can't buy his meals
- (d) There won't be enough trees to cut

**Q896.** The theme of the comprehension is

- (a) Everything co-exists in nature
- (b) Don't harm anybody
- (c) Inter-are and inter-be
- (d) Very confusing

**Q897.** Why does the writer think that the word 'inter-be' should be in the dictionary?

- (a) Because he didn't find this word in the dictionary
- (b) Because he is a linguist
- (c) Because he is interested in new words
- (d) Because our very existence is defined by this term

**Solutions-Set 151 to Set 170**

**SET-151**

**Hypnosis -सम्मोहन**-the induction of a state of consciousness in which a person apparently loses the power of voluntary action and is highly responsive to suggestion or direction.

**Hocus-pocus-धीखा देना**-a form of words used by a person performing conjuring tricks.

**Anaesthesia**-insensitivity to pain, especially as artificially induced by the administration of gases or the injection of drugs before surgical operations.

**Q788. (b)** Hypnosis means suggestion made in trance

**Q789. (c)** taking it seriously

**Q790. (b)** make life easier

*Line/s from the passage- (Concluded from this line)*-The purpose is to help people stop smoking, lose weight, overcome phobias, and control pain in a variety of medical situations, from childbirth to cancer

**Q791. (c)** it was a substitute for anaesthesia



Q792. (d) Treating war neurosis means curing war anxiety

**SET-152**

**Virility-पुरुषत्व**-(in a man) the quality of having strength, energy, and a strong sex drive; manliness.

**Deteriorate-बिगड़ना**-become progressively worse.

**Innards-धर्मशाला** -inn .

Q793. (d) Contact with the beauties of the universe

*Line/s from the passage- Last Line*-It calls for sense and judgement for planning and thinking ahead, for anticipating difficulty and danger, for responsibility towards one's companions, and best of all, **it brings the mountaineer into touch with the beauties of the universe.**

Q794. (d) Climb hills and mountains

*Line/s from the passage-* There is no better way to perfect health and physical fitness than to walk over or **climb hills and mountains**

Q795. (b) deteriorate physically and mentally

*Line/s from the passage-* Adventure of some kind is necessary for man; he will inevitably **deteriorate physically and mentally** if his life is one of ease and luxury lived in an atmosphere of 'Safety First'

Q796. (c) Bestial qualities of mankind

*Line/s from the passage-* Yet war nowadays leaves a legacy of the weakest men and stimulates not the noble but the **bestial qualities of mankind.**

Q797. (c) without good health

*Line/s from the passage-* Nothing that money can buy is worthwhile **without good health.**

**SET-153**

Q798. (a) They experienced relief after taking the medicine

*Line/s from the passage-* Many of the placebo recipients said they experienced **dramatic relief from their pain**

Q799. (b) To some volunteers in pain.

*Line/s from the passage- 2<sup>nd</sup> line*-Placebos are inert substances given to some **volunteers** in a given study while other volunteers are treated with experimental drugs – whose effect is tested by measuring the difference in response to the powerless placebo and to the drug.

Q800. (a) By the elimination method options b , c and d get eliminated as they are not mentioned anywhere in the passage. So option A is the answer.

Q801. (a)To measure patients' response to experimental drugs

*Line/s from the passage- 2<sup>nd</sup> line*- Placebos are inert substances given to some volunteers in a given study while other volunteers are treated with **experimental drugs – whose effect is tested by measuring the difference in response** to the powerless placebo and to the drug

Q802. (d) The power of faith

**SET-154**

**Uncritical -हितैषी**-not expressing criticism or using one's critical faculties.

**Imparted -देना**-bestow (a quality).-

Q803.(c)That at best they impart some kind of uncritical knowledge

*Line/s from the passage- 2<sup>nd</sup> Line-* That some kind of uncritical **knowledge is imparted to the students is beyond any doubt.**

Q804. (c)That they educate

*Line/s from the passage-1st Line* -There is a general impression among the public that our schools and colleges **educate students**

Q805. (b)Those who are not good at the art of learning things by memory and reproducing them exactly

Line/s from the passage-Those **who learn by heart and reproduce it to the exact letter** are considered as the best. Others who do not succeed in the exercise are termed 'failures.'

Q806. (a) That the teacher is always right and students are ignorant

Line/s from the passage-The first thing that the student learns is that the **teacher is always right**

Q807. (c) One who has developed qualities of mind and heart and can critically evaluate factual information.

Line/s from the passage-An educated person is one who has **developed qualities of mind and heart**, and who can critically evaluate things and objectively decide the course of his action based on factual information.

**SET-155**

**Wrecked-बर्बाद**-cause the destruction of (a ship) by sinking or breaking up.

**Intruder-बिना अधिकार के प्रवेश करनेवाला**-a person who intrudes, especially into a building with criminal intent.

**Condescend-स्वीकर करना**-do something in such a way as to emphasize that one clearly regards it as below one's dignity or level of importance.

**Gravitate- की ओर झुकना**-move towards or be attracted to a person or thing.

**Urchin-नटखट लड़का**

Q808. (c) gravitate (here) means to be attracted

Q809. (a) other dogs

Line/s from the passage-Another thing to remember is that **a dog is fond of company, specially the company of his own kind.**

Q810. (b) form gangs and look for mischief and adventure

Line/s from the passage-Dogs left loose in streets and in parks will nearly always gravitate into gangs, following each other **looking around for mischief, adventure like so many urchins**

Q811. (a) sensitivity to atmosphere

Q812. (d) jealousy

**SET-156**

**Ominous-अशुभ**-giving the worrying impression that something bad is going to happen; threateningly inauspicious.

**Compelling-सम्मोहक**-evoking interest, attention, or admiration in a powerfully irresistible way.

**Turmoil-उथल-पुथल**-a state of great disturbance, confusion, or uncertainty.

**Dwarf-बौना आदमी**- a person who is of unusually or abnormally small stature because of a medical condition; a person affected by dwarfism.

Q813. (a) probable

Line/s from the passage-**2<sup>nd</sup> line- Predictions of dramatic global change arising from the continued dumping of industrial by-products into the atmosphere and forest loss of massive scale can no longer be ignored.**

Q814. (d) retention of heat

Line/s from the passage-Towards the end-Emissions of natural and synthetic gases are increasing the **heat-trapping capacity of the atmosphere** through a phenomenon known as the greenhouse effect

Q815.(c) predictions of global change

Line/s from the passage-**2<sup>nd</sup> line-Predictions of dramatic global change** arising from the continued dumping of industrial by-products into the atmo

Q816. (a) "Projected" (here) means expected

Q817. (b) "Ominous" means -inauspicious

**SET-157**

**Resemblance-सादृश्य**-a way in which two or more things are alike.

**Scantily-clad- थोड़े से आच्छादित**

**Elaborate-विस्तृत**-(of an action) lengthy and exaggerated.

Q818. (c) spent in recording details about small thefts and crimes.

Line/s from the passage- He will spend most of his working life **typing millions of words on thousands of forms about hundreds of sad, unimportant people who are guilty-or not-of stupid, petty crimes.**

Q819. (b) spend a lot of effort on trying to track their man down

Q820.(c) Policemen recognize no similarity in their lives and what they see on TV

Line/s from the passage- **First line**-Real policemen, both in Britain and the United States, **hardly recognize any resemblance between their lives and what they see on TV- if they ever get home in time.**

Q821. (d) A policeman does not need to know as much law as a professional lawyer.

Line/s from the passage-He **has to know nearly as much law as a professional lawyer**, and what is more, he has to apply.

Q822. (c) so that he can justify his arrests in court

Line/s from the passage- **Fourth line**- He has to know exactly what actions are crimes and what evidence can be used to **prove them in court.**

**SET-158**

**Countryside-ग्रामक्षेत्र**-the land and scenery of a rural area.

Q823. (a) in a pure world

Line/s from the passage- Many people feel they come alive when out of doors, perhaps in the countryside. They are aware of the **purity of the world around them**, and those wonderful, awesome sounds of nature.

Q824.(b) The passage focuses on **self expression and nature**

Q825.(d) 'Awesome' means amazing

Q826.(a) enjoyment of scenic beauty

Q827.(c) opt for creative expression

**SET-159**

Commute-travel some distance between one's home and place of work on a regular basis.

**Antagonizing-नाराज**-cause (someone) to become hostile.

Chugged-move slowly making regular muffled explosive sounds, as of an engine running slowly.

Q828.(b) The University was testing out an innovative idea

Line/s from the passage- 2<sup>nd</sup> Line-At least, **that was the idea from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem**, which put a professor on a train on Wednesday to lecture commuters

Q829. (a) They decided to pay attention

Line/s from the passage-Passengers on the 9 am train from the suburban community of Modi in to Tel Aviv **put away their morning tabloids and iPods to listen to a talk** from professor Hanoch Gutfreund on 'Einstein's love letters'

Q830.(d) The university wanted to attract people to higher education

Line/s from the passage- The lecture was the first of the university's 'Scientists on the Rails' programme- **an attempt to broaden the appeal of higher education** and bring academia to the people.

Q831. (a) annoying

Q832. (d) She wanted to listen to the entire lecture

**SET-160**

Enduring-सहनीय-suffer (something painful or difficult) patiently.  
Appetite-भूख-a natural desire to satisfy a bodily need, especially for food.

Q833.(c) a cockroach

Q834.(b) surprise

Q835.(d) alive

Line/s from the passage-Last line-A few seconds later, **here comes the cockroach**, walking out of the newspaper roll, little stunned but apparently as thirsty as ever as it made its way back to the bar.

Q836. (a) a restaurant

Q837.(d) an organism (**It refers to the cockroach**)

**SET-161**

Q838.(b) sports and games are important

Line/s from the passage--But in actual fact, sports and games can be of great value, especially to people who work with their brain most of the day, and should not be treated only as amusements.

Q839.(a) brains

Line/s from the passage-But in actual fact, sports and games can be of great value, especially to **people who work with their brain most of the day**

Q840.(d) eyes, brain and muscles work together

Line/s from the passage- They give us valuable practice in making **eyes, brain and muscles work together.**

Q841.(b) Tennis

Line/s from the passage-In **tennis**, you eyes see the ball coming, judge its speed and direction and pass this information on to the brain.

Q842.(c) The player's brain

Line/s from the passage-The **brain then has to decide what to do and soon**, so that the ball is met and hit back where it ought to go.

**SET-162**

Q843.(d) if they carefully choose the shows that they watch

Line/s from the passage-Television can be very helpful to people who carefully choose the **shows that they watch.**

Q844.(c) watching television

Line/s from the passage-**Many children stare at a television screen** for more hours each day than they do anything else including studying, and sleeping

Q845.(c) People become more violent after certain programmes.

Line/s from the passage-Many studies show that **people become more violent after certain programmes.**

Q846.(c) Television

Q847.(c) makes people addicted to it

Line/s from the passage-Last line-The most negative effect of the television might be **people's addiction to it**

**SET-163**

**Persuaded-राजी-**induce (someone) to do something through reasoning or argument.

**Sported-**wear or display (a distinctive item).

**Contemporaries-समकालीन-**a person or thing living or existing at the same time as another.

Q848. (d) synthetic fibre

Line/s from the passage-Delectable as these may be, each yields pride of place to that false symbol of a new era-the **synthetic fibre.**

Q849. (b) become popular during the last twenty years

Line/s from the passage- In **less than twenty years** the nylon sari and the terylene shirt have swept the countryside, penetrated to the farthest corners of the land and persuaded every common man, woman and child that the key to success in the present day world lies in artificial fibres.

Q850.(d) the synthetic cloth

Q851.(c) the newly rich people

Q852.(c) The tone of the passage is sombre (deep seriousness and sadness)

**SET-164**

**Decadent-पतनशील**-characterized by or reflecting a state of moral or cultural decline.

**Archaism-प्राचीन्तावाद**-a thing that is very old or old-fashioned, especially an archaic word or style of language or art.

**Slovenliness-गंदगी**

Q853.(d) people are too lazy to change their bad habits

Q854.(c) the decline in the language can be stopped

Line/s from the passage-Modern English, especially written English, **is full of bad habits which spread by imitation and which can be avoided** if one is willing to take the necessary trouble

Q855. (a) taking the necessary trouble to avoid bad habits.

Line/s from the passage- Modern English, especially written English, is full of **bad habits which spread by imitation and which can be avoided** if one is willing to take the necessary trouble. If one gets rid of these habits, one can think more clearly, and to think clearly is a necessary first step towards political regeneration

Q856.(c) Our thoughts are becoming uglier because we are making the language uglier

Line/s from the passage- It becomes ugly and inaccurate because our thoughts are foolish, but the slovenliness of our **language makes it easier for us to have foolish thoughts**

Q857. (c) Political and economic causes

**SET-165**

**wit -बुद्धि**-good sense.

**overemphasize -बहुत जोर देना**-place excessive emphasis on.

**Witty-परिहास युक्त**-showing or characterized by quick and inventive verbal humour.

Q858. (b) being able to converse about what is of interest to the listener

Line/s from the passage- There is nothing that pleases people more than **your interest in their interest.**

Q859. (d)knowing what to say and how to say it

Line/s from the passage- To be a good conversationalist you must know **not only what to say but how to say it, be civil and modest**

Q860. (a) it is his job and he earns from that

Line/s from the passage- The only one who willingly listens **to such talk is a doctor, but he gets paid for it**

Q861. (b) civil

Q862. (d)converse about what you and the listener find interesting

Q863. (d) people are not interested in your problems

Line/s from the passage- avoid talking about yourself, unless you are asked to do so. **People are interested in their problems, not in yours**

Q864. (c) gesture or way of speaking typical to a person

Q865. (d)modest

Q866. (c)your taking interest in what is of interest to them

Line/s from the passage- There is nothing that pleases people more than your interest in their interest.

Q867. (a) overemphasize means means to strongly stress that something is particularly important.

**SET-166**

**Chattering -बकबक**-talk informally about unimportant matters.

**Courtesies-शिष्टाचार**-the showing of politeness in one's attitude and behaviour towards others.

Q868. (b) by being brief, effective and business like

Line/s from the passage- There are times when even you are called upon to be business like, **brief, and effective on the telephone.**

Q869. (b) We don't see what we have interrupted

Line/s from the passage-Perhaps we don't consider our telephone conversation an interruption because **we don't see what we have interrupted.**

Q870. (a) be business like

Line/s from the passage-Last line-There are times when even you are called upon to **be business like, brief, and effective on the telephone.**

Q871. (b) We don't know enough to interrupt someone

Q872. (d) all of these.

**SET-167**

**Cusp-नोक**-a pointed end where two curves meet.

**Sarcastic-व्यंग्यपूर्ण**-marked by or given to using irony in order to mock or convey contempt.

**Voyage-जलयान**-a long journey involving travel by sea or in space.

**Angst**-a feeling of deep anxiety or dread, typically an unfocused one about the human condition or the state of the world in general.

**Adored-बहुत ही पसंदीदा**-like very much./love and respect (someone) deeply.

**Q873.** (a) during this voyage the parent will see the teenager blossoming into an adult

Line/s from the passage-It may be a bumpy ride, but on the journey your child will grow, change and blossom into the adult she will one day become.

**Q874.** (d) she does not want to flatter the parents into believing that they are capable of managing teenagers.

**To sugar coat is an idiom which means to say something bad in a nice way so that it does not sound or look so bad**

**Q875.** (d) the enormous stress they experience at this age

Line/s from the passage-The raging hormones; the pressures of exams; the angst of relationships with friends and eventually lovers **modern teenagers are under so much pressure**, it's no wonder they get moody !

**Q876.** (b) old memories of the teenager

**Q877.** (b) natural rebellious tendency

**Q878.** (c) is capable of programming his behaviour carefully

**Q879.** (a) be available for consultations and listen to the teenagers

**Q880.** (a) angst means- 'strong feelings of anxiety and unhappiness.'

### SET-168

**Wicked-दुष्ट**-evil or morally wrong.

**Heroine**-a woman admired for her courage, outstanding achievements, or noble qualities.

**Q881.** (b) be disloyal to

**Q882.** (c) He would give 500 gold coins

Line/s from the passage-because of this, the king made an announcement to reward the person who reported anything about Maureen by giving an amount of **500 gold coins**

**Q883.** (b) One of the poor betrayed Maureen

Line/s from the passage-Maureen was a heroine for the poor, but in the end, **one of the poor betrayed her.**

**Q884.** (b) Reward

**Q885.** (a) The king killed her family

Line/s from the passage-'but the wicked king, who ruled the country, killed her family and burned her castle'

**Q886.** (c) because the ghost of a woman walks at night

**Q887.** (b) to the forest

Line/s from the passage - 'Maureen escaped being killed, by running **into the forest**'

### SET-169

Propulsion-संचालक शक्ति-the action of driving or pushing forwards.

Regenerative-शुद्धिकृत-marked by regeneration/ tending to regenerate.

**Q888.** (c) gasoline engine and electric motor

Line/s from the passage 2<sup>nd</sup> line - Most hybrid vehicles use a conventional **gasoline engine as well as an electric motor** to provide power to the vehicle.

**Q889.** (d) Hybrids use two types of propulsions while conventional rely on one.

Line/s from the passage-Most hybrid vehicles use the gasoline engine as a generator which sends power to the electric motor. The electric motor then powers the car. In conventional vehicles, the gasoline engine powers the vehicle directly

**Q890.** (b) To use gasoline efficiently. (Line/s from the passage : Since the main purpose of using a hybrid system is to efficiently use resources, most hybrid vehicles also use other efficient systems.)

**Q891.** (a) 'Regenerative' means- Restorative

**Q892.** (b) Since hybrid vehicles use less gasoline and put fewer emissions into the atmosphere, they are better for the environment.

**SET-170**

**logger -लकड़हारा**-a person who fells trees for timber; a lumberjack.

**Q893.** (d) he/she sees the universe as a single entity

Line/s from the passage : This sheet of paper is, because everything else is.

**Q894.** (b) both exist because of the other; they are interrelated

**Q895.** (c) Without cutting trees he can't earn money; can't buy his meals

**Q896.** (a) Everything co-exists in nature

**Q897.** (d) Because our very existence is defined by this term

**PRACTICE SET 7**

**SET-171 Q (898-902):**

The victory of the small Greek democracy of Athens over the mighty Persian empire in 490 B.C. is one of the most famous events in history. Darius, king of the Persian empire, was **furious** because Athens had **interceded** for the other Greek city states in revolt against persian domination. In anger the king sent an enormous army to defeat Athens. He thought it would take drastic steps to pacify the **rebellious** part of the empire. Persia was ruled by one man.

In Athens, however, all citizens helped to rule. **Ennobled** by this participation, Athenians were prepared to die for their city-state. Perhaps this was the secret of the remarkable victory at Marathon, which freed them from Persian rule. On their way to Marathon, the Persians tried to fool some Greek city-states by claiming to have come in peace. The frightened citizens of Delos refused to believe this.

Not wanting to abet the conquest of Greece, they fled from their city and did not return until the Persians had left. They 'were wise, for the Persians next conquered the city of Etria and captured its people. Tiny Athens stood alone against Persia. The Athenian people went to their sanctuaries. There they prayed for deliverance .They asked their Gods to expedite their victory. The Athenians **refurbished** their weapons and moved to the plain of Marathon, where their little band would meet the Persians. At the last moment, soldiers from Plataea reinforced the Athenian troops.

The Athenian army attacked, and Greek citizens fought bravely. The power of the mighty Persians was offset by the love that the Athenians had for their city. Athenians defeated the Persians in archery and hand combat.

Greek soldiers seized Persian ships and burned them, and the Persians fled in terror. Herodotus, a famous historian, reports that 6400 Persians died, compared with only 192 Athenians.

**Q898.** Who has given an account of the battle between Greece and Persia?

- (a) Darius
- (b) Herodotus
- (c) Plataea
- (d) None of the above

**Q899.** What did the Athenians do to expedite victory?

- (a) They equipped their army with better weapons.
- (b) They prayed for assistance of neighbouring states.
- (c) They fooled the Persians by retreating.
- (d) They sought divine assistance.

**Q900.** Marathon was the place where

- (a) people went to sanctuaries
- (b) Athenians achieved victory
- (c) Darius ruled
- (d) Greeks seized Persian ships



**Q901.** In the passage “intercede” means to

- (a) argue in favour of (b) support without any conditions  
(c) justify with examples (d) intervene on behalf of

**Q902.** This is a passage about

- (a) military strategy (b) committed patriotism  
(c) social harmony (d) historical record

**SET-172 Q (903-907):**

The slamming of the doors had aroused Mother, she peeped out of her room. “What on earth are you boys doing?” she demanded. Herman ventured out of his room “Nothing” he said gruffly, but he was, in colour, a light green. “What was all that running around downstairs?” Said Mother. So she had heard the steps, too. We just looked at her. “Burglars” she shouted intently. I tried to quieten her by starting lightly downstairs. “Come on, Herman,” I said. “I’ll stay back with Mother,” he said, “She’s all excited”. I stepped back on the landing. “Don’t either of you go a step,” said Mother. “We’ll call the police.” Since the phone was downstairs I didn’t see how we were going to call the police - nor did I want the police, but Mother made one of her quick incomparable decisions. She flung up a window of her bedroom which faced the bedroom, window of the house of a neighbour, picked up a shoe and whammed it through a pane of glass.

**Q903.** Herman wanted to remain with Mother because

- (a) she was excited (b) he wanted to protect her  
(c) he was lazy to climb down the staircase (d) he was frightened

**Q904.** Who or what would be running around downstairs ?

- (a) Rats (b) The brothers  
(c) Burglars (d) Mother

**Q905.** What was the difficulty in calling the police ?

- (a) The phone was downstairs. (b) There was no phone in the house.  
(c) Mother did not want to call the police. (d) The police would not come.

**Q906.** “He (Herman), was in colour, a light green.” This means he

- (a) was sick (b) was frightened  
(c) the room had a green light (d) his dress was green in colour

**Q907.** Choose the title most appropriate to the passage.

- (a) Call the police (b) Mysterious sounds in the night  
(c) Mother’s timely action (d) Beware of burglars

**SET-173 Q (908-912):**

Modern living has programmed our lives to a hectic, monotonous schedule that we have forgotten the gentle smile that once fledged across the human face. Smile has the power to dissolve all worries. It has the all pervasive ability to lift us from the abysmal depth of gloominess. We should not be cowed down by work pressure that a constant frown imprisons our face. In built confidence and positive attitude help a smile to blossom. A face bereft of smile makes us unarmed for it is the smile that is a pleasant weapon which resists all hurdles and problems that depress us. If we learn to smile in a crisis, it shows that we have the forbearance and courage to face the crisis. A smile, after all, helps us preserve our perfect, present unmindful of our past or future.

**Q908.** What is meant by ‘programmed our lives’ ?

- (a) We have set a mechanical routine. (b) We like to become software engineers.  
(c) We give various programmes. (d) We give a set of instructions.

**Q909.** Which of the following statements is not true in the context of the passage ?

- (a) If we don’t smile we are ruining our present. (b) If we smile we are mad.  
(c) The frown on our face is an indication of the stress. (d) Confidence and optimism help us to be cheerful.

**Q910.** The author’s main objective in writing the passage seems to be

- (a) to warn us of a dull future (b) to highlight the ill-effects of computers  
(c) to enhance our skill of time management (d) to unfold the healing powers of a gentle smile

**Q911.** 'Smile' is referred to as a pleasant weapon because

- (a) it is harmful (b) it pierces the heart  
(c) it helps us overcome our problems (d) it is painful

**Q912.** Choose the title most appropriate to the passage.

- (a) Game of life (b) Modern living  
(c) Crisis management (d) Effects of cheerful living

**SET-174 Q (913-917):**

Suppose your son misbehaves towards you, or your father one day in his anger is **unduly severe** to you, it is no great virtue to forgive them. Suppose; a brother of yours does you some harm, and you say, "Never mind, you are my brother, I let you go," there is no great virtue in that. The difficulty is when you have to forget the sins of your enemies. If your Daddy who has always hated you, does you some fresh injury and you forgive that, then it is a real act of forgiveness. It is that which the Mahatma preaches. He says, "Forgive thine enemies," which is one of the teachings of Jesus Christ. It is a mistake to think Christianity alone preaches the virtue.

Other religions also teach it. Now Gandhi is **pre-eminently** a Hindu, and he says he is living the best part of Hinduism when he himself forgives the sins of enemies, and asks people to love them as their friends.

**Q913.** Whom should we forgive ?

- (a) Son (b) Father  
(c) Daddy (d) Brother

**Q914.** What is difficult to forget ?

- (a) Sins of enemies (b) Sins of brothers  
(c) Sins of friends (d) Sins of parents

**Q915.** "Forgive thine enemies"- is one of the teaching of

- (a) Mohammed (b) Mahaveer  
(c) Jesus Christ (d) Gandhiji

**Q916.** What virtue of Gandhiji is the author talking about ?

- (a) Piety (b) Courage  
(c) Selflessness (d) Forgiveness

**Q917.** By practising forgiveness Gandhiji lives the best part of—

- (a) Jainism (b) Hinduism  
(c) Buddhism (d) Christianity

**SET-175 Q (918-922):**

He has reservations on the treatment of dance in Indian films, but, given a chance to work on his own terms, legendary Kathak Dancer Pandit Birju Maharaj would like to work more in Bollywood. The 75-year-old tells us, "In my opinion, dance is **adulterated** in Bollywood.

To make it more dramatic, the dancers are asked to perform in an **exaggerated** manner. That makes any kind of dance impure, especially classical dance. I'd like to work more in Hindi films, provided my dance is not tampered with."

The Kathak maestro tells us that over the years he's been highly impressed with how some female actors have showcased classical dance on screen. On being asked on how he sees the passion for dance among youngsters in the country, Birju Maharaj says, "I see that the young generation is divided in their response to classical dance. But in all my interactions with the younger lot, I have been impressed. These children have such amazing presence of mind, listening and learning while I talk and teach them." It is often said that classical dance doesn't receive due credit, but the man who is an authority on the subject thinks Delhi receives the art well. "I feel that classical dance might not be on a rise, in popularity, but I have always been overwhelmed by the response that I have received in Delhi. My performances have always been **applauded** by packed houses in the Capital," he opines.

**Q918.** The observation that 'dance is adulterated' means that the dance form is

- (a) not practiced according to tradition (b) found in adult entertainment  
(c) performed only in films (d) suitable to be performed by adults

**Q919.** Here, "to perform in an exaggerated manner" suggests that performers

## Comprehension

- (a) are not professionally trained (b) deliberately distort the dance form  
(c) only dance for a selected audience (d) cannot dance

**Q920.** A 'packed house' during his performance suggests that it was

- (a) jammed in tightly (b) filled into  
(c) exceeding allotted time (d) well-attended

**Q921.** The younger dancers have 'presence of mind' means that they

- (a) are open to learning the pure form of the dance  
(b) prefer traditional styles of dancing  
(c) can combine to perform in the traditional and modern styles  
(d) are calm while they prepare to perform

**Q922.** Birju Maharaj's assessment of his popularity lies in

- (a) the large numbers of practitioners and admirers of his style in Delhi  
(b) the influence of traditional styles in modern dance  
(c) his migrating to Mumbai on popular demand by producers  
(d) the number of dances he has choreographed in films

### SET-176 Q (923-927):

But the war did not cease; though friend and foe alike were almost drowned in blood. It seemed as powerful as **eternity**, and in time Tony Vassall too went to battle and was killed. The country gave Patience a widow's pension, as well a touching **inducement** to marry again; she died of grief. Many people died in those days, it was not strange at all. Nathan and his wife got so rich that after the war they died of overeating, and their daughter Olive came into a vast fortune and a Trustee.

**Q923.** The writer says war is

- (a) bloodless (b) partial  
(c) destructive (d) unimportant

**Q924.** In the passage, it is stated that "friend and foe alike were almost drowned in blood." What does it convey?

- (a) friends and enemies forgot their differences. (b) both suffered similarly.  
(c) both started liking each other. (d) war made people hate each other.

**Q925.** From this passage we learn that Tony Vassal was

- (a) Patience's husband (b) a Soldier's son  
(c) Nathan's relative (d) very successful

**Q926.** "..... as well a touching inducement to marry." Here inducement means

- (a) agreement (b) invocation  
(c) reminder (d) encouragement

**Q927.** Olive, after her parents' death became

- (a) rich (b) honest  
(c) brave (d) fat

### SET-177 Q (928-933):

We are in a rush. We are making haste. A compression of time characterizes our lives. As time-use researchers look around, they see rushing and **scurrying** everywhere. Instant services rule, pollsters use electronic devices during political speeches to measure opinions before they have been fully formed; fast food restaurants add express lanes. Even reading to children is under pressure. The volume "One Minute Bedtime Stories" consists of traditional stories that can be read by a busy parent in only one minute. Time is a gentle deity, said Sophocles. Perhaps it was, for him. These days it cracks the whip. We humans have chosen speed and we thrive on it – more than we generally admit. Our ability to work fast and play fast gives us power. It thrills us. And if **haste** is the accelerator, multitasking is the overdrive.

A sense of well being comes with this saturation of parallel pathways in the brain. We choose mania over boredom every time. "Humans have never opted for slower," points out the historian. Stephen Kern. We catch the fever –and **cramming** our life feels

good. There are definite ways to save time, but what does this concept really mean? Does time saving mean getting more done? If so, does talking on a cellular phone at the beach save time or waste it?

Does it make sense to say that driving saves ten minutes from your travel budget while removing ten minutes from your reading budget?

These questions have no answer. They depend on a concept that is ill formed; the very idea of time saving. Some of us say we want to save time when we really want to do more and faster. It might be simpler to recognize that there is time and we make choices about how to spend it, how to spare it, how to use it and how to fill it. Time is not a thing we have lost. It is not a thing we ever had. It is what we live in.

**Q928.** What Sophocles said is outdated because

- (a) humans today believe in leading a fast paced life
- (b) life today must be lived
- (c) humans have no other choice but to chase time
- (d) humans have admitted that time today is precious

**Q929.** Electronic poll devices, instant services, fast food restaurants signify

- (a) acceleration in life
- (b) impatience of our times
- (c) our need to work fast as it gives us power
- (d) all of the above

**Q930.** According to the author we wish to save time because

- (a) we hope to be more efficient and capable
- (b) we wish to accomplish more in a short period of time
- (c) we wish to make appropriate choices
- (d) time saved is time earned.

**Q931.** A word that means the same as 'filled to capacity' is

- (a) mania
- (b) saturation
- (c) cramming
- (d) bored

**Q932.** The passage

- (a) advocates the need to accelerate time so that we can meet our requirements
- (b) recognizes the need to rush and scurry all the time
- (c) advises us to recognize time and decide what to do with it
- (d) appreciates those who invest time wisely.

**Q933.** The word scurrying in the passage means-

- (a) To move hurriedly
- (b) To choke
- (c) To jump out
- (d) To glide over

**SET-178 Q (934-938):**

Most economists in the United States seem captivated by the spell of the free market. Consequently, nothing seems good or normal that does not **accord** with the requirements of the free market. A price that is determined by the seller or, for that matter (for that matter: so far as that is concerned), established by anyone other than the aggregate of consumers seems **pernicious**. Accordingly, it requires a major act of will to think of price-fixing (the determination of prices by the seller) as both "normal" and having a valuable economic function. In fact, price-fixing is normal in all industrialized societies because the industrial system itself provides, as an effortless consequence of its own development, the price-fixing that it requires. Modern industrial planning requires and rewards great size. Hence, a comparatively small number of large firms will be competing for the same group of consumers. That each large firm will act with consideration of its own needs and thus avoid selling its products for more than its competitors' charge is commonly recognized by advocates of free-market economic theories. But each large firm will also act with full consideration of the needs that it has in common with the other large firms competing for the same customers.

**Q934.** What does not seem as not good or normal in the context of this essay?

- (a) the new interest in free market
- (b) being captivated by spell of the free market
- (c) that which does not accord with the requirement of the free market
- (d) the economists who are captivated by the free market

**Q935.** Who, according to the economists, are the right group of people to set the price of a commodity?

- (a) the aggregate of consumers
- (b) the buyers
- (c) the sellers
- (d) the economists

**Q936.** Price-fixing is a phenomenon that is normal in -

- (a) agricultural societies (b) industrialized societies  
(c) pre-industrial societies (d) globalised societies

**Q937.** A major act of will will bring about price-fixing that will be seen as -

- (a) effective and productive (b) constructive and practical  
(c) normal and having valuable economic function (d) systematic and relevant

**Q938.** Selling a commodity at a price that is not more than that charged by competitors is -

- (a) rejected by the free market system (b) opposed by the advocates of the free market theories  
(c) considered suspicious by the free market theorists (d) recognized by the advocates of the free market theories

**SET-179 Q (939-945):**

Su means number and Duko means single. The game of Sudoku has many similarities to the game of life. The game consists of a grid divided into many boxes in which a few numbers called "given"- the number of givens varies between 17 and 30 for a puzzle to be reasonably viable- are already in place. In life, too, you start with a given set of notions and then work from thereon. In Sudoku, you need to follow a set of rules to build up the grid, filling each row, column and box with numbers ranging from one to nine, so much like in life where you have to go on your way without antagonizing anyone else. Respect every number (person) and things would be fine. While trial or error may or may not work, the correct technique is in eliminating numbers that don't fit in a particular box. In Sudoku, the arrangement of the given numbers is symmetrical. This is instructive in life, on how to maintain steadfast faith, poise and equanimity despite situations when everything turns topsy turvy. There is a subtle difference between the two as well. Make a mistake and you can erase it and begin all over again in Sudoku. Not so in life. You can learn a lesson though, and avoid making the same mistake in future.

**Q939.** The given numbers in Sudoku are comparable to the \_\_\_ in life.

- (a) rules (b) notions  
(c) people (d) respect

**Q940.** In Sudoku, by eliminating numbers that do not fit we

- (a) keep reducing errors to succeed in life (b) keep adding the chances to solve the puzzle  
(c) restrict our choices (d) open new avenues

**Q941.** In life, symmetry is maintained through

- (a) patience and hard work (b) balance in spite of hardships  
(c) constant trust (d) friends and enemies

**Q942.** In life we can learn from our mistakes but we cannot

- (a) begin afresh (b) undo them  
(c) relive them (d) commit them again

**Q943.** To 'antagonise' in the passage means

- (a) to be determined (b) to be noticeable  
(c) to please (d) to make someone angry

**Q944.** What does topsy turvy in the passage mean?

- (a) To fall in place (b) To go upside down  
(c) To be out of place (d) To turn away.

**Q945.** Sudoku draws a comparison between-

- (a) life in general (b) problems of life  
(c) solutions to problems in life (d) struggles of life

**SET-180 Q (946-950):**

Genetics is the study of mechanisms of the hereditary process. Modern genetics began with the experiments of Gregor Mendel in 1865. He studied the inheritance of different factors in peas, and found that some traits were "dominant" and some "recessive", the "dominant" appearing in a ratio of very nearly three to one. Mendel's results were ignored for many years until their discovery at the beginning of the twentieth century .

- Q946.** According to the passage .....
- (a) the results of Mendel's experiments were immediately put into practice
  - (b) the purpose of Mendel's experiments was primarily agricultural
  - (c) genetics is essentially concerned with heredity
  - (d) modern genetics owes very little to Mendel's experiments

- Q947.** Clearly, in the field of genetics, .....
- (a) certain traits have been given too much importance
  - (b) the 20th century has contributed very little
  - (c) Mendel's experiments have received and used attention
  - (d) Mendel is the pioneer

- Q948.** How did modern genetics begin?
- (a) Experiments of Gregor Mendel.
  - (b) Exists from the very beginning of mankind
  - (c) Exists from the time when agriculture began
  - (d) Exists from the beginning of the twentieth century

- Q949.** Which of the following was not found by Gregor Mendel?
- (a) There were some dominant and some recessive traits.
  - (b) Dominant appeared in the ration one is to three.
  - (c) He had conducted this research on peas.
  - (d) All are correct

- Q950.** Give the synonym of features from the passage?
- (a) dominant
  - (b) recessive
  - (c) traits
  - (d) mechanism

**SET-181 Q (951-960):**

"Uncle" said Luke to the old Sean. "You seem to be well fed, though I know no one looks after you. Nor have I seen you leave your residence at any time. Tell me how do you manage it?" "Because" Sean replied, "I have a good feed every night at the emperor's orchard. After dark, I go there myself and pick out enough fruits to last a fortnight." Luke proposed to accompany his uncle to the orchard. Though **reluctant** because of Luke's habit of **euphoric** exhibition of extreme excitement, Sean agreed to take him along. At the orchard while Sean **hurriedly** collected the fruits and left, Luke on the other hand at the sight of unlimited supply of fruits was excited and lifted his voice which brought emperor's men immediately to his side. They seized him and mistook him as the sole cause of damage to the orchard. Although Luke **reiterated** that he was a bird of passage, they pounded him mercilessly before setting him free.

- Q951.** Which of the following is not true in the context of the passage?

- (a) Sean was a poor and suffering man
- (b) Luke came to know about the orchard from his uncle
- (c) Sean initially hesitated to take his nephew along
- (d) Both Sean and Luke collected fruits from Emperor's orchard

- Q952.** Why was Sean reluctant to take Luke along?

- (a) Because he was a selfish man
- (b) He feared that Luke's reaction may alert the Emperor's men
- (c) Because Luke could harm him
- (d) He wanted to bring fruits for Luke himself

- Q953.** How often did Sean visit the emperor's orchard?

- (a) Daily
- (b) Once a month
- (c) In a period of two weeks
- (d) Never, his nephew Luke brought fruits for him

- Q954.** Luke remained behind at the orchard because he —

- (a) was greedy and wanted to collect more fruits

- (b) waited for the Emperor's men to arrest him
- (c) lost his composure and started expressing his feelings loudly
- (d) had waited for his uncle to return

**Q955.** Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- (a) Luke did not take good care of his Uncle
- (b) The Emperor was a wicked man
- (c) Lack of self-control had put Luke into trouble
- (d) Orchards are highly guarded areas and not meant for the public

**Q956.** What does "bird of passage" mean in the context of the given passage?

- (a) There was a bird in the orchard
- (b) Bird's song alerted emperor's men
- (c) Other people also stole from orchards
- (d) He did not visit orchard regularly

**Q957.** Why did Sean leave immediately after collecting the fruits?

- (a) He feared that the bird's song would awaken the Emperor
- (b) To avoid getting caught by the Emperor's men
- (c) He saw the Emperor's men approaching
- (d) He wanted to leave Luke alone

**Q958.** The emperor's men seized Luke immediately because he

- (a) was a potential threat to the kingdom
- (b) did not take care of his uncle
- (c) often lost self-control
- (d) was suspected for damaging the emperor's orchard

**Q959.** What is the Antonym of "euphoric"?

- (a) delighted
- (b) elated
- (c) Joyful
- (d) Miserable

**Q960.** What is the synonym of "mercilessly"?

- (a) Polite
- (b) gracious
- (c) remorselessly
- (d) Chivalrous

**SET-182 Q (961-970):**

A small band of biologists share a dream- to find species of sea or land animals **hitherto** completely unknown or to discover living examples of animals thought to have died out ages ago. Finds made in this century encourage these dreamers, whose field is aptly named cryptozoology -literally, the science of hidden animals. Size and habitat are often responsible for an animal's having been **overlooked**. Not surprisingly, a bumblebee-size bat that lives in caves in Thailand eluded detection until 1973. But larger animals in less remote sites have also remained hidden. Herds of a species of peccary supposedly extinct since the last ice age, for instance, were found in Paraguay in 1975. Native people sometimes offer scientists useful clues. An unusual feather in a local's hat sparked the discovery of a showy African peacock in 1936, and accounts of giant lizards on the Indonesian island of Komodo proved not to be mere myth when naturalist P A Ouwens identified four of the creatures captured in 1912. As crypto zoologists follow such leads into little-explored areas, they remain optimistic that it is not too late to uncover sensational surprises.

**Q961.** Myths refer to

- (a) love stories
- (b) historical stories.
- (c) legends.
- (d) traditional stories involving supernatural beings or events.

**Q962.** A bumblebee-size bat that lives in caves in Thailand was discovered in

- (a) 1973 (b) 1936  
(c) 1912 (d) 1975

**Q963.** \_\_\_\_\_ still look forward to discovering sensational surprises.

- (a) PAOuwens (b) The natives  
(c) The naturalists (d) A small band of biologists

**Q964.** Often the crypto zoologists get a lot of leads from \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) native people. (b) the animal's size and habitat.  
(c) myths. (d) legends.

**Q965.** The dream of the crypto zoologist is to find \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Species of sea or land animals hitherto completely unknown.  
(b) All of the given options.  
(c) Living examples of animals thought to have died out ages ago.  
(d) Hidden, supposedly extinct animals.

**Q966.** Herds of a species of peccary supposedly extinct since the last ice age were discovered in

- (a) 1936 (b) 1973  
(c) 1912 (d) 1975

**Q967.** An unusual feather in a local's hat sparked the discovery of a showy African peacock in \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) 1936 (b) 1973  
(c) 1975 (d) 1912

**Q968.** Giant' lizards on the-Indonesian island of Komodo were discovered in \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) 1975 (b) 1936  
(c) 1912 (d) 1973

**Q969.** It is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the crypto zoologists that keep their dream alive.

- (a) spirit (b) finding  
(c) love for adventure (d) curiosity

**Q970.** Often \_\_\_\_\_ responsible for an animal having been overlooked

- (a) the uniqueness of the animals themselves is  
(b) the resigning nature of the scientists themselves is  
(c) size and habitat are  
(d) unexplored areas remain

**SET-183 Q (971-975):**

The forces that generate conditions **conducive** to crime and riots are stronger in urban communities than in rural areas. Urban living is more anonymous living. It often releases the individual from community restraints more common in tradition-oriented societies. But more freedom from constraints and controls also provides greater freedom to deviate. And living in the more **impersonalized**, formally controlled Urban society means that regulatory orders of conduct are often directed by distant bureaucrats. The police are strangers executing these prescriptions on an anonymous set of subjects. Minor offences in small towns or villages are often handled without resort to official police action. As disputable as such action may seem to be, it results in fewer recorded violations of *the* law compared to the big cities. Although perhaps causing some decision-difficulties for the police in a small town, formal and objective law **enforcement** is not always acceptable to villagers. Urban areas with mass population, greater wealth, more commercial establishments and more products of our technology also provide more frequent opportunities for theft. Victims are impersonalized, property is insured, consumer goods in more abundance are vividly displayed and are more portable. The crime-rate increases despite normal moral education given in schools.

**Q971.** According to the passage, all the following contribute to higher crime-rates in Urban areas except ;

- (a) vivid display of consumer goods. (b) higher standard of living.  
(c) Urban impersonalized living. (d) inadequate police force.

**Q972.** Which of the following is a characteristic of an urban setting?

- (a) Unreported minor crimes. (b) Deviation from freedom.  
(c) Less forceful social control. (d) Minimal opportunities of crime due to better law enforcement.



**Q973.** The author's view of 'Traditional Societies' is best expressed by which of the following?

- (a) They provide less freedom for the individual in many circumstances.
- (b) They have lower crime-rates because of the moral teachings in schools.
- (c) They provide inadequate freedom for personal movements and travel.
- (d) They do not have adequate modern technology.

**Q974.** People live under more social control in :

- (a) formally controlled Urban societies.
- (b) the presence of the police authorities.
- (c) an anonymous form of living.
- (d) None of these.

**Q975.** It can be inferred from the passage that urban crime can be controlled by :

- (a) greater emphasis on moral education.
- (b) enforcement of law by distant bureaucrats.
- (c) vivid display of expensive consumer goods.
- (d) None of these.

**SET-184 Q (976-985):**

As my train was not due to leave for another hour, I had plenty of time to spare. After buying some magazines to read on the journey, I made my way to the luggage office to collect the heavy suitcase I had left there three days before. There were only a few people waiting, and I took out my wallet for the receipt for my case. The receipt did not seem to be where I had left it. I emptied the contents of the wallet and the railway tickets, money scraps of paper, and photographs **tumbled** out of it; but no matter how hard I searched, the receipt was nowhere to be found. I explained the situation sorrowfully to the assistant. The man looked at me **suspiciously** as if to say he had heard this type of story many times and asked me to describe the case. I told him that it was an old brown looking object no different from the many suitcases I could see on the shelves. The assistant then gave me a form and told me to make a list of the contents of the case. If they were correct he said, I could take the case away. I tried to remember all the articles I had hurriedly packed and wrote them down. After I had done this I went to look among the shelves. There were hundreds of cases there and for one dreaded moment it occurred to me that if someone had picked the receipt the receipt up he could easily have claimed the case already. Fortunately this had not happened, for after a time, I found the case lying on its side high up in the corner. After examining the articles inside, the assistant gave me the case. I took out my wallet to pay him. I pulled out a ten shilling note and out slipped my lost receipt with it ! I could not help blushing. The assistant nodded his head knowingly as if to say that he had often seen this happen too!

**Q976.** The writer had plenty of time to spare because

- (a) He had arrived three days before.
- (b) He had arrived an hour earlier.
- (c) He had to collect his luggage.
- (d) He needed to buy magazines.

**Q977.** The writer needed the receipt

- (a) To claim his suitcase.
- (b) To pay at the luggage office.
- (c) To prove that he had paid at the luggage office.
- (d) To prove that he had bought the suitcase.

**Q978.** The writer felt foolish because

- (a) He could not find his receipt
- (b) He hadn't really lost his receipt at all
- (c) He had to fill in a form
- (d) The assistant eyed him suspiciously.

**Q979.** There weren't \_\_\_\_\_ people waiting at the luggage room.

- (a) Very much
- (b) A great deal of
- (c) Lots of
- (d) very many

**Q980.** "Wrote them down" means

- (a) copied them
- (b) signed them
- (c) made a note of them
- (d) pointed at them

**Q981.** The writer found the receipt

- (a) On the high shelf near the cases
- (b) Among the contents of his suitcase
- (c) Nestled with the money in his wallet.
- (d) Trapped between the photographs in his wallet.

**Q982.** The writer took out his wallet first time to

- (a) Buy some magazines
- (b) Look for the receipt
- (c) Fill out the form given by the assistant
- (d) Pay the assistant.

**Q983.** The assistant asked the writer to make a list of the contents to

- (a) Ascertain his ownership of the case (b) Test his memory  
(c) Charge him extra money (d) Embarrass the writer

**Q984.** I explained the situation sorrowfully to the assistant means

- (a) The writer found the situation tragic.  
(b) He explained the situation to the assistant who was very sorrowful  
(c) With great distress the writer explained his unfortunate situation to the assistant  
(d) The assistant found the situation tragic

**Q985.** In this passage situation means

- (a) Place (b) Event  
(c) Condition (d) Position

**SET-185 Q (986-990):**

We all know that Eskimos have 50 different words for snow. Or is it 500? Anyway, an **awful** lot. It is one of those interesting little facts that says something about the amazing **ingenuity** of humans. Whereas we see snow, the Eskimos perceive an endlessly varying realm of white textures and possibilities. Except that is not true. Talk to the average Eskimo and you will find he has about the same number of words for snow as we do, I discovered this when I took a sledge dog team through the Russian Arctic and asked the locals. And it gets worse: the Eskimo Inuit do not live in igloos. They do not even rub their noses together! Hearing this I began wondering what other myths surround the world's far flung places. Shelters made out of snow are indeed constructed and fashioned from snowy bricks, just as we like to imagine. Except the Eskimo Inuit rarely lived in them for long periods and disappointingly, the elders that I met had never heard of them. In truth these are coastal peoples who traditionally foraged for driftwood, whalebones, stones and **turf** to construct their camps, saving snow houses for hunting **excursions** or migrations. Chameleons also attract numerous myths. While many of them change colour this is often less to do with camouflage and more to do with their mood and temperature. A chameleon might if too cold turn a darker shade to absorb more heat. Or it might turn a lighter colour to reflect the sun and so cool down. Moreover chameleons often change colour as a signalling device some such as the panther chameleon transforms into a vivid orange to scare off predators, while others flash bright colours to attract a mate. The brighter the colour a mate is able to display the more dominant. Thus the act of standing out can be more important than that of blending in.

**Q986.** The author was surprised by the fact that

- (a) Eskimos have 500 words for snow (b) The ingenuity of humans  
(c) The Eskimo Inuit do not live in igloos. (d) The Eskimo inuit rub their noses together.

**Q987.** The author discovered that

- (a) Igloos are not fashioned from snowy bricks (b) Only the Eskimo inuit elders live in Igloos.  
(c) Snow houses are reserved for hunting migrations. (d) The coastal people forayed for firewood.

**Q988.** The changing colour of the chameleon is more to do with

- (a) Camouflage (b) Mood and temperature  
(c) Transformation (d) Protection

**Q989.** A chameleon warms itself by

- (a) Residing in bright areas. (b) Turning a darker colour to absorb more heat.  
(c) Matching its colour with the environment (d) Adjusting its body temperature with that of the environment.

**Q990.** A male chameleon is believed to be more dominant if

- (a) He has the colours of the panther (b) He exhibits vivid orange colour  
(c) If he can blend in with the others (d) If he displays flashing bright colours

**SET-186 Q (991-995):**

The first step is for us to realise that a city need not be a frustrater of life; it can be among other things, a mechanism for enhancing life, for producing possibilities of living which are not to be realized except through cities. But, for that to happen, **deliberate** and drastic planning is needed. Towns, as much as animals, must have their systems of organs those for transport and circulation are an obvious example. What we need now are organ systems for recreation, leisure, culture, community expression. This means **abundance** of open space, easy access to unspoilt Nature, beauty in parks and in fine buildings, gymnasias and swimming baths and recreation grounds in plenty, central spaces for celebrations and" demonstrations, halls for citizens' meetings,

concert halls and theatres and cinemas that belong to the city. And the buildings must not be built anyhow or dumped down anywhere; both they and their groupings should mean something important to the people of the place.

**Q991.** Cities can be made to provide full facilities for life, only if :

- (a) these can be mechanically developed. (b) proper transport system is introduced.  
 (c) cinemas, theatres and concert halls are established there. (d) these are thoughtfully and vigorously designed to serve people's needs.

**Q992.** A suitable title for the passage would be :

- (a) Towns versus Animals. (b) The Need for Planned Cities.  
 (c) Transport and Communication System in a City. (d) The Need for Entertainment Centres in a City.

**Q993.** "A city need not be a frustrater of life" means that :

- (a) one does not expect fulfilment of all life's requirements from a city.  
 (b) city life provides all the essential needs of life.  
 (c) a city does not necessarily lift man's standard of living.  
 (d) a city should not defeat the fulfilment of life's aspirations and aims.

**Q994.** Which one of the following has the opposite meaning to the word 'frustrater' in the passage?

- (a) Promoter (b) Applauder  
 (c) Approver (d) Executer

**Q995.** "The building must not be built anyhow or dumped down anywhere". The statement implies that building :

- (a) should be built with suitable material.  
 (b) should be constructed, according to some suitable design, not indiscriminately  
 (c) should be scattered to provide for more open space.  
 (d) should be built to enable citizens to enjoy nature.

**SET-187 Q (996-1000):**

It is strange that, according to his position in life, an **extravagant** man is admired or **despised**. A successful businessman does nothing to increase his popularity by being careful with his money. He even is expected to display his success to have smart cars and an expensive life and to be **lavish** with hospitality. If he is not so he is considered mean and his reputation in business may suffer as a consequence. The **paradox** remains that if he had not been careful with his money in the first place he would never have achieved his present wealth.

Among the two income groups, a different set of values exists. The young clerk who makes his wife a present of a new dress when he hadn't paid his house rent, is condemned as extravagant. Carefulness with money to the point of meanness is considered a virtue. Nothing in his life is considered more worthy than paying his bills. The ideal wife for such a man separates her housekeeping money into joyless little piles—so much for rent, for food, for the children's shoes; she is able to face the milkman with **equanimity** and never knows the guilt of buying something she can't really afford. As for myself, I fall into neither of these categories. If I have money to spare I can be extravagant, but when, as is usually the case, I am hard up, then I am the meanest man I can imagine.

**Q996.** In the opinion of the writer, a successful businessman :

- (a) is more popular if he appears to be doing nothing. (b) should not bother about his popularity.  
 (c) must be extravagant before achieving success. (d) is expected to have expensive tastes.

**Q997.** The phrase 'lavish with his hospitality' signifies :

- (a) miserliness in dealing with his friends. (b) considerateness in spending on guests and strangers.  
 (c) extravagance in entertaining guests. (d) indifference in treating his friends and relatives.

**Q998.** We understand from the passage that :

- (a) all mean people are wealthy. (b) wealthy people are invariably successful.  
 (c) carefulness generally leads to failure. (d) thrift may lead to success.

**Q999.** It seems that low paid people should :

- (a) not pay their bills promptly. (b) not keep their creditors waiting.  
 (c) borrow money to meet their essential needs. (d) feel guilty if they overspend.

**Q1000.** The word 'paradox' means :

- (a) statement based on facts. (b) that which brings out the inner meaning.  
 (c) that which is contrary to received opinion. (d) statement based on popular opinion.

**SET-188 Q (1001-1005):**

The Wright brothers did not have to look far for ideas when building their airplane; they studied birds. The act of copying from nature to address a design problem is not new, but over the last decade the practice has moved from obscure scientific journals to the mainstream. The term biomimicry popularized by American natural sciences writer Janine Benyus in the late 1990s, refers to innovation that take their inspiration from flora and fauna. Biomimicry advocates argue that 3.8 billion years of research and development, **evolution** has already solved many of the challenges humans now encounter. Although we often see nature as something we mine for resources, biomimicry views nature as a mentor. From all around the globe, there are countless instances where natural sources have served as inspiration for inventions that promise to transform every sector of society. One such instance occurred in 1941 when Swiss engineer George de Mestral was out hunting with his dog one day when he noticed sticky burrs, with their hundreds tiny hooks had attached themselves to his pants and his dog's fur. These were his inspiration for Velcro

**Q1001.** The airplane as inspired by

- (a) Animals (b) Plants  
(c) Birds (d) Flies

**Q1002.** Biomimicry refers to designs that

- (a) Are inspired by natural things (b) Transformed society  
(c) Are based on scientific engineering (d) Arise out of man's creativity.

**Q1003.** Biomimicry views the natural world as a

- (a) Mine for resources (b) Minefield for ideas  
(c) Mentor (d) Source of inspiration

**Q1004.** What has helped solve many of the challenges encountered by man?

- (a) Biomimicry (b) Evolution  
(c) Innovation (d) Invention

**Q1005.** The two instances of biomimicry mentioned in the passage are

- (a) Flora and fauna (b) Birds and burrs  
(c) Copying and innovating (d) Airplane and Velcro

**SET-189 Q (1006-1010):**

Fingerprints are the marks made by the **ridges** on the ends of the fingers and thumbs. These ridges form a pattern that stays the same throughout a person's life. No two persons have ever had the same fingerprints. So fingerprints are a foolproof way of identifying a person. A fingerprint record is made in an interesting manner. A small piece of metal is coated with a thin film of ink. Next, a person's finger and thumb tips are pressed against the inked surface. Then the fingertips are pressed on a white card. The prints are recorded in exact detail. Fingerprinting is often used to solve crimes. Fingerprints are picked up at the scene of a crime. These are compared with those of a suspect. Millions of fingerprints are kept on files by police departments. Fingerprinting is also used in finding missing persons and identifying unknown dead, it is used to screen people who apply for certain jobs. It is thought that the Chinese used thumb prints for documents a long time before Christ. The system used today was invented by Sir Francis Galton in the 1880's. In 1901 Sir E.R. Henry found a simple way of grouping fingerprints. His system is used by many law **enforcement** organizations.

**Q1006.** Fingerprints are the most \_\_\_\_\_ way of identifying a person.

- (a) best (b) genuine  
(c) sincere (d) accurate

**Q1007.** The main reason why fingerprinting is used for identification is that

- (a) every individual has a unique set of fingerprints. (b) every set of fingerprints falls into a pattern  
(c) records of fingerprints can be maintained (d) fingerprints can be picked up even after a crime.

**Q1008.** Who first evolved a system of using finger impressions to authenticate documents?

- (a) Sir Francis Galton (b) Sir E.R. Henry  
(c) The Chinese (d) The Britishers

**Q1009.** The present system of recording fingerprints is around \_\_\_\_\_ years old.

- (a) 2200 (b) 100  
(c) 500 (d) 220

**Q1010.** The fingerprints are stored for record.

- (a) on a white card (b) on an inked surface  
(c) on paper files (d) on a small piece of metal

**SET-190 Q (1011-1015):**

An old man with steel-rimmed spectacles and very dusty clothes sat by the side of the road. There was a pontoon bridge across the river and carts, trucks, and men, women and children were crossing it. The mule-drawn carts **staggered** up the steel bank from the bridge with soldiers helping to push against the spokes of the wheels. The trucks ground up and away heading out of it all. **Tremendous** But the old man sat there without moving.

**Q1011.** What was the old man wearing?

- (a) Steel rimmed spectacles (b) An old shirt and pant  
(c) Very dusty clothes (d) Steel rimmed spectacles and very dusty clothes

**Q1012.** Mention those which crossed the bridge besides human beings.

- (a) Mules and horses (b) Men, women and children  
(c) Carts and trucks (d) soldiers and carts

**Q1013.** Who were helping to push the mule drawn carts?

- (a) Mules (b) The villagers  
(c) The Horses (d) Soldiers

**Q1014.** Where was the old man sitting?

- (a) In the cart (b) Over the bridge  
(c) By the side of the road (d) On the banks of the river

**Q1015.** Why was he sitting there?

- (a) To admire the natural scenery (b) To watch the people passing by  
(c) Because he was so tired that he couldn't go any further (d) Waiting for somebody.

**Solutions-Set 171 to Set 190**

**SET-171**

**Furious** -अति क्रुद्ध-, extremely angry.

**Interceded**-मध्यस्थता-intervene on behalf of another.

**Rebellious**-बागी-showing a desire to resist authority, control, or convention.

**Ennobled**-अभिजात-वर्ग का सदस्य -give (someone) a noble rank or title.

**Refurbished**-renovate and redecorate (something, especially a building).

**Q898.** (b) Herodotus

*Line/s from the passage :* **Last Line : Herodotus, a famous historian, reports that 6400 Persians died,** compared with only 192 Athenians.)

**Q899.** (d) They sought divine assistance.

*Line/s from the passage :* The Athenian people went to their sanctuaries. There they prayed for deliverance. **They asked their Gods to expedite their victory**

**Q900.** (b) Athenians achieved victory

*Line/s from the passage :* The Athenians refurbished their weapons and moved to the plain of Marathon, where their little band would meet the Persians. **At the last moment, soldiers from Plataea reinforced the Athenian troops**

**Q901.** (d) intervene on behalf of

**Q902.** (b) committed patriotism

**SET-172**

**Ventured**-जोखिम उठाना-undertake a risky or daring journey or course of action.

**Gruffly-असभ्यतापूर्वक**

**Flung -छितराना**-throw or hurl forcefully.

**Whammed-** strike something forcefully.

Q903. (a) she was excited (no other option fits in so by elimination method)

Q904. (b) The brothers

Q905. (a) The phone was downstairs.

*Line/s from the passage* : **Since the phone was downstairs** I didn't see how we were going to call the police - nor did I want the police, but Mother made one of her quick incomparable decisions.

Q906. (b) was frightened

Q907. (c) The title most appropriate to the passage- **Mother's timely action**

**SET-173**

**Abysmal -भय उत्पन्न करनेवाला**-appalling/extremely bad;

Bereft-deprived of or lacking (something).

**Forbearance -सहनशीलता**-patient self-control; restraint and tolerance.

**Unmindful-पागल**-not conscious or aware.

Q908. (a) We have set a mechanical routine.

*Line/s from the passage* : Modern living has programmed our **lives to a hectic, monotonous schedule** that we have forgotten the gentle smile that once fled across the human face.

Q909. (b) If we smile we are mad.

Q910. (d) to unfold the healing powers of a gentle smile

Q911.(c) it helps us overcome our problems

*Line/s from the passage* :We should not be cowed down by work pressure that a constant frown imprisons our face. **In built confidence and positive attitude help a smile to blossom**

Q912. (d) Effects of cheerful living

**SET-174**

**severe-गंभीर**-(of something bad or undesirable) very great; intense.

**Pre-eminently-above all; in particular.**

Q913. (c) Daddy

*Line/s from the passage* : The difficulty is when you have to forget the sins of your enemies. **If your Daddy who has always hated you, does you some fresh injury and you forgive that, then it is a real act of forgiveness**

Q914. (a) Sins of enemies

*Line/s from the passage* : The difficulty is when you have to forget the **sins of your enemies**

Q915. (c) Jesus Christ

*Line/s from the passage* :This could be confusing as most of us might think it to be Gandhiji in the first look but it is not so. Line/s from the passage It is that which the Mahatma preaches. **He says, "Forgive thine enemies," which is one of the teachings of Jesus Christ.** It is a mistake to think Christianity alone preaches the virtue.)

Q916. (d) Forgiveness

Q917. (b) Hinduism

*Line/s from the passage* : Now Gandhi is pre-eminently a Hindu, and he says he is living the **best part of Hinduism** when he himself forgives the sins of enemies, and asks people to love them as their friends

**SET-175**

Adulterated-मिलावटी-render (something) poorer in quality by adding another substance.  
Exaggerated-अतिरंजित-enlarged or altered beyond normal proportions.  
Applauded-प्रशंसा करना/ताली बजाना-show approval or praise by clapping.

Q918 (a) not practiced according to tradition

Line/s from the passage: "In my opinion, **dance is adulterated in Bollywood.**

Q919 (b) deliberately distort the dance form

Q920 (d) well-attended

**It is an idiom which means too many people had come**

Q921 (a) are open to learning the pure form of the dance

Q922 (a) the large numbers of practitioners and admirers of his style in Delhi

**SET-176**

Eternity-अनंत काल-infinite or unending time.

Inducement-प्रलोभन-a thing that persuades or leads someone to do something.

Q923. (c) The writer says war is destructive

Q924. (b) The statement "friend and foe alike were almost drowned in blood" conveys that **both suffered similarly.**

Q925. (a) Patience's husband

Line/s from the passage -It seemed as powerful as eternity, and in time **Tony Vassall too went to battle and was killed.** The country gave **Patience a widow's pension,** as well a touching inducement to marry again; she died of grief.

Q926. (d) encouragement

Q927. (a) rich

Line/s from the passage -Nathan and his wife got so rich that after the war they died of overeating, and their daughter **Olive came into a vast fortune and a Trustee.**

**SET-177**

**Scurrying-जल्दी जल्दी दौड़ना**-(of a person or small animal) move hurriedly with short quick steps.

**Haste-हड़बड़ी**-excessive speed or urgency of movement or action; hurry.

**Cramming**-completely fill (a place or container) to the point of overflowing.

Q928 (a) humans today believe in leading a fast paced life

Lines from the passage **Beginning of the passage**-We are in a rush. **We are making haste.** A compression of time characterizes our lives. As time-use researchers look around, they see a rushing and scurrying everywhere

Q929 (d) all of the above

Q930 (b) we wish to accomplish more in a short period of time

Lines from the passage-Some of us say **we want to save time when we really want to do more and faster.**

Q931 (b) saturation

Q932 (c) advises us to recognize time and decide what to do with it.

Lines from the passage-It might be simpler to **recognize that there is time and we make choices** about how to spend it, how to spare it, how to use it and how to fill it.

Q933 (a) To move hurriedly

**SET-178**

Accord-सहमति-give or grant someone (power, status, or recognition).

Pernicious-हानिकारक-having a harmful effect, especially in a gradual or subtle way.

Q934. (c) that which does not accord with the requirement of the free market.

*Line/s from the passage-* nothing seems good or normal that does not accord with the requirements **of the free market.**

Q935. (a) the right group of people to set the price of a commodity are **the aggregate of consumers**

*Line/s from the passage-* A price that is determined by the seller or, for that matter (for that matter: so far as that is concerned), established by anyone other than **the aggregate of consumers seems pernicious.**

Q936. (b) industrialized societies

*Lines from the passage-* In fact, price-fixing is normal in all **industrialized societies)**

Q937.(c) normal and having valuable economic function

Q938. (d) recognized by the advocates of the free market theories.

**SET-179**

Antagonizing -नाराज-cause (someone) to become hostile.

Steadfast-दृढ़-resolutely or dutifully firm and unwavering.

Equanimity -समभाव-calmness and composure, especially in a difficult situation.

Topsy -turvy-upside down.

Q939.(a) rules

*Line from the passage:* The game of Sudoku has **many similarities to the game of life**

Q940.(b) keep adding the chances to solve the puzzle

Q941 (b) balance in spite of hardships

*Lines from the passage-*This is instructive in life, on **how to maintain steadfast faith, poise and equanimity despite situations when everything turns topsy-turvy**

Q942. (a) begin afresh

*Lines from the passage-***Make a mistake and you can erase it and begin all over again in Sudoku.** Not so in life. You can learn a lesson though, and avoid making the same mistake in future.

Q943.(d) to make someone angry

Q944.(b) To go upside down

**It's an idiom which means when things become upset**

Q945.(a) life in general

**SET-180**

**Recessive-undergoing an economic recession.**

Q946.(c) genetics is essentially concerned with heredity.

*Line/s from the passage-* Genetics is the study of mechanisms of the hereditary process

Q947.(d) Mendel is the pioneer



Q948.(a) Experiments of Gregor Mendel.

*Line/s from the passage-* Modern genetics began with the experiments of **Gregor Mendel in 1865.**

Q949.(d) All are correct

Q950.(c) traits

**SET-181**

Reluctant-अनिच्छुक-unwilling and hesitant; disinclined.

Euphoric-जश्र- characterized by or feeling intense excitement and happiness.

Hurriedly-हड़बड़ी-in a quick or hasty manner.

Reiterated-say something again or a number of times, typically for emphasis or clarity.

[S]951. (d) Both Sean and Luke collected fruits from Emperor's orchard

Line from the passage-**At the orchard while Sean hurriedly collected** the fruits and left, Luke on the other hand at the sight of unlimited supply of fruits was excited and lifted his voice which brought emperor's men immediately to his side.

[S]952. (b) He feared that Luke's reaction may alert the Emperor's men

Line from the passage-Though reluctant because of **Luke's habit of euphoric exhibition of extreme excitement**, Sean agreed to take him along.

[S]953 (c) In a period of two weeks

Line from the passage-After dark, I go there myself and pick out enough fruits to last **a fortnight.**

[S]954. (c) lost his composure and started expressing his feelings loudly

[S]955. (c) Lack of self-control had put Luke into trouble

[S]956. (d) He did not visit orchard regularly

[S]957. (b) To avoid getting caught by the Emperor's men

[S]958. (d) was suspected for damaging the emperor's orchard

Q959. (d) Miserable

Q960.(c) remorselessly

**SET-182**

Hitherto-अब तक-until now or until the point in time under discussion.

Overlooked-अनदेखी-fail to notice.

Q961. (c) legends.

Q962. (a)1973

*Line from the passage-*Not surprisingly,a bumblebee-size bat that lives in caves in Thailand eluded detection **until 1973**

Q963. (d)A small band of biologists

*Line from the passage-***A small band of biologists** share a dream- to find species of sea or land animals hitherto completely unknown or to discover living examples of animals thought to have died out ages ago.

Q964. (a) native people.

*Line from the passage-***Native people sometimes offer scientists useful clues**

Q965.(c) Living examples of animals thought to have died out ages ago.

Q966. (d) 1975

*line/s from the passage-* Herds of a species of peccary supposedly extinct since the last ice age, **for instance, were found in Paraguay in 1975**

Q967. (a) 1936

Line from the passage- An unusual feather in a local's hat sparked the discovery of **a showy African peacock in 1936**

Q968. (c) 1912

Line/s from the passage- An unusual feather in a local's hat sparked the discovery of a showy African peacock in 1936, and accounts of giant lizards on the Indonesian island of Komodo proved not to be mere myth when naturalist P A Ouwens identified **four of the creatures captured in 1912.**

Q969. (b) finding

Q970. (c) size and habitat are

Line/s from the passage- **Size and habitat are** often responsible for an animal's having been overlooked

### SET-183

Conducive-अनुकूल-making a certain situation or outcome likely or possible.

Enforcement-लागू करना-the act of compelling observance of or compliance with a law, rule, or obligation.

[S]971. (d) inadequate police force.

[S]972. (c) Less forceful social control.

[S]973. (a) They provide less freedom for the individual in many circumstances.

[S]974. (d) None of these.

[S]975. (d) None of these.

### SET-184

Tumbled -गिरावट **having fallen or collapsed.**

Suspiciously-संदेह से- **with a cautious distrust or suspicion of someone or something.**

Q976. (b) He had arrived an hour earlier.

Line/s from the passage- As my train was not **due to leave for another hour**, I had plenty of time to spare.

Q977. (a) To claim his suitcase.

Q978. (b) The writer felt foolish because **he hadn't really lost his receipt at all**

Q979. (d) very many

Q980. (c) "Wrote them down" - made a note of them

Q981. (c) Nestled with the money in his wallet.

Line/s from the passage- **I took out my wallet to pay him.** I pulled out a ten shilling note and out **slipped my lost receipt with it!** I could not help blushing. The assistant nodded his head knowingly as if to say that he had often seen this happen too!

Q982. (b) Look for the receipt

Q983. (a) Ascertain his ownership of the case

Q984. (c) With great distress the writer explained his unfortunate situation to the assistant

Q985. (c) Situation means condition

### SET-185

Awful-भयंकर- **very bad or unpleasant.**

Ingenuity-सरलता- **the quality of being clever, original, and inventive.**

**Turf-grass and the surface layer of earth held together by its roots.**

**Excursions-पर्यटन-a short journey or trip, especially one taken as a leisure activity.**

Q986. (c) The Eskimo Inuit do not live in igloos.

*Line/s from the passage-* And it gets worse: the Eskimo Inuit do not live in igloos. They do not even rub their noses together!

Q987. (c) The author discovered that **Snow houses are reserved for hunting migrations.**

Q988. (b) Mood and temperature

*Line/s from the passage-* Moreover chameleons often change colour as a signalling device some such as the panther chameleon transforms into a vivid orange to scare off predators ,while others flash bright colours to attract a mate

Q989. (b)Turning a darker colour to absorb more heat.

Q990.(d) If he displays flashing bright colours

*Line/s from the passage-* The brighter the colour a mate is able to display the more dominant. Thus the act of standing out can be more important than that of blending in.

**SET-186**

**Abundance -प्रचुरता-a very large quantity of something.**

**deliberate-जानबूझकर-done consciously and intentionally**

[S]991. (d) these are thoughtfully and vigorously designed to serve people's needs.(Line from the passage- But, for that to happen, deliberate and drastic planning is needed)

[S]992. (b) The Need for Planned Cities.

[S]993. (d) a city should not defeat the fulfilment of life's aspirations and aims.

[S]994. (b) Applauder

[S]995. (d) should be built to enable citizens to enjoy nature.

**SET-187**

**Extravagant-फिजूल खर्च-lacking restraint in spending money or using resources.**

**Despised-तुच्छ-feel contempt or a deep repugnance for.**

**Lavish-sumptuously rich, elaborate, or luxurious.**

**Paradox -मिथ्याभास-a seemingly absurd or contradictory statement or proposition which when investigated may prove to be well founded or true.**

**Equanimity-समभाव-calmness and composure, especially in a difficult situation.**

[S]996. (d) is expected to have expensive tastes.

Line from the passage- He even is his expected to display his success to have smart cars an expensive life and to be lavish with hospitality

[S]997. (c) extravagance in entertaining guests.

[S]998. (d) thrift may lead to success.

[S]999. (d) feel guilty if they overspend.

[S]1000. (c) that which is contrary to received opinion.

**SET-188**

**Evolution-क्रमागत उन्नति-the gradual development of something.**

Q1001. (c) The airplane as inspired by birds

FIRST LINE- The Wright brothers did not have to look far for ideas when building their airplane **they studied birds.**

Q1002. (a) Are inspired by natural things

*Line/s from the passage :* The term biomimicry popularized by American natural sciences writer Janine Benyus in the late 1990s ,refers to **innovation that take their inspiration from flora and fauna.**

Q1003. (c)Mentor

*Line/s from the passage :* Although we often see nature as something we mine for resources, biomimicry **views nature as a mentor.**

Q1004. (b)Evolution

Q1005. (d) Airplane and Velcro

**SET-189**

**Ridges-a long, narrow hilltop, mountain range, or watershed.**

Enforcement-लागू करना-the act of compelling observance of or compliance with a law, rule, or obligation.

Q1006.(d) accurate

*Line/s from the passage :*These ridges form a pattern that stays the same throughout a person's life.**No two persons have ever had the same fingerprints.**

Q1007. (a) every individual has a unique set of fingerprints.

*Line/s from the passage :***No two persons have ever had the same fingerprints.**

Q1008.(c) The Chinese

*Line/s from the passage :* It is thought **that the Chinese used thumb prints for documents a longtime before Christ.** The system used today was invented by Sir Francis.

Q1009. (b) 100

Q1010. (a) on a white card

*Line/s from the passage :* A fingerprint record is made in an interesting manner. A small piece of metal is coated with a thin film of ink.Next,a person's finger and thumb tips are pressed against the inked surface.Then the **fingertips are pressed on a white card.**

**SET-190**

Staggered-लड़खड़ाना-walk or move unsteadily, as if about to fall.

**Peasant-किसान-farmer/**

**ploded-walk doggedly and slowly with heavy steps.**

Q1011.(d) Steel rimmed spectacles and very dusty clothes

*Line/s from the passage :*An old man with steel-rimmed spectacles and very dusty clothes sat by the side of the road.

Q1012. (c) Carts and trucks

*Line/s from the passage :*There was a pontoon bridge across **the river and carts,; trucks,** and men, women and children were crossing it.

Q1013.(d) Soldiers

*Line/s from the passage -*The mule drawn carts staggered up the steel, bank from the bridge **with soldiers helping to push against the spokes of the wheels**

Q1014.(c) By the side of the road

Q1015.(c) Because he was so tired that he couldn't go any further

**PRACTICE SET 8****SET-191 Q (1016-1020):**

Most authorities agree that St. Valentine is "the lover's saint". However, some writers are inclined to believe that no such person existed, though there appears to be proof that he was a Christian Bishop and that he suffered martyrdom under the Roman Emperor Claudius on February 14, 271 (A.D.). The story is that Emperor Claudius issued a decree forbidding marriage. Married men disliked leaving their families to go to war and that did not make good soldiers, according to the Emperor's notion. Since good soldiers were needed, he decided that marriage had to be abolished. The good priest Valentine heard this and was sad. He invited young lovers to come to him and secretly got them married. The emperor learnt of this and had Valentine put in prison. There the "friend of lovers" languished and died martyr to love, The Church made him a Saint and allotted the day of his death February 14th, to him. So it is not surprising that youngsters in Rome made this day a special one in honour of Saint; St. Valentine's Day came to be known as "the day for all true lovers." Three Egyptian words will tell us more about the customs of Valentine's Day than all, the falsehoods concerning the Saint. In Egyptian language, Vaor Fa means "To bear", Len is "the name" or "to name". Ten means "to determine". Thus the day of Valentine is that which determines whose name shall be borne by each person in this mode of marriage by drawing lots. The custom points to the time when chance, rather than choice, was the law. Marriage is still said to be a lottery. The custom of sending caricatures on Valentine's Day is probably based on asserting the freedom of choice, and making a mock of chance. If one decides to entertain people at a supper or dinner on Valentine's Day, the decoration and even the food should follow the spirit of the day. Invitations are usually heart shaped custom that originated with the first manufactured Valentines which were usually in the shape of hearts darted through with arrows.

**Q1016.** The writer means that St. Valentine actually lived. Which of the following statements best reveal the meaning?

- (a) Most authorities agree that St. Valentine was known as "the lovers saint."
- (b) Valentine was put in prison and he died a martyr to love.
- (c) There appears to be proof that he was a Christian Bishop in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.
- (d) Some writers are inclined to believe that no such person existed.

**Q1017.** Married men did not make good soldiers because

- (a) they did not want to leave their families
- (b) they did not like to go to war
- (c) their families did not want them to go to war
- (d) the emperor abolished their marriage.

**Q1018.** Valentine was made a Saint by

- (a) Emperor Claudius
- (b) Married men
- (c) Young Lovers
- (d) Roman Church

**Q1019.** Valentine was called a martyr to love because

- (a) he was sad for the young lovers
- (b) he got the young lovers married
- (c) he died for the sake of young lovers
- (d) the king put him in prison

**Q120.** The first manufactured Valentines were usually heart-shaped. The word 'Valentine' here refers to

- (a) St. Valentine
- (b) Invitation cards
- (c) Egyptian word
- (d) Fourteenth February

**SET-192 Q (1021-1025):**

The ease with which democratic Governments have given way to authoritarian regimes in one Asian Country after another has made many persons ask in despair whether the parliamentary system based on the Western model is suited to under developed countries. People who do not know how to read and write, they argue, can hardly know how to vote. Popular elections often bring incompetent men to the top, they contend, and the division of party spoils and breeds corruption. What is worse, the system of perpetual party warfare obstructs the business of Government. They point to the dismal results of the last ten years. The pace of social and economic change has been far too slow and the Governments in most of the underdeveloped countries have failed to come to grips with the problems which face the people. What they say is no doubt true to some extent but it is pertinent to remember that every alternative to democracy, while it in no way guarantees greater integrity or efficiency in the administration, lacks even the saving merit of regimes which, based on the suffrage of the people, leave it to the people to find out, by trial and error, who is their best friend. The people can peacefully get rid of a democratic Government which has failed to keep its promise, they can overthrow a dictatorial regime only through a violent revolution. Those who feel sore over the ills from which democratic regimes suffer should be wary therefore suggesting a cure which is likely to undermine the democratic structure of the state. The people can at least raise their voice, of protest against the injustices of a democratic Government: they can only suffer in silence the tyranny of a regime which is responsible to no one but itself.

**Q1021.** Democratic Governments have given way to authoritarian regimes in several Asian Countries because

- (a) Asians are undeveloped
- (b) Asians like powerful leaders
- (c) Asians cannot read and write and can hardly know how to vote

(d) Asian have not been able to adapt themselves to the Western Parliamentary System

**Q1022.** Popular elections

- (a) Breed corruption (b) Stop the work the Government  
(c) Result in a division of parties (d) Bring incompetent and unprincipled men to power

**Q1023.** In the last ten years, the Governments in the underdeveloped countries

- (a) produced impressive results  
(b) failed because they could not face the people  
(c) neglected social and economic problems  
(d) were too incompetent to speed up social and economic change

**Q1024.** Every alternative to democracy

- (a) is based on the suffering of the people  
(b) enables people to find out their best friend  
(c) lacks the safeguard of being peacefully overthrown by the people if it does not fulfill its promises  
(d) lacks the saving merit of integrity and efficiency

**Q1025.** A democratic form of Government is superior to a dictatorial one because

- (a) it makes people protest in a raised voice.  
(b) people can protest against its injustices; and even overthrow it peacefully  
(c) people can only suffer in silence  
(d) the tyranny of a regime is responsible to itself

**SET-193 Q (1026-1030):**

When flowers bloom in the lush bamboo plantations in the hills of the northeast, the tribesmen are thrown into a state of panic, the rare phenomenon of the flowering of a dwarf sized bamboo species triggers a boom in the rat population. They devour the crops in nearby farm lands. The result is famine. The mauve coloured flowers sprouting in the hill slopes in the sprawling Seppa valley in east Kameng district, Arunachal Pradesh, are a palpable threat to the State Government. The worries are justified, if the catastrophe caused by the flowering of a bamboo species named Mau in Mizoram in 1959 is anything to go by. Rodents had multiplied in millions during the flowering of bamboos and ravaged the crops in the foothills. The flowering of the bamboo species in Arunachal Pradesh was first noticed in September this year. The **depredations** by the rats in the paddy, maize and millet fields from Bhalukpong on the Assam border to Seppa valley in the north were reported soon. As the agriculture department rushed its field staff to the affected areas to fight the **rampaging** rodents with rat traps and zinc phosphate, fresh alarms were sounded with flowering reported from the Tezu circle. According to the local MLA much of the crops in Kameng had been destroyed by October. The State Veterinary Minister also confirmed the reports of a near famine condition in that inaccessible district. The rats, feeding on the flower seedlings, continue to multiply. Till today, 33000 rats, of the 26 varieties in the State have been trapped with the help of indigenous devices. The Chief Minister has sent an SOS to the Centre for both supplies and expertise in **combating** the rat menace.

**Q1026.** In the opening passage 2<sup>nd</sup> sentence, the phrase ‘triggers a boom’ means

- (a) brings about a change (b) causes an increase  
(c) causes an upheaval (d) starts an exodus

**Q1027.** The destruction in Bhalukpong was reported, according to the passage

- (a) in September (b) in August  
(c) in October (d) in November

**Q1028.** A near-famine condition was reported

- (a) in the Seppa valley (b) in kameng  
(c) In the Tezu circle (d) at Bhalukpong

**Q1029.** The flowering of the bamboo made the people?

- (a) cautions (b) hungry  
(c) arduous (d) panicky

**Q1030.** What is the writer’s attitude to the tribal people’s problem?

- (a) Sympathetic (b) Critical  
(c) Harsh (d) Neutral

**SET-194 Q (1031-1035):**

Nasiruddin was the cleverest man in Khorasan. One of his neighbours was a merchant. He was a great miser. One day the merchant saw Nasiruddin praying inside his house. He was praying in a loud voice asking God to be kind to him and send him 9999 dinars, not a dinar more, or a dinar less. If God sent him even one dinar more, he would return all the money. The merchant could not understand Nasiruddin's prayer. He decided to find out the truth. He put 10,000 dinars in a bag and threw it into Nasiruddin's house. Nasiruddin found the bag and counted the money carefully. He profusely thanked God for giving him 10,000 dinars, when he had asked for only 9999 dinars. The merchant heard Nasiruddin. He realized that Nasiruddin was going to keep the money. He went to Nasiruddin's house. He called him a liar and demanded that his 10,000 dinars be returned to him. Nasiruddin refused. He claimed that he was not a fool to believe that anyone would throw away 10,000 dinars just to test someone's honesty. It was his money given by God in answer to his prayer. The merchant decided to take the matter to the judge. Nasiruddin said that he had no clean clothes to wear. The merchant gave him some of his own clothes to wear. Then they went to see the judge. The merchant told the judge; what had happened. Nasiruddin argued that 'the merchant was mad. Ever since he lost a lot of money a few months back, he had been talking like a mad man. The judge asked Nasiruddin whether he could prove his charge. He said, "Just now he told you that I stole his money. Next he is going to tell you that these clothes which I am wearing are also his." The merchant shouted angrily, "Of course, these clothes are mine!. The judge thought for a few minutes. Then he said, 'The case is false. Nasiruddin has not stolen his neighbour's money, The merchant is mad. He should be sent to a mental hospital."

**Q1031.** Nasiruddin was praying in a loud voice because

- (a) He wanted to show that he was the cleverest man in Khorasan.
- (b) He wanted to show that he was a holy man
- (c) He wanted his neighbour to hear his prayer
- (d) He was in debts and hoped that God would answer his prayers

**Q1032.** The merchant threw the bag of money into Nasiruddin's house because

- (a) He was a miser
- (b) He found Nasiruddin's prayer interesting
- (c) He wanted to surprise Nasiruddin by helping him.
- (d) He wanted to catch Nasiruddin red-handed stealing the money.

**Q1033.** When Nasiruddin found the bag of money he thought

- (a) God had answered his prayer
- (b) Someone had been foolish enough to leave the money by mistake
- (c) His neighbour had thrown it into his house to help him.
- (d) His neighbour had thrown it into his house to see what he would do.

**Q1034.** The merchant called Nasiruddin a liar because

- (a) Nasiruddin had claimed that the money belonged to him
- (b) Nasiruddin had said that the God sent him the money
- (c) Nasiruddin had said that he would return the money if it was not exactly 9999 dinar.
- (d) Nasiruddin said that the merchant was a fool to throw 10000 dinars into his house to test his honesty.

**Q1035.** When the judge heard the case, he thought that the merchant

- (a) was telling lies
- (b) was mad
- (c) was telling the truth, which he could not prove
- (d) could be telling the truth

**SET-195 Q (1036-1045):**

The great sage once had a group of **disciples**. They were all very bright and eager students and the sage had all the reasons to be proud of them. One day the sage realized that he had imparted enough knowledge to his disciples. Now they were all very learned, There was only one thing the sage had not taught them, and that was the special verse that could bring the dead back to life. The sage knew that such knowledge was too wonderful and could prove to be a dangerous thing in the hands of someone who was not very wise. The sage **pondered** over this for a long time. But he also knew that If he did not pass on this secret verse. It could die with him. So, at last he called his cleverest disciple aside and said, "I am going to teach you a very special verse. If you chant this you can bring to life a dead person or animal, Use only when you need it to and never misuse, or test your powers vainly." He then called all the disciples together and said, "I am sending you all into the forest for forty days. Go together and come back together. Each one of you has to guide one another and do good things." So the disciples started out together into the forest. They were all united. But the clever disciple who knew the verse wanted to show he was better than the others. As they walked into the forest, they came across a dead tiger on the way. It was huge and looked wickedly fierce even when dead. The clever disciple stopped and said to the others, "Now I am going to show you what our teacher has taught me alone. He has taught me how to bring life back into the dead."The others would not believe him and he said, "I would prove it to you by bringing this tiger back to life." But the other disciples said, "do not do anything to prove your knowledge vainly. Moreover, if you put life into this tiger, it will only

turn on us and kill us all. This will not be a wise thing to do." But the clever disciple had decided to prove himself and prepared to recite the verse. But before he did so, the other disciples **scrambled** up to the topmost branches of a big tree nearby. The disciple then recited the magical verse. The tiger slowly began to breathe. "It's working," cried the disciple in excitement and joy. The tiger opened its eyes and saw him jumping and shouting in front of him. Roaring loudly, the tiger pounced on the poor disciple and killed him. The other disciples on the tree watched helplessly as the tiger threw down the dead body of the disciple and went away into the forest. After some time the disciples came down, took the body and went to the sage. The sage looked at them and said, "Now you see what can happen if you don't use your learning wisely. Let this be a lesson for you." With that, the sage uttered the magic verse and brought the dead disciple back to life. The sage then taught the verse to all his disciples and sent them into the world to do good. He was sure that after such a lesson, they would be wiser and use their knowledge and learning only for doing good.

**Q1036.** What did the sage say to his disciple while teaching his secret verse?

- (a) Not to share it with others
- (b) Not to practise it on animals
- (c) Not to use it to prove his superiority
- (d) Never to misuse the power of the secret verse

**Q1037.** Why was the sage proud of his disciples?

- (a) Because they never misused their knowledge
- (b) Because they were very friendly with each other
- (c) Because they were very obedient
- (d) Because they were very brilliant

**Q1038.** Why did all the disciples except one, climb up to the highest branches of the tree?

- (a) Because they did not know the secret verse
- (b) Because they wanted to watch the scene of the tiger coming to life, from a distance
- (c) Because they felt their lives were in danger
- (d) Because they did not approve of the behaviour of one of their fellows.

**Q1039.** Why were the disciples sent to the forest by the sage?

- (a) He wanted them to be eliminated
- (b) So that the disciple could show them the magic of the secret verse
- (c) He did not want to teach them anything more
- (d) To teach them the lesson not to use their learning unwisely

**Q1040.** What is message conveyed in the passage?

- (a) A teacher must pass on all his knowledge to others before he dies
- (b) Knowledge and learning should never be misused
- (c) Teachers should impart equal knowledge to all their disciples
- (d) None of these

**Q1041.** Why did the sage decide to pass on his secret verse to his disciple ?

- (a) So that the cleverest disciple could revive the tiger
- (b) We wanted to see if the cleverest disciple abided by his instructions
- (c) He did not want the verse to die with him
- (d) So that the cleverest disciple could take his place

**Q1042.** Why did the clever disciple recite the verse to the dead tiger?

- (a) To carry out the instructions of the sage
- (b) To flaunt the power of the verse to the other disciples
- (c) So that the tiger may come back to life
- (d) So that he could test the power of the verse

**Q1043.** How did the other disciples react when the clever disciple decided to bring the tiger back to life?

- (a) They tried to deter, him from doing so
- (b) They remained indifferent
- (c) They were quite surprised
- (d) They felt quite happy

**Q1044.** Who is referred to as wicked and fierce by the author ?

- (a) All the disciples
- (b) The tiger
- (c) The sage
- (d) The clever disciple

**Q1045.** In the context of the passage, which statement is false ?



- (a) The sage was prejudiced against the clever disciple
- (b) The sage wanted the disciples to use their, learning only for doing good
- (c) The sage brought the clever, disciple back to life
- (d) The sage taught the secret verse to all his disciples

**SET-196 Q (1046-1055):**

Oscar Wilde once remarked, "Most people are other people. Their thoughts are someone else's opinions, their lives a mimicry, their passions a quotation." As he so wryly observed, the vast majority of us are not who we have been pretending to be, and the lives we've been living until now are moulded according to rules and values that are not our own. Most of humanity is stuck in someone else's discarded chewing gum and is yet to break free.

Unless you have been brave enough to forsake this trap, here is your likely portrait: your religious convictions are those of your parents or community and your political **allegiances** conform to the party system that society offers.

These are desirable choices that hold societies together. They make you who you are, you might argue. True, but only if you are content with admiring the wrapping and never looking inside the box. If you dared to look, you'd discover how these basic thoughts originate in a fundamental belief formed during the first years of your life.

Children usually bend their perceptions and interpretations of reality to match those who care for them. They find ways' to please in order to receive attention. As they grow up, the issues may change, but the initial patterns of conformity remain **ingrained** in them. The price for surrendering to consensus is steep. It is nothing less than the loss of individuality. You disengage from the ' grandness of creation and implode into the holographic illusions humans have come to call reality. You become one of Oscar Wilde's other people thinking someone else's opinions and assuming they are your own.

This condition is virtually universal. It is also the underlying cause of the world as we know it. People cling so tightly to their personal and social identities that they are blinded to anything that does not validate them. The way out is easier than anyone might imagine.

However, very few summon the courage, for it requires them to leave' the comfort of their own world and walk alone, unaided by the crutch of dogma. Most people would rather get caught up in the business of earning a living, raising a family or helping their community, than deal with the unsettling **immensity** of all that. Yet it seems that all humans are meant to take this epic journey of discovery at some point in their series of lives on this planet.

**Q1046.** In Spite of the dismal scenario depicted in the passage, the writer talks of this epic journey of discovery. This discovery pertains to the

- (a) longing for immortality
- (b) yearning for utopia
- (c) quest for excellence
- (d) search for reality

**Q1047.** The expression 'holographic illusions' means

- (a) sense of bewilderment
- (b) shady dealings
- (c) self created phantasm
- (d) artificial images

**Q1048.** In the context of the passage, children adjust their ideas of reality, so that they

- (a) are in conformity with their beloved ones
- (b) can modify them according to the need of the situation
- (c) may not be considered arrogant
- (d) can use them to their advantage

**Q1049.** Which of these is not true in the context of the passage ?

- (a) We generally imitate others in everything
- (b) People are happy to take on others' roles
- (c) We speak in other people's voices, most of the time
- (d) People are genuine in expressing their feelings

**Q1050.** In the context of the passage, 'wryly' means

- (a) repulsively
- (b) hesitatingly
- (c) disapprovingly
- (d) unwillingly

**Q1051.** In the context of the passage, how can humanity get stuck in someone else's discarded chewing gum ?

- (a) By using discarded things
- (b) By appreciating others' ideas
- (c) By giving preference to others' views over one's own views
- (d) By choosing a product which is sponsored by some great personality

**Q1052.** What does the expression 'lives a mimicry, passions a quotation' mean ?

- (a) Lives an imitation, feelings a borrowing (b) Lives a sham, feelings a deception  
(c) Lives a parody, feelings a repetition (d) Lives a duplication, feelings a recitation

**Q1053.** 'Unless you have been brave enough to forsake this trap' implies that one has to be

- (a) very pretentious to discard one's convictions (b) coaxed to come out of the clutches of tradition  
(c) quite serious to give up the old values (d) daring enough to break free from the stranglehold of others' views

**Q1054.** To which of the following does the picture presented in the passage, not conform ?

- (a) Adopt a dogmatic approach towards life (b) Subscribe to others' views  
(c) Profess borrowed conviction (d) Cast themselves according to their own ways

**Q1055.** The writer of this passage envisages a world where people will

- (a) desire to make these choices which hold the societies together  
(b) profess implicit allegiance to social institutions  
(c) have the courage to chart their independent course of action  
(d) take pride in an unquestioned loyalty to old values

**SET-197 Q (1056-1065):**

The task which Gandhiji undertook was not only the achievement of political freedom but also the establishment of a social order based on truth and non-violence, unity and peace, equality and universal brotherhood, and maximum freedom for all. This unfinished part of his experiment was perhaps even more difficult to achieve than the achievement of political freedom. Political struggle involved fight against a foreign power and all one could do was either join it or wish it success and give it his moral support. In establishing the social order of this pattern, there was a lively possibility of a conflict arising between groups and classes, of our own people. Experience shows that man values his possessions even more than his life because in the former he sees the means for **perpetuation** and survival of his descendants even after his body is reduced to ashes. A new order cannot be established without radically changing the mind and attitude of men towards property and, at some stage or the other, the 'haves' have to yield place to the 'have-nots'. We have seen, in our time, attempts to achieve a kind of **egalitarian** society and the picture of it after it was achieved. But this was done, by and large, through the use of physical force.

In the ultimate analysis, it is difficult, if not impossible, to say that the instinct to possess has been rooted out or that it will not reappear in an even worse form under a different guise. It may even be that, like a gas kept confined within containers under great pressure, or water held by a big dam, once a barrier breaks, the reaction will one day sweep back with a violence equal in extent and intensity to what was used to establish and maintain the outward egalitarian form. This enforced egalitarianism contains, in its bosom, the seed of its own destruction.

The root cause of class conflict is possessiveness or the acquisitive instinct. So long as the ideal that is to be achieved is one of securing the maximum material satisfaction, possessiveness can neither be suppressed nor eliminated but 'will grow on what it feeds. Nor will it cease to be such it is possessiveness, still, whether it is confined to only a few or is shared by many.

If egalitarianism is to endure, it has to be based not on the possession of the maximum material goods by a few or by all but on voluntary, enlightened renunciation of those goods which cannot be shared by others or can be enjoyed only at the expense of others. This calls for substitution of spiritual values for purely material ones. The paradise of material satisfaction, that is sometimes equated with progress these days neither spells peace nor progress. Mahatma Gandhi has shown us how the **acquisitive** instinct inherent in man could be **transmuted** by the adoption of the ideal of trusteeship by those who 'have' for the benefit of all those who 'have not' so that, instead of leading to exploitation and conflict, it would become a means and incentive, for the amelioration and progress of society respectively.

**Q1056.** The unfinished task of Mahatma Gandhi was

- (a) fighting against the foreign power (b) establishment of a peacefully coexistent non-violent society  
(c) achievement of political freedom (d) None of these

**Q1057.** Select the best option to complete the sentence. Gandhi aimed at \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) establishing a non-violent society (b) universal brotherhood  
(c) achieving political freedom (d) all the above

**Q1058.** According to the passage, people ultimately overturn the form of a social order

- (a) Which is based on conciliation and rapprochement
- (b) Which is not congenial to the spiritual values of the people
- (c) Which is based on coercion and oppression
- (d) Which does not satisfy their basic needs

**Q1059.** According to the passage, which of the following statements is **not** true ?

- (a) It is difficult to change the mindset of people towards property
- (b) In the egalitarian society, material satisfaction can be enjoyed only at the expense of others
- (c) A social order based on truth and non-violence alone can help the achievement of maximum freedom for all
- (d) In establishing the social order of Gandhiji's pattern, the possibility of a conflict between different classes hardly exists

**Q1060.** In the context of the passage, what is meant by adoption of the ideal of trusteeship?

- (a) The privileged class voluntarily renounces the possessive instinct
- (b) Substitution of spiritual values by material values by those who live in the paradise of material satisfaction
- (c) To equate peace and progress with material satisfaction
- (d) 'Haves' to adopt the ideal for the benefit of the society

**Q1061.** Choose the most appropriate title for the passage,

- (a) The social order of Gandhiji's vision .
- (b) The renunciation of the possessive instinct
- (c) Material values vs. Spiritual values
- (d) Class conflicts in an egalitarian society

**Q1062.** Answer the following question in the context of the passage. Why does man value his possessions more than his life?

- (a) To get recognition in society
- (b) To preserve his name even after death through his possessions
- (c) He has the instinct of possession
- (d) Possessions are essential to lead a comfortable life

**Q1063.** Egalitarianism means

- (a) violence
- (b) inequality
- (c) suppression
- (d) social and political equality

**Q1064.** In the context of the passage, which of the following statements is false?

- (a) Satisfaction of material needs cannot earn peace and progress
- (b) Conflicts between groups and classes are bound to arise
- (c) The instinct of possession causes conflicts
- (d) The instinct of possession can be rooted out completely

**Q1065.** In the passage, the metaphor of 'paradise' has been given for \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) fulfilling spiritual needs
- (b) renunciation of material goods
- (c) taking care of material needs
- (d) acquisitive instinct

**SET-198 Q (1066-1070):**

Nobody can argue that the acquisition of knowledge is more fun and easier with computers. The mere activity of touching and exploring this device constitutes an enjoyable task for a child. This, accompanied by the relaxing attitude and software interactivity, usually contributes to a better grasping of new knowledge. At a higher educational level the availability of digital books, simulators and other academic materials provide the student with an ever accessible source of information that otherwise would not be at hand. But besides the increasing complexity and behaviour of intelligent software, which is usually embedded in the academic digital material, the need for human interaction in the learning process will always be present, at least in the **foreseeable** future. There is the necessity for a human being to be able to determine what the specific needs of each individual are. A computer, no matter how sophisticated its software is, can hardly mimic the expertise of a teacher in how to explain and adapt complex concepts to different individuals.

**Q1066.** According to the author, human intervention will always be required in order to

- (a) update old software
- (b) built bigger machines
- (c) determine the specific needs of the individual
- (d) repair broken down machines

**Q1067.** What other factors related to computers contribute to a deeper acquisition of knowledge?

## Comprehension

- (a) Relaxing attitude and software interactivity  
(c) Convenience of usage and design
- (b) Prompt response and accuracy  
(d) User friendliness and easy accessibility

**Q1068.** According to this essay, what new developments in the world of computers have helped students gain more access to information?

- (a) Availability of general knowledge software  
(c) Availability of word processing applications
- (b) Availability of printing facilities  
(d) Availability of digital books

**Q1069.** In what way are computers inadequate even inspite of their sophistication?

- (a) They keep breaking down after much use  
(b) They can hardly imitate a teacher's ability to explain the most difficult of concepts  
(c) They still need humans to turn them on and off  
(d) They require humans to update them periodically

**Q1070.** That computers make learning easier is a fact-

- (a) Accepted by all  
(c) Welcomed by all
- (b) Rejected by some  
(d) Contested by a few

### SET-199 Q (1071-1075):

One November afternoon, a child came to Rhayader's lighthouse studio. She was about twelve, **slender**, dirty, nervous and timid. In her arms she carried something. She was desperately afraid of the ugly man she had come to see, but she had heard somewhere that this man would heal injured things. The man's voice was deep and kind when he spoke to her. What is it, child? She stepped forward **timidly**, and in her arms was a large white bird which was quite still. There were stains of blood on its whiteness. The girl placed it in his arms. 'I found it, Sir. It hurts. Is it still alive?' 'Yes. Yes, I think so.' Rhayader went inside with the bird in his arms. E placed it upon a table. The girl covered. The bird Fluttered. Rhayader spread one of its large white wings. 'Child where did you find it?' 'In the wash, Sir. Hunter had been there.' It is a snow goose from Canada. But how did it get here?'" The girl's eyes were fixed on the injured bird. She said 'can you heal it, Sir?' "Yes" said Rhayader. "We will try. You can help me. She has been shot, poor thing, her legs is broken and wing too."

**Q1071.** Where did Rhayader live?

- (a) In a cabin by the marsh  
(c) In a barn
- (b) An old cottage marsh  
(d) In a lighthouse

**Q1072.** Where did the bird come from?

- (a) From Australia  
(c) From the South
- (b) From North America  
(d) From Canada

**Q1073.** Which of the phrases best describes the girl?

- (a) shy and clean  
(c) Loud and forceful
- (b) Bold and brave  
(d) Slender and dirty

**Q1074.** How had the bird been injured?

- (a) While flying through the woods  
(c) By wild animals
- (b) By a great storm  
(d) She had been shot by hunters.

**Q1075.** Why did the girl take the bird to Rhyader?

- (a) So that he would tell her if it was still alive  
(c) So that he would tell her what to do
- (b) So that he would send it to where it came from  
(d) So that he would heal it

### SET-200 Q (1076-1080):

The field of medicine forces a **confrontation** between scientific and everyday language. Outside the world of the research laboratory and clinic, there exists the daily routine of medical practice, a situation where a doctor tries to understand the problems of a patient, and the patient attempts to understand the doctor's diagnosis. The initial statement of the symptoms of any disease is of critical importance as it guides the doctor's search for the clinical signs of the conditions. Similarly, the doctor's explanation of a problem, and the recommendations for treatment, is needed to be clear and complete if the patient to understand and follow the correct course of action.

The need for careful listening and expression by both parties should be obvious in a field as sensitive and serious as health. Patients worried about their health are often uncertain and confused in their accounts. Busy doctors will not have the time to take

up every point the patient has referred to. Moreover, the tradition of medical interviewing hinders the development of genuine communication.

**Q1076.** The word ‘confrontation, is closest in meaning to

- (a) Competition
- (b) Confluence
- (c) trouble
- (d) conflict

**Q1077.** Which of the following statements is true?

- (a) Doctors should use medical term in their instructions as these are specific.
- (b) Medical communication is a specialized branch of professional communication.
- (c) Patient’s must medical term
- (d) The Patient’s relatives should be involved in the interaction.

**Q1078.** Doctors are sometimes unable to treat the patient properly because

- (a) They do not have the time to consider every point made by the patient.
- (b) They are too busy in performing surgeries.
- (c) They do not know the language used for communicating with patients.
- (d) They have a superiority complex.

**Q1079.** Which of the following statements best reflects the theme of the passage?

- (a) Communication should not be made a component of medical education.
- (b) For proper treatment, patients should listen carefully to the instructions.
- (c) There must be little research in the field of doctor-patient interaction.
- (d) Medical profession requires careful use of medical and everyday language.

**Q1080.** Patients are often unable to give a proper account of their ailment to the doctor because

- (a) they do not know how to communicate in medical terms.
- (b) They are worried about their health.
- (c) they want to hide certain symptoms of the disease.
- (d) they have an inferiority complex.

**SET-201 Q (1081-1085):**

If a country should have a message for its people, it should be a message of human dignity. The ideals of a nation should be the freedom of ideas, speech, press, the right to assemble and the right to worship. A country should boldly proclaim to a world dominated by tyrants that “all men are created equal and they are endowed by their Creator with certain **inalienable rights**” and “among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness”. This should be the source of the strength and power of a nation. If people have the freedom to live their lives in dignity, they can work with a sound mind and physical health. The moral, Political, and economic **stature** of a country lies in the strength of its people. A nation should strive to be a more perfect, not the perfect country where the people are given a promise and a hope in their minds to work and cherish liberty, justice, and opportunity. We do not always get what we want. It is always better to believe that somebody somehow, someday, we will get what we want.

**Q1081.** “Life liberty, and the pursuit of happiness” are:

- (a) Gifts of our Creator
- (b) Pillars of equally
- (c) Ideals of a nation
- (d) Rights of all men

**Q1082.** The source of the strength and power of a nation depends on

- (a) freedom of the people
- (b) its people
- (c) the physical health of the people
- (d) rights of the people

**Q1083.** Citizens of a country should work and cherish

- (a) love
- (b) liberty , justice and opportunity
- (c) liberty and happiness
- (d) opportunity and justice

**Q1084.** The passage leads the reader to think about:

- (a) Ruling nation
- (b) What a country needs
- (c) The Rights of the people
- (d) The morals of a nation

**Q1085.**The ending part of the passage is about

- (a) Hope
- (b) Want
- (c) perfection
- (d) A promise

**SET-202 Q (1086-1090):**

The World is becoming a dangerous place to live in, and this is despite our claims of being civilized, of having evolved from the primitive to the modern man and from the caveman to cultured being.

Many reasons can be attributed to this. A man longs to be the king of all kingdoms, but is too extravagant and idle. He desires that his writ should run through the whole world. But then he is lazy and lethargic. Man is mean, far from human. We have negative qualities such as anger, ego, envy, greed, hatred, and jealousy, that we should consider overcoming.

We have allowed these qualities to become our consuming passions. We think that we are mightier than most. We think we are capable of destroying anything by using our might. Today, we have acquired weapons of mass destruction, which are capable of **obliterating** all life from the face of this planet.

As men we arm men. Then we destroy people without arms. Then why are we giving vent to this anger? We let our wrath take over our senses. We fight to satisfy our egos. The overpowering obsession of a man with himself motivates him to grab everything and to fulfill his greed.

**Q1086.** Why has the world become a dangerous place to live in?

- (a) Because man has evolved from the primitive to modern.
- (b) Because man has become civilized.
- (c) Because man desires to be king of all kingdoms, but is idle and extravagant.
- (d) Because man has become a cultured being.

**Q1087.** What are the qualities that have become man's consuming passion?

- (a) Idleness and laziness
- (b) anger, ego, envy, greed, hatred, and jealousy
- (c) The desire of king
- (d) Laziness and lethargy

**Q1088.** What is man capable of achieving today?

- (a) That he is more humane than human
- (b) That he is mightier than most
- (c) That he can rule the world
- (d) That he can be king of all kingdoms

**Q1089.** What is the man capable of achieving today?

- (a) The power to conquer the world
- (b) The power to obliterate life from this planet
- (c) The ability to destroy everything
- (d) The ability to have his writ run through the whole world

**Q1090.** Give the antonym of "obliterate".

- (a) Prevent
- (b) Erase
- (c) Destroy
- (d) Create

**SET-203 Q (1091-1095):**

The question of race has caused bloodbaths throughout history. Take the case of the negro, a negro is someone with black skin who comes from Africa. It is an old-fashioned word and is offensive. Some people used to write that way deliberately. The word "nigger" is also very offensive. The word was later replaced by "coloured" which gave way to "black". Black is a colour with negative suggestions.

So we have expressions like "black day" and "blackmail". So no wonder the word "black" too assumed unfavorable meanings. (Although in the 1960's the famous slogan 'Black is beautiful' was coined, and it did not help). The Blacks of the United States therefore came to be called Afro-Americans. Now, the politically correct phrase is African American.

**Q1091.** Which word is old-fashioned and offensive?

- (a) Skin
- (b) Negro
- (c) Africa
- (d) Black

**Q1092.** Which impression does the word 'black' carry?

- (a) Negative
- (b) Contemptible
- (c) Unfavourable
- (d) all the above

**Q1093.** Which is the politically correct phrase?

- (a) Coloured
- (b) African American
- (c) Nigger
- (d) Afro- American

**Q1094.** Why was 'Black is beautiful' coined?

- (a) To combat the pre-judged feelings against the Blacks
- (b) To encourage Racial and caste bias
- (c) To enhance the confidence of aboriginals
- (d) To discourage negro slavery system

**Q1095.** Give the synonym of “offensive”.

- (a) courteous
- (b) Aggressive
- (c) Sympathetic
- (d) Defending

**SET-204 Q (1096-1100):**

Many of the serious health concerns in modern America can be linked to poor diet. People who regularly consume foods high in sodium, sugar and saturated fats not only increase their chances of obesity, but also increase their risks of developing heart diseases, hypertension, diabetes and several types of cancer. Although some people, who regularly consume unhealthy foods do so knowingly, there is also a significant portion of the population that remains under-educated about proper nutrition. What is more, individuals who live in food deserts — areas in low-income neighbourhoods that lack easy access to healthy, affordable food — may not even have the opportunity to obtain nutritious food. Food deserts are located in high poverty areas, such as **sparsely** populated rural areas or densely populated, low-income urban centres. Food deserts most often develop when major supermarket chains either relocate out of these areas or simply refrain from building stores there. Major food retailing chains tend to limit their store locations to wealthier urban or suburban neighbourhoods. This means that those who live in high poverty areas often also live miles away from fresh meats, dairy products and produce available at supermarkets. Furthermore, fast food restaurants are **disproportionately** concentrated in low-income areas.

**Q1096.** The best possible title for the passage is

- (a) Supermarket’s Contribution to Obesity in America
- (b) The Dangers of Fast Food
- (c) Food Deserts: The Problem of Poor Diet
- (d) Why Processed Food Kills

**Q1097.** Serious health concerns in modern America are related to

- (a) smoking
- (b) fast life
- (c) poor diet
- (d) loneliness

**Q1098.** Food deserts are

- (a) areas having large supermarket chains
- (b) low-income areas without access to healthy foods
- (c) areas having large-scale plantations
- (d) areas not having large number of restaurants

**Q1099.** Food-deserts are formed when

- (a) major supermarket chains are unavailable in some areas
- (b) people do not like eating fresh food
- (c) people relocate to new areas
- (d) most remain undereducated about nutritious food

**Q1100.** People belonging to low-income group mostly resort to

- (a) fresh milk and vegetables
- (b) gambling
- (c) rash driving
- (d) fast food

**SET-205 Q (1101-1105):**

Today perhaps your only association with the word ‘polio’ is the Sabin Oral Vaccine that protects children from the disease. Fifty-five years ago, this was not so. The dreaded disease, which mainly affects the brain and the spinal cord; causes stiffening and weakening of the muscles, crippling and paralysis — which is why I am in a wheelchair today. If somebody had predicted, when I was born that this would happen to me, no one would have believed it. I was the seventh child in a family of four pairs of brothers and sisters, with a huge 23-year gap between the first and the last, I was told that, unlike the others, I was so fair and brown-haired that I looked more like a foreigner than a Dawood Bohri. I was also considered to be the healthiest of the brood.

**Q1101.** The narrator of the passage is a patient of

- (a) diabetes
- (b) cerebral attack
- (c) polio
- (d) heart disease

**Q1102.** To say something about the future is to

- (a) addict (b) verdict  
(c) predict (d) protect

**Q1103.** The narrator was the seventh child in a family that had

- (a) nine children (b) one score children  
(c) eight children (d) twenty-three children

**Q1104.** Polio, the dreaded disease, mainly affects the

- (a) heart and spinal cord (b) brain and spinal cord  
(c) brain and nerves (d) brain and heart

**Q1105.** What made the narrator look like a foreigner ?

- (a) He was fair and skinny (b) He was fair and brown haired  
(c) He was fair with red hair (d) He was dark and blonde

**SET-206 Q (1106-1115):**

Andaman and Nicobar Islands consist of mainly two groups of islands, with distinctive features of the original residents — Negroid and Mongolese. It is strange to see how these two different groups migrated to these islands so far from the mainland — from India and Myanmar. The **aboriginals** found in these islands are the Jarawas, Sentinelese, Onges, Shompenites, mainly found in Andaman and the Nicobarese in Nicobar. Of these the Nicobarese in general, and some of the Onges, have accepted the so-called modern civilization and learned the use of modern tools and facilities. They can be seen frequently in the Port Blair market. The aboriginals are looked after by the Anthropological Department of the Government, who make regular visits to their islands and supply them with food and other necessities. These aboriginals still do not know how to use a matchbox and prepare fire by rubbing two pieces of wood; they also do not know the use of cloth. If the people from the Anthropological Department offer them clothes, they use them only as turbans and not to wrap their bodies.

**Q1106.** Original residents of Andaman and Nicobar Islands are

- (a) Negroid (b) Mongolese  
(c) Negroid and Mongolese (d) None of them

**Q1107.** The so-called modern civilization has been accepted in general by

- (a) all the aboriginals (b) the Nicobarese  
(c) the Jarawas (d) the Onges

**Q1108.** The original residents migrated to the islands from

- (a) India (b) Myanmar  
(c) Sri Lanka (d) India and Myanmar

**Q1109.** The Jarawas, Sentinelese, Onges and Shompenites are mainly found in

- (a) Andaman (b) Nicobar  
(c) Andaman and Nicobar (d) Port Blair

**Q1110.** The aboriginals are looked after by

- (a) the Government of India (b) the Anthropological Department of the Government  
(c) the Tourism Department (d) some NGOs

**Q1111.** The aboriginals are still Ignorant of the use of

- (a) fire (b) clothes  
(c) matchbox and cloth (d) matchbox

**Q1112.** If clothes are offered, the aboriginals use them as

- (a) turbans (b) wrappers  
(c) curtains (d) None of these

**Q1113.** The aboriginals prepare fire by

- (a) rubbing two pieces of stone (b) using a matchbox  
(c) using gas lighter (d) rubbing two pieces of wood

**Q1114.** Find out a word which means 'to cover'.



- (a) turbans (b) cloth  
(c) wrap (d) prepare

**Q1115.** Find out a word which is the antonym for 'usual'.

- (a) strange (b) migrated  
(c) frequently (d) regular

**SET-207 Q (1116-1125):**

The habit of reading is one of the greatest resources of mankind; and we enjoy reading books that belong to us much more than if they are borrowed. A borrowed book is like a guest in the house; it must be treated with **punctiliousness**, with certain, considerate formality. You must see that it sustains no damage; it must not suffer while under your roof. You cannot leave it carelessly, you cannot mark it, you cannot turn down the pages, you cannot use it familiarly. But your own books belong to you; you treat them with that affectionate intimacy that **annihilates** formality. Books are for use, not for show. A good reason for marking favourite pages in books is that this practice enables you to remember more easily the significant sayings, to refer to them quickly. Everyone should begin collecting a private library in youth; one should have one's own book-shelves, which should not have doors, glass windows, or keys; they should be free and accessible to the hand as well as to the eye. Books are of the people, by the people and for the people. Literature is an immortal part of history; it is the best and most enduring part of personality.

**Q1116.** The above passage is all about

- (a) books (b) games  
(c) jokes (d) magic

**Q1117.** Which title is suitable for the passage ?

- (a) Merits and Demerits of Books (b) The Pleasure of Owning Books  
(c) Reading a Book (d) Books and Thoughts

**Q1118.** According to the passage, a borrowed book is like a

- (a) guest in the house (b) host in the house  
(c) neighbour in the house (d) relative in the house

**Q1119.** All the following words mean 'mankind' except.

- (a) Homo sapiens (b) humanity  
(c) humankind (d) humanities

**Q1120.** Which of the following statements is not true?

- (a) Books are for use. (b) Books are for show.  
(c) Books must not be damaged. (d) Books must be carefully handled.

**Q1121.** According to the passage, 'everyone should begin collecting a private, library

- (a) in infancy (b) in childhood  
(c) in youth (d) in adulthood

**Q1122.** According to the passage, books are more enjoyable when they are

- (a) in book-shops (b) borrowed  
(c) in the library (d) personal possessions

**Q1123.** How should you not treat a borrowed book?

- (a) It must be treated as one's own possession (b) It must be treated with a considerate formality  
(c) It must be treated carefully (d) It must be treated carelessly

**Q1124.** What are the advantages of marking favourite passages of your personal books ? (Pick out the incorrect one)

- (a) It enables one to remember facts. (b) It enables one to remember the significant sayings.  
(c) It hinders one from remembering more easily. (d) It enables one to refer to particular passages.

**Q1125.** How should the book-shelves of the private library be ?

- (a) Should have doors (b) Should have glass windows  
(c) Should have keys (d) Should be free and easily accessible

**SET-208 Q (1126-1130):**

I used to have my meals at a vegetarian restaurant. Here I met Mr. Albert West. We used to meet in this restaurant every evening and go out walking after dinner. Mr. West was a partner in a small printing concern. He read my letter in the press about the outbreak of the plague and, not finding me in the restaurant, felt uneasy. My co-workers and I had reduced our diet since the outbreak, as I had long made it a rule to go on a light diet during epidemics. In these days I had therefore given up my evening dinner. Lunch also I would finish before the other guests arrived. I knew the proprietor of the restaurant very well, and I had informed him that, as I was engaged in nursing the plague patients, I wanted to avoid the contact of friends as much as possible. Not finding me in the restaurant for a day or two, Mr. West knocked at my door early one morning just as I was getting ready to go out for a walk. As I opened the door Mr. West said : ‘I did not find you in the restaurant and was really afraid lest something should have happened to you’.

**Q1126.** What did the speaker and Mr. Albert West do every evening?

- (a) Went walking and met at the restaurant for eating.
- (b) After eating, met at the restaurant to go for walking.
- (c) Met in the restaurant and went out walking after dinner.
- (d) Had dinner and walked in the restaurant.

**Q1127.** Why did the speaker not come to the restaurant?

- (a) He wanted to contact all his friends.
- (b) He had decided to diet in order to lose weight.
- (c) He did not want to meet Mr. Albert and was avoiding him.
- (d) He was taking care of plague patients.

**Q1128.** Mr. Albert West was

- (a) considering to become a partner of the printing press.
- (b) a partner in a small printing press.
- (c) a partner in a large printing press.
- (d) concerned about printing.

**Q1129.** Why did Mr. Albert West knock at the speaker’s house?

- (a) To go out walking with the speaker.
- (b) To make him a partner in the printing press,.
- (c) To avoid contact with friends.
- (d) Because he was worried that something had happened to the speaker.

**Q1130.** Why was Mr. West uneasy?

- (a) Because he could not find the speaker in the restaurant.
- (b) He was concerned about the printing press.
- (c) He had eaten something in the restaurant.
- (d) He was avoiding his friends

**SET-209 Q (1131-1135):**

Two years later, in November 1895, he signed his final will. He left the bulk of his fortune, amounting to about Rs. 1,75,000 to a trust fund administered by Swedish and Norwegian trustees. The annual interest shall be awarded as prizes to those persons who during the previous year have rendered the greatest services to mankind. The interest shall be divided into five equal parts— now amounting to about Rs. 8,000 each — one of which shall be awarded to the person who has made the most important discovery or invention in the realm of physics, one to the person who has made the most important chemical discovery or improvement, one to the person who has made the most important physiological or medical discovery, one to the person who has produced the most outstanding work of literature, **idealistic** in character, and one to the person who has done the best work for the brotherhood of nations, the **abolition** or reduction of standing armies, as well as for the formation or popularization of peace congress.

**Q1131.** The said prize is awarded

- (a) once in 5 years
- (b) every year
- (c) once in 19 years
- (d) once in 2 years

**Q1132.** Which is the prize that is referred to in the passage ?

- (a) Nobel Prize
- (b) Magsaysay Award
- (c) Pulitzer Prize
- (d) Booker Prize

**Q1133.** The number of prizes in the field of science are

- (a) Four
- (b) One
- (c) Three
- (d) Five

**Q1134.** Total annual prize money amounts to

- (a) Rs. 8,000
- (b) Rs. 1,750,000
- (c) Rs. 350,000
- (d) Rs. 190,000

**Q1135.** Prize is awarded for outstanding work in

- (a) Chemistry  
(c) Physics

- (b) Literature  
(d) All the above

**SET-210 Q (1136-1140):**

Long long ago, in a big forest, there were many trees. Among the cluster of trees, there was a very tall pine tree. He was so tall that he could talk to the stars in the sky. He could easily gaze over the heads of the other trees. One day, late in the evening, the pine tree saw a little girl approaching him. He could see her only because of his height; She was in tears. The pine tree bent as low as he could and asked the weeping girl, "What is the matter? Why are you crying?" The little girl, still sobbing, replied, "I was gathering flowers for the Christmas garland and I have lost my way."

The pine tree said to the little girl, "It is late in the evening. It will not be possible for you to return to your house which is at the other end of the forest. Sleep for the night in this place." The pine tree pointed out to an open cave-like place under him. The little girl was frightened of wild animals.

The girl quickly crept into the cave-like place. The pine tree was happy and pleased with himself. He stood stiff like a Soldier guarding the place. He was pleased with himself for doing this duty. After some time, the pine tree heard the wolves coming that way. "The hungry wolves would find the little girl and devour her up. I must do something quickly", he said to himself. The sound became louder and louder as the wolves were coming nearer and nearer. The pine tree earnestly called out to his friend the North Wind. "Please, North Wind, help me, blow me down." The North Wind replied, "Don't be silly. I will not blow you down. Why should I ruin my friend?" On hearing this, the pine tree got annoyed simply because of the wastage of precious time. He said in an angry tone, "Stop that nonsense. Do as I tell you." The North Wind began to blow and the pine tree fell with a loud **thud** at the mouth of the cave-like place. The passage to the cave was thereby blocked making it impossible for the wolves to enter. The little girl was thus saved from the hungry wolves.

**Q1136.** Why was the little girl crying?

- (a) She had a habit to do so. (b) She had lost the garland of Christmas flowers.  
(c) She was afraid of the wild animals. (d) She could not trace the way to her home in the forest.

**Q1137.** Who helped the pine tree to save the life of the girl ?

- (a) The wolf (b) The cave  
(c) North Wind (d) The stars

**Q1138.** Why did the girl spend the night in the cave-like place?

- (a) She was directed by the pine tree to do so. (b) She wanted to see the hidden wild animals inside it.  
(c) The weather outside was very cold. (d) The cave-like place was covered with the tree.

**Q1139.** Where was the house of the girl located ?

- (a) In the deep forest (b) Near the pine tree  
(c) At the end of the forest (d) Beside the cave-like place

**Q1140.** How could the pine tree see the little girl?

- (a) He had a desire to develop friendship with her. (b) The stars informed him of the little girl.  
(c) He heard the sobbing of the girl. (d) He was the tallest tree in the forest.

**Solutions-Set 191 to Set 210****SET-191**

**Martyrdom - शहादत-the death or suffering of a martyr.(शहीद)**

**Languished - दुर्बल-lose or lack vitality; grow weak.**

**Q1016.** (c) There appears to be proof that he was a Christian Bishop in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

*Line/s from the passage*-he was a Christian Bishop and that he suffered martyrdom under the Roman Emperor Claudius on February 14, 271 (A.D.).

**Q1017.** (a) Married men did not make good soldiers because they did not want to leave their families

**Q1018.**(d) Roman Church

*Line/s from the passage*-**The Church made him a Saint** and allotted the day of his death February 14th, to him. So it is not surprising that youngsters in **Rome** made this day a special one in honour of Saint; St; Valentine's Day came to be known as "the day for all true lovers.

Q1019.(c) he died for the sake of young lovers

Q1020. (b) Invitation cards

**SET-192**

**Despair -निराशा**-the complete loss or absence of hope.

**Incompetent-अयोग्य**-not having or showing the necessary skills to do something successfully.

**Perpetual-लगातार**-never ending or changing.

**Pertinent-उचित**-relevant or applicable to a particular matter; apposite.

**Suffrage-मताधिकार**-the right to vote in political elections.

**tyranny-उत्पीड़न**-cruel and oppressive government or rule.

Q1021.(d) Asian have not been able to adapt themselves to the Western Parliamentary System

Q1022.(d) Bring incompetent and unprincipled men to power

*Line/s from the passage*-Popular elections often **bring incompetent men to the top, they contend**, and the division of party spoils and breeds corruption.

Q1023.(d) were too incompetent to speed up social and economic change

Q1024.(d) lacks the saving merit of integrity and efficiency

What they say is no doubt true to some extent but it is pertinent to remember that every alternative to democracy, while it in no way guarantees **greater integrity or efficiency** in the administration, lacks even the saving merit of regimes which, based on the suffrage of the people, leave it to the people to find out, by trial and error, who is their best friend.

Q1025.(b) people can protest against its injustices; and even overthrow it peacefully

**SET-193**

**Rampaging-क्रोध में उधर-इधर दौड़ना**- move through a place in a violent and uncontrollable manner.

**Depredations-लूट-पाट**-an act of attacking or plundering.

combating-take action to reduce or prevent (something bad or undesirable).

Q1026. (b) the phrase 'triggers a boom' means causes an increase

Q1027.(a) in September

*Line/s from the passage*-The flowering of the bamboo species in Arunachal Pradesh was first noticed **in September this year**. The depredations by the rats in the paddy, maize and millet fields from Bhalukpong on the Assam border to Seppa valley in the north were reported soon

Q1028. (b) in kameng

*Line/s from the passage*-The result is famine.The mauve coloured flowers sprouting in the hill slopes in the sprawling Seppa valley in east **Kameng district, Arunachal Pradesh**, are a palpable threat to the State Government.

Q1029.(d) panicky

Q1030. (a) the writer's attitude to the tribal people's problem is **Sympathetic**

**SET-194**

Q1031. (c) He wanted his neighbour to hear his prayer

Q1032. (b) He found Nasiruddin's prayer interesting

Q1033.(a) God had answered his prayer

Q1034. (c) Nasiruddin had said that he would return the money if it was not exactly 9999 dinar.

*Line/s from the passage*-Nasiruddin found the bag and counted the money carefully. He profusely thanked God for giving him 10,000 dinars, when he had asked for only 9999 dinars. The merchant heard Nasiruddin.

Q1035. (b) was mad

**SET-195**

**Disciple-शिष्य**-a follower or pupil of a teacher, leader, or philosopher.

**Pondered-विचार**-think about (something) carefully, especially before making a decision or reaching a conclusion.

**Scrambled**-move hurriedly or clumsily from or into a particular place or position

Q1036. (d) Never to misuse the power of the secret verse.

*Line/s from the passage-* But he also knew that If he did not pass on this secret verse. It could die with him. So, at last he called his cleverest disciple aside and said, "I am going to teach you a very special verse. **If you chant this you can bring to life a dead person or animal. Use only when you need it to and never misuse,** or test your powers vainly.

Q1037. (d) Because they were very brilliant.

Q1038. (c) Because they felt their lives were in danger.

Q1039. (d) To teach them the lesson not to use their learning unwisely

Q1040. (b) The Message conveyed in the passage - **Knowledge and learning should never be misused.**

Q1041. (c) He did not want the verse to die with him.

*Line/s from the passage-* But he also knew that If he did not pass on this secret verse. **It could die with him.** So, at last he called his cleverest disciple aside and said, "I am going to teach you a very special verse

Q1042. (b) To flaunt the power of the other disciples .

Q1043. (a) They tried to deter him from doing so

Q1044. (b) The tiger is referred as **wicked and fierce**

Q1045. (a) The sage was prejudiced against the clever disciple

**SET-196**

Allegiance-निष्ठा-loyalty or commitment to a superior or to a group or cause.

Ingrained-दीर्घस्थायी- firmly fixed or established; difficult to change.

Immensity-the extremely large size, scale, or extent of something

Q1046. (d) search for reality

Q1047. (c) 'holographic illusions means **self created phantasm.**

Q1048. (d) can use them to their advantage

*Line/s from the passage-* Children usually bend their perceptions and interpretations of reality **to match those who care for them.** They find ways' to please in order to receive attention. As they grow up, the issues may change, but the initial patterns of conformity remain engrained in them.

Q1049. (d) People are genuine in expressing their feeling.

Q1050. (c) 'wryly' means disapprovingly

Q1051. (c) By giving preference to other views over one's own views .

Q1052. (a)'lives a mimicry, passions a quotation' mean **Lives an imitation, feelings a borrowing**

Q1053. (d) 'Unless you have been brave enough to forsake this trap' implies that **daring enough to break free from the stranglehold of others' views.**

Q1054. (d) Cast themselves according to their own ways

Q1055. (c) have the courage to chart their independent course of action.

**SET-197**

**Perpetuation-स्थायीकरण**-the continuation or preservation of a situation, idea, etc.

**Egalitarian-समानाधिकारवादी**-believing in or based on the principle that all people are equal and deserve equal rights and opportunities.

**Acquisitive-संग्रहशील**-excessively interested in acquiring money or material things.

**transmuted-परिणत करना**-change in form, nature, or substance.

Q1056. (b) establishment of a peaceful coexistent non-violent society

*Line/s from the passage-* The task which Gandhiji undertook was not only the achievement of political freedom but also the establishment of a social order based on truth and non-violence, unity and peace, equality and universal brotherhood, and maximum freedom for all. **This unfinished part of his experiment was perhaps even more difficult to achieve than the achievement of political freedom.**

Q1057. (d) all the above

*Line/s from the passage-* The task which Gandhiji undertook was not only the achievement of political freedom but also the establishment of a social order based on truth and **non-violence, unity and peace, equality and universal brotherhood, and maximum freedom for all.**

Q1058. (c) which is based on coercion and oppression

Q1059. (d) In establishing the social order of Gandhiji's pattern, the possibility of a conflict between different classes hardly exists

Q1060. (d) 'Haves' to adopt the ideal for ' the benefit of the society

Q1061. (a) The social order of Gandhi's, vision

Q1062. (b) To preserve his name even after death through his possessions

Q1063. (d) Egalitarianism means social and political equality .

Q1064. (d) FALSE - The instinct of possession can be rooted out completely.

Q1065. (c) the metaphor of 'paradise' has been given for **taking care of material needs .**

**SET-198**

**Foreseeable-निकट**-able to be foreseen or predicted.

Q1066. (c) (c) determine the specific needs of the individual

*Line/s from the passage-* there is the necessity for a human being to be able **determine what the specific needs of each individual are.**

Q1067. (a) Relaxing attitude and software interactivity

*Line/s from the passage-* **relaxing attitude and software interactivity** contribute to better grasping of new knowledge.

Q1068. (d) *Line/s from the passage-* **the availability of digital books provide students with ever accessible source of information.**

Q1069. (b) They can hardly imitate a teacher's ability to explain the most difficult of concepts

*Line/s from the passage-* However sophisticated a computer may be, it cannot replace the **expertise of a teacher to explain complex concepts.**

Q1070. (a) Accepted by all

*Line/s from the passage-* The most difficult of concepts **nobody can argue that** computers make acquisition of knowledge easier.

**SET-199**

**Slender-पतला-gracefully thin**

**Timidly-डरते-डरते-in a manner that shows a lack of courage or confidence.**

Q1071.(d) in a light house

*Line/s from the passage-*Rhayader stayed in **a light house studio**. (A studio apartment is a small apartment which combines living room).

Q1072. (d) Rhayader tells the child (6<sup>th</sup> last line) that the bird is a snow goose from Canada.

Q1073. (d) The third line of the passage states that the **girl was slender, dirty, nervous, and timid**.

Q1074. (d) When Rhayader asks the girl where she found the bird, she replies that she found it in the wash, and hunters had been there.

Q1075. (d) *The Fourth Sentence of the passage* states that the girl had heard that the man would heal injured things. So she would have brought it to the man **so that it can be healed**.

**SET-200**

**Confrontation-सामना-**a hostile or argumentative situation or meeting between opposing parties.

Q1076. (d) conflict

Q1077. (b) Medical communication is a specialized branch of professional communication.

Q1078. (a) They do not have the time to consider every point made by the patient.

*Line/s from the passage-*Busy doctors will not have the time to take up **every point the patient has referred to**

Q1079. (d) The passage discusses the need for effective communication between doctors and patients.

Q1080. (b) )They are worried about their health.

*Line/s from the passage-* The patients who are **worried about their health** are confused in their accounts.

**SET-201**

Inalienable -अपरिहार्य-not subject to being taken away from or given away by the possessor.

Stature-importance or reputation gained by ability or achievement.

Q1081. (d) right of all men

*Line/s from the passage-*A country should boldly proclaim to a world dominated by tyrants that “all men are created equal and they are endowed by their Creator with certain **inalienable rights**” and **“among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness”**.

Q1082. (d) The unalienable rights that includes freedom (and equality) should be the source of strength and power to a nation.

Q1083. (b) liberty , justice and opportunity

Q1084. (a) The passage leads the reader to think about **the ruling nation**

Q1085. (a) Hope

**SET-202**

**obliterate-destroy utterly; wipe out.**

Q1086. (c) Because man desires to be king of all kingdoms, but is idle and extravagant.

Q1087. (b) anger, ego, envy, greed, hatred, and jealousy

*Line/s from the passage-* **anger, ego, envy, greed, hatred, and jealousy have become our consuming passions.**

Q1088. (b)

*Line/s from the passage-***we are mightier than most.**

Q1089. (b) The power to obliterate life from this planet

*Line/s from the passage-* we are obliterating **all life from this planet** with our weapons of masses destruction.

Q1090. (d) The antonym of “obliterate” is **create**

**SET-203**

Q1091. (b) negro

*Line/s from the passage-*Take the case of the negro, a negro is someone with black skin who comes from Africa. **It is an old-fashioned word and is offensive.** Some people used to write that way deliberately.

Q1092. (d) all the above

Q1093. (b) African American

Last line of the passage **-The Blacks of the United States therefore came to be called Afro-Americans.** Now, the politically correct phrase is African American.

Q1094. (a) “It did not help” stated in the third last sentence indicates that the phrase was coined to remove the prejudice.

Q1095. (b) The synonym of “offensive”.is aggressive

**SET-204**

**Sparsely-कम-in a thinly dispersed manner; in small numbers.**

**disproportionately-अनुपातहीन-to an extent that is too large or too small in comparison with something else.**

Q1096. (b) The best possible title for the passage is **-The Dangers of Fast Food**

Q1097. (c) poor diet

*Line/s from the passage-*Many of the serious health concerns in modern America can be **linked to poor diet.**

Q1098. (b) low-income areas without access to healthy foods

*Line/s from the passage-* What is more, individuals who live in food deserts —areas in **low-income neighborhoods that lack easy access to healthy, affordable food**

Q1099. (a) major supermarket chains are unavailable in some areas

*Line/s from the passage-* Food deserts most often develop when major **supermarket chains either relocate out of these areas or simply refrain from building stores there.**

Q1100. (d) fast food

*Line/s from the passage-* **fast food restaurants are disproportionately concentrated in low-income areas.**

**SET-205**

Q1101. (c) polio

*Line/s from the passage-* which is why **I am in a wheelchair** today. If somebody had predicted, when I was born that this would happen to me, no one would have believed it.

Q1102. (c) predict

*Line/s from the passage-* If somebody had **predicted,** when I was born that this would happen to me.

Q1103. (c) eight children

*Line/s from the passage-* I was the seventh child in a family of **four pairs of brothers and sisters.**

Q1104. (b) brain and spinal cord

*Line/s from the passage-* The dreaded disease, which mainly affects the **brain and the spinal cord.**

Q1105. (b) He was fair and brown-haired

*Line/s from the passage-* I was so **fair and brown-haired that** I looked more like a foreigner

**SET-206**



**Aboriginals-a person belonging to one of the indigenous peoples**

**Q1106.** (c) Negroid and Mongolese

*Line/s from the passage-* Andaman and Nicobar Islands consist of mainly two groups of islands, with distinctive features of the original residents — **Negroid and Mongolese.**

**Q1107.** (b) the Nicobarese

*Line/s from the passage-* **Of these the Nicobarese In general,** and some of the Onges, have accepted the so-called modern civilization and learned the use of modern tools and facilities.

**Q1108.** (d) India and myanmar

*Line/s from the passage-* It is strange to see how these two different groups migrated to these islands so far from the mainland — from **India and Myanmar.**

**Q1109.** (a) Andaman

*Line/s from the passage-* The aboriginals found in these islands are the Jarawas, Sentinelese, Onges, Shompenites, mainly found in **Andaman.**

**Q1110.** (b) the Anthropological Department of the Government

*Line/s from the passage-* The aboriginals are looked after by the **Anthropological Department of the Government.**

**Q1111.** (c) matchbox and cloth

*Line/s from the passage-* These aboriginals still do not know how to use a **matchbox** and prepare fire by rubbing two pieces of wood; they also do not know the **use of cloth.**

**Q1112.** (a) turbans

*Line/s from the passage-* If the people from the Anthropological Department offer them clothes, they use them only **as turbans** and not to wrap their bodies.

**Q1113.** (d) rubbing pieces of wood

*Line/s from the passage-* These aboriginals still do not know how to use a matchbox and prepare fire by **rubbing two pieces of wood**

**Q1114.** (c) wrap means 'to cover'.

**Q1115.** (a) Antonym for 'usual' is -strange

**SET-207**

**Punctiliousness-अति शिष्टाचार**

**annihilate-सर्वनाश करना-destroy utterly; obliterate.**

**Q1116.** (a) books

The above passage is all about books.

**Q1117.** (b) Nobel Prize

The Pleasure of Owning Books

*Line/s from the passage-* Title might be - A borrowed book is like a guest in the house.

**Q1118.** (a) guest in the house

**Q1119.** (d) humanities

**Q1120.** (b) Books are for show

*Line/s from the passage-* Books are for use, **not for show.**

**Q1121.** (c) in youth

*Line/s from the passage-* Everyone should begin collecting a private **library in youth.**

**Q1122.** (d) personal possessions

*Line/s from the passage-* But your own books belong to you; **you treat them with that affectionate intimacy** that annihilates formality.

Q1123. (d) It must be treated carelessly

*Line/s from the passage-* But your own books belong to you; you treat them with that affectionate intimacy **that annihilates formality.**

Q1124. (c) It hinders one from remembering more easily.

*Line/s from the passage-* A good reason for marking favourite pages in books is that this practice enables you to **remember more easily** the significant sayings, to refer to them quickly.

Q1125. (d) Should be free and easily accessible

*Line/s from the passage-* one's own book-shelves', which should not have doors, glass windows, or keys; they **should be free and accessible to the hand as well as to the eye.**

**SET-208**

Q1126. (c) Met in the restaurant and went out walking after dinner.

*Line/s from the passage-* Here **I met Mr. Albert West.** We used to meet in this restaurant every evening and go out **walking after dinner.**

Q1127. (d) He was taking care of plague patients.

*Line/s from the passage-*I knew the proprietor of the restaurant very well, and I had informed him that, as **I was engaged in nursing the plague patients,** I wanted to avoid the contact of friends as much as possible.

Q1128. (b) a partner in a small printing press.

*Line/s from the passage-*Mr. West was a partner in a **small printing concern.**

Q1129. (d) Because he was worried that something had happened to the speaker.

*Line/s from the passage-*As I opened the door Mr. West said: 'I did not find you in the restaurant and was really **afraid lest something should have happened to you**'.

Q1130. (a) Because he could not find the speaker in the restaurant.

*Line/s from the passage-*He read my letter in the press about the outbreak of the plague and, **not finding me in the restaurant,** felt uneasy

**SET-209**

**Abolition-उन्मूलन-the action of abolishing a system, practice, or institution.**

**Idealistic-आदर्शवादी-characterized by idealism; unrealistically aiming for perfection.**

Q1131. (b) every year

*Line/s from the passage-***The annual interest shall be awarded** as prizes to those persons who during the previous year have rendered tire greatest services to mankind)

Q1132. (a) Nobel Prize

Q1133. (c) Three

*Line/s from the passage-* one of which shall be awarded to the person who has made the most important discovery or invention in the realm of **physics,** one to the person who has made the most important **chemical discovery** or improvement, one to the person who has made the most important **physiological or medical discovery**

Q1134. (a) Rs. 8,000

*Line/s from the passage-*The interest shall be divided into five equal parts— now amounting to about **Rs. 8,000 each**

Q1135. (d) All the above

**SET-210**

**Thud-a dull, heavy sound, such as that made by an object falling to the ground.**

Q1136. (d) She could not trace the way to her home in the forest.

*Line/s from the passage-*The little girl, still sobbing replied, "I was gathering flowers for the Christmas garland and **I have lost my way.**"

**Q1137.** (c) North Wind

*Line/s from the passage-*The pine tree earnestly called out to his friend the **North Wind**. "**Please, North Wind**, help me, blow me down."

**Q1138.** (a) She was directed by the pine tree to do so.

*Line/s from the passage-*The pine tree said to the little girl, "It is late in the evening. It will not be possible for you to return to your house which is at the other end of the forest. Sleep for the night in this place." **The pine tree pointed out to an open cave-like place under him.**

**Q1139.** (c) At the end of the forest

**Q1140.** (d) He was the tallest tree in the forest.

*Line/s from the passage-*He could see her only **because of his height**

## **PRACTICE SET 9**

### **SET-211 Q (1141-1145):**

Bringing up the baby is now a science and fine art. Most of the maternal grandparents would agree with this statement. My mother lost fifteen kilos in six months when my son was born and I gained that as much. Both ways it was because of the anxiety and shared responsibility. My colleagues welcome retirement when their daughter is ready to deliver or had just delivered. They most often befriend young experienced mothers and spend long counseling sessions with them collecting tips on how to tackle a crisis. It is a funny sight to see grey haired women browse "Bringing up Baby" books at the local book store. One tends to think what they did with their own off springs. Ask them and pat comes the reply "it was so easy then. They grew up on their own". The mother may, wear many hats at the same time. But to her or her parents, the mind boggling thing for the first few years is diaper changes, circadian rhythm and continual feeding. At home social life is taboo. Phone calls give cause for irritation, music becomes noise, friends and relatives become total strangers, the domestic help a spirit of mercy and the pediatrician a fairy godmother. Raising a kid is akin to a **guerilla** warfare and it you hear a woman say that her baby is beautiful and perfect and an angel all the time' then she is the grandma.

**Q1141.** How did the mother and daughter share the same anxiety?

- (a) Both were uneasy with the newborn
- (b) Both feared babies
- (c) Both were concerned about raising the baby
- (d) Both were nervous about shared responsibility

**Q1142.** Why do female colleagues welcome retirement?

- (a) They get lot of free time
- (b) They become free to attend to household duties
- (c) They can be of help to their daughters and their offspring.
- (d) They can cook good food for their children and grandchildren.

**Q1143.** To wear many hats' means

- (a) Wear helmet
- (b) Wear head gear
- (c) Do hairstyling
- (d) Undertake much work

**Q1144.** Why is social life taboo at home?

- (a) Babies are demanding
- (b) Babies do not like guests.
- (c) Babies hate parties
- (d) Babies prefer to go out than stay at home

**Q1145.** What is difficult for maternal grandparents?

- (a) Raising grandchildren
- (b) Feeding children
- (c) Giving birth to grandchildren
- (d) Bringing up babies

**SET-212 Q (1146-1150)**

But perfect organisation, faultless team-work, **indomitable** courage, super human endurance, even the latest equipment all these are unavailing unless the weather is kind. In the mountains it is the weather that rules everything. It may be fair in the early morning when the climb begins, but unexpectedly **blizzards** may halt the climbers with inadequate protection on an exposed slope. The villains of the piece are cold, wind and snow and in the Himalayas these conspire together for the whole year, except for two short periods. In early May and in October there may be short intervals between the **tremendous** gales of winter and the treacherous snows of the monsoon. Only in these intervals is there any chance of finding the right weather conditions for an assault upon a peak.

Cold can at least be kept at bay by warm clothing and scientifically planned food and a certain amount of exercise; but against the wind and the snow of the worst Himalayan weather there is no defence.

**Q1146.** The two greatest enemies of the Himalayan climber are:

- (a) altitude and scarcity of oxygen (b) wind and snow  
(c) ice fields and rocks (d) slopes and valleys

**Q1147.** It is best to attempt scaling a peak:

- (a) in the summer months (b) between storms and gales  
(c) early in May or in October (d) when the monsoons are over

**Q1148.** The perils-of intense cold may be counteracted by :

- (a) a special kind of food and clothing (b) the use of alcohol  
(c) climbing only during the morning hours (d) the use of drugs and medicines

**Q1149.** When climbing in the Himalayas one must always remember that the weather is :

- (a) severe (b) conquerable  
(c) the supreme arbiter (d) fickle

**Q1150.** According to the author, what the mountaineer today needs most is-

- (a) regular exercise (b) adequate medical aid  
(c) financial support (d) modern equipment

**SET-213 Q (1151-1155):**

A frustrated old man, Badni Thakur was never tired of **extolling** the exploits of his ancestors. With a little prompting he would lapse into a **reminiscent** mood, push back the loosely tied, turban from his **close-cropped** grizzled hair and start a familiar story, improvising fanciful details which, to the mirth of his audience, always kept changing with every recounting.

**Q1151.** Badni Thakur often remembered his ancestors because:

- (a) they had been rich and powerful (b) he was an old man  
(c) he was not happy with himself (d) they were dead and the dead must be remembered

**Q1152.** Thakur told stories about his ancestors whenever he :

- (a) felt like doing so (b) was in the company of his friends  
(c) was requested by a friend or two to do so (d) was in jovial mood

**Q1153.** The impact of the stories on his friends was that they :

- (a) were filled with amazement (b) felt very depressed  
(c) failed to understand much of what he said (d) were greatly amused

**Q1154.** The most important feature of his stories was that they :

- (a) were based on facts (b) were full of philosophical reflections  
(c) always had something new to offer (d) were full of funny incidents

**Q1155.** His attitude to his ancestors was one of :

- (a) awe (b) fear  
(c) reverence (d) admiration

**SET-214 Q (1156-1160):**

## Comprehension

Developed in New Zealand in the 1990s, originally as a means of crossing water, zorbing involves rolling downhill in a large PVC ball and an activity which requires no more skill than that of a hamster running inside its wheel. The three-metre zorb has two skins, with the area between them inflated to provide effective cushioning and so prevent zorbonauts from hurting themselves as they hurtle along at speeds of up to 50 kilometres per hour. Zorbers are also harnessed inside the ball to stop them moving around. In Hydro Zorbing, however, you have to do away with the straps and slide around in a bucket or two of water. This version can be enjoyed alone, or you can share the experience with up to two other people inside the same zorb. But don't be surprised if you get the odd bump or **bruise** !

**Q1156.** The people who actively take up zorbing are called

- (a) zorbs
- (b) zorbingers
- (c) zorbers
- (d) zorboes

**Q1157.** Hydrozorbing is

- (a) a very violent form of zorbing
- (b) a form of zorbing in or with water
- (c) zorbing with a two member team
- (d) a form of zorbing in air

**Q1158.** Zorbing is fairly safe because

- (a) It does not require much skill
- (b) the PVC balls are airtight
- (c) it does not demand any speed
- (d) there is adequate cushioning in the zorbs.

**Q1159.** The author implies that zorbing

- (a) requires a hamster to run inside the wheels
- (b) was not at first intended as a land-based sport
- (c) builds up team spirit
- (d) involves a lot of skills and a fair amount of risks

**Q1160.** Zorbing is

- (a) a form of sport
- (b) a stunt act in a circus
- (c) an indoor game
- (d) a form of transport

### SET-215 Q (1161-1170):

The stunning Baltimore Oriole is a common summer visitor to eastern and mid western **deciduous** woodlands, neighbourhoods, and gardens. Baltimore Orioles spend winter in the tropics. About 7 inches in length, the male Baltimore Oriole has a black head, throat, back and wings. Its breast, stomach, and rump are bright orange. It also has an orange patch on the top of each wing and white wing bars. The tail is mostly black with orange fringes. The female is dull orange throughout. Baltimore Orioles range throughout the eastern and mid western United States, and can be found as far west as the Dakotas. At the western edge of their range, Baltimore Orioles may breed with the Bullock's oriole (They were once considered the same species under the name Northern Oriole). Baltimore Orioles build unusual pouch like nests that hang down from branches. They usually nest high in the trees, but often come down to lower heights, flashing bright orange and black feathers to delighted observers. Active and **acrobatic** by nature, Baltimore Orioles may even feed upside down at times. Baltimore Orioles eat insects and berries. They can easily be attracted to gardens by nailing orange wedges to tree branches. Baltimore Orioles are also known to feed at hummingbird feeders and sapsucker wells.

**Q1161.** The nest of the Baltimore Oriole

- (a) is in a tree cavity
- (b) stands upon a branch of a tree
- (c) hangs from a branch of a tree
- (d) is usually low in the branches

**Q1162.** The other name of Baltimore Oriole was

- (a) Bullock's Oriole
- (b) Baltimore's Oriole
- (c) Northern Oriole
- (d) Southern Oriole

**Q1163.** Which of these colours is not found on a Baltimore Oriole?

- (a) Purple
- (b) Orange
- (c) White
- (d) Black

**Q1164.** Which of the following is the closest in size to a Baltimore Oriole?

- (a) The size of a half-scale
- (b) A little more than a half-scale
- (c) A little less than a half-scale
- (d) A foot ruler

**Q1165.** The Baltimore oriole spend the winters in the

- (a) Dakotas
- (b) Carolinas
- (c) Tropics
- (d) Deserts

**Q1166.** What is the colour of the female Baltimore Oriole?

- (a) Bright Orange (b) Light Orange  
(c) Dull Orange (d) White

**Q1167.** Which of the following does not attract the Baltimore Oriole?

- (a) Orange (b) Hummingbird feeders  
(c) Sapsucker wells (d) Sunflower seeds

**Q1168.** The Baltimore Oriole can be found as far west as

- (a) North and South Dakota (b) The Carolines  
(c) California (d) Baltimore

**Q1169.** Which of the following is not true about the Baltimore Oriole?

- (a) They feed upside down sometimes. (b) They may breed with the Bullock's Oriole.  
(c) The Baltimore Oriole is uncommon in the U.S. (d) The Baltimore Oriole has a black throat

**Q1170.** Where would I probably not find a Baltimore Oriole?

- (a) High in the trees (b) In gardens and neighbor hoods  
(c) Deciduous woodlands (d) The Sahara desert

**SET-216 Q (1171-1175):**

Earth is the only planet so far known with the suitable environment for sustaining life. Land, water, air, plants and animals are the major components of the global environment. Population, food and energy are the three fundamental problems facing mankind. Unemployment, inflation, crowding, dwindling resources and pollution are all due to the factors like increasing population, high standard of living, deforestation, etc. Man has been tampering with the Ecosphere for a very long time and is forced to recognize that environmental resources are scarce. Environmental problems are really social problems. They begin with people as cause and end with people as victims. Unplanned use of resources has resulted in the depletion of fossils, fuels, pollution of air and water, deforestation which has resulted in ecological imbalance and draining away of national wealth through heavy expenditure on oil and power generation.

**Q1171.** Increasing population causes

- (a) unemployment and crowding (b) inflation and pollution  
(c) dwindling resources (d) unemployment, inflation, crowding, dwindling resources and pollution

**Q1172.** National wealth is drained away by spending heavily on '

- (a) power generation (b) fuels  
(c) water and power generation (d) oil and power generation

**Q1173.** The three major components of the global environment are

- (a) food, energy and population (b) high standard of living, crowding and inflation  
(c) land, water and air (d) plants, animals and mankind

**Q1174.** Depletion of fossils and fuels, pollution of air and water and deforestation will never occur in case of

- (a) improper use of resources (b) planned use of resources  
(c) unplanned use of resources (d) over use of resources

**Q1175.** We face the three fundamental problems that are

- (a) inflation, deforestation and unemployment (b) population, deforestation and energy  
(c) population, inflation and food (d) population, food and energy

**SET-217 Q (1176-1180):**

The history of literature really began long before man learned to write. Dancing was the earliest of the arts. Man danced for joy round his primitive camp fire after the defeat and slaughter of his enemy. He yelled and shouted as he danced and gradually the yells and shouts became coherent and caught the measure of the dance and thus the first war song was sung. As the idea of God developed prayers were framed. The songs and prayers became traditional and were repeated from one generation to another, each generation adding something of its own. As man slowly grew more civilised, he was compelled to invent some method of writing by three urgent necessities. There were certain things that it was dangerous to forget and which, therefore, had to be recorded. It was often necessary to communicate with persons who were some distance away and it was necessary to protect one's property by

making tools, cattle and soon, in some distinctive manner. So man taught himself to write and having learned to write purely for-utilitarian reasons he used, this new method for preserving his war songs and his prayers. Of course, among these ancient people, there were only a very few individuals who learned to write, and only a few could read what was written.

**Q1176.** Before man invented writing

- (a) literature was passed on by word of mouth. (b) prayers were considered literature.  
(c) literature was just singing and dancing. (d) there was no literature.

**Q1177.** As for the war songs and prayers each generation

- (a) added something of its own to the stock (b) blindly repeated the songs and prayers  
(c) composed its own songs and prayers (d) repeated what has handed down to it

**Q1178.** The first war-song

- (a) was inspired by God (b) developed spontaneously  
(c) was a song traditionally handed down (d) was composed by leading dancers

**Q1179.** The war song evolved out of

- (a) creative inspiration (b) there was no literature  
(c) artistic urge (d) yelling and shouting

**Q1180.** Man invented writing because he wanted

- (a) to be artistic (b) to write war song  
(c) to write literature (d) to record and communicate

**SET-218 Q (1181-1185):**

Once there lived an old man who had a bag of gold. He was foolish. He dug a hole in the ground and put the bag of gold into the hole. Then he covered the hole with a stone. He used to visit the place nearly every-day. He would take away the stone and put his fingers into the hole. Then he would touch the gold and feel very happy. One day he took the stone away and put his fingers into the hole. How angry and sad he was when he discovered that his treasure was not there. The old man went to a friend and sadly told him the story. His friend said. There is no reason for you to be sad. Your gold was useless to you. You still have the hole. You can visit it whenever you like. All you have to do is to imagine that your treasure is still there.

**Q1181.** The old man hid the gold

- (a) in a secret chamber (b) in a bank locker  
(c) underground (d) in an unknown place

**Q1182.** The old man was pleased when he

- (a) used the gold (b) touched the gold  
(c) added to the gold (d) gave away the gold

**Q1183.** The old man visited the place where he had kept the gold hidden

- (a) every day (b) once a week  
(c) almost every day (d) as often as possible

**Q1184.** The friend's words possibly made the old man\_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) happy (b) confused  
(c) relieved (d) excited

**Q1185** The friend told the old man that

- (a) he had not lost anything (b) he would get back his gold  
(c) he should complain to the police (d) he should not have hidden it in a hole.

**SET-219 Q (1186-1190):**

Many people think that **dialects** are corrupted forms of the language, spoken by ignorant people who make mistakes because they have not learnt correct grammar. This is not at all true. A standard language is not linguistically 'belter' than other dialects; it is simply the dialect that has been adopted for official purposes such as government and education. All English dialects have a long history, going back to the distinct forms of speech of the Germanic and Scandinavian invaders who came from various parts of

northern Europe to occupy Britain during the Middle Ages. And each of these dialects has a grammar that is as rich and systematic as Standard English.

**Q1186.** All English dialects have links with

- (a) the Egyptians (b) only with those who originally lived in Britain  
(c) None of the above (d) the speech of Scandinavian and Germanic invaders of Britain

**Q1187.** A standard language is wrongly considered to be linguistically 'better just because

- (a) it is a dialect officially adopted by the government. (b) it is a dialect with an inferior vocabulary.  
(c) it is a dialect spoken by common people. (d) it is a dialect with an unsystematic grammar.

**Q1188.** Dialects are popularly perceived as

- (a) languages used in the government offices (b) refilled forms of languages  
(c) languages with hazy grammars (d) corrupted forms of languages

**Q1189.** The Germanic invaders occupied Britain during the

- (a) Nineteenth century (b) Recent times  
(c) Post world war I period (d) Middle Ages

**Q1190.** Find the word closest in meaning to 'ignorant'.

- (a) refined (b) knowledgeable  
(c) aristocratic (d) uneducated

**SET-220 Q (1191-1196):**

There are certain people, however, with whom one has a right to be bored - people who are so self-centred that they cannot listen to anyone else talking, people who engage in long conversations with their pets when visitors are present, people who engage in endless **reminiscences** of their old school when in company of a man who was at a different school. Such people are boring because they make one feel, for the time being, an outsider.

**Q1191.** The expression "endless reminiscences" stands for

- (a) a recollection of past experiences (b) a very short conversation  
(c) a very long conversation (d) a long chain of events

**Q1192.** A person feels an outsider in a company when

- (a) everybody wants to know about him.  
(b) he finds that everyone present is more intelligent than he is.  
(c) he finds people talking of things which concern him in the least.  
(d) he does not know anybody.

**Q1193.** People are said to be self-centred when

- (a) they look at themselves. (b) they are at the centre of everything.  
(c) they cannot listen to anyone else. (d) they want to be the centre of a company.

**Q1194.** The word 'reminiscences' used in the passage refers to

- (a) old memories (b) haunted dreams  
(c) past habits (d) dirty pictures

**Q1195.** Boring persons are generally

- (a) talkative (b) tedious  
(c) quiet (d) indifferent

**Q1196.** The interesting people are those who

- (a) make you feel that you are not an outsider (b) shower on you a lot of flattering remarks  
(c) talk to you in a patronising manner (d) listen to you with awe and respect



**SET-221 Q (1197-1202):**

Surrounded by the deep blue sea, the tiny hillock consisting of only 80 acres of land, known as Ross Island, was the paradise from which the Commissioner ruled the 293 big and small islands, 8,249 square kilometres in area. Now the only permanent residents of the deserted Ross Island were some deer and peacocks. They stamped over many a buried head, of **convicts** and their **executioners**, of those who gave orders and those who obeyed them, some good and some evil.

Silent trees spread their branches and shoots into the **crumbling** skeletons of once **majestic** mansions in a desperate bid to stop them from totally disappearing. A million leaves murmured against the violent gusts of wind trying to dislodge the fragments of the structures from their **intricate** embrace. Wave after wave pounded the islet from all sides. There was no other sound. Strangely, I never heard any chirping of birds.

**Q1197.** A suitable title for the above passage maybe

- (a) A paradise turning into a haunted place (b) The place where only ghosts reside  
(c) A deserted place (d) The silent valley

**Q1198.** Ross Island was

- (a) a graveyard of the rulers (b) just a tiny island  
(c) the head quarters of the Commissioner (d) the villa in which the Commissioner lived

**Q1199.** Ross Island housed deer, peacocks and

- (a) other animals and birds (b) visiting tourists  
(c) remains of the rulers of the island (d) remains of the people who lived there

**Q1200.** The “crumbling skeletons of once majestic mansions” are

- (a) the people living in the houses (b) the palaces that are now forests  
(c) the beautiful houses that have now broken (d) the people who have died in the houses

**Q1201.** The only sound heard on the island was of

- (a) skeletons that are buried (b) evil spirits  
(c) waves and leaves (d) animals on the islands

**Q1202.** The noun form of 'trying' is

- (a) trial (b) tried  
(c) trying (d) try

**SET-222 Q (1203-1208):**

The ways of ants are **myriads** and truly spectacular. Though the average ant is only 0.04 inches tall, collectively the ants are the most dominant force of Earth. Their 8,800 known speck number 10 million billion and weigh over two billion pounds, approximately over to percent of the entire animal king do a living on land. The operational unit of ants' colony is not an individual ant but hundreds of thousands of worker ants. The worker ants willingly give up their lives for society. They take risk in going out to gather food and defend the nest. Some of them have poisonous glands which they emit over their enemies in a fight for survival. Ants are so useful for the survival of our planet that if they were to be somehow exterminated, life on Earth would be in great danger. They enrich most of the world's soil with organic mass in their **subterranean** nests. They help in pollination in flowering plants and often disperse seeds of immobile plants to faraway places. They also keep the Earth clean by eating up 90% of the corpses of small animal. Their social organization and work distribution system is remarkable.

**Q1203.** Worker ants work for ant colony and

- (a) never help of her ants (b) willingly give up their lives for the society  
(c) always live there (d) act only as a force to defend it

**Q1204.** The word 'myriad' used in the passage means

- (a) glorious (b) innumerable  
(c) many (d) great

**Q1205.** Ants keep the Earth clean by

- (a) making it more fertile  
(c) protecting our flora and fauna
- (b) not leaving waste material on it  
(d) eating up mortal remains

**Q1206.** What lesson can we, as human beings, learn from ants?

- (a) We should make this world a beautiful one.  
(c) We should learn to live together.
- (b) We should move forward without looking back.  
(d) We should never kill our enemies.

**Q1207.** The ways of ants are spectacular because they-

- (a) are short in height  
(c) work as a unit
- (b) work day and night  
(d) have plenty of species

**Q1208.** The two ways in which ants contribute to the survival our planet are

- (a) They gather food on their own and defend their  
(b) Their ways are myriads and spectacular.  
(c) Human beings learn a lot from their organizations and distribution system.  
(d) They enrich the world's soil and help in growth of plants.

**SET-223 Q (1209-1213):**

Dr. Ray D. Strand is of the opinion that few would argue about the quality of our foods and its decline compared to foods of a generation or two ago. Hybrid grains, vegetables and fruits have increased in popularity. These hybrid seeds boast big, luscious products that are more resistant to diseases. The nutrient content of hybrids, however, is significantly less than that of their natural counter parts, the farmer is paid according to bushels per acre - not for the quality of his produce. Agriculture, too, has become a demanding and politically charged industry. In spite of our need for nutrition, the bottom line is making a living, and hybrid produce makes it possible,

**Q1209.** Hybrid products have \_\_\_\_\_ now in popularity.

- (a) decreased  
(c) swelled
- (b) lessened  
(d) increased

**Q1210.** Farmers resort to cultivating hybrids because

- (a) the demand for hybrids is higher.  
(c) it helps them live better lives.
- (b) hybrids are resistant to diseases.  
(d) hybrid products are big and luscious.

**Q1211.** Dr. Strand is of the opinion that agriculture has

- (a) increased in popularity  
(c) contributed to the economic growth of the farmer
- (b) paved the way for scientific experiments  
(d) become a demanding and politically charged industry

**Q1212.** The author is concerned about the

- (a) fact that farmer is paid according to bushels per acre  
(b) plight of the farmer  
(c) fact that agriculture has become a demanding and politically charged industry  
(d) quality of food in today's world

**Q1213.** The farmer is paid according to the \_\_\_\_\_ of his produce.

- (a) wide variety  
(c) quality
- (b) demand  
(d) quantity

**SET-224 Q (1214-1218):**

If this is so, if to read a book as it should be read, calls for the rarest qualities of imagination, **insight** and judgement. You may perhaps conclude that literature is a very complex art and that is unlikely that we shall be able, even after a life time of reading, to make any valuable contribution to its criticism. We must remain readers; we shall not put on the further glory that belongs to those rare beings who are also critics.

**Q1214.** What is the opinion of most of the people about literature?

- (a) That it is not an easy one to contribute anything (b) That it is to some extent difficult to understand  
 (c) That no contribution is necessary for literature (d) That it is very easy to understand

**Q1215.** The antonym of 'conclude' is

- (a) commence (b) exclude  
 (c) end (d) include

**Q1216.** According to the author

- (a) it is not possible for most of us to contribute anything for criticism.  
 (b) it is possible to do something.  
 (c) it is not even easy to understand literature.  
 (d) most of the people can contribute to criticism a literature.

**Q1217.** The author feels that we cannot have the greatness of

- (a) writers (b) critics  
 (c) publishers (d) readers

**Q1218.** What are the qualities required for reading a book?

- (a) Proper judgement (b) Imagination  
 (c) Imagination, insight and judgement (d) None of the above

**SET-225 Q (1219-1223):**

These days not even many politicians deny that the oceans are ill. Protecting the health of coastal waters is now a matter of national policy in dozens of countries including the U.S., and world leaders are beginning to prescribe a **revolutionary** remedy that **conservationists** have been promoting for years marine planning and zoning.

The idea is a natural extension of management policies that have guided the development of cities and landscapes for nearly a century. Zoning advocates envisioning a **mosaic** of regional maps in which every watery space on the planet is designated for a particular purpose. Drilling and mining would be allowed only in certain parts of the ocean; fishing in others.

The most critically threatened areas would be virtually off limits.

Whereas people can easily find maps telling them what they can do where on land, the marine realm is a **hodgepodge** of rules **emanating** from an army of agencies, each one managing a single use or symptom.

**Q1219.** Marine planning and zoning is a .....to protect the coastal waters.

- (a) conservationists' discovery (b) marine project  
 (c) revolutionary remedy (d) national policy of the US

**Q1220.** These days..... that the oceans are not in good health.

- (a) most of the politicians agree (b) all politicians agree  
 (c) no body agrees (d) everybody agrees

**Q1221.** 'Marine realm' is a hodgepodge of rules means

- (a) seas need to be cleaned. (b) there are no uniform laws governing the seas.  
 (c) there is total anarchy. (d) coastal areas are not being looked after properly.

**Q1222.** Zoning is all about

- (a) drilling and sea mining (b) conserving the environment  
 (c) banning fishing in the sea (d) dividing watery space for specific purposes

**Q1223.** 'Conservationist' means

- (a) a marine engineer (b) one who looks after others  
 (c) one who prevents something from destruction (d) a proficient speaker

**SET-226 Q (1224-1228):**

The capitalist system of society does not foster healthy relations among human beings. A few people own all the means of production and others-though nominally few have to sell their labour under conditions imposed upon them. The emphasis of capitalism being on the supreme importance of material wealth the intensity of its appeal is to the acquisitive intensity. It promotes worship of economic power with little regard to the means employed for its acquisition and the end that it serves. By its exploitation of human beings to the limits of endurance its concentration is on the largest profit rather than maximum production. Thus the division of human family is done on the basis of economic circumstance. All this is injurious to division of human dignity. And when the harrowed poor turn to the founders of religion for succour, they rather offer a-subtle defence of the established order. They promise future happiness for their present suffering and conjure up visions of paradise to redress the balance to soothe the suffering and the revolt of the tortured men. The system imposes injustice, the religion justifies it.

**Q1224.** The passage indicates that the capitalist system is :

- (a) fair
- (b) ambitious
- (c) prosperous
- (d) dehumanising.

**Q1225.** The established order is supported by religion to :

- (a) alleviate the suffering of the poor in the capitalist system.
- (b) perpetuate the injustice imposed by the capitalist system.
- (c) balance the suffering of the poor with hopes of future rewards.
- (d) help the tortured men to seek redress.

**Q1226.** In a capitalist system :

- (a) the means justify the ends.
- (b) the ends justify the means.
- (c) the means endorsed by religion are strictly followed.
- (d) means which lead to exploitation are strictly prohibited.

**Q1227.** Capitalism is injurious to human relations because it divides society into two groups, i.e. :

- (a) working and non-working.
- (b) exploiters and exploited.
- (c) religious and irreligious.
- (d) buyers and sellers.

**Q1228.** In a capitalistic system of society each man wishes :

- (a) to acquire maximum wealth.
- (b) to produce maximum wealth.
- (c) to have visions of paradise.
- (d) to soothe the sufferings of other.

**SET-227 Q (1229-1233):**

If an opinion contrary to your own makes you angry, that is a sign that you are subconsciously aware of having no good reason for thinking as you do. If someone maintains that two and two are five, or that Iceland is on the Equator, you feel pity rather than anger, unless you know as little of arithmetic geography that his opinion shakes your own contrary conviction.

**Q1229.** If someone else's opinion makes us angry, it means that

- (a) we are subconsciously aware of having no good reason for becoming angry.
- (b) there may be good reasons for his opinion but we are not consciously aware of them.
- (c) our own opinion is not based on good reason and I know this subconsciously.
- (d) We are not consciously aware of any reason for a own opinion.

**Q1230.** "Your own contrary conviction" refers to

- (a) the fact that you feel pity rather than anger
- (b) the opinion that two and two are four and that Iceland is a long way from the Equator
- (c) the opinion that two and two are five and that Iceland is on the Equator
- (d) the fact that you know so little about arithmetic or geography

**Q1231.** Conviction means

- (a) persuasion (b) disbelief  
(c) strong belief (d) ignorance

**Q1232.** The writer says if someone maintains that two and two a five you feel pity because you

- (a) have sympathy (b) don't agree with him  
(c) want to help the person (d) feel sorry for his ignorance

**Q1233.** The second sentence in the passage

- (a) builds up the argument of the first sentence by restating it from the opposite point of view  
(b) makes the main point which has only been introduced by the first sentence  
(c) simply adds a further point to the argument already stated in the first sentence  
(d) illustrates the point made in the first sentence

**SET-228 Q (1234-1243):**

Dolphins are highly intelligent aquatic mammals. Because of their ability to learn, and perform complex tasks in captivity, their continuous communications with one another, and their ability, through training, to approximate the sounds of a few human words, some investigators have suggested that the animals might be capable of learning a true language and communicating with humans. Most authorities, however, agree that although the dolphin's problem-solving abilities put the animal on an intelligence level close to that of **primates**, no evidence exists that dolphin's communications approach the complexity of a true language. There are about 60 species of dolphins. They use sound (echolocation) to navigate, to find prey and for communication. The species most frequently seen is the bottle nose dolphin, a popular performer in sea aquariums, found in all warm seas. It is mainly grey in colour and grows up to a maximum of 4.2 metres. It lives in a group of up to 15 individuals. There is extensive communication and cooperation between individuals. They can produce a range of clicks of various frequencies, which they use for **echolocation**. The common dolphin, which inspired many Mediterranean folk legends, is found in all temperate and tropical seas. It has up to hundred teeth in its jaws, which make the 15 cm 'beak' protrude forward from the rounded head. The corners of its mouth are permanently upturned giving the appearance of a smile, though dolphins cannot actually smile. Dolphins feed on fish and squid.

Some species of dolphins can swim up to 56 kmph, helped by special streamlining modifications of the skin. All dolphins power themselves by beating the tail up and down and use flippers to steer and stabilize.

River dolphins inhabit river estuaries in Asia and South America. They have very long, **slender** beaks and whiskers and limited eye sight. They love to swim in fresh water.

**Q1234.** The word 'aquatic' can be taken to mean

- (a) of aquariums (b) of water  
(c) of rivers (d) of lakes

**Q1235.** The common dolphin

- (a) smiles all the time (b) has a beak up to 51 cm  
(c) is found in temperate grasslands (d) has up to 100 teeth

**Q1236.** Dolphins

- (a) cannot communicate with one another (b) can perform complex tasks in captivity  
(c) can speak to humans (d) can learn human words on their own

**Q1237.** Dolphins intelligence level is

- (a) equal to that of primates (b) better than that of primates  
(c) close to that of primates (d) lower than that of primates

**Q1238.** Echolocation is the

- (a) use of words to communicate (b) use of words to find prey  
(c) use of echo to navigate (d) use of sound to navigate.

**Q1239.** The most commonly seen species of dolphins is the

- (a) common dolphin (b) bottle nose dolphin  
(c) oceanic dolphin (d) river dolphin

**Q1240.** Dolphins can swim at high speed because of

- (a) flippers which help them to steer (b) the up and down movement of the tail  
(c) the streamlining modification of the skin (d) their head

**Q1241.** The dolphin that has a limited eyesight is the

- (a) common dolphin (b) bottlenose dolphin  
(c) oceanic dolphin (d) River dolphin

**Q1242.** There are..... species of dolphins.

- (a) 32 (b) 56  
(c) 60 (d) 42

**Q1243.** The food of dolphins includes

- (a) seaweeds (b) fish and squid  
(c) smaller dolphins (d) crabs

**SET-229 Q (1244-1253):**

Drugs have proved to be the great leveller recognizing no **distinction** of class, caste, sex or intellectual ability. Social workers have reported interesting case histories. They indicate that many students have attempted to take drugs in order to ape Western behaviour of their favourite Western idols. One psychologist has observed that school children are led to drugs by the desire for a **mystical** experience. But in some cases it may be an escape from a jilted love affair, parental neglect, disinterest in studies and loneliness. There are instances of students becoming addicted to drugs in order to become cult figures on campus. There is also pressure from fellow students. Recent reports trickling in from official sources also indicated that many drug **peddlers** pose as vendors and lace food-stuffs with smack.

Thus many students become addicted without even being aware of it.

The persistent problem of drug addiction now threatens to strangle the student community. There is an urgent need to isolate such cases and help the youths return to the academic mainstream. And although some social organizations deserve congratulations on their efforts to eradicate the menace, their limited resources have forced them to operate on a very restricted scale. At the same time, many of the victims' families cannot afford detoxification treatment. Private nursing homes charge exorbitant sums ranging from Rs. 3000 to Rs.5000 depending on the degree of addiction and the economic status of the patient.

**Q1244.** Drugs can attract people

- (a) with high energy (b) irrespective of their class, caste, sex  
(c) belonging to particular class, caste, sex (d) depending on their social and sexual behaviour

**Q1245.** School children attempt to take drugs

- (a) in order to gain salvation (b) in order to be emancipated  
(c) to have esoteric experience (d) to become logically sane

**Q1246.** Many students are drawn to drugs because

- (a) they are influenced by western philosophy. (b) they try to adopt particular western behaviour.  
(c) they try to adopt their western heroes. (d) they are obedient and meek followers of western ideology.

**Q1247.** In some cases the cause of drug addiction may be

- (a) respite from disturbed relationships (b) getting into relationship  
(c) desire to win love (d) pressure from friends

**Q1248.** There are instances

- (a) where drug leads to cult worship

- (b) where drug leads to secret societies practicing cults
- (c) where drug seems to be a good option instead of cult
- (d) where drug may make one look like a cult figure

**Q1249.** A kind of drug that is named in the passage is

- (a) vendor
- (b) smack
- (c) lace
- (d) peddler

**Q1250.** Social service organisations deserve congratulations because

- (a) they help iSol ate cases of drug addiction.
- (b) they help in production of medicinal drugs.
- (c) they help eradicate drug peddlers.
- (d) they take measures to eradicate the menace of drug abuse.

**Q1251.** Social service organisations operate on restricted scale because

- (a) their reactions are limited.
- (b) their resources are limited.
- (c) their contacts are limited.
- (d) their reach is limited.

**Q1252.** Detoxification

- (a) needs social help
- (b) needs treatment
- (c) requires quite a large sum of money
- (d) requires involvement of patients' family members

**Q1253.** The private nursing home charges depend on the

- (a) type of drug the patient had been taking
- (b) patient's desire for detoxification
- (c) degree of addiction
- (d) intelligence of the patient

**SET-230 Q (1254-1263):**

Fossils are the traces of animals or plants which have been left on rocks or ice. These traces may have, been preserved for millions of years. There are several different types of fossils. In some cases, the actual remains of the organism are found to be preserved. How is such a fossil formed? When an animal dies, its body would naturally decompose. However, certain parts of the animal's body, such as its bones or shell, take a long time to decompose. If this animal is quickly buried in soil or rock, its bones or shell would stand a good chance of being 'unspoilt' or preserved. A good example of an animal that is preserved this way is the **mammoth**, a huge furry animal that/which resembles an elephant. Under the ice in Siberia and Alaska, whole mammoths are found to be preserved. In most cases, however, we do not find the actual remains of the plant or animal. This is because these remains have already **disintegrated**. In these cases, the fossils found may just be the cast or mould of the bodies of animals; just like how a piece of jelly would take shape of the mould it is contained in. The study of fossils is important because it is through this study that we know what types of plants and animals existed on Earth long ago. Fossils are also able to tell us about how life evolved. For example, with the study of fossils, we know that the elephant has **descended** from a creature the size of a pig !

**Q1254.** Which part of the animal becomes a fossil?

- (a) Bones and cells
- (b) Bones and shells
- (c) Shells and cells
- (d) Bones, cells and shells

**Q1255.** Places where mammoth fossils are found;

- (a) Siberia and Atlantic
- (b) Atlantic and Antarctic
- (c) Alaska and Atlantic
- (d) Siberia and Alaska

**Q1256.** Why are fossils of an entire organism not found in most cases?

- (a) The remains of an organism usually disintegrate.
- (b) The bones and shells usually decompose.
- (c) The fossils naturally decompose.
- (d) The plants decompose and disintegrate.

**Q1257.** What is the main theme of the passage?

- (a) Fossils, their formation and importance of their study
- (b) How fossils are formed from animals and plants
- (c) How fossils are formed and presented
- (d) Importance of fossil preservation

**Q1258.** What are fossils?

- (a) They are decomposed animals
- (b) Traces of organism preserved in rocks or ice

- (c) Animal body nails and bones preserved in ice (d) Naturally decomposed plants

**Q1259.** How did a mammoth look?

- (a) A gigantic furry animal (b) An elephant like huge furry animal  
(c) A furry ancient animal (d) A huge furry animal of yore

**Q1260.** Choose the alternative that best expresses the meaning of 'descended'.

- (a) went up (b) originated  
(c) made (d) prepared

**Q1261.** Decomposed animal bodies that form the fossils are compared with what?

- (a) Jelly as shaped in their mould (b) Disintegrated organisms  
(c) Decomposed jelly (d) Disintegrated jelly in casts or moulds

**Q1262.** How many animals are mentioned in the passage?

- (a) One (b) Two  
(c) Three (d) Four

**Q1263.** What is the importance of studying fossils?

- (a) So that we know about ancient plants and animals  
(b) It tells us about how life evolved  
(c) So that we know about ancient organisms and how life evolved  
(d) It tells us how ancient organisms evolved

## Solutions-Set 211 to Set 230

### SET-211

- Q1141. (c) Both were concerned about raising the baby  
Q1142. (c) They can be of help to their daughters and their offspring  
Q1143. (d) Undertake much work  
Q1144. (a) Babies are demanding  
Q1145. (a) Raising grandchildren

### SET-212

**Indomitable-अदम्य-impossible to subdue or defeat.**  
**blizzards -बर्फानी तूफान-a severe snowstorm with high winds.**  
**Tremendous-भयानक-very great in amount, scale, or intensity.**

- Q1146. (b) wind and snow  
Q1147. (c) early in May or in October  
*Line/s from the passage-*Himalayan climberIn early **May and in October** there may be short intervals between the tremendous gales of winter and the treacherous snows of the monsoon.  
Only in these intervals is there any chance of finding the right weather conditions for an assault upon a peak)

Q1148. (a) a special kind of food and clothing  
*Line/s from the passage-*Cold can at least be kept at bay by warm clothing and scientifically planned **food and a certain amount of exercise**

Q1149. (c) the supreme arbiter  
*Line/s from the passage-*In the mountains it is the weather **that rules everything**

Q1150. (d) modem equipment



**SET-213**

**Reminiscent-स्मृति रखनेवाला-tending to remind one of something.**

**Close-cropped-cut very short.**

Q1151. (c) he was not happy with himself

*Line/s from the passage-* **frustrated old man, Badni Thakur** was never tired of extolling the exploits of his ancestors...improvising fanciful details which, to the mirth of his audience, always **kept changing with every recounting.**

Q1152. (c) was requested by a friend or two to do so

Words from the passage-**With a little prompting**

Q1153. (d) were greatly amused

*Line/s from the passage-* improvising fanciful details which, **to the mirth of his audience,** always kept changing with every recounting.

Q1154. (c) always had something new to offer

Q1155. (d) admiration

**SET-214**

**bruise-an injury appearing as an area of discoloured skin on the body, caused by a blow or impact rupturing underlying blood vessels.**

Q1156.(c) zorbers

*Line/s from the passage-***Zorbers** are also harnessed inside the ball to stop them moving around,

Q1157.(b) a form of zorbing in or with water

*Line/s from the passage-* In Hydro Zorbing, however, you have to do away with the straps and **slide around in a bucket or two of water.**

Q1158.(d) There is adequate cushioning in the zorbs

*Line/s from the passage-*The three-metre zorb has two skins, with the area between them inflated to provide **effective cushioning and so prevent zorbonauts from hurting themselves** as they hurtle along at speeds of up to 50 kilometres per hour.

Q1159.(b) was not at first intended as a land-based sport

Q1160.(a) a form of sport

**SET-215**

**deciduous -पर्णपाती-(of a tree or shrub) shedding its leaves annually.**

**acrobatic -नट-संबंधी-performing, involving, or adept at spectacular gymnastic feats.**

Q1161.(d) is usually low in the branches

*Line/s from the passage-*Baltimore Orioles build unusual pouch like nests that **hand down from branches.**

Q1162.(c) Northern Oriole

*Line/s from the passage-*Baltimore Orioles may breed with the Bullock s oriole (They were once considered the same species under the **name Northern Oriole).**

Q1163.(a) purple

*Line/s from the passage-* Baltimore Oriole has a **black head, throat, back and wings.** Its breast, stomach, and rump are **bright orange.** It also has an **orange patch on the top** of each wing and **white wing bars.** The tail is mostly **black with orange fringes.** The female is dull orange throughout.

Q1164.(a) The size of a half-scale

Q1165 (c) Tropics

*Line/s from the passage-* Baltimore Orioles spend winter **in the tropics.**

Q1166.(c) Dull Orange

*Line/s from the passage-* The **female is dull orange throughout.**

Q1167. (d) Sunflower seeds

Q1168 (a) North and South Dakota

*Line/s from the passage-* Baltimore Orioles range throughout the eastern and mid western United States, and can be found as far west as the **Dakotas**.

Q1169. (c) **NOT TRUE:** The Baltimore Oriole is uncommon in the U.S.

Q1170.(d) The Sahara desert

**SET-216**

Q1171. (d) unemployment, inflation, crowding, dwindling resources and pollution

*Line/s from the passage-***Unemployment, inflation, crowding, dwindling resources** and pollution are all due to the factors like increasing population, high standard of living, deforestation, etc.

Q1172. (d) oil and power generation

*Line/s from the passage-*Unplanned use of resources has resulted in the depletion of fossils, fuels, pollution of air and water, deforestation which has resulted in ecological imbalance and draining away of national wealth through heavy expenditure on **oil and power generation**.

Q1173. (c) land, water and air

*Line/s from the passage-***Land, water, air,** plants and animals are the major components of the global environment.

Q1174 (b) planned use of resources

Q1175. (d) population, food and energy

*Line/s from the passage-* **Population, food and energy** are the three fundamental problems facing mankind.

**SET-217**

**slaughter -वध-kill (animals) for food.**

**Coherent-सुसंगत-forming a unified whole.**

[S]1176. (c) literature was just singing and dancing.

[S]1177. (a) added something of its own to the stock

*Line/s from the passage-*As the idea of God developed prayers were framed. The songs and prayers became traditional and were repeated from one generation to another, each generation adding something of its own.

[S]1178. (a) was inspired by God

[S]1179. (d) yelling and shouting

*Line/s from the passage-*He yelled and shouted as he danced and gradually the yells and shouts became coherent and caught the measure of the dance and thus the first war song was sung.

[S]1180. (d) to record and communicate

**SET-218**

Q1181. (c) underground

*Line/s from the passage-* He **dug a hole in the ground** and put the bag of gold into the hole.

Q1182. (b) touched the gold

*Line/s from the passage-* Then he would **touch the gold** and feel very happy.

Q1183. (c) almost every day

*Line/s from the passage-* -He used to visit the place **nearly every-day**.

Q1184. (c) relieved

Q1185. (a) he had not lost anything

**SET-219**

**Dialects-बोली-a particular form of a language which is peculiar to a specific region or social group.**

Q1186. (d) the speech of Scandinavian and Germanic invaders of Britain

*Line/s from the passage-* All English dialects have long history, going back to the distinct forms of **speech of the Germanic and Scandinavian invaders** who came from various parts of northern Europe to occupy Britain during the Middle Ages.

Q1187. (a) it is a dialect officially adopted by the government.

*Line/s from the passage-* make mistakes because they have not learnt correct grammar. This is not at all true. A standard language is not linguistically 'better' than other dialects; it is simply the **dialect that has been adopted for official purposes such as government and education.**

Q1188. (d) corrupted forms of languages

*Line/s from the passage-* Many people think that dialects are **corrupted forms of the language**

Q1189. (d) Middle Ages

*Line/s from the passage-* All English dialects have a long history, going back to the distinct forms of speech of the Germanic and Scandinavian invaders who came from various parts of northern Europe to occupy Britain during the **Middle Ages.**

Q1190. (d) uneducated

**SET-220**

**Reminiscences -संस्मरण-a story told about a past event remembered by the narrator.**

Q1191. (a) endless reminiscences means a recollection of past experiences

Q1192. (c) he finds people talking of things which concern him in the least.

*Line/s from the passage-* There are certain people, however, **with whom one has a right to be bored** - people who are so self-centred that they cannot listen to anyone else talking, people who engage in long conversations with their pets when visitors are present, people who engage in endless reminiscences of their old school when in company of a man who was at a different school.

Q1193. (c) they cannot listen to anyone else.

*Line/s from the passage-* people who are so self-centred that they **cannot listen to anyone else talking**

Q1194. (a) old memories

Q1195. (a) talkative

*Line/s from the passage-* - they cannot listen to anyone else talking, **people who engage in long conversations**

Q1196. (a) make you feel that you are not an outsider

**SET-221**

Convict-अपराधी घोषित करना-declare (someone) to be guilty of a criminal offence by the verdict of a jury or the decision of a judge in a court of law.

Executioner-जल्साद-an official who carries out a sentence of death on a condemned person.

Crumbling -टुकड़े टुकड़े करना-breaking or falling apart into small fragments, especially as part of a process of deterioration.

Majestic -आलीशान-having or showing impressive beauty or scale.

Intricate-जटिल-very complicated or detailed.

Q1197. (a) A suitable title for the passage might be - A paradise turning into a haunted place

Q1198. (c) the head quarters of the Commission

*Line/s from the passage-* Ross Island, was the paradise from which the **Commissioner ruled the 293 big and small islands, 8,249square kilometres in area**

Q1199. (d) remains of the people who lived there

*Line/s from the passage-* They stamped over many a buried head, of convicts and their **executioners, of those who gave orders and those who obeyed them**, some good and some evil.

Q1200. (c) the beautiful houses that have now broken

Q1201. (c) waves and leaves

*Line/s from the passage-* A million leaves murmured against the violent gusts of wind trying to dislodge the fragments of the structures from their intricate embrace. **Wave after wave pounded the islet from all sides.**

Q1202. (d) The noun form of 'trying' is - try

**SET-222**

Myriads-infinite/ a plenty of -असंख्य

Subterranean-भूमिगत

Q1203. (b) willingly give up their lives for the society

*Line/s from the passage-* The worker ants **willingly give up their lives for the society**

Q1204. (c) myriad'(here) means many

Q1205. (d) eating up mortal remains

*Line/s from the passage-* They also keep the Earth dean by **eating up 90% of the corpses of small animals.**

Q1206. (c) We should learn to live together.

*Line/s from the passage-* Their social organization and work distribution system is remarkable. The operational unit of ants' colony is **not individual ant but hundreds of thousands of worker ants.**

Q1207. (c) work as a unit

*Line/s from the passage-* The operational **unit of ants' colony** is not individual ant but hundreds of thousands of worker ants.

Q1208.(d)They enrich the world's soil and help in growth of plants.

*Line/s from the passage--* They **enrich most of the world's soil** with organic mass in their subterranean nests. They help in pollination in flowering plants and often disperse seeds of immobile plants to faraway places.

**SET-223**

Q1209.(d) increased

*Line/s from the passage-* Hybrid grains, vegetables and fruits have **increased in popularity.**

Q1210.(c) it helps them live better lives.

*Line/s from the passage-* **Hybrid grains, vegetables and fruits have increased in popularity.** These hybrid seeds boast big, luscious products that are more resistant to diseases.

Q1211.(d) become a demanding and politically charged industry

*Line/s from the passage-* Agriculture, too, has **become a demanding and politically charged industry.**

Q1212.(d) quality of food in today's world

*Line/s from the passage-*Dr. Ray D. Strand is of the opinion that few would argue about the **quality of our foods** and its decline compared to foods of a generation or two ago.

Q1213.(d) quantity

*Line/s from the passage-* the farmer is paid **according to bushels per acre** - not for the quality of his produce.

**SET-224**

**insight-गहरी पहुँच-the capacity to gain an accurate and deep understanding of someone or something.**

Q1214. (a) That it is not an easy one to contribute anything

*Line/s from the passage-* You may perhaps conclude that literature is a very complex art and that is unlikely that we shall be able, even after a life time of reading, to make **any valuable contribution to its criticism.**

Q1215. (a) commence

Q1216.(a) it is not possible for most of us to contribute anything for criticism.

Line/s from the passage- You may perhaps conclude that literature is a very complex art and that is unlikely that we shall be able, even after a life time of reading, **to make any valuable contribution to its criticism.**

Q1217. (b) critics

Line/s from the passage-We must remain readers; we shall not put on the further glory that belongs to those rare beings **who are also critics.**

Q1218. (c) Imagination, insight and judgement

Line/s from the passage-If this is so, if to read a book as it should be read, calls for the rarest qualities of **imagination, insight and judgement.**

**SET-225**

**Revolutionary-क्रांतिकारी-involving or causing a complete or dramatic change.**

Conservationists-संरक्षणवादी-a person who advocates or acts for the protection and preservation of the environment and wildlife.

**Mosaic-of or associated with Moses.**

**Hodgepodge-गोलमाल-a confused mixture; a hotchpotch.**

**Emanating-originate from; be produced by.**

Q1219. (c) revolutionary remedy

Line/s from the passage- Protecting the health of coastal waters is now a matter of national policy in dozens of countries including the U.S., and world leaders are beginning to prescribe a **revolutionary remedy that conservationists have been promoting for years marine planning and zoning.**

Q1220.(a) most of the politicians agree

Line/s from the passage-These days **not even many politicians deny** that the oceans are ill.

Q1221.(b) there are no uniform laws governing the seas.

Line/s from the passage- the marine realm is a hodgepodge of rules emanating from an army of agencies, **each one managing a single use or symptom.**

Q1222. (d) dividing watery space for specific purposes

Line/s from the passage- Zoning advocates envisioning a mosaic of regional maps in which every watery space on **the planet is designated for a particular purpose.**

Q1223. (c) one who prevents something from destruction

**SET-226**

**Soothe-शांत करना-gently calm (a person or their feelings).**

[S]1224. (d) dehumanizing

Line from the passage- All this is injurious to division of human dignity.

[S]1225. (b) perpetuate the injustice imposed by the capitalist system.

[S]1226. (b) the ends justify the means.

Lines from the passage-It promotes worship of economic power with little regard to the means employed for its acquisition and the end that it serves

[S]1227. (b) exploiters and exploited.

[S]1228. (a) to acquire maximum wealth.

**SET-227**

**Subconsciously-अवचेतन रूप में-in a way that is influenced by the part of the mind of which one is not fully aware.**

Q1229. (c) our own opinion is not based on good reason and I know this subconsciously.

Line/s from the passage - If an opinion contrary to your own makes you angry, that is a sign that **you are subconsciously aware of having no good reason for thinking as you do.**

Q1230.(b) the opinion that two and two are four and that Iceland is a long way from the Equator

Line/s from the passage - If someone maintains that **two and two are five,** or that Iceland is on the Equator, you feel pity rather than anger, unless you know as little of arithmetic geography that his opinion shakes your own contrary conviction.

Q1231. (c) Conviction means strong belief

Q1232. (d) feel sorry for his ignorance

Line/s from the passage - If someone maintains that two and two are five, or that Iceland is on the Equator, you **feel pity rather than anger,** unless you know as little of arithmetic geography.

Q1233.(c) The second sentence in the passage **simply adds a further point to the argument already stated in the first sentence**

### SET-228

**Primates-रहनुमा-the chief bishop or archbishop of a province.**

**Echolocation-the location of objects by reflected sound, in particular that used by animals such as dolphins and bats.**

**slender-पतला-(of a person or part of the body) gracefully thin.**

Q1234.(b) The word 'aquatic' can be taken to mean **-of water**

Q1235.(d) has up to 100 teeth

Line/s from the passage - It has up to **hundred teeth in its jaws**

Q1236.(b) can perform complex tasks in captivity

Line/s from the passage - Because of their ability to learn, and perform **complex tasks in captivity**

Q1237.(c) close to that of primates

Line/s from the passage - Most authorities, however, agree that although the dolphin's problem Qving abilities put the animal on an intelligence level **close to that of primates**

Q1238.(d) use of sound to navigate.

Line/s from the passage - They use **sound (echolocation) to navigate,** to find prey and for communication.

Q1239.(b) bottlenose dolphin

Line/s from the passage - The species most frequently seen is the **bottlenose dolphin,** a popular performer in sea aquariums, found in all warm seas.

Q1240.(c) the streamlining modification of the skin

Line/s from the passage - Some species of dolphins can swim up to 56 kmph, helped by special **streamlining modifications of the skin.**

Q1241. (d) river dolphins

The Answer is in the last line of the passage, **"River dolphins inhabit river estuaries** in Asia and South America. They have very' long, slender beaks and whiskers and limited eye sight. They love to swim in fresh water."

Q1242. (c) 60

There are about **60 species of dolphins**

Q1243. (b) Dolphins feed on fish and squid

**SET-229**

**Distinction-विशिष्टता-a difference or contrast between similar things or people.**

**mystical-रहस्यमय-relating to mystics or religious mysticism.**

**peddlers -a person who sells illegal drugs or stolen goods.**

Q1244.(b) irrespective of their class, caste ,sex

*Line/s from the passage -* Drugs have proved to be the great leveller recognizing no distinction of class, **caste, sex or intellectual ability.**

Q1245.(c) to have esoteric experience

*Line/s from the passage -* One psychologist has observed that school children are led to drugs by the **desire for a mystical experience**

Q1246.(c) they try to adopt their western heroes.

*Line/s from the passage -* They indicate that many students have attempted to take drugs in order to ape **Western behaviour of their favourite Western idols.**

Q1247.(a) respite from disturbed relationships

*Line/s from the passage -* But in some cases it may be an escape from **a jilted love affair, parental neglect, disinterest in studies and loneliness.**

Q1248.(d) where drug may make one look like a cult figure

*Line/s from the passage -* There are instances of students becoming addicted to drugs in order **to become cult figures on campus.**

Q1249.(b) smack

*Line/s from the passage -* Recent reports trickling in from official sources also indicated that many drug peddlers pose as vendors and lace **food-stuffs with smack.**

Q1250.(d) they take measures to eradicate the menace of drug abuse.

*Line/s from the passage -* And although some social organizations deserve congratulations on their efforts to eradicate the menace.

Q1251.(b) their resources are limited.

*Line/s from the passage -* And although some social organizations deserve congratulations on their efforts to eradicate the menace, their limited resources have **forced them to operate on a very restricted scale.**

Q1252.(c) requires quite a large sum of money

Q1253.(c) degree of addiction

*Line/s from the passage -*Private nursing homes charge exorbitant sums ranging from Rs. 3000 to Rs.5000 depending **on the degree of addiction and the economic status of the patient.**

**SET-230**

**Mammoth-विशाल-a large extinct elephant of the Pleistocene epoch, typically hairy with a sloping back and long curved tusks.**

**Disintegrated-विघटित-break up into small parts as the result of impact or decay.**

**Descended -वंशज-move or fall downwards.**

Q1254.(b) Bones and shells

*Line/s from the passage -* When an animal dies, its body would naturally decompose. However, certain parts of the animal's body, such as its **bones or shell**, take a long time to decompose.

Q1255.(d) Siberia and Alaska

*Line/s from the passage -.* Under the ice **in Siberia and Alaska,** whole mammoths are found to be preserved

**Q1256.(a)** The remains of an organism usually disintegrate.

*Line/s from the passage* - When an animal dies, its body **would naturally decompose.**

**Q1257.(a)** Fossils, their formation and importance of their study

**Q1258.(b)** Traces of organism preserved in rocks or ice

*Line/s from the passage* - Fossils are the traces of animals or plants **which have been left on rocks or ice.**

**Q1259.(b)** An elephant like huge furry animal

*Line/s from the passage* - A good example of an animal that is preserved this way is the mammoth, **a huge furry animal that/which resembles an elephant.**

**Q1260.(b)** originated

**Q1261.(a)** Jelly as shaped in their mould

*Line/s from the passage* - In these cases, the fossils found may just be the cast or mould of the bodies of animals; just like how a piece of **jelly would take shape of the mould it is contained in.**

**Q1262.(c)** Three

Mammoth, Elephant and Pig

**Q1263.(c)** So that we know about ancient organisms and how life evolved

*Line/s from the passage* - The study of fossils is important because it is through this study that we know what types of plants and animals existed on Earth long ago. **Fossils are also able to tell us about how life evolved.**

## **PRACTICE SET 10**

### **SET-231 Q (1264-1268):**

Presentation is of very great importance in good writing. Your opening paragraph should arrest the reader's attention and show him what you are writing about and why. If you are going to give the reader some information, tell him what subject you are going to deal with. If you are going to argue in support of a particular point of view, say what this point of view is. There is no harm in startling the reader in this first paragraph by putting forward a new and **apparently paradoxical** point of view, provided you have convincing arguments to support it in the rest of what you write.

**Q1264.** What is the importance of presentation in good writing?

- (a) It attracts the readers' attention and introduces the subject of the whole passage.
- (b) It shows the prejudice of the writer.
- (c) It guides the reader.
- (d) It shows the background of the author.

**Q1265.** How are we to give the reader some information?

- (a) By making the matter difficult and complicated
- (b) By simplifying the subject
- (c) By initially explaining the subject to the readers
- (d) By convincing the readers through giving different points of view

**Q1266.** What could be startling for the reader?

- (a) To argue in support of a particular point of view
- (b) To convince the reader through the readers' point of view
- (c) To contradict the general points of view
- (d) To initiate with fresh and contradictory statements and then support it with convincing arguments

**Q1267.** What can be understood by an "apparently paradoxical" point of view ?

- (a) Appealing and universal
- (b) Seemingly incongruous
- (c) Interesting and convincing
- (d) Cynical and argumentative

**Q1268.** What is the passage trying to suggest?



- (a) Principles of good writing  
(c) Principles of paradoxical writing
- (b) Principles of appropriate writing  
(d) Principles of flawless writing

**SET-232 Q (1269-1273):**

Man does not live by food alone. Water is vital for human health and fitness. Although it is not a nutrient per se as are carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins and minerals, it, in fact is a key nutrient in as much as no life is possible without it. Whereas we can do for weeks without food, we cannot live without water longer than a couple of days. Water approximates 60 percent of the body weight of human adults. The total amount of water in a man weighing 70 Kg. is approximately a little over 40 litres. It is an excellent Solvent - more substances are Soluble in water than any other liquid known so far. This makes it an ideal constituent of the body fluids which support life supporting chemical reactions. It dissolves varied products of digestion and transports them to the rest of the body. Likewise it dissolves diverse metabolic wastes and helps drain out of the body. Besides, it performs a variety' of functions some well-known and well-understood while others not so well appreciated yet vital. The no less important role of water is to distribute/dissipate the body heat efficiently thereby regulating the body's temperature. Water accomplishes this role ideally because it has high thermal conductivity ensuring rapid heat transfer from one part to the other. Above all, water has a high specific heat, implying that it takes a lot of heat to raise the temperature of water and likewise much heat has to be lost to lower its temperature. Drinking a lot of water is an inexpensive way to stay healthy. Even excess of water is harmless. Water therapy - drinking a litre or so the first thing in the morning is kidney-friendly. The water regulation in the body is affected by hypothalamus in two ways i.e. (i) by creating the sensation of thirst which makes us drink water and (ii) by controlling the excretion of water as urine. If water regulation fails medical emergency ensures.

**Q1269.** The most essential thing that man requires is

- (a) food  
(c) water
- (b) minerals  
(d) proteins

**Q1270.** This makes it an ideal constituent of the body fluids." What does 'This' refer to?

- (a) Water being an excellent Sol vent  
(c) Any other liquid
- (b) Water  
(d) The role of water

**Q1271.** Water is an excellent Sol vent supporting

- (a) physical reaction  
(c) biological reaction
- (b) chemical reaction  
(d) natural reaction

**Q1272.** Water helps in

- (a) mixing the food  
(c) digesting and transporting the food
- (b) transporting the food  
(d) throwing out the waste

**Q1273.** Water therapy is

- (a) intake of water to maintain body temperature  
(c) lowering the temperature of the body
- (b) raising the temperature of the body  
(d) drawing out excess water

**SET-233 Q (1274-1283):**

India has the second largest population in the world, but her agriculture and industry are still undeveloped. So, a very large number of our people have to go without any employment. That is a great national wastage. Besides, this huge mass of discontented people is a source of great trouble and danger to the society-. India is a poor country. So it is not possible for her to start a sufficient number of big industries to absorb these unemployed persons. The only alternative is cottage industries. Many are the advantages of such industries. They do not require much money and can be carried on even at home or near about; and the members of a family are sufficient to work in a particular cottage industry. The peasants of our country have several months offseason every year. Cottage industries will keep them engaged and give them some income during this time. They will also bring back life and activity to the villages and stop the drift to towns. They will save people from the evil effects of large scale industries where man is almost a slave to machines and the atmosphere is positively harmful. In fact, thinking men in many countries have opposed big industries because of their evil effects, and supported cottage industries in their stead. India was once famous for a few things. The muslin of Dacca, the silk of Murshidabad, Banaras and Mysore, the shawls and wool-works of Kashmir, the silver-works of South India were among the wonders of the world; and they were all products of cottage industries. Some of these exist yet, though in lesser glory. We have many other cottage industries such as, handloom industry, pottery, machine-tool manufacture, ivory works. These may prosper and win back the glory- and prosperity of the country with

government help and public support, in **fad**, Japan has shown how important cottage industries can be for the development of a country. Happily for us, our government, too, has become aware of their importance and is trying to revive them.

**Q1274**..... can provide a means of livelihood for unemployed people.

- (a) Agriculture
- (b) Huge scale industries
- (c) Cottage industries
- (d) Factories

**Q1275**. Who or what constitutes a 'national waste'?

- (a) The large number of unemployed people
- (b) The undeveloped agricultural sector
- (c) The handful of people engaged in small scale industries
- (d) The people searching for a livelihood

**Q1276**. India cannot start a good number of big industries because

- (a) it cannot absorb all unemployed people.
- (b) it is a poor country.
- (c) it cannot check its growing population.
- (d) there are too many uneducated people.

**Q1277**. India was once famous for

- (a) Pashmina wool
- (b) shawls of Kashmir
- (c) silk of Dacca
- (d) gold of Mysore

**Q1278**. An example of cottage industry is

- (a) dyeing works
- (b) making butter
- (c) ivory works
- (d) commercial soap making

**Q1279**. One of these works has lost its shine in recent years:

- (a) bangle making of Ferozabad
- (b) silver-works of South India
- (c) handloom industry
- (d) machine tool manufacture

**Q1280**. Which country has shown the importance of cottage industry?

- (a) India
- (b) Bangladesh
- (c) Pakistan
- (d) Japan

**Q1281**. Small scale industries have an edge over large scale industries because

- (a) they require a lot of money.
- (b) they can be carried out at home.
- (c) family members need proper training.
- (d) members of a family alone can carry out the work.

**Q1282**. Peasants can start cottage industries because

- (a) they work throughout the year.
- (b) they are hardworking.
- (c) they are looking for alternative means of livelihood.
- (d) they have an off season every year.

**Q1283**. Large scale industries promote

- (a) machines as slaves of men
- (b) generous payment for workers
- (c) a drift of people from villages to towns
- (d) activity in villages

**SET-234 Q (1284-1293):**

Everyone keeps looking for signs of water. Then one day the men see patches of green grass. There are pools of water in the hollows. Men and animals begin to hurry, for they know that rain has fallen nearby. Farther on, they find enough grass for **pasture** and enough water in the hollows for their animals. Chief Omar gives the signal to make camp. Again the camels kneel. And again the men unload them. Quickly they put up their tents, with the openings facing east. They spread rugs and blankets on the ground and place pillows on them.

A blanket divides the tent into two rooms. Then they unload the dishes and pots and bags of food and water. And once more the nomads are at home. Meanwhile the thirsty animals take a long drink at the water holes. The goats drink first. Next come the

sheep. Then come the camels. They are the thirstiest of all. They drink and drink. They have travelled for days without water. But at last they, too, turn away.

Rain has fallen here, and there will be pasture for many weeks. The animals will grow fat on the green grass. Then the men will choose the animals they want to sell. After they shear the sheep and fill the bags with wool, they will go to the big town on the oasis.

Again the **nomads** break camp and move on. They pitch their tents on the sand at the edge of the oasis. The first days in town are exciting days. There is the excitement of seeing shops and streets and crowds of people. The men must sell their animals and wool, and buy supplies. They bargain at the bazaars, and they drink coffee in the cool shade and listen to the sound of flowing water.

But soon the men become restless. They begin to miss the freedom and the quiet of the great open desert. Then one morning the black tents are gone. Far out from the oasis a caravan moves slowly out of sight.

**Q1284.** The nomads..... the big town on the oasis.

- (a) avoided
- (b) remembered
- (c) liked
- (d) didn't like

**Q1285.** What signs of water did the men see?

- (a) Pools of water
- (b) Patches of green grass and pools of water in the hollows
- (c) The hollows
- (d) Grass and the hollows

**Q1286.** "They drink and drink." Who does 'they' refer to?

- (a) The sheep
- (b) The goats
- (c) The animals
- (d) The camels

**Q1287.** Which of the following statements is not true?

- (a) A blanket divides the tent into two rooms.
- (b) The nomads collect the dishes and pots and bags of food and water.
- (c) The nomads put up tents when they make camp.
- (d) They spread rugs and blankets on the ground.

**Q1288.** Why do the nomads go to the big town?

- (a) To drink coffee
- (b) To listen to the sound of flowing water
- (c) To do shopping
- (d) To sell their animals and wool, and buy supplies

**Q1289.** What does the word 'shear' mean in the passage?

- (a) Wash the sheep
- (b) Tend the sheep
- (c) Cut the sheep
- (d) Cutoff the sheep's wool

**Q1290.** Which word in the passage means a place for camels to feed?

- (a) Pasture
- (b) Oasis
- (c) Pools
- (d) Hollows

**Q1291.** Which of the following statements best sums up the main idea of the passage?

- (a) Men and animals are always on the move in the desert.
- (b) The big towns are concrete deserts.
- (c) Water is more precious than gold in the desert.
- (d) The camel is the ship of the desert.

**Q1292.** Why did the nomads not stay in the big town?

- (a) Because they found the big town a little too crowded and noisy for comfort
- (b) Because they felt restless, and missed the freedom and the quiet of the great open desert
- (c) Because they felt ill at ease with strangers in the big town
- (d) Because they were not able to drive a hard bargain with traders in the big town

**Q1293.** Which is the order in which the thirsty animals take a long drink at the water holes?

- (a) Camels, Sheep, Goats
- (b) Camels, Goats, Sheep
- (c) Goats, Sheep, Camels
- (d) Sheep, Goats, Camels

**SET-235 Q (1294-1298):**

Stuck with the development **dilemma**? Stay away from management courses. Seriously, one of the biggest complaints that organizations have about management courses is that they fail to impact the participants' on-the-job behaviour. Some management trainers stress the need for follow-up and **reinforcement** on the job. Some go so far as briefing the participants' managers on what behaviour they should be reinforcing back on the job. Others include a follow-up training day to review the progress of the participants. None of this is really going far enough.

The real problem is that course promoters view development as something which, primarily, takes place in a classroom. A course is an event and events are, by definition, limited in time. When you talk about follow-up after a course, it is seen as a nice idea, but not as an essential part of the participants' development programme. Any rational, empowered individual should be able to take what has been learnt in a course and transfer it to the work place-or so the argument goes. Another negative aspect of the course mindset is that, primarily, development is thought to be about skill-acquisition.

So, it is felt that the distinction between taking the course and behaving differently in the work place parallels the distinction between skill-acquisition and skill-application. But can such a sharp distinction be maintained? Skills are really acquired only in the context of applying them on the job, finding them effective and, therefore, reinforcing them.

The problem with courses is that they are events, while development is an on-going process which, involves, within a complex environment, continual interaction, regular feedback and adjustment. As we tend to equate development with a one-off event, it is difficult to get seriously motivated about the follow-up. Anyone paying for a course tends to look at follow-up as an unnecessary and rather costly frill.

**Q1294.** What is the passage about?

- (a) Personal management (b) Development dilemma  
(c) Management courses (d) Course promoters' attitude

**Q1295.** Which of the following statements is false?

- (a) Some management trainers stress the need for follow-up and reinforcement on the job.  
(b) Some suggest a follow-up training day to review the progress of the participants.  
(c) Some go to the extent of briefing the participants' managers on what behaviour they should be reinforcing back on the job.  
(d) The real problem is that course promoters view development as something which does not take place during a course.

**Q1296.** The writer's attitude, as reflected in the passage, is

- (a) critical (b) ironic  
(c) sympathetic (d) philosophical

**Q1297.** The course promoters' attitude is

- (a) self-righteous (b) indifferent  
(c) easy-going (d) unprogressive

**Q1298.** The word 'mind set' here means

- (a) a determined mind (b) a (fixed) attitude of mind  
(c) an open mind (d) mindful

**SET-236 Q (1299-1303):**

Bertrand Russell in *The Conquest of Happiness* has said that the Sole reason of unhappiness finding refuge in the heart of man is the unhindered growth of "self-centred passions". These passions are more often **materialistic**. And in the pursuit of materialistic passions, man becomes **alienated** from the society. Failure in his pursuit often leads him to discontentment and dejection and he finds himself a misfit in this world. In the modern world, none is unaffected by stress. The stress to outdo the other in this mad rat race of consumerism often leads to depression. Even children are not spared from this. They are supposed to fare better than their classmates in examinations and other co-curricular activities. So man, right from childhood, has to face the brunt of being born in this fast changing society.

A section of the youth, unable to cope with the expectations of their loved ones, either end their lives or experiment with drugs, for seeking temporary mental relaxation provided by the initial intake, encourages people to indulge in them more often. The body then becomes totally dependent on drugs and cannot survive without the daily dose. With regular intake the amount required to produce the effect also increases. This physical and mental dependence on drugs is called drug addiction.

Drug addiction is a psychiatric, psychological and social problem. While persons of all ages and at all places are open to drug use the most **susceptible** among them are the youth. It has attained the proportions of almost an epidemic among the youth. It is mostly introduced to an unsuspecting person by his friends and is usually observed that once addicted to drugs, they initiate others to drugs. Some youngsters take to drugs because they are poked fun at if they do not use drugs. And some take drugs just to seek company or break boredom. In addition to these, other factors that lead to drug addiction are lack of parental care and supervision, lack of moral and religious education, media and pop culture, broken homes, hatred for any authority etc. Seeking refuge in drugs relieves tensions, eases depressions and removes inhibitions, although the period of **ecstasy** is apparently short-lived.

**Q1299.** Which of the following statements is true?

- (a) All youngsters take to drugs because they are mocked at if they do not use drugs.
- (b) Drug addiction is a problem restricted to the youth.
- (c) There is almost an epidemic of drug use among the youth.
- (d) All youngsters take drugs just to break boredom.

**Q1300.** The cycle of drug addiction involves:

- (a) initiation, relaxation and de-addiction
- (b) initiation, rehabilitation and addiction
- (c) initiation, peer pressure and addiction
- (d) initiation, relaxation and addiction

**Q1301.** The reason cited by Bertrand Russell for the unhappiness of man is

- (a) alienation from society
- (b) failure in life
- (c) materialistic self-centeredness
- (d) stress to outdo others

**Q1302.** The theme being developed by the writer is

- (a) the conquest of happiness
- (b) pressures of the modern world
- (c) problems emerging out of materialism
- (d) drug addiction

**Q1303.** What leads youth to drugs?

- (a) Inability to cope with the demands of the modern world
- (b) Rapid changes in the modern world
- (c) Undue competition of the modern world
- (d) (a), (b) and (c)

**SET-237 Q (1304-1308):**

The **megalomaniac** differs from the **narcissist** by the fact that he wishes to be powerful rather than charming, and seeks to be feared rather than loved. To this type belong many **lunatics** and most of the great men in history. Love of power, like vanity, is a strong element in normal human nature, and as such is to be accepted; it becomes **deplorable** only when it is excessive or associated with an insufficient sense of reality. Where this occurs, it makes a man unhappy or foolish, if not both. The lunatic who thinks he is crowned head may be, in a sense, happy, but his happiness is not of a kind that any sane person would envy. Alexander the Great was psychologically of the same type as the lunatic, though he possessed the talent to achieve the lunatic's dream. He could not, however, achieve his own dream, which enlarged his scope as his achievement grew. When it became clear that he was the greatest conqueror known to fame, he decided that he was a God. Was he a happy man? His drunkenness, his furious rages, his indifference to women, and his claim to divinity, suggest that he was not. There is no ultimate satisfaction in the cultivation of one element of human nature at the expense of all the others, nor in viewing all the world as raw material for the magnificence of one's own ego.

**Q1304.** What is the difference between an ordinary megalomaniac and a megalomaniac like Alexander the Great?

- (a) The ordinary megalomaniac does not have excessive desire for power which Alexander the Great had.
- (b) The ordinary megalomaniac does not have the talent to realise his wish which Alexander the Great had.
- (c) The ordinary megalomaniac is a lunatic while Alexander the Great was not a lunatic.
- (d) The ordinary megalomaniac is not great while Alexander the Great was great.

**Q1305.** How does a megalomaniac differ from a narcissist?

- (a) By wishing to be charming and feared
- (b) By wishing to be beloved and not feared

- (c) By wishing to be powerful and not feared (d) By wishing to be powerful and feared

**Q1306.** In “Where this occurs it makes a man..... if not both,” 'this' refers to

- (a) vanity (b) lunacy  
(c) love of power (d) excessive love of power

**Q1307.** Which among the following is the reason for unhappiness?

- (a) Dealing with the raw material of the world (b) Realising one's dream as a megalomaniac  
(c) The nurturing of only one element in human nature (d) Being indifferent towards women

**Q1308.** Why has love of power to be accepted?

- (a) Because it can become unreal (b) Because it is an excess in human nature  
(c) Because it is a part of human nature (d) Because it is vanity in human nature

**SET-238 Q (1309-1313):**

In the past man's worst enemy was Nature. He lived under the continual threat of famine and **pestilence**, a wet summer could bring death to the whole nation' and every winter was a **menace**. Mountains stood like a barrier between people and people, a sea was less a highway than an impassable division. Today Nature, though still an enemy, is an enemy almost completely **conquered**. Modern agriculture assures us of an ample food supply. Modern transportation has made the resources of the entire planet accessible to all its inhabitants.

Modern medicine and sanitation allow dense populations to cover the ground without risk of pestilence. True, we are still at the mercy of the more violent natural **convulsions**. Against earthquake, flood and hurricane man has, as yet, devised no adequate protection. At most times, Nature is no longer **formidable**, she has been subdued.

Q1309. Modern medicine has helped man :

- (a) to live longer everywhere in the world.  
(b) to live a healthy life in hygienic conditions.  
(c) to live in thickly populated areas without fear of epidemics  
(d) balance population with available resources.

Q1310. Man has not yet succeeded in controlling the furies of :

- (a) earthquakes.  
(b) floods.  
(c) hurricanes.  
(d) All the three

Q1311. Which one of the following statements best reflects the underlying conviction of the passage?

- (a) Man can do wonders.  
(b) Man's knowledge has no end.  
(c) Man has been able to control Nature to a great extent.  
(d) Man has been able to control Nature completely.

Q1312. In ancient times, Man had an apprehension of :

- (a) epidemics.  
(b) severe droughts.  
(c) floods.  
(d) All the three above.

**Q1313.** The modern transport system is a blessing as it :

- (a) has helped decrease the distance between towns and villages.  
(b) has brought comfort to both towns and villages.  
(c) has made all the commodities available to everyone.  
(d) has encouraged people to travel for pleasure.

**SET-239 Q (1314-1318):**

Riparian vegetation [the green band of vegetation along a watercourse] can help stabilize stream banks; filter sediment from surface runoff; and provide wildlife habitat, **livestock forage**, and scenic value. Well-developed vegetation also allows bank soils

to absorb extra water during spring runoff, releasing it later during drier months, thus improving late-summer stream flows. In many parts of the arid West, trees and shrubs are found only in riparian areas. Woody plants are very important as winter cover for many wildlife species, including upland game birds such as pheasants and turkeys. Often this winter cover is the greatest single factor limiting game bird populations. Woody vegetation also provides hiding cover and browse for many other species of birds and mammals, both game and nongame. Dead trees ("snags") are an integral part of streamside habitats and should be left standing whenever possible. Woodpeckers, nuthatches, brown creepers, and other birds eat the insects that decompose the wood. These insects usually pose no threat to nearby living trees. Occasionally a disease organism or misuse of pesticides will weaken or kill a stand of trees. If several trees in a small area begin to die, contact your local extension agent immediately.

**Q1314.** What is the effect of the word choice 'riparian'?

- (a) It gives the article an authoritative, scientific tone.
- (b) It causes confusion, since both streams and rivers could be viewed as riparian.
- (c) It seems condescending, as if the author is bending over backwards to teach readers.
- (d) It misleads readers into thinking they are getting scientific information when they are not.

**Q1315.** What is the overall sense conveyed by the author when the specific birds that live in riparian areas are listed in the passage?

- (a) Urgency on behalf of endangered species.
- (b) The rich and varied life in such areas.
- (c) His or her own importance as a scientific expert.
- (d) Poetic wander

**Q1316.** What is discussed in the second paragraph of this passage?

- (a) The types of birds that live in riparian areas.
- (b) The effect of winter cover on water purity.
- (c) The role of trees and shrubs in riparian areas.
- (d) How winter cover affects game bird populations.

**Q1317.** Overall the assertions seem to be based on:

- (a) Rash opinion with little observation behind it.
- (b) Deeply held emotional convictions.
- (c) Facts derived from scientific literature.
- (d) Inconclusive evidence gathered in field studies.

**Q1318.** How dependent are plants and animals on each other?

- (a) Not dependent
- (b) Very dependent
- (c) Completely independent
- (d) Slightly dependent

**SET-240 Q (1319-1323):**

Implanting standards, right values, the science of good and evil are an essential part of education. Many forces thwart this to work, but two of the most serious hindrances to it are examinations and specialization. The examination system is both an opiate and a poison. It is an **opiate** because it **lulls** Man into believing that all is well when most is ill. It is a poison because it paralyses or at least slows down the natural activities of the healthy mind. Man finds himself a creature of unknown capacities in an unknown world, wants to learn what the world is like, what he should be and do in it. To help him in answering these questions is the one and only purpose of education. However, tests of progress are useful and necessary. Examinations are harmless when the examinee is indifferent to their result, but as soon as they matter, they begin to distort his attitude to education and to conceal its purpose. For **disinterestedness** is the essence of all good education and liberal education is impossible without it.

**Q1319.** The author considers specialization as :

- (a) A boon
- (b) An obstacle
- (c) A curse
- (d) A distraction

**Q1320.** One of the core elements of education is :

- (a) A right value system
- (b) A good examination system
- (c) A system with extra-curricular activities
- (d) A system with specialization

**Q1321.** The examination system is an opiate because

- (a) It paralyses the mind.
- (b) it lulls Man into believing that all is well when it is not.
- (c) It slows the natural activities of Man.

(d) It makes Man lazy

**Q1322.** The purpose of education is

- (a) Performing well in exams. (b) Learning the right values.  
 (c) Knowing what is right and wrong. (d) Helping man to understand his potential, the world around him and his role in it.

**Q1323.** The author

- (a) Encourages indifference to the outcome of examinations. (b) Encourages examinations.  
 (c) Encourages specialization. (d) Encourages learning.

**SET-241 Q (1324-1328):**

The man who is **perpetually** hesitating which of the two things he will do first, will do neither. The man who resolves, but suffers his **resolution** to be changed by the first counter-suggestion of a friend, - who **fluctuates** from opinion to opinion, from plan to plan, and veers like a weather-cock to every point of the compass, with every breath of **caprice** that blows-can never accomplish anything great or useful. Instead of being progressive in anything, he will be at best stationary, and more probably retrograde in all. It is only the man who first consults wisely, then resolves firmly, and then executes his purpose with flexible perseverance, **undismayed** by those petty difficulties which daunt a weaker spirit that can advance to eminence in any line. Take your course wisely, but firmly; and having taken it, hold upon it with heroic Solution, and the Alps and Pyrenees will sink before you.

**Q1324** A man who cannot decide which of the two things he will do first, end up doing \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) All (b) The second thing  
 (c) The first thing (d) Nothing

**Q1325** What is the meaning of "retrograde" in the passage?

- (a) Stop moving (b) Move backwards  
 (c) Move slowly (d) Crawl along

**Q1326.** What will the man who sticks to his resolve and executes it advance to?

- (a) Wisdom (b) Progress  
 (c) Eminence (d) Resolution

**Q1327.** Who is daunted by petty difficulties?

- (a) Someone who fluctuates (b) One who hesitates  
 (c) One with a strong spirit (d) One with a weak spirit

**Q1328.** The writer advises us to be \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) wise, firm and resolute. (b) weak, firm and resolute.  
 (c) happy, firm and resolute. (d) flexible, happy and resolute

**SET-242 Q (1329-1333):**

The public sector banks are witnessing in India a period of transition and are at crossroads, where they without giving up social responsibility, should also remain healthy. They need to undertake risky experiments yet perform it innovatively in a way it does not fail. They should make forays into new areas which are rarely tread by them and lose no emerging opportunities. It should be understood that absence of any bad advance is no sign of efficient banking system. It only indicates immense conservatism. However this is no guarantee for profit. There should be a balance between liquidity and risk. Past sins should be forgotten. **Novel and pragmatic** techniques should be adopted without which banks would be in danger.

**Q1329.** What according to the author, are the public sector banks witnessing.

- (a) A period of profit (b) A period of change  
 (c) A period of certainty (d) A loss making period

**Q1330** In addition to being socially responsible, what does the author want the banks to be.

- (a) Customer friendly (b) Able to attract foreign investors.



(c) Financially healthy

(d) Senseless risk takers

**Q1331.** How can the banks take risks without risking a failure?

(a) By being innovative

(b) By Soliciting the help of the government

(c) By being financially healthy

(d) By being conservative.

**Q1332.** What does the absence of any bad advance indicate?

(a) A penchant for risks

(b) Immense conservatism

(c) Financial independence

(d) A deep-seated social commitment

**Q1333.** What would happen if novel and pragmatic techniques are ignored?

(a) It will put the banks in danger.

(b) It will undermine the banks social commitment.

(c) It will reveal the untapped talent.

(d) It will result in inefficient portfolio management.

**SET-243 Q (1334-1338):**

The human eye is a complex part of the body that is used for seeing. Eyes enable people to perform daily tasks and to learn about the world that surrounds them. Sight, or vision, is a rapidly occurring process that involves continuous interaction between the eye, the nervous system, and the brain. When someone looks at an object, what he really sees is the light reflected from the object. This reflected light passes through the lens and falls on the retina of the eye. Here the light induces nerve impulses that travel through the optic nerve to the brain and then over other nerves to muscles and glands. The eye is similar to a television camera. Both the eye and the television camera convert light energy to electrical energy. The eye converts light to nerve impulses that are interpreted by the brain as the sense perception called sight. A television camera converts light to electronic signals that are broadcast and transformed into light images in a television receiver. It is wonderful that human eyes blink an average of once every six seconds. This washes the eye with the salty secretion from the tear or lachrymal glands. Each tear gland is about the size and shape of an almond. These glands are situated behind the upper eyelid at the outer corner of the eye.

After passing over the eye, the liquid from the gland is drained into the nose through the tear duct at the inner corner of the eye.

**Q1334.** What do we see when we look at an object?

(a) The object reflected by the light.

(b) The light reflected from the object.

(c) The shadow of the object.

(d) The object as it is.

**Q1335** The eye is similar to the television camera because both

(a) Convert light energy to mechanical energy.

(b) Convert light energy to electrical energy.

(c) Convert energy to mechanical light

(d) Convert mechanical light to electrical energy.

**Q1336** The sense perception that the brain releases after the eye converts light to nerve impulses is known as

(a) Blindness

(b) Image

(c) Sight

(d) Glare

**Q1337** The average rate of blinking of an eye is

(a) Six times every second

(b) Once every six seconds

(c) Six times every six seconds

(d) Once every second

**Q1338** Lachrymal glands or tear glands are situated

(a) Inside the eye.

(b) In the black of the eye.

(c) At the outer corner of the eye.

(d) On the eyelid.

**SET-244 Q (1339-1343):**

Great books do not spring from something accidental in the great men who write them. They are the **effluence** of their very core, the expression of the life itself of the authors. And literature cannot be said to have served its true purpose until it has been translated into the actual life of him who reads. It is the vast reservoir of true ideas and emotions. In a world deprived of literature, the broad, the noble, the generous would tend to disappear and life would be correspondingly degraded, because the wrong idea

and the **petty** emotion would never feel the upward pull of the ideas and emotions of genius. Only by conceiving a society without literature can it be clearly realised that the function of literature is to raise the plain towards the top level of the peaks. Literature exists so that where a man has lived finely, ten thousands may afterwards live finely. it is a means of life, it concerns the living essence.

**Q1339.** How have great books been written?

- (a) By an accidental means. (b) By great men who write them.  
(c) By men who think too much. (d) By men who imagine sometimes.

**Q1340.**What does the words "effluence of their very core" mean?

- (a) Expression which is the outflow from the heart of the author.  
(b) Expression which is the influence from people's talk.  
(c) Expression of things that the author may have thought of.  
(d) Expression that the author wrote accidentally.

**Q1341.**Literature cannot be said to have served its true purpose until it has been \_\_\_\_\_ into the actual life of the person who reads.

- (a) transfigured (b) transgressed  
(c) translated (d) transmuted

**Q1342.** If a world is deprived of literature, what would happen to the broad, the noble and the generous?

- (a) They would be living a free life without care.  
(b) They would worry themselves into petty issues.  
(c) They would tend to disappear and life would be correspondingly degraded.  
(d) They would celebrate life.

**Q1343.** What is the function of literature?

- (a) To raise the plain above sea level. (b) To raise everything so that it does not sink to the sea level.  
(c) To raise the peaks towards the highest mountain.(d) To raise the plain towards the top level of the peaks.

**SET-245 Q (1344-1348):**

A classless society, however, does not mean a society without leaders. It means rather one in which every citizen becomes for the first time eligible for leadership, if he has the power to lead. It means a society in which every one is given, as far as possible, the chance to develop this power by the widest **diffusion** of educational opportunities in the broadest sense, and by keeping the career wide open to talents of every useful kind. It is often said that a community of equals will not allow itself to be led. But in fact, most men are, in most things, very willing to be led, and more in danger of giving their leaders too much than too little authority, especially if they are free to choose them, and assured that the leaders cannot exploit them for personal economic advantage; leadership, so far from disappearing, will come into its own in a truly democratic society. But it is likely to be a more diffused leadership than we are used to; for a better-nurtured people will have more citizens with strong wills and minds of their own, wishful to lead; some in politics, some in industry, and some in professions and arts of life.

This is the idea of a classless society. Some will reject it as contrary to their interest, some as utopian and against 'Human nature,' for there are some who deny, indeed if not in word, that the aim of society should be to promote the greatest happiness and welfare of the greatest number and others who hold, with pessimistic honesty, that most men must be driven and not led.

**Q1344.**According to the passage, a classless society is \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) A society in which there are no leaders  
(b) A society where no one is willing to be led.  
(c) A society where everyone would not give authority to their leaders  
(d) A society where everyone can become a leader.

**Q1345.** What kind of leadership would a classless society have ?

- (a) Leaders would not exploit others for their personal advantage.  
(b) Leaders would not have too much authority over people.  
(c) Many would develop leadership in the field of their interest.

(d) Every person would have a reason to lead.

**Q1346.** What kind of people would be ideal for a classless society?

- (a) People who are assertive enough are led. (b) People who book no opposition.  
(c) People with conviction in their ideas. (d) People willing to innovate.

**Q1347.** According to the passage, the kind of people who deny the idea of a classless society may be called \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Utopian (b) Cynical  
(c) Idealists (d) Dictatorial

**Q1348.** What is the tone adopted by the author in this passage?

- (a) Expository (b) Factual  
(c) Critical (d) Satirical

**SET-246 Q (1349-1353):**

Translation is of immense importance today. With rapid commercialization, the narrow barriers between nations are fast disappearing. In the past, there used to be practically no communication amongst nations. The modern world, however, is no longer divided into water-tight compartments. We are heading towards one world, thanks to development in the fields of communication among nations today. Translation **forges** bonds of unity amongst people who speak different languages. Even if we do not know a particular language or the literature of a particular nation, we can know its richness and the depth of its ideas through translation. Translation also helps in understanding the rich cultural heritage of a nation. Thus a **multilingual** person has a multifocal view of the world. Translation also serves as a mode of cultural exchange in a multilingual country. It plays a pivotal role in the evolution of a pluralistic national identity. The achievement of translation is both the globalisation of culture and the promotion of intra and inter-cultural bonding. One may appreciate and enjoy through translation the plays of Shakespeare even if one does not know the English language. One may also know the rich world of Homer, Virgil, Dante, Milton, Dickens, Hardy, Leo Tolstoy, Zola and Munshi Prem Chand through translation. Translation responds to our intellectual, cultural and spiritual needs. It is necessary for information and for the exchange of ideas. Translation, which has hitherto been neglected and **marginalized**, has assumed importance with rapid globalization. It is now considered an art which requires mastery and perfection. A good translator is able to do away with superficiality and has a clear understanding of the text to be translated. He should have mastery over the **subtle nuances** of the language from which he is translating. Translating a passage of one language into another literally is not only impossible but would also result in incorrect grammar and syntax.

**Q1349.** According to the author, what does translation do?

- (a) Translation divides the world into compartments.  
(b) Translation brings together people speaking different languages.  
(c) Translation gives rise to animosity among people.  
(d) Translation is a means to succeed in the practical world.

**Q1350.** How does translation help us?

- (a) It creates a babel of tongues.  
(b) It denies us access to other cultures.  
(c) It provides an insight into the cultural heritage of a nation/ people.  
(d) It helps us to understand the ideas of the other languages.

**Q1351.** Globalisation has .....

- (a) Neglected the importance of translation. (b) Made us aware of the importance of translation.  
(c) Allowed us to enjoy the works of great writers. (d) Given translation its rightful place.

**Q1352.** What should be the approach of a good translator?

- (a) Have mastery over his language.  
(b) Have good knowledge of the other literature.  
(c) Do away with the nuances and express only the main ideas.  
(d) Do away with the unwanted things and express only the main ideas.

**Q1353.** What should be the primary concern while translating a passage from one language into another?

- (a) Structural lapses should be ignored.
- (b) Word by word translation should be done.
- (c) The sense should be conveyed.
- (d) The arrangement of the words in the original should be retained.

**SET-247 Q (1354-1358):**

The Eiffel Tower is an iron lattice tower located on the Champ de Mars in Paris. It was named after the engineer Gustave Eiffel, whose company designed and built the tower. Erected in 1889, it was initially criticised by some of France's leading artists and intellectuals for its design, but has become both a global cultural icon of France and one of the most recognisable structures in the world. The tower is the tallest structure in Paris and the most visited monument in the world; 6.98 million people ascended it in 2011. The tower received its 250 millionth visitor in 2010.

The tower is 324 metres, about the same height as an 81-storey building. During its construction, the Eiffel Tower surpassed the Washington Monument to assume the title of the tallest man-made structure in the world. The tower has three levels for visitors, with restaurants on the first and second. Tickets can be purchased to ascend by stairs or lift to the first and second levels. Although there are stairs to the third and highest level, these are usually closed to the public and it is generally only accessible by lift. As a global landmark, the Eiffel Tower is featured in media including films, video games, and television shows.

**Q1354.** Choose the most appropriate response.

- (a) The name of the tower is not connected with anyone.
- (b) The name of the tower is connected with a real person.
- (c) The name of the tower is connected with a certain company.
- (d) The name of the tower is connected with another tower in Paris.

**Q1355.** What is the Eiffel Tower made of?

- (a) It is made of wood.
- (b) It is made of stone.
- (c) It is made of iron structure.
- (d) It is made of silver.

**Q1356.** Select the most appropriate answer from the passage.

- (a) The Eiffel Tower continues to be criticised by French intellectuals and artists.
- (b) The Eiffel Tower has never been criticised by French intellectuals and artists.
- (c) The Eiffel Tower will never be criticised by French intellectuals and artists.
- (d) The Eiffel Tower was criticised at the beginning by French intellectuals and artists.

**Q1357.** Why is 2010 considered a significant year?

- (a) A year marked by a decline in tourism.
- (b) A year marked by unfortunate accidents.
- (c) A year marked by a landmark achievement in French tourism.
- (d) A year marked by stagnation.

**Q1358.** Which statement truly reflects the status of the Eiffel Tower?

- (a) The Eiffel Tower features prominently in popular culture.
- (b) The Eiffel Tower is simply a regional icon.
- (c) The Eiffel Tower has no international or aesthetic appeal.
- (d) The Eiffel Tower has never captured public imagination.

**SET-248 Q (1359-1363):**

Is there any difference between "genius" and "talent" ? We generally feel that a man of genius is in some way higher than a man of talent; and that talented men are more common than genius. This is true, but it is rather **vague**. Genius implies "very extraordinary gifts or native powers, especially as displayed in original creation, discovery, expression or achievement; phenomenal capacity regarded as relatively independent of instruction and training". Talent, on the other hand, consists of "mental endowments or capacities of superior character; marked mental ability". "Talent" is more the capacity to learn to do a thing well; but "genius" is an inborn

inspiration that drives a man to do a thing with original excellence. As Meredith said, "Genius does what it must, and talent does what it can".

Shakespeare in drama and poetry, Isaac Newton in science, Napoleon in war, Beethoven in music, were geniuses; many well-known poets, scientists, generals and musicians have been men of talent.

**Q1359.** What is the general view of a "genius" and a "talented" man?

- (a) A genius is more superior than other men
- (b) A talented man is a skilful man.
- (c) A genius is superior to the man of talent and that talented men are more common than genius.
- (d) A genius looks down on a talented man.

**Q1360.** A genius is a man with \_\_\_\_\_ ideas.

- (a) common
- (b) original
- (c) clever
- (d) bright

**Q1361.** To learn to do a thing well is to be \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) professional
- (b) skillful
- (c) talented
- (d) a genius

**Q1362.** Who can be considered a true genius ?

- (a) Any independent thinker
- (b) An exceptionally intelligent person
- (c) An interesting person
- (d) Any amusing and constructive thinker

**Q1363.** As per the ideas expressed in the passage, Shakespeare, in drama and poetry, is a genius and \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Issac Newton is a talented scientist.
- (b) There are many other well-known talented musicians.
- (c) Napoleon is a genius in music.
- (d) There are many generals who are geniuses.

**SET-249 Q (1364-1368):**

Marie Curie was one of the most accomplished scientists in history. Together with her husband, Pierre, she discovered radium, an element widely used for treating cancer, and studied uranium and other radioactive substances. Pierre and Marie's **amicable collaboration** later helped to unlock the secrets of the atom.

Marie was born in 1867 in Warsaw, Poland, where her father was a professor of physics. At an early age, she displayed a brilliant mind and a casual personality. Her great **exuberance** for learning prompted her to continue with her studies after high school. She became disgruntled, however, when she learned that the university in Warsaw was closed to women. Determined to receive a higher education, she definitely left Poland in 1891 entered the Sorbonne, a French university, where she earned her master's degree and doctorate in physics.

**Q1364.** What kind of collaboration helped Curie's to unlock the secrets of the atom?

- (a) friendly
- (b) competitive
- (c) courteous
- (d) industrious

**Q1365.** What will best describe Marie Curie's personality?

- (a) strong
- (b) lighthearted
- (c) humorou
- (d) envious

**Q1366.** When she learned that she could not attend the university in Warsaw, Marie felt \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) hopeless
- (b) annoyed
- (c) happy
- (d) perversely excited

**Q1367.** Marie \_\_\_\_\_ left Poland and travelled to France to enter the Sorbonne.

- (a) boldly
- (b) showed intelligence
- (c) behaved
- (d) was distressed

**Q1368.** Marie Curie's doctorate was in which academic discipline?

- (a) Medicine (b) Cancer studies  
(c) Radiation Chemistry (d) Physics

**SET-250 Q (1369-1373):**

When I think of my family's history on the land. I experience a **pang** of regret. Unlike much of the arid West, where the land has gone virtually unchanged for centuries, my place of origin, western Kansas, has been torn up by agriculture. The flat plains, excellent soil, and sparse but just adequate rainfall permitted farming; therefore farming prevailed, and a good 90% of the original sod prairie is gone. The consequence, in human terms, is that our relationship to our place has always felt primarily **mercantile**. We used the land and denied, or held at bay, its effect on us. Yet from my earliest childhood, when the most of the Kansas prairie was still intact, I've known that the land also had a romantic quality. I've felt moved by the **expanse** of it, enthralled by size. I take pride in my identity as a plains daughter.

**Q1369.** Which of the following is the most accurate statement of the author's position?

- (a) The presence of the people has enriched the plain's habitat. (b) Farming has improved the soil of the plains.  
(c) Farming has chemically polluted the plains. (d) Farming has eroded the natural beauty of the plains.

**Q1370.** The argument in the paragraph is based primarily on :

- (a) facts of history and statistical studies. (b) facts derived from the author's personal observations.  
(c) feelings the author has picked up from personal experience. (d) feeling passed down to the authors by ancestors.

**Q1371.** From the passage, it may be determined that the word "mercantile" has something to do with

- (a) practicality (b) danger  
(c) America (d) spirituality

**Q1372.** What does the author feel proud about?

- (a) being an American (b) being a native of Kansas.  
(c) being able to see the romantic quality of the land. (d) the ability to unite well.

**Q1373.** What factor changed the entire landscape of Kansas?

- (a) wind (b) heat  
(c) agriculture (d) flooding

**Solutions-Set 231 to Set 250**

**SET-231**

**Apparently-प्रत्यक्ष/स्पष्ट रूप से-as far as one knows or can see.**

**Paradoxical-मिथ्याभास-संबंधी-seemingly absurd or self-contradictory.**

**Q1264.(a)** It attracts the readers' attention and introduces the subject of the whole passage.

*Line/s from the passage -* Presentation is of very great importance in good writing. **Your opening paragraph should arrest the reader's attention** and show him what you are writing about and why. If you are going to give the reader some information, tell him what subject you are going to deal with.

**Q1265.(c)** By initially explaining the subject to the readers

*Line/s from the passage -* If you are going to give the reader some information, **tell him what subject you are going to deal with.**

**Q1266.(d)** To initiate with fresh and contradictory statements and then support it with convincing arguments

*Line/s from the passage -* There is no harm in startling the reader in this first paragraph by putting forward a new and **apparently paradoxical point of view, provided you have convincing arguments to support it in the rest of what you write.**

**Q1267.(b)** Seemingly incongruous

**Q1268.(a)** Principles of good writing

**SET-232**

**Q1269.(c)** water

*Line/s from the passage* - in fact is a key nutrient in as much as **no life is possible without it.**

**Q1270.(a)** Water being an excellent solvent

*Line/s from the passage* **It is an excellent solvent** - more substances are soluble in water than any other liquid known so far. This makes it an ideal constituent of the body fluids which support life supporting chemical reactions.

**Q1271.(b)** chemical reaction

*Line/s from the passage* This makes it an ideal constituent of the body fluids which support life supporting **chemical reactions.**

**Q1272.(c)** digesting and transporting the food

*Line/s from the passage* It digests varied products of **digestion and transports them** to the rest of the body.

**Q1273.(a)** in take of water to maintain body temperature

*Line/s from the passage* - **Water therapy** - drinking a litre or so the first thing in the morning

**SET-233**

**Stead-जगह-the place or role that someone or something should have or fill (used in referring to a substitute).**

**fad-an intense and widely shared enthusiasm for something, especially one that is short-lived; a craze.**

**Q1274.(c)** Cottage industries

*Line/s from the passage* - Cottage industries will keep them engaged and give them some income.

**Q1275.(a)** The large number of unemployed people

*Line/s from the passage* - So, a very **large number of our people have to go without any employment.** That is a great national wastage.

**Q1276.(b)** it is a poor country

*Line/s from the passage* - **India is a poor country.** So it is not possible for her to start a sufficient number of big industries to absorb these unemployed persons.

**Q1277.(b)** shawls of Kashmir

*Line/s from the passage* - India was once famous for a few things. The muslin of Dacca, the silk of Murshidabad, Banaras and Mysore, the **shawls and wool-works of Kashmir,** the silver-works of South India were among the wonders of the world; and they were all products of cottage industries.

**Q1278.(c)** ivory works

*Line/s from the passage* - We have many other cottage industries such as, handloom industry, pottery, machine-tool manufacture, **ivory works.**

**Q1279.(b)** silver-works of South India

*Line/s from the passage* - The muslin of Dacca, the silk of Murshidabad, Banaras and Mysore, the shawls and wool-works of Kashmir, the **silver-works of South India** were among the wonders of the world; and they were all products of cottage industries. Some of these exist yet, though in lesser glory.

**Q1280.(d)** Japan

*Line/s from the passage* - **Japan has shown how important cottage industries** can be for the development of a country.

**Q1281.(b)** they can be carried out at home.

*Line/s from the passage* - They do not require much money and can be; **carried on even at home or near about;** and the members of a family are sufficient to work in a particular cottage industry.

**Q1282.(d)** they have an off season every year.

*Line/s from the passage* - The peasants of our country have **several months offseason every year.** Cottage industries will keep them engaged and give; them some income during this time.

**Q1283.(c)** a drift of people from villages to towns

*Line/s from the passage* - They will also bring back life and activity to the villages and stop the drift to towns.

**SET-234**

**Pasture-चरागाह**-land covered with grass and other low plants suitable for grazing animals, especially cattle or sheep.

**Nomads-खानाबदोश**-a person who does not stay long in the same place; a wanderer.

Q1284. (c) liked

Q1285. (b) Patches of green grass and pools of water in the hollows

*Line/s from the passage* - Then one day the men see **patches of green grass**. There are pools of water in the hollows.

Q1286. (d) The camels

*Line/s from the passage* - **Then come the camels**. They are the thirstiest of all. They drink and drink. They have travelled for days without water.

Q1287. (b) The nomads collect the dishes and pots and bags of food and water.

*Line/s from the passage* - Then they unload the **dishes and pots and bags of food and water**. -

Q1288. (d) To sell their animals and wool, and buy supplies

*Line/s from the passage* - The men must **sell their animals and wool, and buy supplies**.

Q1289. (d) Cutoff the sheep's wool

*Line/s from the passage* - **After they shear the sheep** and **fill the bags with wool**, they will go to the big town on the oasis.

Q1290. (a) Pasture

*Line/s from the passage* - Farther on, they find enough **grass for pasture and enough water** in the hollows for their animals.

Q1291. (a) Men and animals are always on the move in the desert.

Q1292. (b) Because they felt restless, and missed the freedom and the quiet of the great open desert

*Line/s from the passage* - But soon the **men become restless**. They begin to miss the freedom and the quiet of the great open desert.

Q1293. (c) Goats, Sheep, Camels

*Line/s from the passage* - The **goats drink first. Next come the sheep. Then come the camels**.

**SET-235**

**Dilemma-दुविधा**-a situation in which a difficult choice has to be made between two or more alternatives, especially ones that are equally undesirable.

**Reinforcement -सुदृढीकरण**-the action or process of reinforcing or strengthening.

Q1294. (c) The passage is about - Management courses

Q1295. (d) The real problem is that course promoters view development as something which does not take place during a course.

*Line/s from the passage* - The real problem is that **course promoters view development as something which, primarily, takes places in a classroom**.

Q1296. (a)The writer's attitude is critical

Q1297.(a) self-righteous

Q1298. (b) a (fixed)attitude of mind

**SET-236**



**Materialistic-भौतिकवादी-excessively concerned with material possessions; money-oriented.**

**Alienated-अलग-थलग-experiencing or inducing feelings of isolation or estrangement.**

**Susceptible-अतिसंवेदनशील-likely or liable to be influenced or harmed by a particular thing.**

**ecstasy-परमानंद-an overwhelming feeling of great happiness or joyful excitement.**

Q1299. (c) There is almost an epidemic of drug use among the youth.

Line/s from the passage - It has attained the proportions of almost an epidemic among the youth.

Q1300.(d) initiation, relaxation and addiction

Q1301. (c) materialistic self-centeredness

Line/s from the passage - Bertrand Russell in The Conquest of Happiness has said that the reason of unhappiness finding refuge in the heart of man is the unhindered growth of "self-centred passions". These passions are more often materialistic.

Q1302.(d) drug addiction

Q1303.(d) (a), (b)and (c)

### SET-237

**Lunatic-पागल मनुष्य**-a person who is mentally ill (not in technical use).

**Megalomaniac-अहंकारोन्मादी**- a person who has an obsessive desire for power.

**Narcissist**-a person who has an excessive interest in or admiration of themselves.

**Deplorable -खेदजनक**-deserving strong condemnation; completely unacceptable.

Q1304. (b) The ordinary megalomaniac does not have the talent to realise his wish which Alexander the Great had.

Line/s from the passage - Alexander the Great was psychologically of the **same type as the lunatic, though he possessed the talent to achieve the lunatic's dream.**

Q1305.(d) By wishing to be powerful and feared

Line/s from the passage - The megalomaniac differs from the narcissist by the fact that he **wishes to be powerful rather than charming, and seeks to be feared rather than loved.**

Q1306. (d) excessive love of power

Line/s from the passage - **Love of power, like vanity, is a strong element** in normal human nature, and as such is to be accepted; it becomes deplorable only when it is excessive or associated with an insufficient sense of reality. Where this occurs, it makes a man unhappy or foolish, if not both.

Q1307. (b) Realizing one's dream as a megalomaniac(a person who has an obsessive desire for power.)

Line/s from the passage - Love of power, like vanity, is a strong element in normal human nature, and as such is to be accepted; it becomes deplorable only when it is excessive or associated with an insufficient sense of reality.

Q1308. (c) Because it is a part of human nature

Line/s from the passage - Love of power, like vanity, is a strong element in **normal human nature**, and as such is to be accepted.

### SET-238

**Pestilence-महामारी**-a fatal epidemic disease, especially bubonic plague.

**Menace-संकट**-threatening words or actions.

**Conquered-विजयी होना**- having been overcome and taken control of by military force

**Convulsions**-uncontrollable laughter.

**Formidable-भयंकर**-inspiring fear or respect through being impressively large, powerful, intense, or capable.

[S]1309. (c) to live in thickly populated areas without fear of epidemics

Line from the passage-Modern medicine and sanitation allow dense populations to cover the ground without risk of pestilence

[S]1310. (d) All the three

Line from the passage Against earthquake, flood and hurricane man has, as yet, devised no adequate protection

[S]1311. (c) Man has been able to control Nature to a great extent.

Line from the passage-Today Nature, though still an enemy, is an enemy almost completely conquered.

[S]1312. (d) All the three above.

[S]1313. (c) has made all the commodities available to everyone.

Line from the passage-Modern transportation has made the resources of the entire planet accessible to all its inhabitants.

**SET-239**

**livestock forage-पशुओं का चारा**

Q1314. (a) The effect of the word choice 'riparian' -gives the article **an authoritative, scientific tone.**

Q1315. (b) The overall sense conveyed is **the rich and varied life in such areas.**

Q1316. (d)How winter cover affects game bird populations.

*Line/s from the passage -* Often this winter cover is the greatest single factor limiting **game bird populations.**

Q1317. (c)Facts derived from scientific literature.

Q1318. (b)Very dependent.

*Line/s from the passage- **Woody vegetation also provides hiding cover*** and browse for many other species of birds and mammals.

**SET-240**

**Lull-गाकर सुनाना**

**Opiate-नशा-a drug derived from or related to opium.**

**Disinterestedness--निष्कृता-**

Q1319. (b) An obstacle

*Lines from the passage-* Implanting standards, right values, the science of good and evil are an essential part of education. Many forces thwart this to work, but two of the most serious **hindrances to it are examinations and specialization.**

Q1320. (a)A right value system

*Lines from the passage- **Implanting standards, right values,*** the science of good and evil are an essential part of education.

Q1321. (b) it lulls Man into believing that all is well when it is not.

*Lines from the passage-* The examination system is both an opiate and a poison. It is an opiate **because it lulls Man into believing that all is well when most is ill.**

Q1322 (d)Helping man to understand his potential, the world around him and his role in it.

*Lines from the passage-* Man finds himself a creature of unknown capacities in an unknown world, wants to learn **what the world is like, what he should be and do in it.** To help him in answering these questions is the one and only purpose of education.

Q1323.(a) Encourages indifference to the outcome of examinations.

**SET-241**

**Perpetually -नित्य-**in a way that never ends or changes; constantly.

**Resolution-संकल्प-**a firm decision to do or not to do something.

**Fluctuates-उतार चढ़ाव-**rise and fall irregularly in number or amount.

**Caprice-सनक-**a sudden and unaccountable change of mood or behaviour.

**Undismayed -**not dismayed or discouraged by a setback.

Q1324.(d)Nothing

Line/s from the passage- The man who is perpetually hesitating which of the two things **he will do first, will do neither.**

Q1325.(b) Retrograde means Move backwards

Q1326. (c)Eminence

Line/s from the passage - It is only the man who first consults wisely, then resolves firmly, and then executes his purpose with flexible perseverance, undismayed by those petty difficulties which daunt a weaker spirit that can **advance to eminence in any line.**

Q1327. (d)One with a weak spirit

Line/s from the passage - who **fluctuates from opinion to opinion,** from plan to plan, and veers like a weather-cock to every point of the compass,

Q1328. (a) wise, firm and resolute

Line/s from the passage - Take your course wisely, but firmly; and having taken it, **hold upon it with heroic resolution.**

**SET-242**

**pragmatic-व्यावहारिक-dealing with things sensibly and realistically in a way that is based on practical rather than theoretical considerations.**

Q1329. (b)A period of change

Line/s from the passage-The public sector banks are witnessing in India a **period of transition.**

Q1330. (c)Financially healthy

Line/s from the passage - The public sector banks are witnessing in India a period of transition and are at crossroads, where they without giving up social responsibility, **should also remain healthy.**

Q1331.(a) By being innovative

Line/s from the passage-They need to undertake risky experiments yet perform **it innovatively in a way it does not fail.**

Q1332. (b) Immense conservatism.

Line/s from the passage- It should be understood that absence of any bad advance is no sign of an efficient banking system. **It only indicates immense conservatism.**

Q1333. (a) It will put the banks in danger.

Line/s from the passage- Novel and pragmatic techniques should be adopted without which **banks would be in danger.**

**SET-243**

Q1334.(b)The light reflected from the object.

Line/s from the passage- When someone looks at an object, what he really sees is the **light reflected from the object.**

Q1335.(b)Convert light energy to electrical energy.

Line/s from the passage- The eye is similar to a television camera. Both the eye and the television camera convert **light energy to electrical energy.**

Q1336.(c) sight

Q1337.(b)Once every six seconds

Line/s from the passage- It is wonderful that human eyes blink an average of **once every six seconds.**

Q1338.(c)At the outer corner of the eye.

Line/s from the passage- These glands are situated behind the upper eyelid at the outer **corner of the eye.**

**SET-244**

**Effluence-निकास-a substance that flows out from something.**

**Petty -तुच्छ-of little importance; trivial.**

Q1339.(b) By great men who write them.

*Line/s from the passage-* Great books do not spring from something accidental in the **great men who write them.**

Q1340. (a) Expression which is the outflow from the heart of the author.

*Line/s from the passage-*They are the effluence of their very core, **the expression of the life itself of the authors.**

Q1341. (c) translated

*Lines from the passage-* literature cannot be said to have served its true purpose until it has been **translated into the actual life of him who reads.**

Q1342. (c) They would tend to disappear and life would be correspondingly degraded.

*Lines from the passage-* In a world deprived of literature, the broad, the noble, the generous would **tend to disappear and life would be correspondingly degraded**

Q1343. (d) To raise the plain towards the top level of the peaks.

*Lines from the passage-* the function of literature is to raise the **plain towards the top level of the peaks.**

### SET-245

**Diffusion-प्रसार-the spreading of something more widely.**

Q1344.(d) A society where everyone can become a leader.

*Lines from the passage-* A classless society, however, does not mean a society without leaders. **It means rather one in which every citizen becomes for the first time eligible for leadership**

Q1345. (c) Many would develop leadership in the field of their interest.

*Line/s from the passage -* But it is likely to be a more diffused leadership than we are used to; for a better-nurtured people will have more citizens **with strong wills and minds of their own, wishful to lead;** some in politics, some in industry, and some in professions and arts of life.

Q1346.(c) People with conviction in their ideas.

*Line/s from the passage -* for a better-nurtured **people will have more citizens with strong wills** and minds of their own, wishful to lead; some in politics, some in industry, and some in professions and arts of life.

Q1347.(b) Cynical

Utopian - modelled on or aiming for a state in which everything is perfect; idealistic.

Cynical - believing that people are motivated purely by self-interest; distrustful of human sincerity or integrity.

Idealists - a person who is guided more by ideals than by practical considerations.

Dictatorial - of or typical of a ruler with total power.

Q1348.(a) Expository

Expository - intended to explain or describe something.

Factual - concerned with what is actually the case.

Critical - expressing adverse or disapproving comments or judgements.

Satirical - containing or using satire.

### SET-246

**forge- नकल करना-produce a fraudulent copy or imitation of (a document, signature, banknote, or work of art).**

**Multilingual-बहुभाषी-in or using several languages.**

**marginalized-हाशिये पर-treated as insignificant or peripheral.**

**Nuances-अति सूक्ष्म अंतर-a subtle difference in or shade of meaning, expression, or sound.**

Q1349.(b) Translation brings together people speaking different languages.

*Lines from the passage-*Translation forges bonds of unity amongst **people who speak different languages.**

Q1350.(c) It provides an insight into the cultural heritage of a nation/ people.

*Lines from the passage-*Translation also helps in **understanding the rich cultural heritage of a nation.**

Q1351.(d) Given translation its rightful place.

*Lines from the passage-*Translation, which has hitherto been neglected and marginalized, **has assumed importance with rapid globalization.**

Q1352.(d) Do away with the unwanted things and express only the main ideas.

*Lines from the passage-*A good translator is able to **do away with superficiality and has a clear understanding** of the text to be translated. He should have mastery over the subtle nuances of the language from which he is translating.

Q1353.(c) The sense should be conveyed.

**SET-247**

Q1354.(b) The name of the tower is connected with a real person.

*Lines from the passage-* The Eiffel Tower is an iron lattice tower located on the Champ de Mars in Paris. It was named after the engineer **Gustave Eiffel, whose company designed and built the tower.**

Q1355.(c) It is made of iron structure.

*Lines from the passage-* The Eiffel Tower is an **iron lattice tower**

Q1356.(d) The Eiffel Tower was criticised at the beginning by French intellectuals and artists.

*Lines from the passage-*it was initially criticised by some of **France's leading artists and intellectuals for its design**

Q1357.(c) A year marked by a landmark achievement in French tourism.

*Lines from the passage-* The tower received its **250 millionth visitor in 2010.**

Q1358. (a) The Eiffel Tower features prominently in popular culture.

*Lines from the passage-*As a global landmark, **the Eiffel Tower is featured in media including films, video games, and television shows.**

**SET-248**

**Vague-अस्पष्ट-of uncertain, indefinite, or unclear character or meaning.**

Q1359. (c) A genius is superior to the man of talent and that talented men are more common than genius.

*Lines from the passage-*We generally feel that a man of **genius is in some way higher than a man of talent;** and that talented men are more common than genius.

Q1360. (b) original

Q1361. (c) talented

*Lines from the passage-* **Talent is more the capacity to learn to do a thing well**

Q1362. (b) An exceptionally intelligent person

*Lines from the passage-* **Genius implies "very extraordinary gifts or native powers,** especially as displayed in original creation, discovery, expression or achievement; phenomenal capacity regarded as relatively independent of instruction and training".

Q1363. (b) There are many other well-known talented musicians.

*Lines from the passage-*Shakespeare in drama and poetry, Isaac Newton in science, Napoleon in war, Beethoven in music, were geniuses; many **well-known poets, scientists, generals and musicians have been men of talent.**

**SET-249**

**Amicable -मैत्रीपूर्ण**-characterized by friendliness and absence of discord.

**Collaboration** -the action of working with someone to produce something.

**Exuberance-अधिकता**-the quality of being full of energy, excitement, and cheerfulness; ebullience.

Q1364. (a) friendly

*Lines from the passage-* Pierre and Marie's **amicable collaboration** later helped to unlock the secrets of the atom.

Q1365. (b) lighthearted

*Lines from the passage-*At an early age, she displayed a **brilliant mind and a casual personality.**

Q1366. (b) annoyed

*Lines from the passage-***She became disgruntled**, however, when she learned that the university in Warsaw was closed to women.

Q1367. (a) boldly

*Lines from the passage-***Determined** to receive a higher education, **she defiantly left Poland in 1891**

Q1368. (d) physics

*Lines from the passage-*she earned her master's degree and doctorate in **physics.**

**SET-250**

**Pang-a sudden sharp pain or painful emotion.**

**Mercantile=व्यापारिक=relating to trade or commerce; commercial.**

**Expanse-प्रसर-a wide continuous area of something.**

Q1369.(d) farming has eroded the natural beauty of the plains

*Lines from the passage-*Unlike much of the arid West, where the land has gone virtually unchanged for centuries, my place of origin, western Kansas, has been torn up by agriculture.

Q1370. (c) The argument in the paragraph is based primarily on the **feelings the author has picked up from personal experience.**

Q1371. (a) "mercantile"(relating to trade or commerce; commercial) has something to do with - **practicality**

Q1372. (b) being a native of kansas

Q1373. (c) agriculture