

18. READING PASSAGE COMPREHENSION

PASSAGE-1

No doubt, the 'green revolution' has led to self-sufficiency in food production but it has also brought with it the formidable problem of poisoning of food grains and other eatables. This is caused by excessive use of chemicals on crops and pesticide residues. It has also created havoc by exterminating the species of useful parasites and viruses which keep pests under control. Scientists are now worried about the resurgence of such formidable pests in menacing proportions which seem to undermine all that they have achieved in agricultural production.

- From the reading of the passage, which one of these statements do you think is correct?
 - The 'green revolution' has solved all problems in agriculture
 - Application of chemicals has resulted in everlasting preservation of grains
 - The 'green revolution' is a mixed blessing
 - Scientists are satisfied with achievements in agricultural production
- The statement that "the green revolution has also created havoc by exterminating the species of useful parasites and viruses" means
 - all parasites and viruses keep pests under control
 - pesticides and chemicals kill parasites and viruses, which control pests
 - the pests are controlled by parasites
 - application of chemicals to grains has created havoc
- Which one of the following statements best reflects the underlying implication of the passage?
 - Man's effort to control nature to his advantage has always created unseen dangers side by side
 - Research in one area leads to a challenge for further research in the same field
 - At present, research in preservation of agricultural production is at the cross-roads
 - The excessive use of chemicals and pesticides is dangerous

Word Power

Exterminate (नष्ट करना) **Formidable** (अत्यंत कठिन, भयानक) **Pest** (शाक-पात नाशी जीव) **Resurgence** (पुनः उत्थान) **Havoc** (प्राकृतिक आपदा) **Menace** (कष्टकारी) **Excessive** (अधिकता में) **Implication** (अनुमान, आशय)
Answer : 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a)

PASSAGE-2

Water is the basis of life. Every animal and every plant contains a substantial proportion of free or combined water in its body, and no kind of physiological activity is possible in which this fluid does not play an essential part. Water is, of course, necessary for animal life, while moisture in the soil is equally imperative for the life and- growth of plants and trees, though the quantity necessarily varies enormously with the species. The conservation and utilization of water is thus fundamental to human life. Apart from artesian water, the ultimate source in all cases is rain or snowfall.

- Water is the basis of life, because
 - it is seen everywhere on the earth
 - it is obtained from the sea and rain
 - it helps living things to exist
 - it is necessary for the birth and growth of all living things
- No kind of physiological activity is possible without water, because
 - water is a fluid
 - water plays very important role in it
 - water flows easily
 - water does not play any role at all
- The passage is on
 - the use of water in day-to-day life
 - the use of water in agriculture
 - the use of wastewater
 - the importance of water in human life

Word Power

Artesian water (भूगर्भीय जल) **Fluid** (द्रव) **Species** (प्रजाति) **Imperative** (अनिवार्य, अत्यावश्यक) **Enormous** (प्रचुर, अत्यंत)

Answer : 1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (d)

PASSAGE-3

Popular illusions about birds extend further than the use of the word 'egg-shape' that would suggest that all eggs are alike. For instance, there is the popular idea that owls hoot. Actually, only very few owls hoot and these include the common brown or tawny wood owl. The white barn owl screeches; the little owl has a wailing cry; the long-eared owl barks; and the short-eared owl snorts ! Another mistaken idea is that all ducks 'quack', because the common farmyard duck is a domesticated form of the common wild duck or mallard that quacks. Actually most wild ducks call with whistles.

1. The main purpose of this passage is
 - (a) to describe the life of popular birds.
 - (b) to show our incorrect ideas of bird life.
 - (c) to show our perfect knowledge about birds.
 - (d) to describe the calls of owls and ducks.
2. The impression created by repeating the terms, 'popular' and 'common' are
 - (a) human beings are closely attached to birds.
 - (b) our ideas about birds are derived from the most common types.
 - (c) owls and ducks are our favourite birds.
 - (d) domesticated birds are our source of information about the bird world.
3. The common duck is not a separate species but a tamed version of wild variety because it
 - (a) whistles like most wild ducks.
 - (b) grunts like the tufted duck.
 - (c) has the same call as other ducks.
 - (d) quacks like the mallard.

Word Power

Screeches (चीखना) **Wailing** (हुहुआना) **Snort** (फुफकारना) **Bark** (भौंकना) **Mallard** (नीलसर पक्षी)
Illusion (भ्रम) **Hoot** (घुघुआना) **Tawny** (कत्थई रंग का) **Instance** (क्षणिक) **Bark** (चिल्लाना, गरजना)

Answer : 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (d)

PASSAGE-4

"What is sixteen and three multiplied ?" asked the teacher. The boy blinked. The teacher persisted,

and the boy promptly answered: "twenty-four", with, as it seemed to the teacher, a wicked smile on his lips. The boy evidently was trying to fool him and was going contrary on purpose. He had corrected this error repeatedly, and now the boy persisted in saying "twenty-four". How could this fellow be made to obtain fifty in the class test and go up by double-promotion to the first form, as his parents fondly hoped? At the mention of "twenty-four" the teacher felt all his blood rushing to his head. He controlled himself, and asked again: "How Much ?" as a last chance. When the boy said the same thing obstinately, he felt as if his finger was releasing the trigger: he reached across the table, and delivered a wholesome slap on the youngster's cheek.

1. The boy answered the question
 - (a) with fear and anxiety.
 - (b) with the intention to fail in the class test.
 - (c) to make some fun in the class.
 - (d) when the teacher persisted in asking.
2. The teacher felt blood rushing to his head because
 - (a) there was an arrogant smile on the boy's lips.
 - (b) he thought the boy was hopelessly dull.
 - (c) he thought the boy made the mistake deliberately.
 - (d) the boy gave a wrong answer to such simple question.
3. The teacher controlled his anger because
 - (a) he remembered the fond hopes of boy's parents.
 - (b) he wanted to give another opportunity to the boy.
 - (c) the boy was too young to pick up mathematics fast.
 - (d) he believed that the boy must be taught the lesson again.

Word Power

Cotrary (विपरित) **Evidently** (स्पष्ट रूप से) **Wicked** (बदमाश) **Blinked** (झपकना) **Obstinately** (हठ से) **Persist** (दृढ़ रहना)

Answer : 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (a)

PASSAGE-5

I was at the shop early. He was standing behind the counter and as soon as I saw him, I knew that there

would be some unpleasantness. Mr. Higson is never at his best unshaven, in slippers and braces and smoking on the empty stomach. The atmosphere of the little shop was heavy with the bitter odour of fresh newspaper print and ink : stacks of crisp newspapers and magazines lay neatly on the counter, and Higson and the boy were making up the daily mend.

- At the shop Mr. Higson appeared in
 - his joy of smoking.
 - his most slip-shod condition.
 - the most unusual condition.
 - in a strange mood.
- The over all atmosphere in the shop was
 - pleasant, wholesome and welcome.
 - heavy with a lot of goods placed there.
 - with the inactivity of the early morning.
 - congenial and business like.

Word Power

Stacks (ढेर) **Crisp** (कुरकुरा) **Slip-shod** (अव्यवस्थित)
Mend (सुधारना, ठीक करना) **Neatly** (सफाई से) **Ordour**
 (बदबू, गंध) **Brace** (पट्टी, बन्धन)

Answer : 1. (a) 2. (b)

PASSAGE-6

A village must have some trade; and this village has always been full of virility and power. Obscure and happy, its splendid energies had found employment in wresting a livelihood out of the earth, whence had come a certain dignity, and kindliness, and love for other men. Civilization did not relax these energies, but it had diverted them; and all the special qualities, which might have helped to heal the world, had been destroyed. The family affection, the affection for the commune, the same pastoral virtues - all had perished. No villain had done this thing : it was the work of ladies and gentlemen who were rich and often clever.

- Village life is praised by the author because it
 - helps villagers to achieve material prosperity.
 - makes men complacent.
 - breeds humane virtues.
 - is free from the din and hurry of city life.
- Civilization mainly destroys
 - the ability to create employment.
 - family affection and pastoral virtues.
 - medical facilities for the rural people.

(d) agricultural trade.

- The tone used by the author in the last sentence of the passage is :
 - Lamenting
 - Sarcastic
 - Complimentary
 - Ironic

Word Power

Splendid (शानदार) **Commune** (समुदाय) **Pastoral**
 (ग्रामीण, चारागाह) **Virility** (मर्दानगी, मैथुन सामर्थ्य)
Perished (मर जाना, नष्ट होना) **Obscure** (अज्ञात, गूढ़)
Whence (जिस कारण से) **Virtues** (नैतिकता) **Clever**
 (चतुर)

Answer : 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b)

PASSAGE-7

The art of growing old is one which the passage of time has forced upon my attention. Psychologically there are two dangers to be guarded against in old age. One of these is undue absorption in the past. It does not do to live in memories, in regrets for the good old days. One's thoughts must be directed to the future. This is not always easy; one's past is a gradually increasing weight. The other thing to be avoided is clinging to youth on the hope of sucking vigour from its vitality.

- "By the art of growing old", the author means
 - some special skill by applying which one can grow old.
 - that growing old is like creating a work of art.
 - the acceptance of old age as a fact of life.
 - the refusal on one's part to grow old.
- The passage deals with the process of growing old. What does it describe?
 - The decay of the senses in old age
 - The psychological problems of old men
 - The desire in man to grow old
 - An old man's ability to recollect his past
- "It does not do to live in memories". This statement means that
 - the past is not contained in memories.
 - the old men are very forgetful.
 - old men often think of the past.
 - thinking of the past does no good to old men.
- It is difficult for old men to think of the future

because

- (a) they are unable to think.
- (b) they do not know what the future is like.
- (c) the past occupies their minds.
- (d) their feeling that the past was far more happier than the present grows stronger day by day.

Word Power

Vigour (ताकत) **Undue** (अनुचित) **Clinging** (शरीर पर चिपकना) **Vitality** (जीवितता) **Guard** (रक्षा करना) **Absorption** (अवशोषण)

Answer : 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (d)

PASSAGE-8

It was Galileo and Newton-not with standing that Newton himself was a deeply religious man who destroyed the old comfortable picture of a friendly universe governed by spiritual values. And this was effected, not by Newton's discovery of the law of gravitation nor by any of Galileo's brilliant investigations, but by the general picture of the world which these men and others of their time made the basis of the science, not only of their own day, but of all succeeding generations down to the present. That is why the century immediately following Newton, the eighteenth century, was notoriously an age of religious skepticism. Skepticism did not have to wait for the discoveries of Darwin and the geologists in the nineteenth century. It flooded the world immediately after the age of the rise of science.

1. 'The old comfortable picture of-a friendly universe' was:
 - (a) a universe governed by religious beliefs
 - (b) a universe with men like Newton who were deeply religious
 - (c) a universe investigated by Galileo and Newton
 - (d) the century immediately following Newton
2. Religious skepticism arose because:
 - (a) Galileo and Newton were not religious, being scientists
 - (b) Newton discovered the law of gravitation
 - (c) of the discoveries of Darwin and the geologists of the nineteenth century
 - (d) of the picture of the world that became

the basis of science after the seventeenth century

Word Power

Skepticism (संशयवाद) **Spiritual** (धार्मिक) **Notorious** (नटखट, बदमाश)

Answer : 1. (a) 2. (d)

PASSAGE-9

We shall go on to the end; we shall fight in France, we shall fight on the seas and oceans, we shall fight with growing confidence and strength in the air, we shall defend our island whatever the cost may be, we shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills. We shall never surrender, and even if this island or a large part of it were subjugated and starving, then our empire beyond the seas would carry on the struggle, until the New World steps forth to the rescue and the liberation of the Old.

1. On the basis of the passage which of the following statements may be said to be correct?
 - (a) The speaker is encouraging his men for the conquest of France.
 - (b) The speaker is aggressive and maniacal war-monger.
 - (c) The speaker is not satisfied with the conquest of the island.
 - (d) The speaker is a patriot urging the defence of his mother-land.
2. The speaker in the passage wants to go on fighting because
 - (a) he is a raving lunatic
 - (b) he is in a state of utter despair
 - (c) he expects help from other quarters
 - (d) he is the leader of a suicide squad
3. Which of the following pairs of the phrases helps best to bring out the intention of the speaker?
 - (a) "go on to the end" ; "shall never surrender".
 - (b) "growing confidence" ; "subjugated and starving."
 - (c) "subjugated and starving" ; "fight on the landing ground".
 - (d) "fight in the streets" ; "subjugated and starving."
4. The passage consists of repetitive patterns in syntax and vocabulary. The effect of this style is

that it

- (a) reveals the speaker's defects in giving a speech.
- (b) produces the impression of bad poetry.
- (c) conveys the speaker's helpless situation.
- (d) reinforces the speaker's basic intention.

Word Power

Subjugate (अधीन करना) **Starving** (भूखों मरना) **Forth** (सामने, सम्मुख) **Manical** (उन्मत्त, सनकी) **Monger** (व्यापारी) **Raving** (उन्मत्तता, प्रलाप) **Lunatic** (विक्षिप्त) **Utter** (संपूर्ण) **Despair** (निराशा) **Quarter** (प्रदेश)

Answer : 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (d)

PASSAGE-10

Young seekers after peace know that only equal trust shown to all the peoples of the earth and not just to a few of them, can lead to the healing of the wounds that tear them apart and so it is essential never to humiliate the members of a nation whose leaders have committed inhuman acts. Essential also is boundless concern for so. Many men and women who today, as exiles or immigrants, live on foreign soil. If every home was open to somebody of foreign origin, the racial problem would be partially solved.

1. For the reconciliation and unity it is essential
 - (a) to have no discrimination in the trust shown to the peoples of the earth
 - (b) to have young seekers after peace
 - (c) to have confidence in at least a few of the peoples
 - (d) to punish the leaders who committed inhuman sins
2. To make the members of a nation responsible for the inhuman acts of their leaders is
 - (a) unimportant
 - (b) understandable
 - (c) unjust
 - (d) undesirable
3. Boundless concern should be shown to
 - (a) one's own country men alone
 - (b) the people belonging to our friendly nations only
 - (c) the foreigners who just visit our country
 - (d) all the exiles living away from their native lands
4. The theme of the passage is

- (a) Rigid nationalism alone can help peaceful co-existence
- (b) Trusting all the peoples of the earth may lead to serious problems .
- (c) Being cautious of others is a must to live in peace
- (d) Concern for everyone irrespective of the race or country

Word Power

Seeker (अन्वेषक) **Boundless** (अन्तहीन) **Reconciliation** (सामजस्य, मेल मिलाप) **Unjust** (अनुचित, अन्यायपूर्ण) **Undesirable** (अवांछनीय) **Exile** (देश निकाला देना) **Immigrant** (प्रवासी) **Racial** (नस्लीय) **Wounds** (हानि, आघात)

Answer : 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (d)

PASSAGE-11

A male jackdaw's courtship behaviour is astonishingly hymen. All his movements are consciously strained and his proudly reared head and neck are permanently in a state of self-display. He provokes the other jackdaws continually if the female jackdaw is looking on and he purposefully becomes embroiled in conflicts with otherwise deeply respected superiors. Above all, he seeks to impress his loved one with the possession of a potential nesting site, from which he drives all other jackdaws, irrespective of their rank.

1. A 'courtship behaviour' may best be described as
 - (a) the behaviour of a jackdaw who shows off his feathers
 - (b) the behaviour of a male bird to attract a female bird
 - (c) the behaviour by which a male bird displays its beauty to the female bird
 - (d) the behaviour of any male to win a female of the same species
2. Which of the phrases best helps to bring out the precise meaning of 'consciously strained' ?
 - (a) Proudly reared and exhibited
 - (b) Permanently in a state of display
 - (c) Purposefully put in a state of display
 - (d) Possession of nesting sight
3. The most important 'trick' of the jackdaw to win his female is
 - (a) displaying his head and neck

- (b) to be like a human being
(c) to become embroiled with other birds
(d) to possess a place for building a nest
4. The jackdaw fights with other jackdaws because
(a) he does not respect the senior birds
(b) he wants to fight with his rivals
(c) he does not like to be challenged
(d) he wants to show off
5. Which of the following statements best describes the central theme of the passage?
(a) The courtship behaviour of birds
(b) The similarities between the courtship behaviour of birds and man
(c) The astonishing facts about the jackdaw's love life
(d) The scientific study of the jackdaw's life

Word Power

Courtship (प्रणय निवेदन) **Jackdaw** (कौआ)
Astonishing (आश्चर्यजनक) **Embroiled** (उलझना)
Strained (अस्वभाविक, कृत्रिम, तने रहना) **Purposefull**
(दृढ़ संकल्पित) **Provoke** (उकसाना, उत्तेजित करना)
Hymen (विवाह)

Answer : 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (d) 5. (c)

PASSAGE-12

'Punctuality' said Louis XIV, 'is the politeness of kings'. It is the mark of a gentleman, and 'the necessity of men in business'. Washington once took his Secretary to task for being late. The Secretary laid the blame upon his watch. Washington retorted. "Then, sir, either you must 'get a new watch or I must get a new Secretary". Much of our success in life depends upon our being punctual in our undertakings and appointments. Hence the necessity of steadily cultivating this virtue in our daily life.

1. Washington wanted
(a) to get a new watch
(b) to get a new secretary
(c) his secretary to get a new watch
(d) his secretary to be punctual
2. Punctuality is a virtue
(a) which is appreciated by kings
(b) which is difficult to cultivate
(c) which is necessary for success in life

- (d) which can make daily life pleasant

Word Power

Punctuality (समयनिष्ठता) **Politeness** (भद्रता, शिष्टता)
Steadily (लगातार परिष्कृत करना) **Cultivating** (आगे बढ़ाना)
Retorted (कठोरता से प्रतिउत्तर देना) **Virtue** (नैतिक, नैतिकता)

Answer : 1. (d) 2. (c)

PASSAGE-13

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 steep bank from the bridge with soldiers helping to push against the spokes of the wheels. The trucks wound up and away heading out of it all. The peasants plodded along in the ankle-deep dust. But the old man sat there without moving.

1. The term "pontoon bridge" means :
(a) a temporary bridge constructed with the help of ropes
(b) a bridge made by soldiers during a war
(c) a bridge supported by floating flatbottomed boats
(d) a bridge made with wooden planks
2. The soldiers were "helping to push against the spokes of the wheels" because:
(a) they wanted to stop the carts
(b) the spokes of the wheels were broken
(c) the mules refused to draw the carts
(d) there was a steep elevation
3. The mule-drawn carts staggered up because :
(a) there were too many mule-carts
(b) the mules were indisciplined
(c) it was a steep uphill journey
(d) the carts were blocked by the peasants
4. The reference to the old man in the beginning and the end of the passage indicates that :
(a) the writer wants to compare between the bridge and motionless old man
(b) the description that takes place between the first sentence and the last sentence is irrelevant
(c) there is an unnecessary repetition in the

reference to the old man

- (d) the figure of the old man is brought under a sharp focus

Word Power

Mule (खच्चर) **Steep** (खड़ी ढाल) **Stagger** (लड़खड़ाना)

Plod (पैर घसीट कर चलना) **Spectacles** (नजर का चश्मा)

Pontoon (नाव का पुल) **Cart** (गाड़ी) **Spoke** (पहिये का आरा)

Answer : 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (a)

PASSAGE-14

When vegetation sprouts in the desert, it is a good sign but when the ice in the Arctic and Antarctic begins to turn green, there is something terribly wrong. Reports say that an iceberg, approximately the size of New York city, has broken off from the icy continent. An Argentine team discovered huge cracks in the polar ice caps. These developments can have serious implications. If polar ice fields melt, our coastal cities might be submerged, and sea levels across the world could rise between 3.65 and 6.09 metre in different parts of the earth. This is probably due to global warming.

- What can be considered as a "good sign" in the desert ?
 - when shrubs and trees grow there
 - when it snows in the desert
 - when ice caps melt and there is water
 - when there is vegetation found in the desert
- The melting of ice fields in the Arctic and Antarctic regions is dangerous because :
 - the ice will turn green and poisonous
 - it will cause huge floods which will destroy coastal regions
 - it will create global warming and will badly affect our climate
 - huge cracks will develop all over the world
- Polar ice caps develop huge cracks because :
 - of the movement of the earth
 - of the breaking off of icebergs
 - of the crowding of cities like New York
 - of rising temperatures
- What do you think the intention of the author is?
 - to describe strange phenomena in nature
 - to report findings of research teams working

in the polar regions

- (c) to make us aware of the dangers of global warming
- (d) to compare developments in deserts and Arctic regions caused by global warming

Word Power

Sprout (अंकुरित होना, उत्पन्न) **Shrubs** (झाड़ी) **Cap** (आवरण) **Submerge** (डूब जाना)

Answer : 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (c)

PASSAGE-15

It was a very cold evening and so few people were seen out on the streets. I did not go out myself although it was my habit not to keep indoors after sunset. So I closed all the doors and windows of my room, took the book which had been lying opened on the table, and tried to read it. The cold was getting so severe that I started shivering, so I wrapped myself up with a bigger blanket. But I could not continue reading the book because I was nearly rendered incapable of turning the pages.

- The author's habit was to :
 - read in the evening
 - sleep in the evening
 - go out in the evening
 - play in the evening
- If it was not so cold the author would have:
 - liked to work
 - liked to sit and look out to the streets
 - liked to read
 - liked to have a stroll
- The author could not continue reading the book because:
 - he did not like to
 - he was feeling tired
 - he was feeling very cold
 - the lights had gone off
- There were not many people outside because:
 - it was a rainy evening
 - it was a cold evening
 - it was a dark evening
 - there was heavy snow outside

Word Power

Render (बना देना) **Stroll** (टहलना, सैर) **Severe** (कठोर)

Wrap (लपेटना)

Answer : 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (b)

PASSAGE -16

One of the most serious problems confronting our country is that of a fast-growing population. In fact, it is at the root of many other problems. At the moment, thanks to planning, we are able to produce food and cloth sufficient for our people and even in some excess. But if the population continues to grow at this rate, it will not be long before the surplus turns into a bare minimum and even a deficit. The position in regard to accommodation is even now far from satisfactory in spite of our efforts.

1. "It is all the root of many other problems" means that
 - (a) it is found along with many other problems
 - (b) it is caused by many other problems
 - (c) it gives rise to many other problems
 - (d) it is buried under many other problems
2. The present satisfactory position in regard to food and cloth is due to
 - (a) the fact that the population has been controlled
 - (b) our good luck
 - (c) good rainfall
 - (d) our economic planning
3. If the population of "India continues to increase at this rate, the situation in regard to food and cloth"
 - (a) is likely to remain the same
 - (b) is likely to become less satisfactory
 - (c) is likely to improve
 - (d) is likely to vary up and down
4. The situation in respect of accommodation
 - (a) is less than satisfactory
 - (b) quite satisfactory
 - (c) is improving rapidly
 - (d) is the result of total neglect
5. At present Indians have
 - (a) more provision for cloth than accommodation
 - (b) more provision for accommodation than cloth
 - (c) abundance of cloth and accommodation

(d) scarcity of cloth and accommodation

Word Power

Confront (का सामना करना, के सामने खड़ा होना) **In spite of** (के बावजूद) **Deficit** (घाटा)

Answer : 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (a)

PASSAGE-17

Our voyage was very prosperous, but I shall not trouble the reader with a journal of it. The captain called in at one or two ports and sent in his long-boat for provisions and fresh water, but I never went out of the ship till we came into the Downs, which was on the arid day of June, 1706, about nine months after my escape. I offered to leave my goods in security for payment of my freight, but the captain protested he would not receive one farthing. We took kind leave of each other, and I made him promise that he would come to see me at my house in Redriff. I hired a house and a guide for five shillings which I borrowed from the captain.

1. When the writer uses the word "prosperous" to describe the voyage, he means that
 - (a) it made him rich
 - (b) it made him healthy
 - (c) it was very pleasant
 - (d) it was uneventful
2. On the voyage, the author
 - (a) left the ship at intervals
 - (b) was not able to leave the ship because it did not stop
 - (c) never left the ship at all
 - (d) never left the ship till they came into the Downs
3. In the context of the passage, the word "provisions" means
 - (a) mainly food
 - (b) mainly security
 - (c) money
 - (d) mainly ammunition
4. For the payment of the author's freight, the captain
 - (a) kept his goods as security
 - (b) refused to accept any money
 - (c) 'protested against being paid only a farthing

- (d) accepted a sum of money
5. From the passage, it is clear that the captain's attitude to the author was
- (a) one of hostility
- (b) one of indifference
- (c) one of extreme friendliness and kindness
- (d) one of disgust and irritation

Word Power

Journal (रोजनामचा) **Freight** (भाड़ा) **Uneventful** (शांत) **Arid** (शुष्क) **Voyage** (समुद्री यात्रा) **Prosperous** (समृद्ध, सम्पन्न)

Answer : 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c)

PASSAGE-18

The man sat up in the snow for a moment and struggled for calmness. Then he pulled on his gloves by means of his teeth, and got upon his feet. He glanced down at first in order to assure himself that he was really standing up, for the absence of sensation in his feet left him unrelated to the earth. His erect position in itself started to drive the webs of suspicion from the dog's mind; and when he spoke peremptorily, with the sound of whip-lashes in his voice, the dog rendered its customary allegiance and came to him. As it came within reaching distance, the man lost his control. His arms flashed out to the dog and he experienced genuine surprise when he discovered that his hands could not clutch, that there was neither bend nor feeling in the fingers. He had forgotten for the moment that they were frozen and that they were freezing more, and more. All this happened quickly and before the animal could get away, he encircled its body with his arms. Resat down in the snow and in this fashion held the dog, while it snarled and whined and struggled;

1. From the passage, which group of words expresses the effect of snow upon the man's feet ?
- (a) With the sound of whip-lashes In his voice.
- (b) His arms flashed out to the dog.,
- (c) The absence of sensation in his feet left him unrelated to the earth.
- (d) The man sat up in the snow for a moment" and struggled for calmness,
2. The statement that the man experienced genuine surprise when he discovered that his hands could not,clutch means that

- (a) the man did not see anything to clutch.
- (b) the man had nothing to clutch.
- (c) the man was afraid of the dog.
- (d) there was neither bend nor feeling in the fingers.
3. Which word or group of words shows the exact condition of being 'frozen' ?
- (a) Whip-lashes in his voice
- (b) He pulled on his gloves
- (c) His hands could not clutch
- (d) Lost his control

Word Power

Glance (दृष्टि डालना, सरसरी निगाह) **Peremptory** (अनिवार्य, दबंग) **Web** (जाल) **Whip-lash** (कोड़ा फटकारना) **Snarl** (गुर्राणा, उलझ जाना) **Flash** (चमकना, कौंधना) **Erect** (खड़ा करना) **Clutch** (पकड़ना) **Whined** (चीखना, चिल्लाना, रिरयाना) **Calm** (शांत) **Suspicion** (शक, संदेह) **Allegiance** (अधीनता, आज्ञा पालन)

Answer : 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (c)

PASSAGE-19

Jefferson believed in democracy because of his fearless belief in reason. He knew that reason was far from perfect, but he also knew that it was the best faculty we have. He knew that it was better than all the frightened and angry intolerances with which we fence off our own back-yards at the cost of injustice. Thought must be free. Discussion must be free. Reason must be free to range among the widest possibilities. Even the opinion we hate, and have reasons for believing wrong, we must leave free so that reason can operate on it, so that we advertise our belief in reason and demonstrate a faith unafraid of the consequences because we know that the consequences will be right. Freedom is really not the aim and end of Jeffersonian democracy: freedom is the means by which democracy can rationally choose justice for all.

1. Jefferson believed in democracy because
- (a) he believed in fearlessness
- (b) he believed in freedom for all
- (c) he believed in reason
- (d) be believed that reason can act only in freedom
2. For Jefferson, reason was
- (a) perfect and tolerant

- (b) just and intolerant
 - (c) perfect and intolerant
 - (d) tolerant, though not perfect
3. A wrong opinion must be
 - (a) demonstrated
 - (b) hated
 - (c) freely propagated
 - (d) rationally examined
 4. The aim of democracy is
 - (a) freedom
 - (b) discussion
 - (c) justice
 - (d) fearlessness
 5. "Back-yards" refers to
 - (a) yards at the back of houses
 - (b) private prejudices
 - (c) fears'
 - (d) angry intolerances

Word Power

Intolerances (असहनीय) **Rational** (विवेकपूर्ण)
Frighten (डराना, भयभीत करना) **Fence off** (बाड़े से घेर कर अलग करना)

Answer : 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (b)

PASSAGE-20

I was quite happy in my new place, and if there was one thing that I missed, it must not be thought I was discontented; all who had to do with me were good, and I had a light airy stable and the best of food. What more could I want? Why, liberty! For three years and a half of my life I had had all the liberty I could wish for; but now, week after week, month after month, and no doubt year after year, I must stand up in a stable night and day except when I am wanted, and then I must be just as steady and quiet as any old horse who has worked for twenty years. Now, I am not complaining. I only mean to say that for a young fellow, full of strength and spirits, who has been used to some large field or plain, where he can fling up his head, and toss up his tail and gallop away at full speed, then round and back again with a snort to his companions. I say it is hard never to have a bit more liberty to do as you like.

1. Who is the speaker in this passage?
 - (a) A young stable boy in his new work place

- (b) An old and discontented animal
 - (c) A young and energetic horse
 - (d) An old stable hand in new surroundings
2. Referring to his new surroundings, the speaker says that
 - (a) he has found peace and happiness
 - (b) he is quite happy there
 - (c) he does not care whether or not he is happy
 - (d) he is more or less happy
 3. What is the over-all tone of the speaker?
 - (a) A complaining attitude
 - (b) Highly rebellious
 - (c) Wistful and longing
 - (d) Happy and carefree

Word Power

Discontent (असंतुष्ट) **Airy** (हवादार, जिन्दादिल)
Rebellious (विद्रोही) **Gallop** (घोड़े की सरपट चाल)
Snort (फूफकारना) **Stable** (अस्तबल) **Fling** (जंगली वर्ताब)
Wistful (विचार मग्न, उदास)

Answer : 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (c)

PASSAGE-21

An astrologer passing through the village called Koopal, foretold that Velan would live in a three-storeyed house surrounded by many acres of garden. At this every body gathered round Velan and made fun of him. For Koopal did not have a more ragged and God-forsaken family than Velan's. His father had mortgaged every bit of property he had and worked with his whole family on other people's lands in return for a few annas a week. A three-storeyed house for Velan indeed L... But those who made fun of him would have congratulated the astrologer if they had seen Velan about. Thirty or forty years later. He became the sole occupant of "Kumar Baugh" - that palatial house on the outskirts of Malgudi town.

1. The astrologer
 - (a) visited the village
 - (b) belonged to the village
 - (c) happened to pass through the village
 - (d) was invited by the villagers
2. The village where Velan lived was
 - (a) Malgudi
 - (b) Koopal

- (c) Kumar Baugh
(d) None of the above
3. Everyone made fun of the forecast because
(a) Velan was too small to be the owner of the three-storeyed building
(b) Velan was a funny character
(c) In the present situation it was unbelievable
(d) his father had mortgaged the house
4. The villagers would have congratulated the astrologer because
(a) he indeed became the owner of the palatial house
(b) he could change the fate of Velan
(c) his forecast turned out to be a reality
(d) he was a man of great knowledge

Word Power

Foretell (भविष्यवाणी कररना) **Godforsaken** (अभागा)

Outskirts (उप नगर) **Occupant** (अधिभोक्ता)

Mortgage (बन्धक,) **Palatial** (आलीशान, भव्य)

Answer : 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (c)

PASSAGE-22

I had undertaken this perilous swim, not to gain me trophies but to prove to the world that Indians are no longer afraid. To the youth of India this triumph would dramatically demonstrate that nothing is impossible for them. All they have to do is to believe and persevere, and the goal will be theirs. For it is my final conviction that unless we individually become adventurous and nationally restless and enterprising, India will not be able to break the bonds of apathy and tradition, whether on the physical or on the intellectual fronts. My Indian Ocean venture was a humble contribution towards this end.

1. The passage suggests that the author is a
(a) politician (b) writer
(c) teacher (d) famous swimmer
2. The author swam because he wanted
(a) to become famous
(b) to win awards .
(c) the young Indians to swim like him
(d) the world to know that the modern Indians are fearless
3. To become winners, the author says the Indian

youth must become

- (a) richer (b) persevering
(c) restless (d) emotional
4. The expression 'perilous swim' means
(a) painful
(b) useless swim
(c) risky swim .
(d) interesting swim

Word Power

Perilous (खतरनाक) **Persevering** (करते रहना, दृढ़ रहना)

Apathy (उदासीनता) **Enterprising** (उद्यमी, उद्योगी)

Answer : 1. (d) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (c)

PASSAGE-23

"Let us laugh," says, W. Mathews, "it is the cheapest luxury man enjoys. It stirs up the blood, expands the chest, clears away the cobwebs from the brain and gives the whole system a healthy treatment." So is it not nice to laugh a Jot ? It is said, "Laughter is the best medicine." For those who dislike medicine, sweet or bitter, a good joke that provokes laughter is prescribed. It is nice to have a good laugh but a "guffaw" may sometime lock one's jaws and so it is suggested that those who enjoy a loud guffaw go slow and subside into a gurgle but the best thing is, as done in Hon'ble courts before Hon'ble Judges, just titter. And finally, I feel that I should smile, laugh heartily (without the predicament of lockjaw) and be able to enjoy all jokes including ones directed at myself. But never making a laughing stock of myself in the process. Let us remember the wise saying, "He 'is not laughed at that laughs at himself."

1. It is said that laughter is the best medicine because
(a) it is the cheapest luxury man enjoys
(b) it is available free of cost
(c) it is cheaper "Whereas medicines in the shops are costly
(d) it provides better treatment than costly medicines
2. The writer says he would never make a laughing stock of himself. It means he should not
(a) let others ridicule him
(b) show disrespect to Judges
(c) laugh, but simply smile at others
(d) let others laugh

3. The writer feels laughter is to be prescribed to, those who
 - (a) are seriously ill
 - (b) dislike medicines
 - (c) cannot buy medicines
 - (d) do not need medicines
4. By quoting a wise saying in the last line the writer
 - (a) reiterates the point that laughter is the best medicine for all
 - (b) guides us about what we should do from being laughed at
 - (c) cautions us as to how we should conduct ourselves in the Hon'ble Courts
 - (d) censures those who cannot laugh at themselves

Word Power

Cobweb (जाला) **Titter** (दबी हुई हँसा) **Predicament** (दुर्दशा) **Guffaw** (ठहाका लगाना) **Lock jaw** (जाम हो जाना) **Stir** (उकसाना) **Jot** (कण, जर्ग) **Censure** (निन्दा करना)

Answer : 1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (a)

PASSAGE-24

I once saw a tigress stalking a month old kid. The ground was very open and the kid saw the tigress while she was still some distance away and started bleating, where on the tigress gave up her stalk and walked straight up to it. When the tigress had approached to within a few yards, the kid went forward to meet her, and on reaching the tigress stretched out its neck and put up its head to smell her. For the duration of a few heart beats' the month-old kid and the queen of the forest stood nose to nose, and then the queen turned and walked off in the direction from which she had come.

1. 'Stalking' in this context means
 - (a) running threateningly
 - (b) moving about in circles
 - (c) targeting a victim
 - (d) moving quietly without being seen or heard
2. The tigress walked straight up to the kid because
 - (a) running would frighten the kid
 - (b) stalking was useless now
 - (c) the tigress was patient

- (d) she was sure of her victim
3. The kid's behaviour indicates that
 - (a) it was familiar with the sight of tigress
 - (b) it was attracted by the tigress's smell
 - (c) it took the tigress for a playmate
 - (d) it was not aware of the danger involved
4. The expression 'for the duration of a few heart beats' suggests
 - (a) the few seconds the tigress and the kid spent smelling each other
 - (b) the fear of the kid
 - (c) the excitement of the tigress
 - (d) the anxiety of the watcher

Word Power

Bleating (मिमयाना) **Stalking** (विचरना, शान से चलना, लुक छिपकर शिकार करना) **Stretch** (फैलाव)

Answer : 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (a)

PASSAGE-25

People start smoking for various reasons. Sometimes they get into this habit because they feel it makes them look sophisticated. People may get hooked to this habit. Then smoking becomes a part of their lifestyle. They become addicted to the nicotine in the cigarettes. However, there is a definite link between smoking and lung cancer, heart disease and chronic bronchitis. Besides heavy smokers wrinkle faster. Passive smoking is equally harmful. Non-smokers are cautioned not to stay around smokers. The inhalation of smoke by non-smokers is dangerous. Wives of smokers are more at risk of lung cancer than the wives of non-smokers.

1. In this passage, the expression "get hooked to" means to become
 - (a) dull-witted
 - (b) habituated and addicted
 - (c) emotionally unpleasant
 - (d) completely committed
2. Smoking primarily causes
 - (a) lung cancer
 - (b) infectious diseases
 - (c) ageing
 - (d) nicotine addiction
3. "Passive smoking" refers to

- (a) people who smoke occasionally
- (b) wives of smokers who inhale smoke
- (c) non-smokers who inhale smoke
- (d) people who like to inhale smoke

Word Power

Passive (निष्क्रिय) **Chronic** (दीर्घकालिक: बीमारी)
Sophisticated (गूढ़, विवेकी) **Wrinkle** (झुर्री)

Answer : 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (c)

PASSAGE-26

My father wished me to become a carpenter like himself. For five generations we have carried on the same trade, from father to son. Perhaps that is the wisdom of life, to tread your father's steps, and look neither to the right nor to the left. When I was a little boy I said I would marry the daughter of the harness-maker who lived next door. She was a little girl with blue eyes and a flaxen pigtail. She would have kept my house like a new pin, and I should have had a son to carry on the business after me.

1. The author's father wished the author to become a carpenter because
 - (a) he himself was a carpenter
 - (b) he had great love for handicrafts
 - (c) the author was unfit for any other thing
 - (d) carpentry was their hereditary occupation
2. The phrase "the wisdom of life" in the passage means
 - (a) the right way of leading one's life
 - (b) following the traditional way of life faithfully
 - (c) not looking either to the right or to the left
 - (d) leading one's life in an independent manner
3. From the passage we can say that the author
 - (a) followed his father's occupation
 - (b) did not follow the occupation of his family
 - (c) did not do anything
 - (d) became a harness-maker

Word Power

Harness (साज, साज मढ़ना) **Wisdom** (बुद्धि) **Pigtail** (लंबी चोटी)
Tread (रास्ता बनाना)

Answer : 1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (a)

PASSAGE-27

Men and women should be treated primarily as

people, and not primarily as members of opposite sexes. Their shared humanity and common attributes should be stressed not their gender difference. Neither sex should be stereotyped or arbitrarily assigned to leading a secondary role. Women and men should be treated with the same respect, dignity and seriousness. Women should not be described by physical attributes when men are being described by mental attributes or professional position. Instead, both sexes should be dealt with in the same terms. References to a man's or woman's appearance, charm or intuition should be avoided when irrelevant.

1. Men and women should be treated first
 - (a) as human beings
 - (b) as belonging to opposite sexes
 - (c) in terms of their physical attributes
 - (d) as stereotypes
2. Dealing with both sexes "in the same terms" means
 - (a) stereotyping both men and women
 - (b) describing them by physical attributes
 - (c) treating them equally
 - (d) describing women by mental attributes
3. All the suggestions in the passage are meant
 - (a) to make women more powerful
 - (b) to reduce the power of men
 - (c) to minimise the possibility of conflict between men and women
 - (d) to remove gender discrimination

Word Power

Arbitrarily (मनमाना) **Attributes** (गुण, विशेषता)
Stereotype (घोसा पीटा, रूढ़ीबद्ध) **Assign** (निर्धारित करना)

Answer : 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (d)

PASSAGE-28

Socrates used to move about the roads or stand in the market place all day long. He talked to anyone who cared to greet him. He argued and asked many questions. Sometimes he left his listeners in a very confused state of mind because he seemed to be questioning, doubting or trying to change things about which people had never really thought, but had taken for granted. Socrates believed that everyone should learn to think for himself. He believed that every one should have the power to see what was right, just, true

and beautiful. He wanted Athens to be a perfect state and he believed that this could only happen if every citizen educated his own mind to see what was right and noble.

1. People were confused by Socrates' questions because
 - (a) he asked them in the market place
 - (b) the questions were addressed to anyone and everyone
 - (c) he was argumentative and asked too many questions
 - (d) the questions were on topics that people had never really thought about
2. Socrates believed that everyone should learn
 - (a) to read and write
 - (b) to be wise
 - (c) to think for himself
 - (d) whatever was good and noble
3. Socrates thought that Athens would become a perfect state if
 - (a) its people attained perfection
 - (b) everyone became educated in the arts
 - (c) its people did great things
 - (d) its people developed a sense of right and just

Word Power

Just (न्याय) **Noble** (सभ्य)

Answer : 1. (d) 2. (d) 3. (d)

PASSAGE-29

The difficulty of keeping the glasses clean is one of the minor discomforts of glasses, but it is nevertheless a most annoying one. On damp and rainy days, the atmosphere clouds them. On hot days the perspiration from the body may have a similar effect. On cold days, they are often clouded by the moisture of the breath. Every day they are so subject to contamination by dust and moisture, the touch of the fingers and to unavoidable handling, that they seldom afford an absolutely unobstructed view of the objects regarded.

1. The reason why glasses seldom afford unabsolutely clear view of objects is that
 - (a) Glasses are always contaminated by the atmosphere
 - (b) People use them carelessly
 - (c) It is very difficult to keep them absolutely clear

- (d) Of handling by dirty fingers
2. What is the major cause of poor view afforded by glasses on a hot day?
 - (a) Moisture in the atmosphere
 - (b) Dampness of the weather
 - (c) Perspiration from the body
 - (d) Contamination by the touch of fingers
 3. What is the general effect produced on the reader on reading the passage above?
 - (a) He knows more about weather
 - (b) He knows more about glasses
 - (c) He is warned against handling glasses carelessly
 - (d) He is persuaded not to use glasses, if avoidable

Word Power

Annoying (पेशान करना, तंग करना) **Damp** (आर्द्रता)

Contamination (मिलावट, गंदा होना) **Seldom** (कभी-कभी)

Answer : 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (c)

PASSAGE-30

It may seem strange then that there could possibly be any room for pleasure in such a disagreeable task. Still, for every agony there is at least one pleasure. How can one adequately describe to listeners who have never had such an experience, the satisfaction felt by the operator when he rises early and when going outdoors he is greeted by the sparkling freshness of the morning? When he mounts to the seat of his tractor he is about to know an experience shared only by those who love fine machinery and earn a living with it. It is the satisfaction of hearing his tractor burst into action with an authoritative roar the instant he pushes the starter button. To listen to the smooth, flawless operation of machinery which he himself has tuned to perfection is to the ears of the operator as the harmonious music of an accomplished symphony orchestra is to the lover of fine music. How can one describe the sweetness which rises from the new-mown hay in the adjacent fields?

1. The given passage deals with
 - (a) the inability of the writer to express himself
 - (b) the pleasures and pains that he has to endure
 - (c) the satisfaction he felt in operating a tractor

- (d) the pleasure of listening to music
2. The writer evidently
 - (a) considers his task disagreeable
 - (b) likes to wander around to get the smell of new mowing hay
 - (c) does not like to get up early in the morning
 - (d) likes to push the starter button of his machinery
 3. The passage conveys the pleasure especially derived from
 - (a) farms and fields
 - (b) working with machinery
 - (c) sights and smells of early morning
 - (d) harmonious music of an accomplished symphony orchestra
 4. The smooth, flawless operation of machinery in the passage refers to
 - (a) the writer's love of fine music
 - (b) the satisfaction of rising early
 - (c) the authoritative roar of the tractor
 - (d) the sweetness of new-mown hay in the adjacent fields
 5. According to your reading of the passage, the writer
 - (a) is only a visitor to the farm
 - (b) could be one who has come to do some work in the farm
 - (c) could be one engaged in an unfamiliar task
 - (d) could be one looking out for the sparkling freshness of the morning

Word Power

Agony (संघर्ष, घोर व्यथा) **Evidently** (स्पष्ट रूप से)

New mowing hay (नया कटा हुआ घास) **Flawless**

(दोष रहित) **Adjacent** (सन्निकट, पास में) **Accomplished**

(किसी भी काम को पूरा करना) **Harmonious** (समरस,

एक जैसा) **Sparkling** (चमकदार, उत्कृष्ट) **Roar** (दहाड़)

Orchestra (ऑर्केस्ट्रा)

Answer : 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (b)

PASSAGE-31

It was a pleasure for Dr. Watson to find himself once more in the untidy room of the first floor in Baker Street which had been the starting point of so many remarkable adventures. He looked around himself at

the scientific charts upon the wall, the acid-charred bench of chemicals, violin-case leaning in the corner, the coal-scuttle, which contained old pipes and tobacco. Finally, his eyes came round to the fresh and smiling face of Billy, the young but very wise and tactful page, who had helped a little to fill up the gap of loneliness and isolation which surrounded the saturnine figure of the great detective.

1. Dr. Watson found the room in Baker Street pleasant, because
 - (a) it was untidy
 - (b) this was the first time he had entered it
 - (c) it had been the starting point of many adventures
 - (d) he saw Billy in the room
2. Dr. Watson looked round the room, but saw
 - (a) nothing of interest
 - (b) many unpleasant objects
 - (c) many familiar objects reminding him of his friend
 - (d) nothing he could identify
3. From the description given of Billy, which one of the following attitudes describes Dr. Watson's reaction to him?
 - (a) Enmity
 - (b) Approval
 - (c) Tolerance
 - (d) Disapproval
4. Dr. Watson's attitude to Billy was the result of his recognition that the young servant
 - (a) was known to Dr. Watson
 - (b) worked very hard
 - (c) was youthful
 - (d) helped to lessen the loneliness of the great detective
5. It is clear from the passage that the room
 - (a) was in fact, a laboratory
 - (b) belonged to the great detective
 - (c) belonged to Dr. Watson
 - (d) belonged to Billy

Word Power

Untidy (अस्तव्यस्त) **Saturnine** (उदास, निस्तेज) **Coal-**

scuttle (टोकरा, तसला) **Isolation** (अलगाव)

Answer : 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (b)

PASSAGE-32

History with its flickering lamp stumbles along the trail of the past and kindles with pale gleams the passions of the former days. What is the worth of all this? The only guide to a man is his conscience, the only shield to his memory is the rectitude and sincerity of his actions. It is very imprudent to walk through life without this shield, because we are so often mocked at by the failure of our hopes and upsetting of our calculations; but with this shield, however the fates may play, we march always in the ranks of honour.

- In the given context, the best meaning of the word 'conscience' is
 - consciousness
 - conformity to what is right
 - the virtue of being right
 - the sense of right and wrong
- The word 'however' in the expression 'however the fates may play' may be replaced by
 - yet
 - by whatever means
 - no matter how
 - nevertheless
- The author's suggestion is that rectitude and sincerity of our actions help us ultimately
 - to walk through life prudently
 - to meet the challenge of fates successfully
 - to fulfil our hopes and calculations
 - to be remembered as a virtuous and honourable man
- The extract is taken from the speech of a very eminent person. The language and particularly the metaphors used seem to suggest that the writer is
 - a religious preacher attracting his disciples to the paths of virtue
 - an honest businessman declaring his business policy
 - a teacher of history addressing his students about the value of history
 - a great politician inspiring the nation with patriotism

Word Power

Flicker (झिलमिलाना) **Stumble** (लड़खड़ाना) **Trail** (पथ)
Conscience (अंतःकरण) **Imprudent** (असावधान,
 लापरवाही) **Rectitude** (ईमानदार, साधुता) **Gleam** (किरण)
Passion (तीव्र इच्छा)

Answer : 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a)

PASSAGE-33

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.

- The author's main point is that
 - different forms of life are found on the earth
 - different levels of existence are possible in nature
 - peace and security are the chief goals of all living beings
 - even the weakest creature struggles to preserve its life
- Which one of the following assumptions or steps is essential in developing the author's position?
 - All forms of life have a single overriding goal
 - The will to survive of a creature is identified with a desire for peace
 - All beings are divided into higher and lower groups
 - A parallel is drawn between happiness and life, and pain and death

Word Power

Square (सच्चा, न्यायप्रिय) **Pragmatic** (व्यवहारिक, परिणामवादी) **Strive** (प्रयास या संघर्ष कला) **Teeming** (प्रचुर होना) **Denizens** (नागरिक) **Creature** (प्राणी)
Lowly (अधम, नीच)

Answer : 1. (c) 2. (b)

PASSAGE-34

The life cycle of a butterfly "is very dramatic" and action-packed, because so much happens in so short a time. The most interesting is the caterpillar stage.

They are very vulnerable to attacks and use camouflage to protect themselves. Generally their colours help them blend with the surroundings. Also, their bodies have thin lines much like the veins of a leaf. Some caterpillars use the leaf to make themselves invisible. Some of them are even beautiful, especially the ones that are grass-yellow. This shade of green is fabulous but strangely the adult is not so beautiful. .

Butterflies have many enemies but most stay away from them because they are very bitter to the taste. This saves them from many aggressors. The swallow tail caterpillar emits a strong odour to keep its enemies at bay. Some caterpillars simply drop to the ground and climb up the tree only after the enemy has gone.

1. The life cycle of butterfly is said to be dramatic because
 - (a) several actions take place at the same time
 - (b) the changes in its life cycle take place fast
 - (c) they exhibit different colours and are beautiful
 - (d) they know the art of camouflage
2. Which of the following methods are used by caterpillar to save itself from the enemies?
 1. Making their appearance akin to the leaves
 2. Changing the shape of their bodies very fast
 3. Giving off smells that repulse the enemies

Select the correct answer using the code given below,:

Code:

 - (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
3. The expression 'very vulnerable to attacks' in the passage means
 - (a) prone to attack by others
 - (b) prone to being overcome by enemies
 - (c) they provoke others to attack
 - (d) they are immune to attacks from others

Word Power

Caterpillar (इल्ली) **Camouflage** (छिपाना, छद्म आवरण) **Prone** (प्रवण, प्रवृत्त) **Vulnerable** (आघात योग्य)

Veins (नस, शिरा) **Aggressor** (आक्रामक)

Answer : 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a)

PASSAGE-35

I went into a restaurant, which was already crowded, and ordered my meal. While I was waiting for the soup to arrive, I looked around to see if I knew anyone in the restaurant. It was then I noticed a man sitting at a corner table near the door kept glancing in my direction, as he knew me. I certainly did not know him, for I never forget a face. The man had a newspaper open in front of him, which he was pretending to read, though all the while I could see that he was keeping an eye on me. When the waiter brought my soup, the man was clearly puzzled by the familiar way in which the waiter and I addressed each other. He became even more puzzled as time went on and it grew more and more obvious that I was well-known in the restaurant. Eventually he got up and went into the kitchen. After a few minutes he came out again, paid his bill and left without another glance in my direction.

1. The narrator observed somebody watching him
 - (a) immediately after entering the restaurant
 - (b) some time after he settled down in his seat
 - (c) while he was eating his meal
 - (d) when the waiter drew his attention to him
2. The narrator puzzled the man who was watching him because
 - (a) he was sitting idle without eating
 - (b) he came to an over crowded restaurant
 - (c) he sat without talking to anyone
 - (d) he appeared to be well-known in the restaurant
3. The man watching the narrator gives us an impression that
 - (a) he wanted to make friends with the narrator
 - (b) he intended to observe without being noticed
 - (c) he wanted to wait until the narrator finished his meal
 - (d) he was an idler
4. The narrator went into an overcrowded restaurant because
 - (a) he loved crowds
 - (b) that restaurant was nearest to his office
 - (c) the food there is delicious
 - (d) he is in the habit of going there regularly

Word Power

Glance (सरसरी नजर) **Pretending** (मान लेना) **Obvious** (प्रकट, प्रत्यक्ष)

Answer : 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (d)

PASSAGE-36

From the first, two facts were obvious: the lady had been quite willing to undergo the wedding ceremony, and she had repented of it 'within a few minutes of returning home. " Obviously something had occurred during the morning, to cause her to change her mind. What could that something be? She could not have spoken to anyone when she was out, for she had been in the company of bridegroom. Had she seen someone, then? If she had, it must be someone from America, because she had spent so short time in this country that she could hardly have allowed anyone to acquire so deep an influence over her that mere sight of him would induce her to change her plans so completely. So she might have seen an American.

1. The writer sees clearly that the bride
 - (a) wanted at one and the same time to marry and remain unmarried .
 - (b) agreed to marry on certain conditions
 - (c) willingly married and then wro;ted the marriage undone
 - (d) was unsure what she wanted to do
2. Soon after the marriage, the bride
 - (a) became angry
 - (b) experienced something quite unexpected
 - (c) grew impatient
 - (d) fell sick
3. The bride was apparently from America because
 - (a) her accent was American
 - (b) she had a casual manner
 - (e) most of the guests were from America
 - (d) it was only there she had time enough to develop a strong relationship

Word Power

Undergo (सहना, भुगतना, अनुभव करना) **Repented** (पछताना) **Mere** (मात्र) **Acquire** (कमाना, पाना)

Answer : 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (d)

PASSAGE-37

There are eccentric people who enjoy saving money for no other reason than the pleasure of saving money. It is a passion like drinking, and a hobby like collecting of china. Does it usually begin with a money-

box? Imagine a painter drawing the Miser's Progress in a number of scenes, with the first scene showing a benevolent grandfather holding out a harmless looking tin money-box to an infant scarcely able to walk. The gift should always be accompanied by a box of tools. As a young man the infant has grown into a miser. By the age of forty he has a substantial bank account. But he persuades himself that he is so poor that he never goes to the theatre, never invites a friend to dinner. By sixty he is a rich man and is convinced that he is all but a pauper.

1. Some people enjoy saving money because
 - (a) they are able to live a happy life
 - (b) saving is a passion with them
 - (c) they are able to enjoy the pleasures of life
 - (d) they can entertain others
2. If a money-box is given to a child, what should accompany it ?
 - (a) Tips on the advantages of saving money
 - (b) Guidelines to preserve it
 - (c) Instructions on when and how to open it
 - (d) A box of tools to open it
3. A miserly man of forty does not go to the theatre because.
 - (a) he has no liking for plays
 - (b) he does not want ,to waste his valuable time
 - (c) he persuades himself that he is very poor
 - (d) he is frightened by the darkness of the theatre hall

Word Power

Eccentric (झक्की, मौजी) **Benevolent** (परोपकारी, हितैषी)
Miser (कंजूस) **Scarcely** (नहीं के बराबर, बहुत कम)
Pauper (कंगाल) **Accompany** (साथ देना) **Substantial** (आवश्यक पदार्थ, बहुत अधिक) **Persuade** (भड़काना, उकसाना)

Answer : 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c)

PASSAGE-38

In the fete, for a ticket costing eight annas you stood a chance of acquiring a variety of articles - pin-cushions, sewing machines, cameras or even a road engine. One evening they drew ticket number 1005, and I happened to own the other half of the ticket. They declared that I became the owner of a road engine ! Don't ask me how a road engine came to be included

among the prizes. It is more than I can tell you. I looked stunned. People gathered round and gazed at me as if I were some curious animal. 'Fancy anyone becoming the owner of a road engine !' some persons muttered and giggled.

- The writer purchased a ticket
 - to win a prize
 - to enter the fete
 - to buy some eatables in the fete
 - to play some games
- 'They' in the paragraph stands for
 - the writer's friends
 - the organisers of the fete
 - the stall owners in the fete
 - the onlookers
- The writer was stunned because
 - he did not win a prize
 - he was at a loss as to what to do with the prize
 - people giggled
 - the fete organisers were rude to him

Word Power

Fete (मेला, उत्सव) **Acquire** (प्राप्त करना) **Gazed** (एकटक देखना) **Stunned** (आश्चर्यचकित) **Fancy** (कल्पना करना, सोचना) **Giggle** (फूहड़पन से हसना) **Muttered** (फुसफुसाहट)

Answer : 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (b)

PASSAGE-39

A holiday in Uttarakhand is about supporting the economy and ecology of this fledgling state with your heart, mind and muscle. Being at the camp with your family is a great bonding experience combined with a grand taste of wild life and adventure. First comes the walk from the lakeside to the camp. It's one of the best indicators here to 'figure' out how in or out of shape you are. Anything upwards of 15 minutes means it is time to start taking your body and fitness levels more seriously. To cool off there is always the lake where you can swim or learn how to kayak.

- The word which is used with a double meaning is
 - figure
 - fitness
 - shape
 - indicators
- 'It' in the second paragraph refers to

- camp
- lake
- holiday
- walk

- If you take about twenty minutes to walk from the lakeside to the camp it means that you
 - are not healthy enough
 - walk too slowly
 - need practice in walking
 - must get used to the exercise

Word Power

Fledgling (अनुभवहीन) **Kayaking** (डोंगी चालन)

Answer : 1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (d)

PASSAGE-40

The tree was young and strong and it took a long time to kill. It took two workmen with axes, two days, including tea breaks. Which without conscious irony, they took in the shade of the leafy branches of the tree they were chopping down. It was a Gulmohar I had planted 13 years ago, along with several other saplings, when Bunny and I moved into the National media centre. The NMC is built on a little over 22 acres and many hundreds of the local babul trees that used to cloak that part of the Haryana countryside like smoke from evening chullas must have been cut down to make way for the brick and cement of our colony. I'm not a tree hugger but still felt that some restitution was due. So Bunny and I planted several saplings.

The two gulmohars at the rear were foot high saplings when we put them in the soil. In a few years their branches aflame with scarlet flowers in summer, rose above the first floor window, flooding the room with afterglow and screening from view the ugly scars of new construction in what had once been open fields behind our house. I felt the smugness of satisfaction, of having done the right thing. I'd given back, in however small a way, a little bit of what we take away from the earth everyday, everywhere.

Righteousness invites its own revenge. The roots of one of the trees had spread, crushing the sewage system. The handyman gave us the choice of either cutting down the tree or its roots would endanger the foundations of the house.

Answer the following questions by selecting the most appropriate option from the ones given below:

- The irony in the first para is that the

- (a) The tree was planted by the author but cut by the workmen
 - (b) The workmen chopped the tree that gave them shade.
 - (c) It took 13 years for the tree to grow
 - (d) The author was not passionate about trees yet he planted them
2. When the colony was settled, the author decided to
 - (a) make the outskirts greener
 - (b) plant a few saplings around the house
 - (c) sulk in depression
 - (d) start a movement
 3. The feeling the newly grown gulmohar trees evoked in the author was of
 - (a) remorse
 - (b) pride
 - (c) self – satisfaction
 - (d) regret
 4. The writer had to get the tree felled because
 - (a) he was being righteous
 - (b) the house was in danger of being destroyed
 - (c) the tree had grown too tall
 - (d) the sewage system was damaged
 5. Being righteous means
 - (a) Doing things the correct way
 - (b) Being aware of your rights
 - (c) Following your heart
 - (d) Conscious of the ways of the world

Word Power

Saplings (पौधा, छोटा वृक्ष) **Cloak** (आड़ में, छिपाना)

Hugger (श्रद्धा रखना) **Restitution** (वापसी, क्षतिपूर्ति)

Scars (दाग, चिन्ह) **Smugness** (दम्भ, गर्व)

Righteousness (सदाचार, नेक, धार्मिकता) **Due** (उचित, देय) **Scarlet** (लाल रंग, लाल) **Irony** (बिडम्बना) **Aflame** (प्रज्वलित)

Answer : 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (a)

PASSAGE-41

In the twilight zone that institutionalised trauma victims inhabit, neither society nor the law holds any meaning. Both have shunned these unfortunate people. The concept of life long hospitalization is still alien in

India despite the growing number of people who need it. The most poignant is perhaps the case of those with mental health problems. Families are often unwilling to keep them at home or seek appropriate medical intervention. The state has little to offer by way of help given that India which has the highest number of mental health patients in the world has only 20,893 beds in the government sector and a mere 5096 in the private sector for them. Both patients with mental problems and those who have suffered life - altering physical traumas simply do not have access to institutional facilities. The government has not taken this issue seriously on the grounds that it is stretched even when it comes to providing basic healthcare facilities. In fact, the area of those with disabling traumas is opaque with few specialists in the field or facilities that can provide support and care to them. There are many patients who need care and not treatment after recovery. In case of mentally challenged one, families are often reluctant to take them back, unable to either bear the cost or social stigma. With India's growing number of patients, like those with aids, the argument that this can wait until basic health care is provided is unacceptable. In the case of patients with special needs, untrained family members could do more harm than good.

1. Trauma Patients are:
 - (a) physically weak
 - (b) with high fever
 - (c) physically disabled
 - (d) mentally upset/ill
2. The concept that is alien to India is :
 - (a) to treat patients in hospital
 - (b) life long hospitalisation
 - (c) life long take care at home
 - (d) to discharge them after being cured
3. Government is not able to provide sufficient medical aid to trauma patient due to:
 - (a) less hospitals
 - (b) insufficient specialists and facilities
 - (c) lack of medical colleges
 - (d) lack of funds
4. Families don't show interest in keeping mentally challenged because:
 - (a) they don't love them
 - (b) they feel over burdened
 - (c) they fear the cost of treatment or social

stigma

- (d) they are very busy in life.

Word Power

Twilight Zone (उजाड़ क्षेत्र) **Trauma** (मानसिक) **Shun** (से दूर करना) **Poignant** (मर्मस्पर्शी) **Reluctant** (अनिच्छुक) **Stretch** (खींचना, उल्लंघन करना, प्रयास) **Stigma** (कलंक) **Intervention** (आड़, बीच बचाव) **Alien** (विदेशी, अन्यदेशीय) **Opaque** (अस्पष्ट, अस्वच्छ)

Answer : 1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (c)

PASSAGE-42

It is regrettable that the art of listening has become an undervalued and forgotten art. We clamour to be heard and to receive attention. We forget that listening too is an important component to be an effective communicator. We must understand that communication is the key to every successful relationship. And the best way to understand a person is by listening. A true listener is much more understood than a nonstop, compulsive talker. He learns more and does better things in life. Good listeners do not suffer from loneliness and they have a positive energy that makes you want their company. They are effective in their work as they know what needs to be done and how to do it. Listening is, no doubt a skill and requires practice while listening. We must acknowledge by a simple nod of the head, make a conscious effort not to let our mind wander while listening or ask an occasional question or comment to recap what has been said. The narration or mere listening to the mantras chanted is soothing to even unborn child. So we must try to listen. We can begin by listening to our parents, teachers, friends, wife, husband and children and even to our enemies. It will work a small miracle. And may be, a big one indeed.

1. The key to successful relationship is :
(a) friendship (b) communication
(c) listening (d) speaking
2. We want the company of a good listener as he has:
(a) patience
(b) good ears
(c) positive energy
(d) charming personality
3. A speaker can understand that we are listening when we:

- (a) ask questions in between
- (b) look here and there
- (c) are expressionless
- (d) do not nod in between

4. The skill that should be practised by one is :

- (a) speaking (b) listening
- (c) watching (d) communicating

Word Power

Clamour (शोर, फरियाद) **Undervalued** (कम कीमत) **Nod** (सिर हिलाना) **Wander** (इधर उधर बहना) **Regret** (अफसोस) **Compulsive** (अनिवार्य, बाध्यकारी) **Acknowledge** (मान लेना, स्वीकार करना) **Conscious** (जानबूझकर किया गया) **Narration** (कथन, वर्णन) **Soothing** (आरामदेह) **Indeed** (वास्तव में)

Answer : 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b)

PASSAGE-43

We should preserve Nature to preserve life and beauty. A beautiful landscape, full of green vegetation, will not just attract our attention but will fill us with infinite satisfaction. Unfortunately, because of modernization, much of nature is now yielding to towns, roads and industrial areas. In a few places some natural reserves are now being carved out to avert the danger of destroying nature completely. Man will perish without nature, so modern man should continue this struggle to save plants, which give us oxygen, from extinction. Moreover, Nature is essential to man's health.

1. Why a beautiful landscape 'will fill us with infinite satisfaction' ?
(a) We love beauty
(b) It is full of green vegetation
(c) It will ensure our future existence
(d) It will show our command over Nature
2. What does 'struggle' in the passage mean ?
(a) Man's struggle to exist in the world
(b) Man's struggle to save Nature
(c) Man's struggle to catch up with modern trends
(d) Man's struggle to conserve oxygen
3. What does the writer suggest ?
(a) We should not modernize, so that Nature can be preserved

- (b) While modernizing we should be careful not to destroy Nature completely
 - (c) All Nature has been destroyed by modern living
 - (d) Carving out Natural reserves will hamper the growth of industries
4. Which one of the following is the correct statement ? According to the passage,
- (a) beauty is only skin-deep
 - (b) everything is beautiful in its natural state
 - (c) there is beauty in Nature
 - (d) Nature is a moral teacher
5. What does 'Nature' in the passage mean ?
- (a) Countryside covered with plants and trees
 - (b) Physical power that created the world
 - (c) Inherent things that determine character
 - (d) Practical study of plants and animals

Word Power

Avert (बचा लेना, निवारण करना) **Yield** (पहुंचाना, पैदा करना)

Craveout (परिश्रम से जगह बनाना, उन्नति करना)

Perish (नष्ट हो जाना) **Extinct** (अप्रचलित, दुर्लभ)

Answer : 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (a)

PASSAGE-44

The world is very full of people-appallingly full, it has never been so full before, and they are all tumbling over each other. Most of these people one doesn't know and some of them one doesn't like. Well, that is one to do ? There are two solutions. One of them is the Nazi solution. If you don't like people, kill them, banish them, and segregate them. The other way is much less thrilling, but it is on the whole the way of the democracies, and I prefer it. If you don't like people, put up with them as well as you can. Don't try to love them : you can't, you'll only strain yourself. But try to tolerate them.

1. Which one of the following is the correct statement ? The author prefers the second solution because
- (a) he likes it
 - (b) he is not a Nazi
 - (c) he is essentially being a democrat
 - (d) there is no other way
2. Which one of the following is the correct statement ? The author thinks that the other

solution is much less thrilling because it is

- (a) dull
 - (b) based on tolerance
 - (c) not based on love
 - (d) lacking in adventure
3. Which one of the following is the correct statement ? According to the writer Nazi solution is
- (a) the easiest solution
 - (b) the readiest solution
 - (c) the national solution
 - (d) the Hitlerian solution
4. What does the author mean by 'appallingly'?
- (a) He is making an appeal to the leaders of the masses
 - (b) 'In disconcertingly large numbers
 - (c) Very interesting
 - (d) Unpredictably

Word Power

Banish (निकाल देना) **Thrill** (रोमांचकारी) **Put up** (ठहरना, प्रदर्शित करना) **Tumble** (गिरा देना) **Appallingly** (भयभीत करना, संकट) **Segregate** (पृथक करना) **Strain** (पूरा जोर लगाना)

Answer : 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b)

PASSAGE-45

What is to be the limit of forgiveness? It would probably have been allowed by many of the ancients that an unforgiving temper was not to be commended. They would have said, we are not to exact a penalty for every nice offence, we are to overlook some things, we are to be blind sometimes. But they would have said at the same time, we must be careful to keep our self-respect, and to be on a level with the world. On the whole, they would have said, it is the part of a man fully to requite to his friends their benefits and to his enemies their injuries.

1. What is the underlying tone of the passage?
- (a) We must be forgiving in general
 - (b) We must forgive our friends
 - (c) There is no limit what so ever to our duty to forgive
 - (d) We must always punish the wrong doer

2. Which one of the following is the correct statement ? In ancient times people were
 - (a) ordered to lose their tempers
 - (b) permitted to lose their tempers and not forgive their enemies
 - (c) told that it was not good to have an unforgiving temper
 - (d) advised to forgive each and every offence committed by both friends and foes
3. Which one of the following is the correct statement ? We must
 - (a) be blind if we want to forgive others
 - (b) be blind to the faults of our friends
 - (c) be indifferent to what others do
 - (d) overlook certain things
4. Which one of the following is the correct statement ? According to the writer we must
 - (a) ignore an offence if it is nice
 - (b) forgive people if they bring us nice presents
 - (c) forgive pretty offenders
 - (d) not punish each and every offence

Word Power

Commended (प्रशंसनीय) **Requite** (बदले में देना) **Foe** (दुश्मन) **Temper** (मिजाज, मनोदशा)

Answer : 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (d)

PASSAGE – 46

The psychological causes of unhappiness, it is clear, are many and various. But all have something in common. The typical unhappy man is one who, having been deprived in youth of some normal satisfaction, some come to value this one kind of satisfaction more than any other, and has therefore given to his life a one-sided direction, together with a quite undue emphasis upon the achievement as opposed to the activities connected with it. There is, however, a further development which is very common in the present day. A man may feel so completely thwarted that he seeks no form of satisfaction, but only distraction and oblivion. He then becomes a devotee of 'pleasure'. This is to say, he seeks to make life bearable by becoming less alive. Drunkenness, for example, is temporary suicide - the happiness that it brings is merely negative, a momentary cessation of unhappiness.

1. What does "becoming less alive" imply?

- (a) Neglect of health
 - (b) Decline in moral values
 - (c) Living in a make believe world
 - (d) Leading a sedentary way of living
2. Which one of the following is the correct statement? Drinking helps the unhappy only to
 - (a) forget their dissatisfaction
 - (b) get sublime happiness
 - (c) get the motivational needs fulfilled
 - (d) concentrate harder
3. "One sided direction" refers to the pursuit of which one of the following ?
 - (a) Drinking and forgetfulness
 - (b) The satisfaction one had been deprived of
 - (c) Activities leading to happiness
 - (d) Every form of psychological satisfaction
4. Who is a typical unhappy man ?
 - (a) One who has been deprived of normal satisfaction in youth
 - (b) One who finds life unbearable and attempts suicide
 - (c) One who does not mind momentary unhappiness
 - (d) One who seeks every form of satisfaction

Word Power

Derive (वंचित करना) **Thwart** (दुःखी, विफल)
Cessation (अन्त, समाप्ति) **Distraction** (उद्विग्न, घबराहट)
Oblivion (गुमनामी, उपेक्षा) **Alive** (जीवित, सक्रिय)
Emphasis (असर, जोर) **Thwart** (आड़ा, तिरछा)

Answer : 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (a)

PASSAGE-47

It is said that ideas are explosive and dangerous. To allow them unfettered freedom is, in fact, to invite disorder. But, to this position, there are at least two final answers. It is impossible to draw a line round dangerous ideas, and any attempt at their definition involves monstrous folly. If views, moreover, which imply disorder are able to disturb the foundations of the state, there is something supremely wrong with the governance of the state. For disorder is not a habit of mankind. We cling so eagerly to our accustomed ways that, as even Burke insisted, popular violence is always the outcome of a deep popular sense of wrong.

1. Which of the following statements may most correctly bring out the significance of the opinion

of Burke quoted in the passage ?

- (a) Burke advocated violence against injustice
- (b) Burke's opinion coincides with the author's opinion on explosive and dangerous ideas
- (c) Burke hated any popular uprising
- (d) Burke had no belief in political liberty

2. The author says, "We cling eagerly to our accustomed ways". Which one of the following statements may be considered as the assumption of the author ?

- (a) We are afraid of social changes
- (b) Mankind is averse to any disorder
- (c) We have developed inertia that makes us incapable of social action
- (d) There is an all-round lack of initiative in the society

3. From a close study of the passage, which one of the following statements emerges most clearly ?

- (a) The author is against the exercise of political freedom
- (b) He is indifferent to dangerous and explosive ideas
- (c) He welcomes violence as a method to change governments
- (d) He warns that violence is the outcome of popular dissatisfaction with the government

4. What is the central point that the passage emphasizes ?

- (a) It is unnecessary to define dangerous ideas
- (b) Dangerous ideas are born out of the enjoyment of freedom
- (c) A well-governed state is unaffected by dangerous ideas
- (d) Dangerous ideas originate from man's preoccupation with politics

Word Power

Unfettered (बेरोक, उन्मुक्त) **Monstrous** (अति विशाल)

Folly (मूर्खता) **Coincide** (अनुरूप, समान) **Indifferent**

(तटस्थ, उदासीन) **Accustom** (आदत डालना) **Eagerly**

(उत्सुकता पूर्वक)

Answer : 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (b)

PASSAGE-48

As civilization proceeds in the direction of

technology, it passes the points of supplying all the basic essentials of life, food, shelter, cloth, and warmth. Then we are faced with a choice between using technology to provide and fulfil needs which have hitherto been regarded as unnecessary or, on the other hand, using technology to reduce the number of hours of work which a man must do in order to earn a given standard of living. In other words, we either raise our standard of living above that necessary for comfort and happiness or we leave it at this level and work shorter hours. I shall take it as axiomatic that mankind has, by that time, chosen the latter alternative. Men will be working shorter and shorter hours in their paid employment.

1. What does the author suggest ?

- (a) Man will gradually rise above his present stage in civilization
- (b) Man will gradually settle down to the same stage with fewer hours of work
- (c) Man will gradually raise his standard of living by working longer hours
- (d) Man will gradually earn a given standard of living with the help of technology

2. What does increased use of technology imply?

- (a) An advanced stage in human civilization
- (b) A backward step in human culture
- (c) Unnecessary comfort and happiness for mankind
- (d) Man's zest for more and more work

3. What does the passage suggest about the use of technology ?

- (a) It creates new and essential needs for mankind
- (b) It is opposed to the basic essentials of life
- (c) It is complementary to a raised standard of living
- (d) It is responsible for man's love of comfort and happiness

4. "Then we are faced with a choice ..." what does 'then' refer to ?

- (a) When automation takes over many aspects of human life
- (b) The present state of civilization
- (c) The past stage of civilization
- (d) After having provided the basic essentials of life

Word Power

Hitherto (अब तक) **Axiomatic** (स्वतःसिद्ध, स्वयं सिद्ध)

Latter (बाद का)

Answer : 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (d)

PASSAGE-49

In 1837 Louis Aggasiz, a young naturalist, had to suffer ridicule at the hands of geologists while trying to prove that the earth had gone through a number of ice ages. Then, for almost a century, the four-fold ice age scheme of the Alps (Wurm, Riss, Mindel and Gunz) given by Alberta Penck and E. B. Rucker in 1909 got so well entrenched in geology that most of the global evidence was forced to fit into this fourfold framework and no body dared to think of more than four ice ages. Only recently have the data from sea-cores and deep ice cores revealed that, in the last 2 million years, the earth has witnessed 17-18 cold-warm oscillations rather than four, as believed earlier. More important was the realization that ice ages, were several times longer than the warm periods and that they could be triggered off even within a brief space of a century. The warm periods were normally only of a span of 10-15 thousand years. The portrait of an ice age is starkly gloomy. Vast areas of earth, including large areas of Europe, Canada, U.S.A. and India: may come under a thick blanket of ice and the lower latitudes will be under the grip of droughts and famine. With the already mounting food and fuel crisis, the earth can ill-afford such a catastrophe.

1. Why was Louis Aggasiz scoffed at?
 - (a) He was too unorthodox
 - (b) He did not subscribe to the theory of four ice ages
 - (c) He believed too much in the laws of nature
 - (d) He believed in sustainable development
2. Which one of the following statements is correct? In the cold-warm oscillations in the life of the earth,
 - (a) warm periods have been longer than the ice ages
 - (b) ice ages have been as brief as a century
 - (c) ice ages were several times longer than warm periods
 - (d) both warm and cold periods lasted for a span of 10-15 thousands years.

3. If an ice age grips the earth in the near future, then

- (a) only Europe, USA, Canada and India will be under ice
- (b) the most parts of the southern hemisphere will be under the grip of famine and droughts
- (c) the food and fuel. crisis will become severe particularly in the northern hemisphere
- (d) many earthquakes will occur

4. "The earth can ill-afford such a catastrophe" means

- (a) The earth cannot afford illness which would be brought about by an ice age
- (b) Catastrophic diseases will be unleashed by an ice age
- (c) The mankind will not be able to bear such a catastrophe
- (d) Only rich nations will survive

Word Power

Entrench (खाई से घेरना, मोर्चाबंदी) **Oscillation**

(घटाव-बढ़ाव, अनिश्चय) **Triggeroff** (प्रेरित करना, उत्पन्न करना)

Catastrophe (महाविपत्ति) **Subscribe** (अनुमोदन या समर्थन करना)

Ridicule (उपहास) **Sea core** (समुद्र का भीतरी भाग)

Drought (अकाल, अनावृष्टि) **Strakly**

(स्पष्ट रूप से) **Gloomy** (अंधेरा) **Famine** (अकाल, भूखमरी)

Answer : 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c)

PASSAGE-50

Are newspaper men not limiting the scope of their job? They have been content to speak only to the elite and are not in touch with the vast masses of our country that they ignore. That is why the press as a whole has often been wide off the mark in its assessment of the people's feelings and in 'its forecasts of the shape of things to come. In India where literacy is not very widespread out political consciousness and political judgement are highly evolved, there must be new methods of reaching people are arguing with them, persuading them and reading their views. This is the challenge before the press in India.

1. In India, there is
 - (a) More literacy than political consciousness
 - (b) Less literacy than political consciousness
 - (c) An equal measure of literacy and political consciousness

- (d) Widespread use of malpractices by the big houses owning press
2. Newspaper men have limited the scope of their profession because
- They do not make correct assessments
 - They are influenced by politicians
 - They are out of the touch with the common people
 - They are too much influenced by the electronic media
3. What are 'New methods of reaching people'?
- Arguing with people and getting to know them
 - Persuading people and making them well-informed
 - Convincing people to use Internet
 - They have not been enlarged upon in the passage

Word Power

Evolve (विकसित होना या कला प्रस्तुत करना) **Widespread** (दूर-दूर तक फैला हुआ) **Content** (Elite (Assessment (आंकलन, निर्धारण) **Persuade** (उकसाना)

Answer : 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (d)

PASSAGE-51

Our greatest need, after water is sodium chloride, or common salt. We need it for a very curious reason. It is not found in most cells of our body, or in most plant cells. They contain potash salts and there are plenty of these in every kind of food. But it is found in our blood. Our horses and cows are often short of salt. That is why they lick each other in summer. Men who sweat a good deal feel an instinctive need of salt. Miners in deep and hot mines eat far more bacon than the average of the population, and some of them put a little salt in the drinking water. If they run very short of salt they may get cramps in the limbs or stomach. The same applies to other workers who sweat very greatly, such as ship's firemen. The firemen of Scandinavian ships eat more salted fish and salted meat than those of British ships and are therefore less affected.

- Man's greatest need is
 - Salt
 - Bacon
 - Water
 - Vitamins
- Horses lick one another in order to

- Show their love
 - Relieve fatigue and stress
 - Take in some salt
 - Get a cooling effect
3. Consider the following statements
- Men who sweat less are in dire need of salt.
 - Shortage of salt can lead to cramps in the stomach or limbs.
- Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2

Word Power

Plenty (प्रचुरता, पर्याप्त) **Lick** (स्पर्श, चाटना) **Dire** (बहुत अधिक, घोर) **Bacon** (सूअर का सूखा नमक मिला मांस) **Cramp** (ऐंठन, जकड़न) **Curious** (उत्सुक, जिज्ञासु) **Instinctive** (सहज, स्वभाविक)

Answer : 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (b)

PASSAGE-52

The essence of democracy is the active participation of the people in government affairs. When the people do not participate, when they are uninformed or uninterested when they cannot and will not make their voices heard or felt, when in short, they default; the spirit of democratic action will soon die. But when the people individually and through their institutions and organizations become active participants in the governmental activities, then we have that fertile soil in which democracy flourishes. Democracy is founded upon a faith in the over all judgement and good sense of the people as a whole. The magic lies not in the literal arithmetic of majority vote, but in the oftproven sense of what is right and what is fair.

- The essence of democracy lies in seeking the opinion of the public on
 - contemporary issues
 - who should rule
 - what is morally justified
 - what should be the economic policy of the country
- According to the author, public opinion means
 - the opinion expressed by the public opinion polls
 - the opinion expressed by its elected representatives

- (c) the opinion of the majority
(d) the consensus of the public as a whole
3. Democracy takes deep roots in a country if its citizens
- (a) become, active participants in the issues of governance
(b) become active members of political parties
(c) participate in parliamentary discussions
(d) read national news and commentaries regularly
4. According to the author, the spirit of democracy cannot survive if people
- (a) do not believe in democratic values
(b) turn against an elected government
(c) do not take interest in the affairs of the government
(d) become intolerant

Word Power

Fertile (उपजाऊ) **Yare** (तीव्र) **Flourish** (फलना-फूलना)

Literal (नीरस, सीधा-सपाट)

Answer : 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c)

PASSAGE-53

There are people still living who once trembled to think what would happen to family life if hungry school children were fed at the public expense. In the first place, they thought, this would destroy the parental sense of responsibility and put an end to that thrift which is so strong a tie between underpaid parent and underfed child. House would cease to be sweet home if mothers had no longer to deny themselves the necessities of life in order to keep the bodies and souls of their infants together. The sanctity of family life must not be violated by free sandwiches. I happen to believe in the institution of the family, but I could never see how underfeeding children was the best way to preserve it. Similarly, I could never see how the institution of the family was imperilled by the work of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Yet many people once trembled to think what the consequences would be if the prying officials of this society were permitted to interfere with the sacred relationship between a parent and a child.

1. According to the evidence in the passage, the author
- (a) sides with those who dislike outside interference in family life
(b) partially agrees with those who want families

- to be left alone
- (c) mentions about the virtues of democracy
(d) clearly shows his preference for public intervention favouring children
2. This paggage is mainly about
- (a) Old beliefs in the present-day world
(b) Public care for undernourished children
(c) The rights of families
(d) Parent's responsibility to children
3. "The sanctity of family life must not be violated by free sandwiches". This is an expression of the
- (a) Author's personal belief
(b) General belief of the people
(c) Belief of all the old people
(d) Belief of those who oppose public expenditure on feeding children
4. The use of the adjective 'sacred' in the phrase 'sacred relationship' shows that the attitude of the author is
- (a) Sarcastic (b) Humorous
(c) Religious (d) Sorrowful

Word Power

Trembled (कांपना, भयभीत होना) **Thrift** (मितव्ययता, फुजुलखर्ची) **Underfed** (अल्पपोषित) **Underpain** (अल्पवैतनिक) **Sancity** (पवित्रता, पुनितता) **Imperilled** (जोखिम में डालना) **Cruelty** (निर्दयता, कठोरता) **Prying** (तांक-झांक करना)

Answer : 1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (a)

PASSAGE-54

With the United States watching from the sidelines, negotiators from more than 160 countries including UK, Japan and Russia have reached an agreement on a ground-breaking climate control treaty setting mandatory targets for reducing green house gas emissions. The talks had nearly collapsed and negotiators had to satisfy the last-minute demands of Japanese, Russians and Australians for more flexibility in the rules and other economic advantages in order to close the deal. A major shot in the arm came when Russia announced that it would be ratifying the treaty. Russia was one of a four-member tactical alliance, also including Australia, Canada and Japan, which had been demanding huge concessions and were seen as lukewarm on ratification. The Bush administration however, continues to oppose the treaty on the ground

that it would harm the US economy while exempting developing countries, including India and China, from mandatory emission targets. The alternative that the White House has proposed is increased spending for scientific research and incentives for developing new technology to reduce emissions. White House had said it wanted a revision of the global warming treaty but the US delegation arrived at the conference with no new offers and largely stayed in the background while the talks proceeded haltingly. However, there have been dissenting voices in the US. Many people in the US think that while the US is gathering support for war on terrorism it cannot turn its back on an important issue like green house gas emissions.

The treaty's mandatory emissions cuts would most heavily penalize highly industrialized countries. The mechanisms were designed to help those countries by reducing their quota by expanding forests and farmlands that absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. A major breakthrough came when all sides agreed on an enforcement mechanism whereby countries that failed to meet their goals would have their emissions reduction targets raised by 1.3 per cent.

1. Consider the following statements:

The Bush administration

1. has set a war on terrorism to be a precondition for ratifying the climatic control treaty
2. wants the issue of ozone layer depletion to be included in the treaty

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

2. Consider the following statements:

The solution to solve the problem of greenhouse gas emissions, suggested by the United States

1. is to expand the forest cover
2. is to provide higher outlay for research

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

3. What does the phrase "shot in the arm" imply?

- (a) Victory (b) Boost
(c) Caution (d) Precondition

4. Which of the following is/are assumed in the passage ?

1. Carbon dioxide emissions can be quantified.
2. Green house gas emissions are deleterious for the environment.

Select the correct answer by using the following code

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

5. Consider the following statements:

1. The Bush administration believes that no amount of forest cover can counter the effect of carbon dioxide emission.
2. Domestic opinion in the US is unanimous in opposing the treaty because of parochial considerations.

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

Word Power

Ratify (अभिपुष्ट करना, समर्थन करना) **Lukewarm** (शिथिल, ढीला) **Dissent** (असहमति, अस्वीकार करना) **Deleterious** (हानिकर, क्षतिकर) **Halting** (लड़खड़ाता) **Penalized** (दण्डित करना) **Mandatory** (अनिवार्य, आदेशक) **Emission** (उत्सर्जन) **Tactical** (कुशल, नीतिगत) **Exempting** (छोड़ देना, बरी करना) **Dissenting** (असहमत)

Answer : 1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (d)

PASSAGE-55

Alleviation of rural poverty has been one of the primary objectives of planned development in India. Ever since the inception of planning, the policies and the programmes have been designed and redesigned with this aim. The problem of rural poverty was brought into a sharper focus during the Sixth Plan. The Seventh Plan too emphasized growth with social justice.

It was realised that a sustainable strategy of poverty alleviation has to be based on increasing the productive employment opportunities in the process of growth itself. However, to the extent the process of growth bypasses some sections of the population, it is necessary to formulate specific poverty alleviation programmes for generation of a certain minimum level of income of the rural poor.

Rural development implies both the economic

betterment of people and greater social transformation. Increased participation of people in the rural development process, decentralisation of planning, better enforcement of land reforms and greater access to credit and inputs go a long way in providing the rural people with better prospects for economic development. Improvements in health, education, drinking water, energy supply, sanitation and housing coupled with attitudinal changes also facilitate their social development.

Rural poverty is inextricably linked with low rural productivity and unemployment, including underemployment. Hence, it is imperative to improve productivity and increase employment in rural areas. Moreover, more employment needs to be generated at higher levels of productivity in order to generate higher output. Employment at miserably low levels of productivity and income is already a problem of far greater magnitude than unemployment as such. It is estimated that in 1987-88, the rate of unemployment was only 3 per cent and inclusive of underemployment, it was around 5 percent. As per the currently used methodology in the Planning Commission, poverty for the same year was estimated to be 30 per cent. This demonstrates that even though a large proportion of the rural population was working it was difficult for them to take out a living even at subsistence levels. It is true that there has been a considerable decline in the incidence of rural poverty over time. In terms of absolute numbers of the poor, the decline has been much less. While this can be attributed to the demographic factor, the fact remains that after 40 years of planned development about 200 million are still poor in rural India.

1. Rural poverty is associated with which of the following factors ?
 1. Poor effectiveness of productive efforts
 2. Better sanitation and housing facilities
 3. Lack of technical education for the rural youth
 4. Dearth of employment opportunities

Select the correct answer, using the code given below

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

2. Consider the following statements

1. Rural development implies social change

coupled with economic upliftment.

2. Before the Sixth Plan, the policies regarding alleviation of rural poverty were almost non-existent.

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

3. Which one of the following is not stated in the passage as an important factor for rural development ?

- (a) Involvement of the rural people in the development process
(b) Better enforcement of land reforms
(c) Greater access to credit
(d) Setting heavy industrial units in the rural areas

4. What does the passage mainly deal with ?

- (a) The methodology used by the Planning Commission
(b) Strategies for industrial growth
(c) Population policy
(d) Improving the economic conditions for the rural populations

5. Which one of the following is relevant to formulation of a specific poverty alleviation programme ?

- (a) The sharper focus given in the Sixth Plan
(b) Directives from the World Bank
(c) Certain sections of the population are not covered in the process of growth
(d) None of the above

6. Which one of the following inferences can be drawn from the passage ?

- (a) Alleviation of rural poverty needs a strong political will
(b) The development activities during the past 40 years have all been futile
(c) The number of rural poor people in India is quite substantial
(d) The unemployment situation in the country has been worsening year after year

7. What is the desired impact of formulation of specific poverty alleviation programmes?

- (a) Provision of good education facilities for the rural youth

- (b) Ensuring certain minimum income for the rural poor
- (c) Attitudinal changes for the rural people
- (d) Increased involvement of the rural people in development activities

8. Which one of the following has not been stated to be contributing towards facilitating social development ?

- (a) Wealth (b) Energy supply
- (c) Education (d) Political awareness

Word Power

Alleviation (उन्मूलन) **Altitudinal** (मनोवृत्ति, विचार)

Facilitate (सुसाध्य बनाना, सरल करना) **Inextricable** (विकट, जटिल) **Dearth** (दुर्लभता, अभाव) **Futile** (व्यर्थ, निरर्थक)

Emphasised (असर, जोर) **Sanitation** (स्वच्छता) **Inception** (आरम्भ, शुरू) **Decentralisation** (विकेन्द्रीकरण)

Prospects (संभावना) **Imperative** (अनिवार्यता, आवश्यकता) **Magnitude** (परिमाण)

Subsistence (अस्तित्व, जीविका) **Demographic** (जन सांख्यिकीय)

Answer : 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (d) 5. (c) 6. (c)

7. (b) 8. (d)

PASSAGE-56

One simple physical concept lies behind the formation of the stars : gravitational instability. The concept is not new; Newton first perceived it late in the 17th century. Imagine a uniform static cloud of gas in space. Imagine then that the gas is somehow disturbed so that one small spherical region become a little denser than the gas around it so that the small region's gravitational field becomes slightly stronger. It now attracts more matter to it and its gravity increases further, causing it to begin to contract. As it contracts its density increases, which increases its gravity even more, so that it picks up even more matter and contracts even further. The process continues until the small region of gas finally forms a gravitationally bound object.

1. How does the author view the information contained within it ?
 - (a) Controversial
 - (b) Recent startling revelation
 - (c) Well-established and traditional
 - (d) Not well understood
2. What is the main theme of the passage ?

- (a) Support of an outmoded theory
- (b) Depiction of the successive stages of a phenomenon
- (c) Demonstration of the evolution of the meaning of a term
- (d) None of the above

3. Consider the following

1. What causes the disturbance that changes the cloud from its original static state ?
2. What is the end result of a small region of gas becoming a little denser than the gas around it?

Which of the above is/are explained in the passage ?

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

Word Power

Perceive (समझ लेना) **Dense** (मूर्ख, मोटा) **Spherical** (गोल) **Instability** (अस्थिरता, चंचलता)

Answer : 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b)

PASSAGE-57

A good way of ridding yourself of certain kinds of dogmatism is to become aware of opinions held in social circles different from your own. When I was young, I lived much outside my own country in France, Germany, Italy and the United States.

I found this very profitable in diminishing the intensity of insular prejudice. If you cannot travel, seek out people with whom you disagree, and read a newspaper belonging to a party that is not yours. If the people and the newspaper seem mad, perverse and wicked, remind yourself that you seem so to them.

1. The author thinks that the best way to get rid of dogmatism is to
 - (a) participate in academic discussion of high standard
 - (b) share views with like-minded people
 - (c) interact with people who subscribe to different societal norms
 - (d) mix with the people who are not swayed by materialism
2. What does insular prejudice refer to in the above passage ?
 - (a) Chimerical ideas of some people
 - (b) Narrow-minded likes or dislikes

- (c) Fierce competitiveness in the modern world
(d) Resistance to change
3. What does dogmatism imply in the above passage
(a) Belief that the doctrines of one's religion must be upheld
(b) A rigid assertion of one's own opinion
(c) Futuristic vision
(d) A dislike for the mankind
4. According to the passage given above, if a person wants to have a balanced view, he should
(a) read newspaper which does not subscribe to his way of thinking
(b) read newspaper which represents the point of view of the minority
(c) read newspaper of one's choice
(d) read newspaper of the highest circulation

Word Power

Ridding (दूर या मुक्त करना, पीछा छुड़ाना) **Diminishing** (कम करना, घटाना) **Perverse** (विकृत रूप, भ्रष्ट)

Dogmatism (मतान्धता, हठधर्मिता) **Insular** (अनुदार, संकीर्णमना) **Prejudice** (पक्षपात) **Wicked** (बदमाशी भरा)

Insular (अकेला, द्विपीय) **Assertion** (दावा, निश्चय)

Chimerical (काल्पनिक, स्वपनिल) **Sway** (आधिपत्य)

Answer : 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a)

PASSAGE-58

That artificial intelligence quotient should seek to replace the time-tested I.Q. as a measure of mental ability is perfectly in consonance with the present day standards in a plastic society. However, the battle over grey cells whether in human or mechanical minds, whose latest round has found Uncle Sam shedding crocodile tears over Japan's failure to deliver on its promise to produce a fifth generation computer, may find the Asian Tiger Cubs-The under-35 Japanese researchers-having the last laugh. For, though all the boastful Tokyo talk a decade ago to build 1,000 processor computers to process knowledge-and not merely numbers which is all the Silicon Valley Chips supposedly do-has remained just talk, the 180 young scientists in the 10- year venture have nevertheless made the big brains at Silicon Valley look rather silly with their product which has a yen for logical programming. The jubilation in the Valley may turn to depression when the inexorable logic of this development pulls down Washington from its pedestal of super computer supremacy.

1. Asian Tiger Cubs are
(a) young Japanese researchers
(b) mechanical minds
(c) the big brains at Silicon Valley
(d) fifth generation computers
2. Uncle Sam reacts to their failure with
(a) sorrow (b) depression
(c) jubilation (d) insincere sorrow
3. What have the cubs failed to produce ?
(a) Numbers processing computer
(b) Grey cells
(c) The fifth generation computer
(d) A plastic society
4. What have they succeeded in producing ?
(a) Grey cells
(b) A fifth generation computer
(c) A knowledge processing computer
(d) A product which has a yen for logical programming
5. How is their success likely to affect Washington's supremacy ?
(a) It is likely to make it look silly
(b) It is likely to dislodge it
(c) It is likely to have the last laugh
(d) It is likely to produce jubilation in the Valley

Word Power

Consonance (सामंजस्य) **Grey** (निराशाजनक, मनहूस)

Supposedly (कल्पित, माना हुआ, तथा कथित) **Jubilation** (उल्लास) **Inexorable** (दृढ़ कठोर) **Quotient** (अनुपात)

Pedestal (स्थान, मूर्तितल) **Boastful** (आत्मघाती) **Venture** (जोखिम उठाना, उपक्रम) **Shed** (छप्पर, ओसारी) **Crocodile tears** (मगरमच्छ के आंसू)

Answer : 1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (b)

PASSAGE-59

It is to progress in the human sciences that we must look to undo the evils which have resulted from a knowledge of the physical world hastily and superficially acquired by populations unconscious of the changes in themselves that the new knowledge has made imperative. The road to a happier world than any known in the past lies open before us if atavistic destructive passions can be kept in leash while the necessary adaptations are made. Fears are inevitable in our time, but hopes are equally rational and for more

likely to bear good fruit. We must learn to think rather less of the dangers to be avoided than of the good that will lie within our grasp if we can believe in it and let it dominate our thoughts.

Science, whatever unpleasant consequences it may have by the way, is in its very nature a liberator, a liberator of bondage to physical nature and end to come, a liberator from the weight of destructive passions. We are on the threshold of utter disaster or unprecedentedly glorious achievement. No previous age has been fraught with problems so momentous; and it is to science that we must look to for a happy future.

- What does science liberate us from ? It liberates us from
 - bondage to physical nature
 - fears and destructive passions
 - idealistic hopes of a glorious future
 - slavery to physical nature and from passions
- To carve out a bright future a man should
 - try to avoid dangers
 - overcome fears and dangers
 - cultivate a positive outlook
 - analyse dangers that lie ahead
- If man's bestial yearning is controlled
 - the present will be brighter than the future
 - the present will become tolerant
 - the future will be brighter than the present
 - the future will be tolerant
- Pears and hopes, according to the author
 - can yield good results
 - can bear fruit
 - are irrational
 - are closely linked with the life of modern man
- Should human sciences be developed because they will :
 - eliminate the destruction caused by a superficial knowledge of the physical world
 - make us conscious of the changes in ourselves
 - make us conscious of the changing world
 - provide more knowledge of the physical world

Word Power

Hastily (जल्दीबाजी से) **Liberator** (संतुलित करने वाला)

Utter (पूर्ण) **Fraught** (युक्त या भरा हुआ) **Unprecedentedly** (अभूतपूर्व, अद्वितीय) **Atavistic** (पूर्वजानुसार) **Leash** (नियंत्रित करना, वश में करना) **Bondage** (दासता, गुलामी) **Bestial** (पाशविक) **Cultivate** (परिष्कार करना, बढ़ाना) **Yearning** (लालसा) **Eliminate** (हटा देना, दूर कर देना) **Grasp** (थामना, पकड़ना) **Pears and Hopes** (**Threshold** (द्वार, सीमा रेखा) **Inevitable** (अपरिहार्य, आवश्यक) **Imperative** (अनिवार्यता, आज्ञार्थक) **Dominate** (प्रभुत्व रखना, हावी होना) **Momentous** (आवश्यक, महत्त्वपूर्ण)

Answer : 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (a)

PASSAGE-60

As heart disease continues to be the number one killer in the United States, researchers have become increasingly interested in identifying the potential risk factors that trigger heart attacks. High-fat diets and "life in the fast lane" have long been known to contribute to the high incidence of heart failure. But according to new studies, the list of risk factors may be significantly longer and quite surprising. Heart failure, for example, appears to have seasonal and temporal patterns. A higher percentage of heart attacks occurs in cold weather and more people experience heart failure on Monday than on any other day of the week. In addition, people are more susceptible to heart attacks in the first few hours after waking.

Cardiologists first observed the morning phenomenon in the mid-1980 and have discovered a number of possible causes. A early morning rise in blood pressure, heart rate and concentrating of heart stimulating hormones, plus reduction of blood flow to the heart, may all contribute to the higher incidence of heart attacks between the hours of 8.00 A.M. and 10.00 A.M. In other studies, both birthday and bachelorhood have been implicated as risk factors. Statistics reveal that heart attack rates increase significantly for both females and males in the few days immediately preceding and following their birthdays. And unmarried men are more at risk for heart attack than their married counterparts. Though stress is thought to be linked in some way to all of the aforementioned risk factors, intense research continues in the hope of future comprehending why and how heart failure is triggered.

- What does the passage mainly discuss?

(a) cardiology

- (b) diet and stress as factors in heart attack
 - (c) seasonal and temporal patterns of heart attacks
 - (d) risk factors in heart attacks
2. The word 'potential' could best be replaced by which of the following ?
 - (a) harmful (b) possible
 - (c) unknown (d) primary
 3. According to the passage, which of the following is not a possible cause of many heart attacks ?
 - (a) decreased blood flow to the heart
 - (b) increased blood pressure
 - (c) lower heart rate
 - (d) increase in hormones
 4. Which of the following is cited as possible risk factor?
 - (a) getting married
 - (b) rainy weather
 - (c) eating fatty foods
 - (d) driven fast
 5. Which of the following does the passage infer?
 - (a) We now fully understand how the risk factors trigger heart attacks
 - (b) We do not fully understand how the risk factors trigger heart attacks
 - (c) We have not identified risk factors associated with heart attacks
 - (d) We have recently begun to study how risk factors work

Word Power

Susceptible (भावुक, अति संवेदनशील) **Ail** (बीमार होना)

Comprehending (समझना, सम्मिलित करना) **Infer**

(अनुमान, परिणाम निकालना, सूचित करना) **Temporal**

(लौकिक, सांसारिक) **Cardiologist** (हृदय रोग विशेषज्ञ)

Phenomenon (घटना, अद्भुत घटना) **Trigger** (कारण)

Implicate (की ओर इशारा करना)

Answer : 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (b)

PASSAGE - 61

Gregory is about forty-five and his hair is starting to go grey. Everybody knows Gregory because he reads the news on television. He has done this for ten years and enjoys it very much. He likes it when people stop him in the street or when they point at him and whisper to their

friends.

Yesterday his boss suggested that Gregory change his job. Gregory knows his boss wants a younger man to take his place and doesn't care what happens to Gregory. The new job could never be as good as his old one. He has no-one to discuss the problem with at home and this makes it worse.

01. People are familiar with Gregory because
 - (a) they can stop him in the street
 - (b) he is on TV every day at news time
 - (c) he lives in the neighborhood
 - (d) he is happy when people talk about him
02. Gregory feels flattered when people
 - (a) cajole him for his news reading
 - (b) ignore all his drawbacks
 - (c) approach him to seek favours
 - (d) talk about him in appreciation
03. Gregory is likely to lose his job because
 - (a) he is not as popular as he used to be
 - (b) he has become very conceited
 - (c) television companies prefer younger people as news readers
 - (d) his boss does not like his work
04. Gregory is dissatisfied with his lot because
 - (a) boss is unhappy with him
 - (b) he has become very conceited
 - (c) television companies prefer younger people as news readers
 - (d) his boss does not like his work

Answer

1. B 2. D 3. C 4. C

PASSAGE - 62

Lunar objects are well suited for observation when the sunlight falls upon them in such a manner as to exhibit strongly contrasted lights and shadows. It is impossible to observe the moon satisfactorily when it is full, for then no conspicuous shadows are cast. The mountain peaks on the moon throw long, well-defined shadows, characterised by a sharpness which we do not find in the shadows of terrestrial objects. The difference between the

two arises from the absence of air on the moon. Out atmosphere diffuses a certain amount of light, which mitigates the blackness of terrestrial shadows and tends to soften their outline. No such influences are at work on the moon and the sharpness of the shadows is taken advantage of in our attempts to measure the heights of lunar mountains.

01. Objects on the moon can be observed well
 - (a) when sunlight falls on them
 - (b) at any time of the day
 - (c) when light and shadows create a contrast
 - (d) Only on a full-moon night
02. A comparison between the shadows of lunar objects and those of the earth shows that
 - (a) they are more or less similar
 - (b) the shadows of lunar objects are sharper
 - (c) the shadows of terrestrial objects are sharper
 - (d) the shadows of lunar objects are not well-defined
03. The difference between the two types of shadows is due to the fact that
 - (a) there is no air on the moon
 - (b) air creates sharper shadows of earthly objects
 - (c) the atmosphere of the moon intensifies the shadows of its objects
 - (d) more sunlight reaches the surface of the earth than that of the moon
04. The atmosphere surrounding the earth
 - (a) traps the sunlight thus intensifying its shadows
 - (b) scatters the sunlight thus intensifying its shadows
 - (c) dissipates the sunlight thus reducing the darkness of its shadows
 - (d) has no distinct function in reducing the darkness of the shadows

Answer

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. C

PASSAGE - 63

For generations Charlie Chaplin has been a source of amusement. this hero has to struggle a lot with adversaries which are human as well as non-human. For example, this duel with the revolving door that always turns him out into the streets or the rocking chair from which, one seated, he can't escape. This struggle has a deeper meaning. Not only people but even objects defeat him because they are superior to him. His humanity can't adapt itself to their mechanical nature. That is why we find him so close to us.

01. According to the author, Chaplin's hero represents
 - (a) a silly man
 - (b) a funny person
 - (c) the common man
 - (d) the defeated man
02. The Chaplin here cannot adjust himself to other because of their
 - (a) inimical behaviours
 - (b) indifference
 - (c) mechanical behaviours
 - (d) aggressiveness
03. According to the passge, Chaplin's films represent the struggle between
 - (a) good and evil
 - (b) a human being and a hostile world
 - (c) a funny man and cruel machines
 - (d) a same person and a mad world
04. 'The revolving door' and 'the rocking chair' in the passage are illustrations of
 - (a) Chaplin's opponents in his imaginary world
 - (b) natural forces which are hostile
 - (c) forces which curtail our freedom in society
 - (d) Chaplin's comic sense in his films

Answer

1. D 2. C 3. B 4. B

PASSAGE - 64

Stress is a twentieth century illness. This is so because of the hectic pace of life and

the deadly rat-race around us. Different people react to stress in varied ways. Irritation, worry, depression are all signs of stress. It affects everyone from children to old people. Inability to cope with it results in destructive tendencies. Of course, there is hope, because though some people crack up, a lot of others don't. Hobbies, friends, music can help you reduce it.

01. According to the author, it is not the case that
- stress was known in earlier times
 - one can cope with stress with some effort
 - stress makes no distinction between young and old
 - pleasurable activities help one get over stress
02. The word 'rat-race' in the passage means
- extreme tension
 - will life
 - mad competition
 - terrible speed
03. The best way to cope with stress is to
- avoid getting irritated
 - fight destructive tendencies
 - avoid all work and hectic activity
 - cultivate a few hobbies

Answer

1. A 2. C 3. D

PASSAGE - 65

Gautama subjected his body to exhausting fasts and every known form of physical mortification, yet the truth he sought seemed distant as ever until one day, on waking from a fainting fit brought on by his extreme asceticism, light came like a flash to his mind. All his fasting and self-hypnotism was leading him nowhere, was producing nothing but increased enfeeblement of mind and body. To think clearly, a man must have proper food and lead a healthy life.

Thrilled by his discovery, Gautama hastened to share it with his disciples who had been now greatly increased in numbers. But they, when they heard their revered master renounce the ascetic life and demand food, were so

shocked and horrified by a suggestion revolting to all their preconceived ideas, that to a man they deserted him. Left to himself, Gautama wandered through the forests of Gaya, after enduring hour upon hour of fiercest mental and spiritual anguish, after ranging through every emotion known to man. Gautama found at last the peace and certainty he sought. Truth was revealed to him; he became Buddha, the 'Enlightened One'.

01. The passage suggests that
- only by torturing the flesh, one can discover the truth
 - by living a prosperous and luxurious life along, one can attain the power of clear thinking
 - self-inflicted suffering brought about by suppression of physical and mental desires is not conducive to philosophical thoughts
 - starving the body provides nourishment to the mind
02. Gautama wished to share the truth with his disciples, because
- he wanted to be known far and wide as holy man
 - his disciples had decided to desert him
 - he wished his disciples to propagate his teachings
 - he felt intensely excited about his discovery
03. Gautama became the 'Enlightened One'
- on his attaining a vision of truth and inner peace after an intense emotional experience
 - on being left to himself after all his disciples had abandoned him
 - after wandering in the woods of Gaya
 - as a result of his going through physical and mental suffering
04. Gautama's disciples decided to desert him because they thought he had
- fallen in love with worldly pleasures
 - broken his fast
 - asserted that penance does not lead to enlightenment

- (d) expressed his views against traditional thought and wisdom

Answer

1. C 2. D 3. A 4. D

PASSAGE - 66

Ordinarily good memory is so common that we regard a man who does not possess it as eccentric. I have heard of a father who, having offered to take the baby out in a pram, was tempted by the sunny morning go pause on his journey and slip into a public house for a glass of beer. Leaving the pram outside, he disappeared through the door of the bar. A little later, his wife had to do some shopping which took her past the public house, where to her horror she discovered her sleeping baby. Angry at her husband's behavior she decided to teach him a lesson. She wheeled away the pram, picturing to herself his terror when he would come out and find the baby gone.

How annoyed she was, however, when just before lunch her husband came in smiling cheerfully and asking: "Well, my dear, what's for lunch today?" Having forgotten all about the baby and the fact that he had taken it out with him. How many men below the rank of philosopher would be capable of such absentmindedness as this? Most of us, I fear, are born with prosaically efficient memories. If it were not so, the institution of the family could not survive in any great modern city.

01. The writer is of the view that
- (a) not many people have exceptional memory
 - (b) compared to women, men have very bad memory
 - (c) married men are often absentminded
 - (d) absentmindedness is a rarity while good memory is very common
02. The mother discovered her sleeping baby
- (a) when she went out to search for it
 - (b) as she followed her husband knowing that he was absentminded
 - (c) accidentally when she went out shopping
 - (d) in the public house where her pram was left

03. The mother wheeled away the pram without informing her husband because

- (a) she was upset that he could be so irresponsible and callous
- (b) she wanted to teach him a lesson
- (c) she had never entered public houses
- (d) she lacked presence of mind

04. The institution of the family survives because

- (a) absentmindedness is a common feature
- (b) good memory is a rarity
- (c) most of us are able to remember our relationships
- (d) mothers are more concerned than fathers

Answer

1. D 2. C 3. B 4. C

PASSAGE - 67

For months they had barely kept themselves alive in sort of shelter they built with their own hands amidst the rubble. Then the German Elite Guard established headquarters in Verona and for three dreadful years they ruled the city with ruthless severity. The boys grew to hate those harsh, unwanted masters and when the resistance movement started youths were the first to join their insignificant size and intimate knowledge of the neighboring hills, made them immensely valuable.

1. The German Elite Guard came to the city to
- (a) protect it from the attack by the enemy
 - (b) provide food and shelter to residents
 - (c) arrest the criminals there
 - (d) rule over the occupied land
2. What the boys joined was
- (a) an association of gangsters
 - (b) the German Elite Guard
 - (c) a philanthropic organization engaged in relief work in the area
 - (d) a group working against the Germans
3. The boys were a great help to the resistance movement because
- (a) they were good fighters

- (b) they had an intimate knowledge of the hilly areas
- (c) their movements were secret
- (d) they hated their German masters

4. The passage conveys the impression that the
- (a) city was ravaged by a war
 - (b) people were celebrating the liberation of the city
 - (c) people of the city had faced oppression
 - (d) young people hated their employers

Answer

1. D 2. D 3. B 4. C

PASSAGE - 68

Not only does the lack of education among women make the dissemination of nutrition education difficult, it appears also to be a major obstacle to campaigns for family planning. It is significant that one of the more successful family planning efforts has been in Korea, where literacy is over 80 per cent. Thailand, Singapore, Hong Kong and Taiwan have also had more satisfactory results than, for example, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Bangladesh, India or Indonesia, where a large proportion of the female population is illiterate. The education level of women is significant, also because it has a direct impact on their chances of employment; and the number of employed women in a country's total labour force has a direct bearing on both the Gross National Product and the disposable income of the individual family.

1. The passage suggests that Korea has been successful in family planning because Korean women are
- (a) well employed
 - (b) well educated
 - (c) literate enough to understand its significance
 - (d) exposed to nutrition education
2. Countries where family planning programmes have been satisfactory are
- (a) Thailand, Singapore, Korea, Hong Kong and India

- (b) Thailand, Afghanistan, Korea and Pakistan
- (c) Korea and Indonesia
- (d) Taiwan, Hong Kong, Korea, Thailand and Singapore

3. According to this passage, a women's lack of education has a direct bearing on
- (a) the GNP of the country
 - (b) her chances of getting a job
 - (c) the total labour force of the country
 - (d) her knowledge of the nutritional value of food

4. One of the main disadvantages of lack of education among women is that they
- (a) cannot be persuaded to plan their families
 - (b) do not know how to cook nutritious food
 - (c) cannot earn more money
 - (d) cannot communicate well

Answer

1. C 2. D 3. B 4. A

PASSAGE - 69

So Tiziano continued to draw. But one thing troubled him greatly-all the pictures he made were black, drawn with his piece of black charcoal. Yet around him glowed a perfect glory of colour-the beautiful blue of the sky; the delicate, changing pink of the great jagged peaks above him; the red, blue and yellow wild flowers; the golden brilliance of sunshine; and the rich, soft, mellowed tints in the old houses of the town. Colour! Tiziano loved it more than anything else in the world. Yet, how was he to reproduce it and get it into his pictures? He had no money to buy paints, and paints were expensive in those days. His father, who was a mountaineer, would never listen to anything so foolish as buying paints for a boy when the family needed food, clothing and fuel to keep them warm.

Let Tiziano make shoes! That was a trade for a man! All the same, Tiziano continued to dream of painting, and to wonder if there was not some way he could make a picture in colours.

The day before the festival of flowers; Tiziano chanced to pass the spot where the

garlands had been woven the evening before. Suddenly, he noticed stains on the stones of the walk before the inn. They were every colour that a painter needed! In a moment the feast and the fun went out of Tiziano's mind. Catarina saw her brother hastening out of the village. She ran to bring him back and found him in a meadow looking like a variegated quilt from the brilliance of the wild flowers. "Tiziano!".. she called, "Why are you running away from the feast?" The boy did not answer for a moment. Too often he had been teased by his family and the villagers for the crazy dreams in his head. At last he answered bluntly, "I have found that the stains of flowers make colours and I am going to paint a picture."

01. Tiziano's "crazy dreams" that are mentioned in the second paragraph refer to his desire to
 - (a) make the best shoes in the land
 - (b) find a method for recycling the flowers from the feast
 - (c) bring prosperity to his family and his village
 - (d) paint pictures in colour
02. Tiziano's father wanted his son to be a
 - (a) painter (b) cobbler
 - (c) florist (d) mountaineer
03. In the second paragraph, the word "variegated" means
 - (a) marked with patches of different colours
 - (b) having different designs
 - (c) flowery
 - (d) of different varieties
04. Which of the following would best describe Tiziano's father?
 - (a) miserly (b) artistic
 - (c) insensitive (d) generous
05. At the end of the passage, it is clear that Tiziano had discovered
 - (a) that he could fulfill his dream of painting with colours obtained from crushed petals
 - (b) that painting was a better profession than making shoes

- (c) a way to make his sister happy
- (d) a way to add to the fun of the Festival of Flowers

Answer

1. A 2. B 3. A 4. C
5. A

PASSAGE - 70

Through the break between the trees, she looked into one of the lighted windows above the shop. She could see the cartons of biscuits neatly piled near the far wall. Against her conscious wishes Cissy's salivary glands started pumping fluid into her mouth. She felt her heart beating strongly, from the top of her throat into the back of her mouth. "There is nobody", she thought. "I can dash in and take a box and dash out again. I know it is a sin but the Lord will not punish us if we are so hungry."

1. Cissy's reaction when she saw the biscuit cartons:
 - (a) she wanted to take all the cartons
 - (b) her mouth started watering
 - (c) she felt hungry
 - (d) she was surprised to see the biscuits
2. The passage describes
 - (a) Cissy's bad habit
 - (b) Cissy's temptation before stealing
 - (c) Cissy's courage to steal
 - (d) the good quality of biscuits
3. How was Cissy able to see the cartons of biscuits?
 - (a) From the flavour of biscuits in the room
 - (b) She saw an opened carton
 - (c) She was aided by a light in the room
 - (d) Because some biscuit cartons were damaged
4. Why did her heart beat strongly?
 - (a) She was thinking of stealing the biscuits
 - (b) The flavour of biscuits was tempting
 - (c) She thought nobody was watching her
 - (d) She was eager to eat the biscuits

Answer

1. B 2. B 3. C 4. A

PASSAGE - 71

Swami Dayanand was the first to use the word 'Swaraja', even before Dadabhai Naoroji and Tilak used it. The British regarded Arya Samaj as a seditious organisation and during the martial law days (1919) students of DAV College, Lahore, were ordered to go for roll call by the police thrice a day. It is now being increasingly accepted that during the Sepoy Revolt of 1857 Dayanand played a historic role, not as a soldier but by inspiring the freedom fighters.

It was (and is even now) taught in school textbooks that the Aryans migrated here from Central Asia. Dayanand was the first to debunk that view and assert that the Aryans were the original residents of Arya Varta (India); now many historians agree with him. Indians told the British rulers: "You quit because you are foreigners." Their reply was: "You too were migrants from other lands. Only you came much before us. So first you quit and then we will see." They invented this theory of Aryan migration as a part of their imperial policy of 'divide and rule'. The aim was to put the Dravidians-according to them original residents of this country-against the Aryan invaders.

Swami Dayanand said: "Ours is not any independent religion. I am under the Vedas and my duty is to preach the Truth." Dayanand in his own humble way said: "I am not a knowall. If you discover any error in me, you may correct it after reason and argument."

"Anything that cannot be justified by reason and commonsense must be rejected as irreligious"-an idea too revolutionary for his age.

1. Swami Dayanand considered it his duty to
 - (a) send back the British from India
 - (b) guide the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857
 - (c) preach Vedas and the Truth
 - (d) preach the doctrine of reasoning in religion
2. Swami Dayanand wanted to tell the British that
 - (a) their policy of 'divide and rule' was not acceptable
 - (b) the Aryans were the original residents

of India

- (c) the Aryans migrated from Central Asia
 - (d) he would soon launch Quit India Movement to remove the British rule
3. The British considered Arya Samaj as a/an
 - (a) seditious organisation
 - (b) foreign organisation
 - (c) organisation to fight the Dravidians
 - (d) anti-Hindu organisation
4. During the Sepoy Revolt of 1857, what was the role of Swami Dayanand?
 - (a) to fight as a brave soldier
 - (b) to inspire the freedom fighters
 - (c) to lead the mutiny
 - (d) to ensure that there were no merciless killings

Answer

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. B

PASSAGE - 72

By the age of 21, Anand Majumdar had found investors, a few assistants, and a loving wife, Pramila, who assisted him in this research. He set up a laboratory in an empty loft. On Sept. 7, 1927, Majumdar painted a square of glass to Pramila's brother, who took it to another room and dropped it between a camera tube and a carbon arc lamp. Majumdar watched the receiver. He saw the straight-line image and then, as Pramila's brother turned the slide 90 degrees, he saw it move. He had seen the first all electronic television picture ever transmitted.

01. This article is mostly about
 - (a) Anand Majumdar.
 - (b) Laboratory work.
 - (c) The first TV picture ever transmitted.
 - (d) Anand, Pramila, and Pramila's brother.
02. Majumdar was in a room where
 - (a) The image was transmitted.
 - (b) The image was received.
 - (c) There was a carbon arc lamp.
 - (d) There was a slide.
03. The word origin of "transmit" is
 - (a) To send
 - (b) To send across.

- (c) To broadcast.
- (d) To move froms to place.

04. Pramila's brother

- (a) Painted a square of glass.
- (b) Watched the receiver.
- (c) Watched in the room with Majumdar.
- (d) Dropped a slide between a camera and a lamp.

Answer

1. C 2. B 3. B 4. D

PASSAGE - 73

Medical knowledge in ancient Egypt had an excellent reputation, and rulers of other empires would ask the Egyptian pharaoh to send them their best physician to treat their loved ones. Egyptians had some knowledge of human anatomy, even though they never dissected the body. For example, in the classic mummification process, they knew how to insert a long hooked implement through a nostril, breaking the thin bone of the brain case and remove the brain. Egyptian physicians also were aware of the importance of the pulse and of a connection between pulse and heart. They developed their theory of "channels" that carried air, water and blood to the body by observing the River Nile. If the Nile became blocked, crops became unhealthy. They applied this theory to the body-if a person was unwell, they would use laxatives to unblock the "channels."

Mostly, the physicians' advice for staying healthy was to wash and shave the body, including under the arms. This may have prevented infections. They also advised patients to look after their diet and avoid foods such as raw fish or other animals considered to be unclean.

Some practices were harmful. Many medical prescriptions contained animal dung, which contains products of fermentation and moulds. Some of them have curative properties, but they also contain bacteria, posing a threat of infection. Being unable to distinguish between the original infection and the unwholesome effects of the faces treatment, they may have been impressed by the few cases when it did improve the patient's condition.

01. This selection is mostly about
 - (a) Ancient Egyptian physicians.
 - (b) Medical knowledge in ancient Egypt.
 - (c) The role of the Nile in medical knowledge.
 - (d) Infection in ancient Egypt.
02. Physicians saw that, if the Nile became blocked,
 - (a) Washing became a problem.
 - (b) Fermentation and moulds occurred.
 - (c) Diet was affected.
 - (d) Crops became unhealthy
03. The brain was removed
 - (a) During mummification.
 - (b) To unblock channels.
 - (c) To Prevent infections.
 - (d) To keep the body clean.
04. "Unclean" in this context means.
 - (a) Soiled
 - (b) Religiously impure.
 - (c) Causing infection
 - (d) Containing animal dung

Answer

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. C

PASSAGE - 74

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. The peasants plodded along in the ankle-deep dust. But the old man sat there without moving.

01. 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
02. Mention those which crossed bridge besides human beings.

- (a) Mules and horses
- (b) Men, women and children
- (c) Carts and trucks
- (d) Soldiers and carts

03. Who were helping to push the mule-drawn carts?

- (a) Mules (b) The villagers
- (c) The Horses (d) Soldiers

04. 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

05. 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

Answer

1. D 2. C 3. D 4. C
5. C

PASSAGE - 75

A 23-year old British woman was sentenced to six months 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 lunch time 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."

01. 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

02. 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

03. 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.

04. 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.

05. Which one of the following statements about the judge Mr. Harrison Hall is correct?

- (a) He can tolerate cruelty to children but not the 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

Answer

1. A 2. D 3. B 4. C
5. D

PASSAGE - 76

Nasiruddin was the cleverest man in Khorasan. One of his neighbors 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 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."

01. Nasiruddin was praying in a loud voice because

- (a) he wanted to show 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.
02. 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.
03. 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.
04. The merchant called Nasiruddin a liar because
- (a) Nasiruddin had claimed that the money belonged to him.
 - (b) Nasiruddin had said that God sent him the money.
 - (c) Nasiruddin had said that he would return the money if it was not exactly 9999 dinars.
 - (d) Nasiruddin said that the merchant was a fool to throw 10,000 dinars into his house to test his honesty.
05. 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

Answer

1. C 2. B 3. D 4. C
5. B

PASSAGE - 77

The functional declines of advancing age is depressing. The heart's ability to pump blood drops about one per cent: blood flow to arms and legs decreases by thirty to forty per cent in old age. The amount of air a person can exhale after a deep breath lessens and the chest wall stiffens with age. However, recent studies have shown that most of these age associated declines can be delayed by exercise. Exercise lowers the resting heart-rate and increases the amount of blood pumped with each beat in older people. When stress is placed on bones through exercise, calcium content rises, with the result that resistance to fracture is improved.

01. Old age is generally a depressing period because
(a) Old people worry more than others
(b) Old people tend to regret their past
(c) Various organs of the body function less efficiently
(d) Old people do very little work
02. The strength of bones can be increased by exercise, because it
(a) Increases the amount of blood pumped by the heart
(b) Increases calcium content in bones
(c) Increases the amount of air exhaled by a person
(d) Increases the stiffness of the chest wall
03. The word 'exhale' means
(a) Breathe in (b) Breathe out
(c) Breathe slowly (d) Breathe fast
04. Which one of the following statements is correct?
(a) Exercise delays natural decay of old age
(b) Old age problems increase due to exercise
(c) Exercise increases the heart - beat which is dangerous
(d) Exercise creates stress which is harmful to bones

05. The chest wall becomes stiff in old age, because

- (a) The heart's ability to pump blood to it drops about one per cent
(b) The blood flow to various organs decreases
(c) The resting heart rate becomes high
(d) The person's ability to exhale sufficient air lessens

Answer

1. C 2. B 3. B 4. A
5. D

PASSAGE - 78

When we talk of education in our present age, we think largely in terms of schools and colleges. The man who is well to do spends money in sending his son to foreign lands, in the belief that some wonderful process will take place there transforming a dull fellow into a genius. Yet the products of expensive schools and universities often fail to make good. On the other hand, the poor man who has struggled against adversity often earns the highest honour. The home, the influence of the mother, the inspiring examples that are held before the child at an age while he is impressionable, are the true groundwork of character.

01. According to the passage, who helps in our character building?
(a) A foreign university
(b) A well to do man
(c) Examples that inspire
(d) A man who has earned honour
02. The proper background of early education is
(a) A school
(b) A college
(c) A religious institution
(d) The home
03. From the passage, we get an impression that the highest honour is earned by
(a) A man who has received education in a foreign country
(b) A man who has struggled against adversity

- (c) A man who has seen prosperity alone
- (d) The son of a prosperous man

04. A well to do man sends his son to foreign lands

- (a) Because it is the fashion of the day
- (b) In the belief that his dull son will be transformed into a genius
- (c) So that the son may learn the customs of those countries
- (d) In order to make his son familiar with the persons and places of those countries

05. The expression “ the products of expensive school and universities often fail to make good” means

- (a) They fail to make a mark in life
- (b) They fail to become intelligent
- (c) They fail to earn proper living
- (d) They do not earn good reputation

Answer

1. C 2. D 3. B 4. B
5. A

Passage - 79

Antigone was one of the daughters of Oedipus, that tragic figure of male power who had been cursed by Gods for mistakenly killing his father and subsequently marrying his mother and assuming the throne of Thebes. After the death of Oedipus, civil war broke out and a battle was waged in front of the seventh gate of Thebes – his two sons led opposing factions and at the height of the battle fought and killed each other. Oedipus’ brother, Creon, uncle of Antigone, was now undisputed master of the city. Creon resolved to make an example of the brother who had fourth against him, Polynices, by refusing the right of honorable burial. The penalty of death was promulgated against any who should defy this order.

Antigone was distraught. Polynices had been left unburied, unwept, a feast of flesh for keen eyed carrion birds. Antigone asks her sister Ismene, for it was a challenge to her royal blood. “Now it is time to show whether or not you are worthy of your royal blood. Is he not my brother and yours? Whether you like it or not ?

I shall never desert him – never!” But Ismene responds, “How could you dare – when Creon has expressly forbidden it ? Antigone, we are women, it is not for us to fight against men.” With a touch of bitterness, Antigone releases her sister from the obligation to help her, but argues she cannot shrug off the burden. “If I die for it, what happiness! Live, if you will live, and defy the holiest of laws of heaven.”

1. Why did Antigone decide to defy the orders of Creon?
 - (a) She felt she was bound by her heavenly obligation
 - (b) To teach Creon a lesson
 - (c) She loved her brother
 - (d) She was to give an honourable burial to her brother
2. What, in your opinion, would have been the logical end of the story ?
 - (a) Antigone might have defied the order of Creon but forgiven by him
 - (b) Antigone might have been executed for defying the order of the king
 - (c) Antigone might have agreed with her sister and refrained from giving a burial to Polynices
 - (d) Antigone might have been allowed by Creon to give a decent burial to her brother
3. What was the status of women in the contemporary society ?
 - (a) considered themselves inferior and subordinate to men
 - (b) claimed equality with men
 - (c) were liberated
 - (d) could have taken their own decisions
4. The civil war in Thebes broke out because
 - (a) there was a fight among the sons of Oedipus for the inheritance of the kingdom
 - (b) there was a conflict between the sons of Oedipus and Creon
 - (c) of the curse of the Gods
 - (d) the brothers of Antigone were greedy
5. A carrion bird is a bird
 - (a) which eat only grain
 - (b) of prey
 - (c) which eats human flesh
 - (d) which eats dead bodies
6. What is the main theme of the story of Antigone?
 - (a) One must be true to one’s kin

- (b) War is an evil
 - (c) One must be truthful and honest
 - (d) There is a conflict between the laws of men and heavenly laws
7. Does the story approve the principle of vicarious liability? If so, how ?
 - (a) Yes, it does, because his father was killed by Oedipus
 - (b) Yes, because he married his mother
 - (c) No, it does not
 - (d) Yes, it does, because of the acts of Oedipus his children suffered
 8. Why did Creon deny a decent burial to Polynices ?
 - (a) Polynices was disobedient to Creon
 - (b) Polynices did not show bravery
 - (c) He did not love Polynices
 - (d) Polynices fought against Creon
 9. Why did Ismene not support Antigone ?
 - (a) She did not think it fit to defy her uncle especially after the death of her father.
 - (b) She did not believe that Polynices deserved a better treatment
 - (c) She was weak and did not have the courage to defy the orders of the powerful king
 - (d) She did not consider it right to defy the king
 10. Why did the Gods curse Oedipus ?
 - (a) married his mother
 - (b) committed an unknown sin
 - (c) killed his father and married his mother
 - (d) killed his father

Answer

- | | | | |
|------|-------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. B | 3. A | 4. A |
| 5. D | 6. A | 7. D | 8. D |
| 9. C | 10. C | | |

PASSAGE - 80

It is your duty to train and develop your mind and acquire knowledge, as much knowledge as you possibly can obtain. Knowledge is like a deep well, fed by perennial springs, and your Mind is the little bucket that you drop into it: you will get as much as you can assimilate. The Brain, which is the physical organ of the mind, is one of the two precious products of the aeons of Evolution: the other is the imponderable 'Social instinct'. This wonderful Brain, whose every convolution

represents millions of years of Time, really distinguished you from the animals. Many animals have very powerful sense organs; the eagle, the ant and the dog have keener sense of sight than Man. But no animal has a more evolved Brain and higher Intelligence. If you do not develop and use this Brain to the utmost of your power, you are more akin to the beasts than to Homo-Sapiens.

Knowledge and mental self-culture will confer untold blessings upon you. You will not be the victim of superstition and demagoguery in religion and politics. You will know your duty and do it. To be wise and independent in your religion and your politics, not to be doped and duped by the selfish priests and the scheming politicians of Capitalism and so called Socialism: is this not a noble aim worth striving for ? Most men and women today are not free and wise : they are like kites flown by the priests and politicians who hold the string. They are fleeced and fooled on account of their ignorance. Half the ills of man are due to ignorance.

1. What, according to the passage, is the duty of human beings ?
 - (a) To digest knowledge
 - (b) To study correctly
 - (c) To acquire knowledge and develop the mind
 - (d) To make ourselves cultured
2. Mind has been compared to
 - (a) a perennial spring
 - (b) a bucket
 - (c) a deep well
 - (d) a deep sea
3. For human beings, their brain is one of the two products of evolution. The other is their
 - (a) self-culture and knowledge
 - (b) keener sense of sight
 - (c) instinct for living in a society
 - (d) physical strength
4. What is man like if he does not develop and use his brain?
 - (a) He is greater than gods
 - (b) He is akin to the motionless statues
 - (c) He is like an angel

- (d) He is akin to the beasts
5. What will knowledge and mental self-culture confer upon man ?
- (a) Untold miseries
(b) Richness of knowledge
(c) Money and material things
(d) Many blessings
6. If one acquires knowledge and develops mental self-culture, one will not be the victim of
- (a) superstition and demagoguery
(b) breed
(c) lust and carnal appetites
(d) pugnacity.
7. The author implies that most men and women
- (a) are manipulated by priests and politicians
(b) are arrogant in their behaviour
(c) lack social instinct
(d) do not possess capacity for free judgement
8. Pick out a word from the first paragraph that means the same as 'inexhaustible'.
- (a) imponderable (b) aeons
(c) convulsion (d) perennial
9. The word 'untold' as used in the second paragraph is
- (a) an adverb (b) a verb
(c) a noun (d) an adjective

Answer

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. B | 3. C | 4. D |
| 5. D | 6. A | 7. A | 8. D |
| 9. D | | | |