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SECTION - C
Communication Ability

Questions : 50

Marks : 50

PART - 1

Choose the correct meaning for the word given :

151. Contiguous [2]
(1) Infectious
(3) Unlawful
(2) Adjoining
(4) Prohibitive
152. Homogeneous [3]
(1) Treated milk
(2) Human beings and animal groups
(3) Parts or people of similar type
(4) Words spelt similarly but having different meanings
153. Insatiable [1]
(1) Unable to be satisfied
(3) Fulfilled
(2) Not complete
(4) Covetous
154. Knick-knack [2]
(1) Game
(3) Knock
(2) Small ornament
(4) Snack
155. Haughty [2]
(1) Sportive
(3) Naughty
(2) Disdainful
(4) Disconcerted
156. Grandiloquent [4]
(1) Grand plans
(3) Exaggerated
(2) Great future
(4) Pompous
- Fill in the blank choosing the correct word :
157. When the accident happened, the car was speeding down the _____ highway. [4]
(1) depraved
(3) dislocated
(2) deprived
(4) deserted
158. He was _____ from the country when his visa expired. [1]
(1) repatriated
(3) deported
(2) migrated
(4) exported
159. The three countries have signed a _____ pledging to work together in the health scheme. [3]
(1) memorial
(3) memorandum
(2) memorabilia
(4) memoir
160. The judge promised to _____ the injustice done to him. [3]
(1) remove
(3) redress
(2) abolish
(4) compensate

PART - 2

Choose the correct answer :

161. A deed is [3]
 (1) any written matter. (2) a draft of annulment.
 (3) a legal document. (4) a present.
162. The concept of 'gangplank' implies [3]
 (1) doing things through proper channels.
 (2) decentralising things.
 (3) defying established hierarchy.
 (4) clinging to a tyrannical authority.
163. Job specific tests that are designed to predict the potential of an individual to perform tasks are called [2]
 (1) personality tests. (2) aptitude tests.
 (3) intelligence tests. (4) verbal ability tests.
164. A section of a Government department in charge of a particular activity is called a [4]
 (1) diocese. (2) compartment.
 (3) collegium. (4) wing.
165. 'Benchmarking' is [3]
 (1) increasing sales.
 (2) obtaining a brand mark.
 (3) setting a standard for performance.
 (4) opting out of competition.
166. HTML means [3]
 (1) Hyper Text Modern Language. (2) Hyper Text Modem Language.
 (3) Hyper Text Markup Language. (4) Hyper Text Machine Language.
167. The installation wizard in Windows cannot [1]
 (1) perform automatic search. (2) guide through screens.
 (3) install hardware. (4) do quick installation.
168. GPS refers to [3]
 (1) Geo-Positioning System (2) Geo-Processing System
 (3) Global Positioning System (4) Global Pointing System
169. Which of the following is not an input device? [1]
 (1) Printer (2) Keyboard
 (3) Light pen (4) Scanner
170. The technique of creating a series of graphic frames to give an appearance of continuous movement is called [2]
 (1) booting (2) animation
 (3) diode (4) graphics

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PART - 3

Choose the correct answer :

171. A : I'm terribly sorry, John. I forgot your birthday. I don't know how it slipped my mind.
B : That's O.K. I was disappointed though. I know you were very busy last week.
In this conversation, the speaker B is [4]
(1) apologetic. (2) angry.
(3) disappointed. (4) understanding.
172. "Had they built a house of their own, they would not have been on the road today" means [4]
(1) they have built a house of their own.
(2) they are not on the road today.
(3) they have not built a house of their own but they are not on the road today.
(4) they have not built a house of their own and so they are on the road today.
173. A : Remember to wear your safety belt in the car. [4]
B : Should I ? Forget it.
B's reply shows that he is
(1) carefree. (2) full of care.
(3) callous. (4) careless.
174. The passive form of the sentence, "Do not beat anybody" is [1]
(1) Let nobody be beaten by you.
(2) You shall not beat anybody.
(3) Do not be beaten by anybody.
(4) Nobody is beaten by you.
175. He was pushed to the wall and so he had to resign the membership of the party. [3]
The sentence implies that he was
(1) in a happy position. (2) pinned to the wall.
(3) in a desperate position. (4) confined to a cell.
176. "Sudheer is the last person I'd trust with a secret" means [2]
(1) Sudheer is the most suitable person to share a secret with.
(2) Sudheer is the least suitable man to share a secret with.
(3) Sudheer is not an unreliable person.
(4) Sudheer is a troubleshooter.
177. I don't like to play second fiddle to anyone. [1]
The speaker does not want to
(1) play a supporting role. (2) play the lead role.
(3) play others' fiddles. (4) borrow anybody else's fiddles.
- Fill in the blank with the appropriate phrase/verb/preposition :
178. It's time you put pen _____ paper and replied to the CEO's letter. [1]
(1) to (2) on
(3) and (4) at

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179. Doesn't he _____ his father? [2]
 (1) take back (2) take after
 (3) take up (4) take in
180. He did not know the answer. [1]
 (1) Neither did I (2) Either did I
 (3) Neither have I (4) Either have I
181. I'm sorry he disobeyed instructions. I'll take him _____ when he gets back. [3]
 (1) after (2) amiss
 (3) apart (4) back
182. Wage increase must be commensurate with the pressures of _____. [1]
 (1) inflation (2) depression
 (3) deflation (4) bureaucratisation
183. The company is forging _____ with its plans for expansion. [2]
 (1) forward (2) ahead
 (3) on (4) through
184. In the end, it all _____ a question of trust. [4]
 (1) gets round to (2) adds up to
 (3) feels up to (4) comes down to
185. Despite our disagreements, we have been able to _____ an accord. [4]
 (1) reach (2) locate
 (3) find (4) strike

PART - 4

Read the following passage and answer questions 186 - 190 :

Museums must make their collections accessible. In the past, this simply meant packing them into display cases, often with wordy labels that made little concession to the lay person. Nowadays, accessibility should demand more than this. Displays can be lively and interesting, making the best use of theatrical or architectural techniques to capture the visitor's attention and perhaps stimulate emotional response. But museums should be about more than their displays. They should make their collection accessible to the widest possible community. The provision of loan boxes of objects for class teachers is one known example of this, and recently this principle has been extended by some museums so that similar material is made available for use in treating elderly people who are losing their memory.

Museums concern themselves with 'artifacts and specimens' - not replicas. They exist to facilitate an encounter with authenticity. They present items that actually existed - were used - had meaning - at some historical time. This is a great strength and is what distinguishes them from heritage centres and theme parks, books and C.D. ROMs. Museums which rise to the challenge, which this distinction implies, and provide exciting and accessible displays, catalogues and outreach programmes, will find that their apparent competitors in 'virtual history' are in fact their allies, stimulating an appetite for the 'real thing' that museums are uniquely placed to satisfy.

186. According to the passage, museums must make their collections accessible to [1]
 (1) lay persons. (2) buyers.
 (3) researchers. (4) general public.

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187. "But museums should be about more than their displays." This statement means : **[1]**
- (1) ☒ They should go beyond their visuals.
 - (2) They should have more space for their collections.
 - (3) They should have wordy labels.
 - (4) They should have more displays.
188. Museums are different from heritage centres, theme parks, books and CD-ROMs because they deal with **[3]**
- (1) exciting objects.
 - (2) replicas.
 - (3) ☒ original objects.
 - (4) modern objects.
189. According to the passage, the "provision of loan boxes of objects" helps museums **[4]**
- (1) become popular
 - (2) serve society
 - (3) get publicity
 - (4) ☒ make objects accessible to more people
190. The "real thing" refers to **[1]**
- (1) ☒ authentic displays.
 - (2) catalogues.
 - (3) outreach programmes.
 - (4) virtual displays.

Read the following passage and answer questions 191 – 195 :

A stamp is, to many people, just a slip of paper that takes a letter from one town or country to another. They can't understand why stamp collectors find so much pleasure in collecting them and how we find time to indulge in our hobby. To them it seems a waste of time, effort and money. But, they do not realise that many find the effort worthwhile and many who, if they did not spend their time collecting stamps, would spend it less profitably. In our leisure hours what better occupation is there to keep us out of mischief than that of collecting stamps? An album, a packet of hinges, a new supply of stamps, and the time passes swiftly. Stamp-collecting has no limits and a collection never has an end; countries are always issuing new stamps to celebrate coronations, great events, anniversaries and deaths. And the fascination of collecting is in obtaining these stamps before one's rivals. Every sphere of stamp collecting has its fascination – receiving letters from distant countries and discovering old stamps in the leaves of dusty old books. A stamp itself has a fascination all its own. Gazing at its little picture we are transported to the wilds of Congo, the homes of the Arabs, and the endless tracks of the Sahara desert. There is a history in a stamp. The ancient Roman Empire and the Constitution of America, India's Independence and the Allied Victory, are all conveyed to our mind's eye through stamps. We see famous men – printers, writers, scientists, soldiers, politicians – and famous incidents. Stamps, so small and minute, contain knowledge that is vast and important.

191. Stamps take us through **[2]**
- (1) albums.
 - (2) ☒ history.
 - (3) old books.
 - (4) dusty books.
192. Stamp collection profits one to **[2]**
- (1) kill time.
 - (2) ☒ keep out of mischief.
 - (3) get fascinated with pictures.
 - (4) become complacent.

193. A stamp has [1]
 (1) an inherent fascination. (2) only official value.
 (3) no fascination at all. (4) no historical value.
194. The journey of a stamp is into [1]
 (1) the past. (2) the world of futile fantasy.
 (3) the world of savagery. (4) the mazes of the future.
195. The passage is a contemplation on [2]
 (1) stamps and their ignominious history.
 (2) the usefulness of collecting stamps.
 (3) the competition in collecting stamps.
 (4) stamp vendors.

Read the following passage and answer questions 196 – 200 :

How do you understand multiple intelligences? In 1983, Howard Gardner, a Harvard University Professor, developed a theory called Multiple Intelligences. In his book Frames of Mind, he outlines seven intelligences that he feels are possessed by everyone : visual/spatial, verbal/linguistic, musical/rhythm, logic/math, body/kinesthetic, interpersonal and intrapersonal. In 1996, he added an eighth intelligence : naturalistic. In short, if you have ever done things that come easily for you, you are probably drawing on one of your intelligences that is well developed. On the other hand, if you have tried to do things that are very difficult to master or understand, you may be dealing with material that calls on one of your less developed intelligences. If playing the Piano by ear comes easily to you, your musical/rhythm intelligence may be very strong. If you have trouble writing or understanding poetry, your verbal / linguistic intelligence may not be as well developed. This does not mean that you will never be able to write poetry : it simply means that you have not fully developed your skills in this area.

196. How many intelligences does Gardner speak about ? [1]
 (1) Eight (2) Seven
 (3) Multiple (4) Innumerable
197. Inability to perform a certain task indicates lack of [2]
 (1) spatial intelligence. (2) task-related intelligence.
 (3) naturalistic intelligence. (4) interpersonal intelligence.
198. What does "Kinesthetic" mean ? [2]
 (1) Dynamic (2) Sensory
 (3) Flexible (4) Musical
199. What type of intelligence do people who can think in pictures have ? [4]
 (1) Musical (2) Naturalistic
 (3) Linguistic (4) Visual
200. What does trouble in understanding poetry mean ? [4]
 (1) You are not a master of vocabulary.
 (2) You failed to visualise a picture.
 (3) You don't have kinesthetic intelligence.
 (4) You have not developed this special skill.