

COMPREHENSION

Directions (For the 24 items which follow):

In this Section you have *four* short passages. After each passage, you will find several questions based on the passage. First, read Passage I, and answer the questions based on it. Then go on to the other passages. You are required to select your answers based on the contents of the passage and opinion of the author only.

Examples 'I' and 'J' are solved for you.

PASSAGE

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

I. The author's main point is that:

- (a) different forms of life are found on earth
- (b) different levels of existence are possible in nature
- (c) peace and security are the chief goals of all living beings
- (d) even the weakest creature struggles to preserve its life

J. Which one of the following assumptions or steps is essential in developing the author's position?

- (a) All forms of life have a single overriding goal
- (b) The will to survive of a creature is identified with a desire for peace
- (c) All beings are divided into higher and lower groups
- (d) A parallel is drawn between happiness and life, and pain and death

Explanation:

I. The idea which represents the author's main point is "peace and security are the chief goals of all living beings", which is response (c). So (c) is the correct answer.

J. The best assumption underlying the passage is "The will to survive of a creature is identified with a desire for peace", which is response (b). So (b) is the correct answer.

PASSAGE I

Incredible though it may seem, while the percentage of literacy in India has been going up, the number of illiterates has also been increasing. Thus, according to the 1966 figures there were 353 million illiterates in the country—20 million more than in 1961. During the same period the percentage of literacy went up from 24 to 29 per cent. The explanation for this paradox lies in the rapid growth of population which has outpaced whatever little progress has been achieved in literacy. For instance from 1951 to 1961, literacy increased at an annual average rate of 0.7 per cent while the country's population grew by 2.15 per cent every year. But the population explosion is not entirely responsible for the growing number of illiterates. The apathy of most States in failing to tackle the problem of adult literacy is also partly to blame. Till now, they have shown little awareness of the magnitude of the problem. Moreover, follow up measures to prevent neo-literates from relapsing into illiteracy is just as important as the initial adult literacy campaigns. Here too, the State Education authorities have been negligent. Not sufficient provision has been made for 'continued education'. This can be done by setting up more rural libraries, adult schools and correspondence courses.

1. Which of the following is as important as the literacy campaign?

- (a) A new policy on education
- (b) Vocational education system
- (c) Prevention of neo-literates dropping into illiteracy
- (d) Opening more universities

2. In this passage what is one of the steps for continued education?

- (a) Starting short-term courses
- (b) Opening more rural libraries
- (c) Making education a fundamental right
- (d) Making education a subject in the Union List

3. What was the number of illiterates in 1961?

- (a) 37.3 crore
- (b) 35.3 crore
- (c) 33.3 crore
- (d) 2 crore

4. What is the paradox referred to in the passage?

- (a) The number of illiterates has decreased while the percentage of literacy has increased
- (b) The number of literates has increased while the percentage of literacy has gone down
- (c) The number of literates and the percentage of illiterates have both decreased

(d) The number of illiterates and the percentage of literacy have both increased

5. What was the percentage of literacy in 1961?

- (a) 5 (b) 19
(c) 20 (d) 24

6. What has been the annual average rate of increase in literacy from 1951 to 1961

- (a) 0.7% (b) 2.15%
(c) 5.0% (d) 7.0%

7. What is meant by neo-literates?

- (a) Potential literate persons
(b) University teachers
(c) Research scholars
(d) People who become newly literate

8. What is the cause of the paradox referred to in the passage?

- (a) Shortage of funds for the education sector
(b) Absence of jobs for the educated
(c) Rapid increase in population
(d) No follow up measures for continued education

9. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Population explosion is entirely responsible for the growing number of illiterates
2. The indifference on the part of the Central Government to tackle the problem of adult literacy has been the main culprit

Select the correct answer by using the code given below:

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

PASSAGE II

It is an old saying that knowledge is power. Education is an instrument which imparts knowledge and, therefore, indirectly controls power. Therefore, even since the dawn of civilization persons in power have always tried to supervise or control education. It has been the hand-maid of the ruling class. During the Christian Era the ecclesiastics controlled the institution of education and diffused among the people the gospel of the Bible and religious teachings. These gospels and teachings were no other than a philosophy for the maintenance of the existing society. It caught the poor man to be meek and to earn his bread with the sweat of his brow, while the priests and the landlords lived in luxury, fought duels for the slightest offence. During the Renaissance, education passed more from the clutches of the priests into the hands of the princes. In other words, it became more secular. It was also due to the growth of the nation State and powerful monarchs who united the country under their rule. Thus, under the control of the monarch, education began to devise and preach the infallibility of its master, the monarch or king. It also invented and supported fantastic theories like the Divine Right Theory and that the king can do no wrong. With the advent of the Industrial Revolution, education took a different turn and had to please the new masters. It now no longer remained the privilege of the baron class but was thrown open to the new rich merchant class of society. Yet education was still confined to the few

elite. The philosophy which was in vogue during this period was that of 'Laissez Faire' restricting the function of the State to the mere keeping of law and order while, on the other hand, in practice the law of the jungle prevailed in the form of free competition and the survival of the fittest.

10. During the Christian Era who controlled the education system?

- (a) The Government
(b) The common people
(c) The church and priests
(d) The monarchs

11. What does the hand-maid of the ruling class mean?

- (a) Private maid-servants of the prince
(b) Mistress of the prince
(c) The economy under the authority of the prince
(d) Something fully under the control of the ruling class

12. Consider the following statements:

- 1) During the Renaissance, education became less secular.
- 2) Under the Laissez Faire approach, it was believed that king can do no wrong.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

13. Whom does the term infallibility refer to in this passage?

- (a) Kings (b) Scholars
(c) Priests (d) Social reformers

14. Which one of the following is the correct statement?

During the Christian Era,

- (a) the poor man was thought to be beloved of the God
(b) it was thought that the poor man must earn his bread by hard work
(c) approach of survival of the fittest prevailed
(d) function of the State was confined only to governance

PASSAGE III

Progress in life depends a good deal on crossing one threshold after another. Some time a man watched his little nephew try to write his name. It was hard work, very hard work. The little boy had arrived at a threshold. Today he writes his name with comparative ease. Now a new threshold confronts him. This is the way with all of us. As soon as we cross one threshold, as soon as we conquer one difficulty, a new difficulty appears, or should appear. Some people make the mistake of steering clear of thresholds. Anything that requires genuine thinking and use of energy they avoid. They prefer to stay in a rut where thresholds are not met. Probably, they have been at their job a number of years. Things are easy for them. They make no effort to seek out new obstacles to overcome. Real progress stops under such circumstances.

Some middle-aged and elderly people greatly enrich their thresholds. One went into an entirely new business when he was past middle life and made a success of it. De Morgan didn't start to write novels until he was past sixty.

Psychologists have discovered that man can continue to learn throughout life. And it is undoubtedly better to try, and fail than not to try at all. Then one can be placed in the category of the Swiss mountaineer of whom it was said, "He died climbing". When a new difficulty rises to obstruct your path, do not complain. Accept the challenge. Determine to cross this threshold as you have crossed numerous other thresholds in your past life. In the words of the poet "do not rest, but strive to pass 'from dream to dream'".

- 15.** Which one of the following statements is true?
(a) One can learn new things only upto the age of 35 years
(b) University is the best place for learning
(c) A person can continue to learn whole his life
(d) One should cease to learn new things after a certain age
- 16.** Which one of the following statements is true?
(a) One should use technology in learning new things
(b) One should not waste his energy in crossing one threshold to another
(c) One should always seek guidance of elders
(d) One should continue to face obstacles which confront him
- 17.** Which one of the following statements is true?
(a) A person can be successful only if he does not cross many thresholds
(b) De Morgan was a renowned mountaineer
(c) A reference has been made of a Dutch mountaineer
(d) One should not lament if he faces new obstacles
- 18.** According to this passage, progress in life depends on which one of the following factors?
(a) Energy conservation
(b) Human resource development
(c) Showing perseverance in crossing obstacles, one after another
(d) Remaining contented with one's job
- 19.** When does real progress stop?
(a) When there is poor governance
(b) When economy of the country is in bad shape
(c) When people refrain from finding new obstacles to overcome
(d) When percentage of illiteracy increases

PASSAGE IV

Scientists tell us that without the presence of the cohesive force among the atoms that comprise this globe of ours, it would crumble to pieces and we would cease to exist and even as there is cohesive force in blind matters, so must there be in all things animate and the name for that cohesive force among animate beings is love. We have to learn to use that force among all that lives, and in the use of it consists our knowledge of God. Where there is love there is life; hatred leads to destruction. Life persists in middle of destruction. Only under that law would a well-ordered society be intelligible and life worth living.

The sum total of the energy of mankind is not to bring us down but to lift us up, and that is the result of the definite,

of unconscious working of the law of love. The fact that mankind persists shows that the cohesive force is greater than the disruptive force, centripetal force greater than centrifugal. If love be not the law of our being, here is no escape from a periodical recurrence of war, each succeeding one outdoing the preceding in ferocity.

All the teachers that ever lived have preached this law with more or less vigour. If love was not law of life, life would not have persisted in the midst of death. Life is a perpetual triumph over the grave. If there is a fundamental distinction between man and beast, it is the former's progressive recognition of the law and its application in practice to his own personal life. All the saints of the world ancient and modern, approve of that Supreme Law of our being. That the brute in us seems so often to gain an easy triumph is true enough. That however does not disprove the law. It shows the difficulty of practice.

- 20.** What does our knowledge of God consist in?
(a) Believing that God helps the poor and the downtrodden
(b) Understanding His omnipresence
(c) Learning to love all living things
(d) Learning that sinful acts lead to destruction
- 21.** What are human beings bound by?
(a) Sense of security (b) Love
(c) Fear of God (d) Self interest

22. Consider the following statements:

1. The Supreme Law of our being has been explained by scientists.
2. According to scientists, centrifugal force is greater than cohesive force among the atoms.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

23. What does centripetal force mean?

- (a) A force which draws things towards the centre
(b) A force working away from the centre
(c) Gravitational force
(d) Atomic repulsion

24. Consider the following statements:

1. Mankind persists because cohesive force is less than centripetal force.
2. Cohesive force does not exist among animate things.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

FILL IN THE BLANKS

Directions (For the 8 items which follow):

Each of the following *eight* sentences has a blank space and four words are given after the sentence. Out of these four choices, select the word which you consider the most appropriate for the blank space and mark your choice on the Answer Sheet.

- 25.** His ___ soon had the crowd booing his opponents.
(a) audition (b) oratory
(c) arrogance (d) audacity

26. In the absence of my commanding officer, I acted on my own ____.

- (a) attribute (b) brain
(c) initiative (d) intention

27. The dean tried to retain control of the situation on campus, but his attempt was ____ by the board of trustees.

- (a) thwarted (b) witnessed
(c) justified (d) disclosed

28. His story is ____ in the literal sense of the word.

- (a) creditworthy (b) incredible
(c) unaccredited (d) accredited

29. The shortcomings of the writer's analysis are ____ by his clarity in explaining financial complexity and the sheer importance of this text.

- (a) demonstrated (b) alleviated
(c) magnified (d) offset

30. This was a tricky question which left him ____ for an answer:

- (a) discovering (b) obvious
(c) groping (d) glad

31. Because the ice grains in slush are so loosely bonded, it is ____ and thus can cause an avalanche even on gentle slopes.

- (a) unstable (b) flexible
(c) interdependent (d) compact

32. It ____ him to ask for a loan.

- (a) frowned (b) galled
(c) angered (d) admonished

ORDERING OF WORDS IN A SENTENCE

Directions (For the 16 items which follow):

In the following items, some parts of the sentence have been jumbled up. You are required to re-arrange these parts which are labelled P, Q, R and S to produce the correct sentence. Choose the proper sequence and mark in your Answer Sheet accordingly.

Example 'Z' has been solved for you.

Z. It is well-known that the effect(P) is very bad(Q) on children(R) of cinema(S)

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

- (a) P—S—R—Q
(b) S—P—Q—R
(c) S—R—P—Q
(d) Q—S—R—P

Explanation:

The proper way of writing the sentence is "It is well-known that the effect of cinema on children is very bad". This is indicated by the sequence P—S—R—Q and so (a) is the correct answer.

33. Even today, line to save the forests(P) it is the committed minority(Q) in the firing(R) of forest officers who stand(S)

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

- (a) P—S—R—Q
(b) Q—R—S—P
(c) P—R—S—Q

(d) Q—S—R—P

34. Our society has got used(P) and is unable to(Q) tolerate even statements of fact(R) to sweeping issues under the carpet(S)

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

- (a) Q—R—P—S
(b) P—S—Q—R
(c) Q—S—P—R
(d) P—R—Q—S

35. Not only in India, against the patriarchal order(P) women had to struggle(Q) to get into Parliament in significant numbers(R) but elsewhere in the world too(S)

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

- (a) S—P—Q—R
(b) R—Q—P—S
(c) S—Q—P—R
(d) R—P—Q—S

36. One of the central issues taken up by the G8 Summit(P) in the context of climate change(Q) at Gleneagles is the challenge of reducing greenhouse gas emissions(R) and most contentious(S)

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

- (a) S—P—R—Q
(b) Q—R—P—S
(c) S—R—P—Q
(d) Q—P—R—S

37. Technology helps unskilled to skilled work and thereby(P) to achieve a paradigm shift from(Q) move large numbers of the rural poor(R) from the primary to the secondary and tertiary sectors of the economic activity(S)

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

- (a) S—R—P—Q
(b) Q—P—R—S
(c) S—P—R—Q
(d) Q—R—P—S

38. It does seem funny when the existing ones to tackle public smoking(P) that new laws on curbing indirect(Q) influences of smoking are being formulated(R) have not been effectively implemented(S)

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

- (a) Q—S—P—R
(b) P—R—Q—S
(c) Q—R—P—S
(d) P—S—Q—R

39. The huge expenditure into building state-of-the-art laboratories.(P) on research and development has mostly gone(Q) but India is still lagging behind when it comes to innovation(R) buying new gadgetry, updating tools of research(S)

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

- (a) Q—P—S—R
(b) R—S—P—Q
(c) Q—S—P—R
(d) R—P—S—Q

40. ISRO's upcoming direct to most Indian homes(P) is expected to be the spur for beaming TV channels(Q) to be launched in mid-December.(R) power-packed satellite

INSAT-4A(S)

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

- (a) P—R—Q—S
- (b) S—Q—R—P
- (c) P—Q—R—S
- (d) S—R—Q—P

41. There is the regulatory framework laws(P) increase activity in India(Q) and services to help(R) also the need to improve(S)

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

- (a) S—P—R—Q
- (b) R—Q—S—P
- (c) S—Q—R—P
- (d) R—P—S—Q

42. The new technology of industrialized countries in scientific(P) may also weaken the dominance(Q) and technological innovations in favour of(R) the less wealthy but technology-savvy nations(S)

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

- (a) R—P—Q—S
- (b) Q—S—R—P
- (c) R—S—Q—P
- (d) Q—P—R—S

43. Clearly, system in India thrives on learning by rote(P) culture runs deep because the education(Q) and downplays questioning(R) lack of intellectual property(S)

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

- (a) R—P—Q—S
- (b) S—Q—P—R
- (c) R—Q—P—S
- (d) S—P—Q—R

44. What is missing, that has increasingly led to a drift of(P) stream to engineering and technology(Q) talent from the pure science(R) though, is scientific temper(S)

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

- (a) S—R—P—Q
- (b) Q—P—R—S
- (c) S—P—R—Q
- (d) Q—R—P—S

45. In the psychologists, psychiatrists and social workers(P) in marriage counselling in India,(Q) trained in counselling act as marriage counsellors(R) absence of any certification(S)

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

- (a) P—R—S—Q
- (b) S—Q—P—R
- (c) P—Q—S—R
- (d) S—R—P—Q

46. When the year ago, the extent of damage it(P) Tsunami hit the coastline of Nagapattinam(Q) caused to agricultural land was unimaginable(R) in Tamil Nadu more than a(S)

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

- (a) R—S—Q—P
- (b) Q—P—R—S
- (c) R—P—Q—S
- (d) Q—S—P—R

47. The fall in Forest Department find hard to live down(P) the number of tigers in two key reserves(Q) the State government and its(R) in Rajasthan is a scandal(S)

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

- (a) Q—S—R—P
- (b) P—R—S—Q
- (c) Q—R—S—P
- (d) P—S—R—Q

48. An apolitical of conviction, K.R. Narayanan has left(P) and no controversies(Q) President with the courage(R) behind a virtuous life(S)

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

- (a) R—Q—S—P
- (b) S—P—R—Q
- (c) R—P—S—Q
- (d) S—Q—R—P

Directions (For the 15 items which follow):

In this section, you are given four alternative meanings to each idiom/phrase. Choose the most appropriate one.

49. FABIAN POLICY

- (a) Dictatorial policy
- (b) Democratic policy
- (c) Market policy
- (d) Policy of using gradual reforms

50. TO KICK THE BUCKET

- (a) To start an account
- (b) To start a sea journey
- (c) To die
- (d) To start agricultural activity

51. TO EAT HUMBLE PIE

- (a) To eat slowly
- (b) To have an excellent dish
- (c) To live in a modest manner
- (d) To have to apologize

52. ODDS AND ENDS

- (a) Quarrelsome persons
- (b) Various intentions
- (c) Miscellaneous things
- (d) Nonsense

53. TO PICK UP THE GAUNTLET

- (a) To accept felicitations
- (b) To accept a challenge
- (c) To accept bribe
- (d) To accept a senior post

54. TO COOL ONE'S HEELS

- (a) To give a cold treatment to somebody
- (b) To be kept waiting for sometime
- (c) To go for a holiday
- (d) To settle a controversial issue

55. TO CUT THE GORDIAN KNOT

- (a) To perform an opening ceremony
- (b) To solve a difficult problem
- (c) To get a sharp injury
- (d) To go for mountaineering

56. AN OLIVE BRANCH

- (a) An offer of peace
- (b) An idea

- (c) A lady
(d) A wicked person
57. THE PRIMROSE PATH
(a) A modern marketplace
(b) The pursuit of pleasure
(c) Right of self-determination
(d) Process using high technology

58. ANY OLD HOW

- (a) Untidy
(b) Unpredictable
(c) A horror movie
(d) By chance

59. LEAD SOMEBODY TO THE ALTAR

- (a) To make somebody to learn games
(b) To marry somebody
(c) To arrest somebody
(d) To pass judgement

60. TO GO FOR THE JUGULAR

- (a) To play a music instrument
(b) To make a destructive attack
(c) To go to watch a circus
(d) To go for hunting

61. IN PAWN

- (a) To feel better
(b) Confused
(c) Very busy
(d) Pledged

62. TO MIND ONE'S P's and Q's

- (a) To have an illegible handwriting
(b) To overdress
(c) To be careful and polite
(d) To remember poetry by heart

63. TOUCH—AND—GO

- (a) A weak person
(b) Uncertain as to the result
(c) To catch a thief
(d) A tough competitor

- (c) Obviate (d) Estimate

68. FRITTER AWAY

- (a) Frisk (b) Deviate
(c) Augment (d) Devote

69. NAIVE

- (a) Sophisticated (b) Brave
(c) Tireless (d) Magnanimous

70. TREPIDATION

- (a) Nervousness (b) Courage
(c) Slight amount (d) Circumspection

71. SPECIOUS

- (a) Narrow (b) Introspective
(c) True (d) Courageous

72. INGENUOUS

- (a) Ineligible (b) Incredible
(c) Confused (d) Crafty

73. SALUBRIOUS

- (a) Unwholesome (b) Anonymous
(c) Clean (d) Perfect

74. SUCCINT

- (a) Failure (b) Inelegance
(c) Verbosity (d) Nomenclature

75. BEMOAN

- (a) Cooperate (b) Attack
(c) Rubbish (d) Rejoice

76. ACCOLADE

- (a) Countenance (b) Vulgar
(c) Reprimand (d) Virtue

77. MODICUM

- (a) Deceit (b) Surfeit
(c) Adulation (d) Modern

78. OVERBEARING

- (a) Dishonest (b) Modest
(c) Partisan (d) Sluggish

79. DISPARAGING

- (a) Refrain (b) Console
(c) Appreciate (d) Rejoice

ANTONYMS

Directions (For the 16 items which follow):

Each of the following 16 items consists of a word in capital letters, followed by four words or groups of words. Select the word or group of words that is *furthest* in meaning to the word in capital letters.

64. STOICISM

- (a) Cowardice (b) Honesty
(c) Sickness (d) Bravery

65. INDIGENT

- (a) Direct (b) Opulent
(c) Harmless (d) Constantly changing

66. CASTIGATE

- (a) Aggravate (b) Condone
(c) Decide (d) Scold

67. PLACATE

- (a) Sleep (b) Irritate

ORDERING OF SENTENCE

Directions (For the 10 items which follow):

In the following items, each passage consists of six sentences. The *first* sentence (S₁) and the *final* sentence (S₆) are given in the beginning. The middle four sentences in each have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find out the proper sequence of the four sentences and mark accordingly on the Answer Sheet.

Example 'X' has been solved for you.

- X. S₁ : There was a boy named Jack.
S₆ : At last she turned him out of the house.
P : So the mother asked him to find work.
Q : They were very poor.
R : He lived with his mother.
S : But Jack refused to work.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

- (a) R—Q—P—S

- (b) P—Q—R—S
 (c) Q—P—R—S
 (d) R—P—S—Q

Explanation:

The correct sequence in this example is R—Q—P—S which is marked by (a). Therefore, (a) is the correct answer.

- 80.** S₁: Brian Lara has become the most productive batsman in the long history of Test cricket.
 S₂: A trot to the bowler's end and the deed was done.
 P: It was a clever stroke created as if upon a whim and yet calculated.
 Q: A delicate glance to fine leg was all it took to pass 11,174 notches collected by Alan Border during his lengthy occupation.
 R: Certainly, he knew the exact position of the fieldsman.
 S: Lara seems to anticipate the length and direction of the ball.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

- (a) Q—P—S—R
 (b) S—R—Q—P
 (c) Q—R—S—P
 (d) S—P—Q—R

- 81.** S₁: Fitness of the body requires a balanced lifestyle.
 S₂: There is no need for expensive medicines and its side effects.
 P: Besides balanced lifestyle, there is a need to daily practice of yogasanas.
 Q: Many illnesses are prevented when we lead a balanced life.
 R: This will keep practitioners fit, disease free and lively.
 S: Prime reasons for diseases are imbalances in our food, sleep, thought and other habits.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

- (a) P—R—Q—S
 (b) Q—S—P—R
 (c) P—S—Q—R
 (d) Q—R—P—S

- 82.** S₁: There were four major wars between Peru and Ecuador for 57 years and thousands of people died.
 S₂: Not one shot has been fired since 1998.
 P: Now, thousands of people visit this beautiful park every month.
 Q: I suggested a peace proposal that the disputed territory should be converted into a national park and managed by both the countries.
 R: Thereafter, the disputed territory was converted into a national peace park and both countries planted trees there.
 S: After three years of negotiations, both the countries signed the peace agreement in 1998.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

- (a) Q—S—R—P

- (b) R—P—Q—S
 (c) Q—P—R—S
 (d) R—S—Q—P

- 83.** S₁: If you are unable to sleep well, often wake up at night, then you are suffering from a sleep disorder.
 S₂: Not many people realize that they have a sleep disorder, which can lead to several health problems.
 P: Sleep disorder can be dangerous and gets worse as you age.
 Q: There is documented evidence of accidents, less work output and depression due to sleep disorders.
 R: Not only does sleep disorder result in sleep deprivation, but it can also threaten your life.
 S: According to experts, sleep disorder is a major health hazard and has been found to be worse than drunken driving.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

- (a) R—Q—P—S
 (b) S—P—Q—R
 (c) R—P—Q—S
 (d) S—Q—P—R

- 84.** S₁: Indian cities are facing an enormous disparity between demand and supply of vital services and infrastructure.
 S₂: This requires huge investments.
 P: Water supply, waste disposal, transport, power, housing and sanitation are some of the areas of concern.
 Q: We have to aggressively work at enhancing both our physical and social infrastructure.
 R: Infrastructure is not just about roads, drains and water supply.
 S: Housing, schools and hospitals form the fabric of our social infrastructure.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

- (a) P—S—R—Q
 (b) Q—R—S—P
 (c) P—R—S—Q
 (d) Q—S—R—P

- 85.** S₁: Yet, we have as a people shown great resilience.
 S₂: The question is how we can integrate better as a society so that the march towards economic freedom and world power status is aided, not hampered.
 P: Despite the yawning disparity in the Indian society, we have a very high level of satisfaction quotient.
 Q: Our belief in our collective destiny has never been in doubt.
 R: This is true even when the Indian society is compared with those of developed nations.
 S: Always accommodating and reinvesting to make things work.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

- (a) S—Q—P—R
 (b) R—P—Q—S
 (c) S—P—Q—R
 (d) R—Q—P—S

86. S_i : In 1882, a young man from Bengal travelled to Karwar to holiday with his brother.

S_e : Even now, it's easy to see what inspired Tagore.

P : The playwright?

Q : So bewitched was the youth, he wrote his first play, a masterpiece titled 'Prakritir Pratisodh'.

R : A revolutionary called Rabindranath Tagore.

S : He arrived to find the most beautiful rendezvous of water and land he had ever seen.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

- (a) P—Q—S—R
 (b) S—R—P—Q
 (c) P—R—S—Q
 (d) S—Q—P—R

87. S_i : All who ever took a pen in hand must have at some time felt baffled.

S_e : So it is always well to be as certain as possible about the facts or opinions which one means to put on paper.

P : A common reason is that the writer has not tidied up his thoughts in advance.

Q : Perhaps they do not really know what they mean; very often they have not got their ideas properly sorted out before they started to write.

R : There are several causes for that vexing condition.

S : People often say "I know what I mean, but I can't say it".

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

- (a) Q—S—P—R
 (b) R—P—S—Q
 (c) Q—P—S—R
 (d) R—S—P—Q

88. S_i : For a long time, I could not decide whether I should speak to her or not.

S_e : At last I moved my lips and told her that her father had passed away.

P : She was anxious to know about her father.

Q : I knew she would start weeping.

R : She looked towards me with anxious eyes.

S : I could not tell her that her father had died before the doctor arrived.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

- (a) P—R—Q—S
 (b) S—Q—R—P
 (c) P—Q—R—S
 (d) S—R—Q—P

89. S_i : I have been teaching in this college for last ten years.

S_e : My hard work and honest efforts ultimately won the favour of the teachers and the students.

P : But I worked hard.

Q : I was thought to be a third-rate teacher.

R : Now I am a popular teacher and everyone likes me but there was a time no one liked me.

S : I knew that hard work always pays.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

- (a) R—Q—P—S
 (b) P—S—R—Q
 (c) R—S—P—Q
 (d) P—Q—R—S

SPOTTING ERRORS

Directions (For the 15 items which follow):

- (i) In this Section a number of sentences are given. The sentences are in three separate parts and each one is labelled (a), (b) and (c). Read each sentence to find out whether there is an error in any part. No sentence has more than one error. When you find an error in any one of the parts (a), (b) or (c), indicate your response on the separate Answer Sheet at the appropriate space. You may feel that there is no error in a sentence. In that case letter (d) will signify a 'No error' response.
- (ii) You are to indicate only one response for each item in your Answer Sheet. (If you indicate more than one response, your answer will be considered wrong.) Errors may be in grammar, word usage or idioms. There may be a word missing or there may be a word which should be removed.
- (iii) You are *not* required to correct the error. You are required *only* to indicate your response on the Answer Sheet.

Examples 'P' and 'Q' have been solved for you.

P. The young child(a) signed(b) a very sweet song.(c)

No error.(d)

Q. We worked(a) very hard(b) throughout the season.(c)

No error.(d)

Explanation:

In item P, the word 'signed' is wrong. The letter under this part is (b); so (b) is the correct answer. Similarly, for item Q, (d) is the correct answer, as the sentence does not contain any error.

90. As soon as(a) the clock strike five,(b) they down tools and off they go.(c) No error.(d)

91. Amit needs marry(a) a down-to-earth person(b) who will organize his life for him.(c) No error.(d)

92. Unless their paths diverged(a) Lennon and McCartney wrote(b) many hits together.(c) No error.(d)

93. The plans have been under(a) discussion for a year now,(b) but no decision has reached.(c) No error.(d)

94. She certainly has gone up(a) in my estimation since she(b) told the Manager what she thought of him.(c) No error.(d)

95. The Minister has put(a) a different gloss on recent(b) developments in Middle East.(c) No error.(d)

96. Two newspapers did(a) an very effective hatchet job(b) on the Prime Minister's achievements.(c) No error.(d)

97. The fact that I do not like(a) your fiance is neither

here nor there(b) —what matters is what you feel.(c) No error.(d)

98. Your argument was clear(a) to us from the start.(b) —there's no need to labour the point.(c) No error.(d)

99. On the land turtle(a) is ungainly.(b) but in the water it is very agile.(c) No error.(d)

100. I am going to bed(a) and you would be well(b) advised to do likely.(c) No error.(d)

101. You must make up the(a) time you wasted this(b) afternoon by working late over tonight.(c) No error.(d)

102. I could not(a) remember story to tell the children(b) so I made one up as I went along.(c) No error.(d)

103. Critics of government policy(a) argue that the new measures introduced(b) to fight crime are simply papering on the cracks.(c) No error.(d)

104. Rupa was driven from post to pillar(a) and each person she spoke to(b) was more unhelpful than the last.(c) No error.(d)

SYNONYMS

Directions (For the 16 items which follow):

Each of the following 16 items consists of a word in capital letters, followed by four words or group of words. Select the word or group of words that is most *similar* in meaning to the word in capital letters.

105. CONTRAPTION

- (a) Window (b) Forest
(c) Device (d) Valley

106. GRUMPY

- (a) Careless (b) Bad-tempered
(c) Stylish (d) Hungry

107. DISPARATE

- (a) Difficult (b) Hot
(c) Ugly (d) Different in kind

108. MENIAL

- (a) Unskilled (b) Tall
(c) Affluent (d) Sick

109. MYRIAD

- (a) Luminous (b) Mean
(c) Large number (d) Jealous

110. THRONG

- (a) Excitement (b) Crowded mass of people
(c) Danger (d) Suspense

111. CELERITY

- (a) Quickness (b) Bachelorhood
(c) Lineage (d) Backwardness

112. RECLUSE

- (a) Hospitable (b) Humorous
(c) Withdrawn (d) Effective

113. VIRTUOSO

- (a) Futuristic (b) Stubborn
(c) Prompt (d) Exceptionally skilled

114. EXTOL

- (a) Steal (b) Praise
(c) Exterior (d) Excess

115. UBIQUITOUS

- (a) Admired by all (b) Scientifically-minded
(c) Liberal (d) Present everywhere

116. PROPENSITY

- (a) Prophecy (b) Lucrativeness
(c) Tendency (d) Freshness

117. CAJOLE

- (a) Coax (b) Evince
(c) Congratulate (d) Clarify

118. PROPITIOUS

- (a) Oblivious (b) Obnoxious
(c) Favourable (d) Risky

119. INCIPIENT

- (a) Indecisive (b) Beginning
(c) Congruous (d) Incisive

120. CONSTERNATION

- (a) Dismay (b) Conspiracy
(c) Constraint (d) Delay

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

- | | | | | |
|----------|--|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. (e) | 2. (b) | 3. (c) | 4. (d) | 5. (d) |
| 6. (a) | 7. (a) | 8. (c) | 9. (d) | 10. (c) |
| 11. (d) | 12. (d) | 13. (a) | 14. (b) | 15. (c) |
| 16. (d) | 17. (d) | 18. (c) | 19. (c) | 20. (c) |
| 21. (b) | 22. (d) | 23. (a) | 24. (d) | 25. (b) |
| 26. (c) | 27. (a) | 28. (b) | 29. (d) | 30. (c) |
| 31. (a) | 32. (b) | 33. (d) | 34. (b) | 35. (c) |
| 36. (a) | 37. (b) | 38. (c) | 39. (a) | 40. (d) |
| 41. (a) | 42. (d) | 43. (b) | 44. (c) | 45. (b) |
| 46. (d) | 47. (a) | 43. (c) | 49. (d) | 50. (c) |
| 51. (d) | 52. (c) | 53. (b) | 54. (b) | 55. (b) |
| 56. (a) | 57. (b) | 58. (a) | 59. (b) | 60. (b) |
| 61. (d) | 62. (c) | 63. (b) | 64. (a) | 65. (b) |
| 66. (b) | 67. (b) | 68. (c) | 69. (a) | 70. (b) |
| 71. (c) | 72. (d) | 73. (a) | 74. (c) | 75. (d) |
| 76. (c) | 77. (b) | 78. (b) | 79. (c) | 80. (d) |
| 81. (a) | 82. (a) | 83. (d) | 84. (a) | 85. (d) |
| 86. (d) | 87. (b) | 88. (a) | 89. (a) | |
| 90. (b) | 'the clock strikes five'. | | | |
| 91. (a) | 'Amit needs to marry'. | | | |
| 92. (a) | 'Until their paths diverged' | | | |
| 93. (c) | 'but no decision has been reached'. | | | |
| 94. (a) | 'She has certainly gone up'. | | | |
| 95. (c) | 'developments in the Middle East'. | | | |
| 96. (b) | 'a very effective' | | | |
| 97. (c) | '... what matters is how you feel'. | | | |
| 98. (d) | No error. | | | |
| 99. (d) | No error. | | | |
| 100. (c) | 'advised to do likewise'. | | | |
| 101. (a) | 'You must make up for the'. | | | |
| 102. (b) | 'remember a story to tell the children'. | | | |
| 103. (c) | '... simply papering over the cracks'. | | | |
| 104. (a) | '... from pillar to post'. | | | |
| 105. (c) | 106. (b) | 107. (d) | 108. (a) | 109. (c) |
| 110. (b) | 111. (a) | 112. (c) | 113. (d) | 114. (b) |
| 115. (d) | 116. (c) | 117. (a) | 118. (c) | 119. (b) |
| 120. (a) | | | | |