

150. Three six faced dice are thrown together. The probability that exactly two of the three numbers are equal is ()

- 1) $\frac{126}{216}$ 2) $\frac{90}{216}$
3) $\frac{120}{216}$ 4) $\frac{96}{216}$

SECTION - C
COMMUNICATION ABILITY

Questions : 50]

[Marks : 50

PART - I

Choose the correct meaning for the word :

151. Alleviation ()
1) Decoration 2) Exaggeration
3) Mitigation 4) Aggravation

152. Recycle ()
1) Ride a bicycle 2) Regulate
3) Introduce a change
4) Convert waste to reusable material

153. Urbane ()
1) Rustic 2) Of the city
3) Ostentatious 4) Refined

154. Credulous ()
1) Too ready to believe 2) Hasty
3) Courteous 4) Hard to please

155. Confident ()
1) Faith in oneself 2) Admirer
3) A person that you trust 4) A secret agent

156. Panacea ()
1) A kind of tree 2) A cure for all diseases
3) An incurable disease 4) A sleep inducing drug

Fill in the blank choosing the correct word :

157. The old lady is anstory teller. ()
1) adept 2) adopt
3) adapt 4) adrift

158. Gardner wrote many detective novels..... working as a criminal lawyer. ()
1) beside 2) besides
3) because 4) aside

159. Children guilty of crime are called delinquents. ()
1) jubilant 2) juridicial
3) judicial 4) juvenile

160. is the science of ancient cultures. ()
1) Anthropology 2) Archaeology
3) Ornithology 4) Parapsychology

PART-II

Choose the correct Answer :

161. An Actuary is ()
1) One who presents himself
2) One who projects himself
3) One who works in a sanctuary
4) One who makes calculations connected with insurance

162. CRR stands for ()
1) Cash Reserve Ratio
2) Cumulative Reserve Ratio
3) Credit Requirement Ratio
4) Compulsory Reserve Ratio

163. MOU is the abbreviation of ()
1) Management of Undertaking
2) Monetary output Unit
3) Memorandum of Understanding
4) Marketing of Unsaleables

164. MS - Excel is used for ()
1) Word processing
2) Tabulation and number crunching
3) Spell check
4) Website creation

165. GUI is the abbreviation of ()
1) Groupware User Interface
2) Graphic User Interface
3) Graphics User Identification
4) Graphic Universal Imaging

166. An Icon is ()
1) A small picture on a display screen
2) An application software
3) A back up system
4) A computer designed car

167. IPO is the abbreviation of ()
1) Initial Private Offering
2) Important Public Organisation
3) Initial Public Offering
4) Important Public Offering

168. Patent means ()
1) The sole right to manufacture and sell a product
2) A negotiable instrument
3) An exclusive trade right
4) A design

169. A commonly accepted proper behaviour in the Net is called ()
1) Net manners 2) Web manners
3) Net protocols 4) Netiquette

170. CAD stands for ()
- 1) Computer Aided Design
 - 2) Computer Arithmetic Design
 - 3) Computer Analogue Design
 - 4) Computer Architecture Development

PART-III

Choose the correct answer :

171. A: Would you mind lending your umbrella?
B: Yes, I do.
In this conversation ()
- 1) B is willing to lend it to A
 - 2) B excuses himself
 - 3) B is hesitant
 - 4) B is annoyed by the request

172. "Mind you, don't cut yourself; that knife is very sharp". ()
The speaker
- 1) expresses fear
 - 2) gives a warning
 - 3) cracks a joke
 - 4) expresses displeasure

173. "I had this piece of news straight from the horse's mouth". ()
The underlined phrase means
- 1) directly from the horse itself
 - 2) while riding the horse
 - 3) from one who has direct personal knowledge of the matter
 - 4) from one who has a mouth like the horse's

174. "Shut the door". The passive voice form of this sentence is ()
- 1) Let the door be shut
 - 2) The door ought to be shut
 - 3) The door may be shut
 - 4) Let the door shut

175. "What is there in a name?" The speaker means that ()
- 1) all names are unnecessary
 - 2) it is useless to have a name
 - 3) a name is of some consequence
 - 4) a name is an arbitrary label

176. "Watch your step, Sir", said the watchman to his master. The watchman, in this sentence
- 1) threatens his master indirectly ()
 - 2) gives a warning to his master
 - 3) cautions his master politely
 - 4) expresses anxious concern for his master's safety

177. "If wishes were horses, beggars would ride". This sentence ()

- 1) speaks of an utter impossibility
- 2) expresses a condition
- 3) implies a difficult possibility
- 4) states an absurdity

Fill in the blank with the appropriate phrase / verb / preposition.

178. We had a pleasant conversation a cup of tea. ()
- 1) with
 - 2) on
 - 3) over
 - 4) during

179. The visiting dignitary the President. ()
- 1) called out
 - 2) called on
 - 3) called off
 - 4) called at

180. I have decided to my house. ()
- 1) let off
 - 2) let out
 - 3) let in
 - 4) let down

181. He suddenly a fortune when his aunt died. ()
- 1) came to
 - 2) came up
 - 3) came in
 - 4) came into

182. Some bottles are not suitable recycling. ()
- 1) for
 - 2) with
 - 3) to
 - 4) in

183. You look terrible. What's? ()
- 1) took place
 - 2) occurred
 - 3) happened
 - 4) haunted

184. Birds of the same feather are believed to together. ()
- 1) flock
 - 2) fly
 - 3) nest
 - 4) gather

185. I coffee to tea. ()
- 1) like
 - 2) want
 - 3) prefer
 - 4) taste

PART - IV

Read the following passage and answer questions 186 - 190.

Gandhi wrote thus : ()

Gandhi rich have a superfluous store of things which they do not need, and which are neglected and wasted, while millions are starved to death for want of sustenance. If each retained possession only of what he needed, no one would be in want, and all would live in contentment. As it is, the rich are discontented no less than the poor. The poor man would fain become a millionaire, and the millionaire a multimillionaire... If only the rich keep their own property within moderate

limits, the starving millions will be easily fed. Working for economic equality means abolishing the eternal conflict between capital and labour. It means the levelling down of the few rich in whose hands is concentrated the bulk of the nation's wealth on the one hand, and a levelling up of the semi-starved naked millions on the other. A non-violent system of government is clearly an impossibility so long as the wide gulf between the rich and the hungry millions persists. A violent and bloody revolution is a certainty one day unless there is a voluntary abdication of riches and the power riches gives and sharing them for the common good. The real implication of equal distributions is that each man shall have the wherewithal to supply all his natural wants and more.

186. Working for economic equality means ()

- 1) doing away with capital altogether
- 2) making all people rich
- 3) making the rich and the poor equal
- 4) levelling down the few rich and levelling up the semi-starved millions

187. There is bound to be a bloody revolution one day unless ()

- 1) the rich voluntarily share their riches and power with the poor
- 2) there is a strict law and order machinery to suppress it
- 3) the rich respect the poor
- 4) the well-to-do renounce their wealth

188. A non-violent system of government is an impossibility so long as ()

- 1) people are violent
- 2) people are kept hungry
- 3) the poor live in miserable houses and the rich in palaces
- 4) the wide gulf between the rich and the hungry millions persists

189. Equal distribution really implies that ()

- 1) each man has the means by which he can supply all his natural wants and more
- 2) the rich are to be robbed and their wealth distributed among the poor
- 3) all become millionaires
- 4) there is nothing to be distributed

190. According to Gandhi, no one will be in want if everyone ()

- 1) was content with what he had
- 2) kept with him only what he needed, and nothing in excess

- 3) did not desire what belonged to another
- 4) accepted poverty as the will of God

Read the following passage and answer questions 191-195 :

It is essential that local government authorities regard the quality of the air as one of their major responsibilities. In particular, they can plan their towns, in relation to the traffic they must withstand. Air must be 'planned' if its quality is to be ensured.

This leads on to the main goal, which is to reduce substantially and in time cut out air pollution at source. Future generations will recognise this-as with most pollution - as waste of recyclable resources. And with proper planning, particularly of energy, it should be unnecessary. The atmosphere - volcanoes, earthquakes, etc., in excess of man's efforts to date by a process of continuous recycling. But this capacity to clean so itself could be impaired, as has happened with some rivers and lakes, and this must be prevented. Hence the need to know of any substantial or potentially harmful emissions. This is possible. Industrialists, for example, could be required to report all discharges into the atmosphere as they do with those into water or dumping on land. Increasingly, our wastes are incinerated and blown into the atmosphere; more and more we use dangerous substances with a long active life, some of which can have harmful interactions or become concentrated for too long in one place.

Man is always interfering with nature, sometimes intentionally, sometimes accidentally or unconsciously. Air pollution is obviously not intended, but that does not make its effects any less serious and man should act consciously to control it. Air pollution may, in the long term, cause an imbalance in the environment which exceeds the interferences or controls deliberately imposed by man.

191. Many types of pollution were successfully controlled without human effort because()

- 1) there were many volcanoes and earthquakes
- 2) in ancient times there wasn't much pollution
- 3) men were incapable of controlling pollution
- 4) the atmosphere is involved in a process of continuous recycling

192. What examples of natural pollution does the passage mention ? ()

- 1) rivers and lakes
- 2) volcanoes and earthquakes

- 3) harmful emissions
- 4) recyclable resources

193. Industrialists are required to report ()

- 1) discharges into the atmosphere
- 2) pollution of air and water
- 3) discharges into water or dumping on land
- 4) pollution of air and land

194. Which is an unintended pollution? ()

- 1) Air pollution 2) Water pollution
- 3) Sound pollution 4) Land pollution

195. When will attempts to control air pollution become unnecessary? ()

- 1) when there is proper planning of energy
- 2) when all resources become recyclable
- 3) when industrialists prevent pollution
- 4) when our wastes are blown into the atmosphere

Read the following passage and answer questions 196-200 :

The overwhelming vote given by the greater part of the public has so far been in favour of entertainment which passes the time easily, and satisfies that part of our imagination which depends on the more obvious kind of daydreams. You can argue that these daydreams are usually substitutes for our own inactivity, ineffectualness, and lack of power of influence, so that we make up for what we secretly regard as our deficiencies by watching the stimulating adventures of other people who are larger, stronger, more effective, or more beautiful than we are. The conventional starts act out our daydreams for us in a constant succession of existing situations set in the open spaces of the American West, or in the jungles we will never visit (we would not dare to, most of us, if we could), or in the underworld of great cities where crime and violence may not pay in the end, but are very exciting to watch if your youth is being spent in the day-to-day routine of school or office, on the one hand, or in the kitchen and living-room of 39 Bunkley on the other.

Whether we admit it to ourselves or not, most of us very conscious of deficiencies in our looks,

our clothes, and the circumstances of our homes. But on the screen we can feast our eyes on people selected to appear because of their good looks, dressed in expensive and sometimes extravagantly showy clothes, and moving about most of the time in the plushy environment of wealth! What you cannot have yourself, at least you can continuously look at surrounding other people, and, who knows, one day you may have these things too, like the stars who have come up from nowhere but now earn large fortunes!

196. Why do we enjoy films in which there are larger-than-life characters? ()

- 1) We don't like films to be true to life.
- 2) We like the big screen.
- 3) Art is not for art's sake.
- 4) They enable us to compensate ourselves for our shortcomings.

197. Why do we enjoy films based on crime and violence? ()

- 1) Human beings admire criminals.
- 2) They provide for us some relief from the boredom of routine life.
- 3) Crime and violence have become part of our life.
- 4) All human beings are sadists.

198. What aspect of human psychology does the author refer to in the second paragraph? ()

- 1) Human beings enjoy the very sight of qualities and luxuries they are deprived of.
- 2) Human psychology is very complex.
- 3) Human beings love being poor.
- 4) Human beings admire themselves.

199. What does the word plushy mean? ()

- 1) extremely soft 2) extremely happy
- 3) extremely comfortable and expensive
- 4) extremely delicate

200. What kind of entertainment do people like most?

- 1) That which kills their strong desires.
- 2) That which makes their daydreams become real.
- 3) That which feeds their imagination.
- 4) That which transforms daydreams into nightmares.

KEY

1) 3	2) 2	3) 2	4) 4	5) 3	6) 3	7) 3	8) 4	9) 3	10) 1
11) 3	12) 4	13) 2	14) 3	15) 3	16) 1	17) 4	18) 3	19) 4	20) 3
21) 2	22) 4	23) 2	24) 3	25) 2	26) 2	27) 4	28) 1	29) 2	30) 3
31) 2	32) 4	33) 4	34) 2	35) 3	36) 4	37) 1	38) 2	39) 3	40) 2
41) 3	42) 3	43) 2	44) 1	45) 2	46) 1	47) 2	48) 1	49) 3	50) 2
51) 2	52) 4	53) 1	54) 4	55) 3	56) 2	57) 1	58) 1	59) 3	60) 3
61) 4	62) 3	63) 2	64) 4	65) 2	66) 1	67) 4	68) 2	69) 4	70) 3
71) 2	72) 3	73) 2	74) 2	75) 1	76) 3	77) 1	78) 3	79) 2	80) 4
81) 1	82) 3	83) 4	84) 3	85) 3	86) 3	87) 1	88) 4	89) 3	90) 4
91) 2	92) 2	93) 3	94) 4	95) 1	96) 2	97) 1	98) 4	99) 4	100) 3
101) 3	102) 1	103) 4	104) 2	105) 1	106) 1	107) 4	108) 1	109) 2	110) 4
111) 1	112) 4	113) 2	114) 2	115) 3	116) 3	117) 1	118) 2	119) 2	120) 2
121) 2	122) 3	123) 4	124) 1	125) 3	126) 1	127) 4	128) 2	129) 4	130) 2
131) 4	132) 3	133) 3	134) 3	135) 4	136) 4	137) 2	138) 4	139) 3	140) 1
141) 4	142) 1	143) 3	144) 1	145) 2	146) 4	147) 3	148) 3	149) 2	150) 2
151) 4	152) 4	153) 4	154) 1	155) 1	156) 2	157) 1	158) 2	159) 4	160) 2
161) 4	162) 1	163) 3	164) 2	165) 3	166) 1	167) 3	168) 1	169) 4	170) 1
171) 3	172) 2	173) 3	174) 1	175) 4	176) 3	177) 3	178) 3	179) 2	180) 3
181) 3	182) 1	183) 3	184) 3	185) 3	186) 4	187) 1	188) 4	189) 1	190) 2
191) 4	192) 2	193) 1	194) 1	195) 1	196) 4	197) 2	198) 1	199) 3	200) 2

**KEY WITH SOLUTIONS
ICET - 2005**

1. (3)

At present his father age 45 years
x is 21 years younger than his father
= 45 - 21 = 24 years
Age of x after 7 years = 24 + 7 = 31
since, we have used both the conditions.

2. (3)

2^x is never odd for integer x
and 3^x is odd for all positive
integer x. Hence II alone is sufficient

3. (3)

4. (4)

Both the statements I and II together are not sufficient.

5. (3)

Both I and II we can calculate Days.

6. (3)

Both (I) and (II)

$$\text{as } 3A - 2B + C = 0$$

$$A + B = C$$

$$\Rightarrow B = 4A \text{ eliminating } C$$

$$\Rightarrow B > A$$

However with either alone I or II we cannot determine inequality among A and B.

7. (3)

(I) one table and one chair cost = Rs. 250

$$= x + y = 250 \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

(II) Two tables and three chairs cost = Rs. 800

$$= 2x + 3y = 800 \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

$$(1) \times 3 = 3x + 3y = 750$$

$$(2) \quad \quad \quad = 2x + 3y = 800$$

$$\dots\dots\dots$$

$$x = 50$$

sub. x value in (1)

$$= y = 250 - x$$

$$= 250 + 50 = 300$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{cost of one table } x = \text{Rs. } 50$$