

## Chapter

## 9

## Reading Comprehension

## Exercise

**Direction (1-250):** A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

## Passage-1

I had seen this road many years ago when my parents moved to Mundakotukurussi, our ancestral village. However, in those early years, I hadn't begun exploring the countryside. I stored the unknown road in my head under 'One Day I Will'. Ten years ago, when I recovered from a herniated disc, it was to discover that I had a useless left leg. Though I managed to lose the limp, I hated not being able to stride around as I used to. I needed a challenge to tell myself that I wasn't going to buckle to a creature called sciatica. Thus the 'One Day I Will' arrived. "Where does the road by the medical shop lead to?" I asked my parents while visiting them next. "Chalavara," they said. "It's not an easy road to walk on," my father added. "There are too many ups and downs." Chalavara was a superior grade of a village as compared to Mundakotukurussi, with a high school, a fine library, ATMs and several shops. But it also has two approach roads. The one I had chosen was a narrow back road used by the locals and that settled it for me. I needed to know for myself I could walk a road that wasn't going to be easy. And the next day, I would get up and walk that road again.

- What is 'sciatica'?
  - A type of animal
  - Name of a real place
  - Name of an imaginary place
  - A herniated disc
- Where did the forefathers of the writer live?
  - Chalavara
  - Bengaluru
  - Mundakotukurussi
  - Out of India
- What disability did the writer suffer due to the herniated disc?
  - A useless left leg
  - Depression
  - Loss of memory
  - Poor visibility
- 'One Day I Will' is the title of?
  - A village
  - The unknown road
  - A tourist place
  - A path famous with

5. What makes Chalavara better than Mundakotukurussi?

- It has a high school, a fine library, ATMs and several shops
- It is the place where the writer's ancestors were born
- It is the place where the writer went to school
- It is the place where the writer would walk when he was young

## Passage-2

The quest to find life outside the solar system got a big boost with the discovery of seven Earth-size extra-solar planets, or exoplanets, orbiting a dwarf star about 40 light years away. Unlike earlier discoveries of exoplanets, all seven planets could possibly have liquid water – a key to life as we know it on Earth – with three planets having the greatest chance. This is by far the largest collection of Earth-like planets in the habitable 'Goldilocks' zone of a star – neither too close nor too far from a star, which raises the possibility of liquid water being present on the surface. Only Earth has liquid water in the solar system. Since the dwarf star is much cooler than the Sun, the dimming of light each time a planet passes or transits before the star could be easily recorded from Earth unlike in cases when planets transit a Sun-like bright star. Since the initial discovery of three planets was made using the Chile-based Transiting Planets and Planetesimals Small Telescope, the exoplanet system is called TRAPPIST-1.

- The telescope TRAPPIST is in which country?
  - Venezuela
  - Argentina
  - Chile
  - Mexico
- What is essential to have the possibility of life on a planet?
  - Presence of atmosphere
  - Presence of gravity
  - Presence of sunlight
  - Presence of liquid water



8. What is the 'Goldilocks' zone?  
 (a) It is a mythological place about stars and planets  
 (b) That place on a planet which has lowest possibility of liquid water.  
 (c) The correct distance of a planet from its star to have possibility of having liquid water  
 (d) That place on a planet which has the right amount of sunlight
9. What made it easier to record the passage of the planet in front of the star?  
 (a) The fact that the star is much smaller and cooler than our Sun  
 (b) The fact that the star is much bigger and cooler than our Sun  
 (c) The fact that the star is much smaller and hotter than our Sun  
 (d) The fact that the star is much bigger and hotter than our Sun
10. How many planets in our solar system have liquid water?  
 (a) Two (b) Three  
 (c) One (d) Four
11. Posts related to which topic does the writer want to remove from her feed?  
 (a) Dark Chocolate (b) Make-up  
 (c) Sari (d) Food
12. What has the writer succeeded in doing?  
 (a) Lost the desired weight  
 (b) Succeeded in overcoming temptations to order pizzas  
 (c) Attended 30 gym classes without a break  
 (d) Removed unhealthy posts including about chocolates
13. Which of the following is a page related to chocolate?  
 (a) Earth Loaf (b) Buzzfeed Tasty  
 (c) TasteMade (d) Tiny Kitchen
14. What weight loss program has the writer enrolled in?  
 (a) 30 Straight gym classes  
 (b) Couch to 5K  
 (c) Mason & Co  
 (d) Eat chocolate to lose weight
15. What gave the writer accountability?  
 (a) Sharing her workout videos on social media  
 (b) Unfollowing people and pages not related to health  
 (c) Going to the gym daily  
 (d) Doing challenging exercises like deadlifting

### Passage-3

But before I could be inspired by these amazing people, I had to cleanse my feed. I know my weaknesses: just last week, Facebook memories reminded me of a pizza party I'd had two years ago and I ended up ordering a chicken dominator, with garlic breadsticks and an jalapeno cheesedip. So much for Day One of Couch to 5K training. I stayed right on that couch. So far I've unfollowed Buzzfeed Tasty, TasteMade (even their adorable Tiny Kitchen) and several people who have the enviable advantage of being able to eat as much as they want and not put on weight. By my calculations, dark chocolate is healthy, so I'm still following Earth Loaf, Pascati and Mason & Co.

When I finally found a gym I liked, with the best trainers I have had, I unabashedly shared my workouts every day. From shying away from full-length pictures, I reached a point where I could share videos of myself deadlifting and doing back squats with a barbell across my shoulders. It gave me accountability: I challenged myself to go to the gym for 30 classes straight, and I did it. Which reminds me, it's time to start a new challenge.

11. Posts related to which topic does the writer want to remove from her feed?  
 (a) Dark Chocolate (b) Make-up  
 (c) Sari (d) Food

### Passage-4

Genetic variation is the cornerstone of evolution, without which there can be no natural selection, and so a low genetic diversity decreases the ability of a species to survive and reproduce, explains lead author Yoshan Moodley, Professor at the Department of Zoology, University of Venda in South Africa.

Two centuries ago, the black rhinoceros - which roamed much of sub Saharan Africa - had 64 different genetic lineages; but today only 20 of these lineages remain, says the paper. The species is now restricted to five countries, South Africa, Namibia, Kenya, Zimbabwe and Tanzania. Genetically unique populations that once existed in Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, Mozambique, Malawi and Angola have disappeared. The origins of the 'genetic erosion' coincided with colonial rule in Africa and the popularity of big game hunting. From the second half of the 20th century, however, poaching for horns has dramatically depleted their population and genetic diversity, especially in Kenya and Tanzania.

16. What is important for evolution?  
 (a) Genetic variation  
 (b) Large population  
 (c) Mixing of species  
 (d) Survival of the fittest



17. Sub Sharan Africa has lost how many black rhino genetic lineages in 200 years?  
 (a) 64 (b) 20  
 (c) 44 (d) 30
18. Genetically unique black rhinoceros has been lost in all of the following countries, except?  
 (a) Tanzania (b) Nigeria  
 (c) Chad (d) Malawi
19. From the second half of the 20th century what has caused a dramatic fall in black rhinoceros population?  
 (a) poaching  
 (b) colonial rule  
 (c) big game hunting  
 (d) fall in genetic diversity
20. Genetic diversity is proportional to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) species population  
 (b) the ability of a species to survive and reproduce  
 (c) inbreeding (d) extinction
23. How can a tree be killed by a creeper?  
 (a) By blocking its access to sunlight  
 (b) By wrapping its tentacles around its branches  
 (c) By sucking away the nutrients  
 (d) By secreting toxic chemicals
24. What would be the acronym for India's oldest botanical garden?  
 (a) AJCBIBG (b) AJCBBGI  
 (c) AJBCIBG (d) AJBCBGI
25. What gives easy passage to 'climbers' to top of the trees?  
 (a) Creepers (b) Torn kites  
 (c) Lateral branches (d) Manja

#### Passage-5

Manja, or the glass-coated string used for flying kites, not only poses threat to humans, animals and birds but also to trees. A study by the country's oldest botanical garden has revealed that it poses a great threat to trees. But how can a snapped string struck in a tree kill the tree? Apparently, it does so by allying with the creepers in the garden.

A research paper by three scientists of the Acharya Jagdish Chandra Bose Indian Botanic Garden, located in West Bengal's Howrah district, illustrates in detail how the manja, in collusion with climbers, does the damage. "The abandoned, torn kite strings act as an excellent primary supporting platform for the tender climbers, giving easy passage to reach the top of the trees. Lateral branches from the top of the climber and other accessory branches from the ground reaches the top taking support of the first climber, completely covers the treetop, thus inhibiting the penetration of sunlight," says the research paper.

21. Abandoned, torn kite strings stuck in trees benefits whom?  
 (a) Humans (b) Creepers  
 (c) Birds (d) Trees
22. How many scientists contributed to a study by country's oldest botanical gardens on how manja can kill a tree?  
 (a) Two (b) Three  
 (c) Five (d) Four
26. Colleen Atwood won which Award?  
 (a) Best Costume Design for La La Land  
 (b) Best Supporting Actor for Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them  
 (c) Best Supporting Actor for La La Land  
 (d) Best Costume Design for "Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them"
27. What does the lead female actor in La La Land want to do?  
 (a) Make jazz (b) Make movies  
 (c) Make music (d) Make magic
28. Which of the following movies is about kindness of Aliens?  
 (a) Hacksaw Ridge (b) Arrival  
 (c) Fences (d) Moonlight

#### Passage-6

Everyone expected Mary Zophres to win for her retro-revival Technicolor clothes in La La Land – the eventual winner, Colleen Atwood for Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them, seemed surprised too. But as other awards began to slip away from the well-reviewed musical, a theme could be teased out. What is Fantastic Beasts if not a plea for equal treatment of people, magical or otherwise? Then, Arrival, a film about the inherent benignity of aliens (read immigrants) won for Best Sound Editing. Hacksaw Ridge, which is, in a way, an anti-guns movie, won in two categories. Fences, about an African-American father who fears racial discrimination, took home the Oscar for Best Supporting Actress. Earlier, Moonlight, featuring two minority communities (black and gay), won for Best Supporting Actor. This turned out to be one of those years the Oscar voter was underestimated. As a majority of voters are actors, there was the tendency to think they'd reward La La Land, a celebration of creation: the heroine wants to make movies, the hero wants to make jazz. It looked like the year of The Artist all over again.

26. Colleen Atwood won which Award?  
 (a) Best Costume Design for La La Land  
 (b) Best Supporting Actor for Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them  
 (c) Best Supporting Actor for La La Land  
 (d) Best Costume Design for "Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them"
27. What does the lead female actor in La La Land want to do?  
 (a) Make jazz (b) Make movies  
 (c) Make music (d) Make magic
28. Which of the following movies is about kindness of Aliens?  
 (a) Hacksaw Ridge (b) Arrival  
 (c) Fences (d) Moonlight



29. Why was it assumed that La La Land would win a lot of awards?
- Because the movie celebrates creation
  - Because majority of voters are actors
  - Because it is a movie about making movies and jazz
  - Because it is a retro-revival Technicolor movie
30. Which movie for sure won two awards?
- Arrival
  - Fences
  - Moonlight
  - Hacksaw Ridge

### Passage-7

The instructor's rules were simple. Breathe through your mouth, not your nose; else the mask will fog up. Easier said than done; I got it wrong many a time. But once you fought habit and got the hang of it, the panoramic underwater world revealed itself to you with high-definition clarity.

Led by him, I slowly peered through the mask into what till then was crystal-clear water, shimmering in the sunlight. I saw pebbles, sand and my fluid shadow. I was in Nemo's universe. Sea cucumbers, sea anemone, clown fish, star fish, sea horses, parrot fish, butterfly fish and a bevy of colourful salt water fish swam past. A shoal of canary-yellow fish did a merry dance and another with vibrant blue fish followed it. They were oblivious to the snorkelers who struggled to take in the sight of a world so beautiful, so colourful, and resist opening their mouth wide in amazement; the tube would fall off!

31. The writer is describing her experience of which activity?
- fishing
  - snorkelling
  - boat ride
  - long distance swimming
32. How to avoid the mask fogging up?
- By breathing through the nose and exhaling through the mouth
  - By breathing through the mouth
  - By keeping one's head under water
  - By looking downwards
33. What is 'Nemo'?
- A name of an under-water animal
  - Name of the writer
  - Name of the instructor
  - Name of a type of sea cucumber
34. The writer saw all of the following except:
- canary-yellow fish
  - sea horses
  - parrot fish
  - Vibrant green fish
35. When would there be a risk of the tube falling off?
- When the mask fogged up
  - When one took breath through the nose
  - When it became dark
  - When the mouth was opened

### Passage-8

Keeping employees happy, motivated, and on the payroll is one of the key concerns to businesses these days because it's an open market for top talent. A good employee can walk out of the door today and have a comparable or better job tomorrow. Which brings up a very important question: what would the companies do to keep away that person from even thinking about going to work elsewhere? Gone are the days when the monthly paycheck and two weeks' vacation a year were enough to keep employees happy. Employers must come up with irresistible incentives to keep top talent onboard. The results of a recent survey by Fortune Magazine on why people leave their jobs shows that 30 percent leave for better compensation and benefits, 27 percent for a better career opportunity, 27 percent for new experience, 21 percent are dissatisfied with opportunities at current job, and 16 percent desire to change careers or industries. Money is no longer the only major motivator. So, is this an onsite daycare center for working parents? Paying for all or part of their health insurance? Or offering educational assistance or paying for certification? On an annual ski trip, paid foreign tours, onsite car washes and oil changes? Or free laundry and dry cleaning facilities? Or prized stock options? Well it could be anything as long as it can keep the employees motivated. There are perks other than monetary gains or raise in pay package which can make employees feel happy and satisfied and the feel good factor.

36. According to the passage, what is not the key concern of the businesses these days?
- happiness of employees
  - motivating employees
  - keeping employees on payroll
  - criticizing the employees performance
37. What does employers do to its employees now-a-days to keep top talent onboard?
- monthly pay check
  - irresistible incentives
  - two weeks' vacation a year
  - maternity leaves



38. Which of the following reason is not being mentioned in the passage in regard to people leaving their jobs?
- family constraints especially after getting married
  - dissatisfaction with opportunities at current job
  - better compensation and benefits in new job
  - to have a new experience
39. What does feel good factor mean with respect to employees?
- monetary gains to employees
  - social acceptance
  - opportunity given to employees to work abroad
  - anything which can keep employees happy and satisfied
40. What can be the suitable title for the passage?
- Incentives to employees
  - Money - a major motivator for employees
  - Giving employees a feel good factor
  - Challenges to keep employees onboard

#### Passage-9

Culture is defined as a people's way of life. It entails how they dress, how they speak, the type of food they eat, the manner in which they worship, and their art among many other things.

Indian culture, therefore, is the Indians' way of life. Because of the population diversity, there is immense variety in Indian culture. The Indian culture is a blend of various cultures belonging to a diverse religion, castes; regions follow their own tradition and culture. Indian Culture is one of the oldest cultures in the world. India had an urban civilization even during the Bronze age. The Indus Valley Civilization (Harappan Civilization) dates back to 3300 BC - 1300 BC.

Distinct cultures different from each other co-exist together in a single country. Thus, in India, there is unity amidst vast cultural diversity. The way people live in India is reflected in its culture.

**Unity in Diversity:** India is a land of unity in diversity where people of different sects, caste and religion live together. India is also called the land of unity in diversity as different groups of people co-operate with each other to live in a single society. Unity in diversity has also become the strength of India.

**Secularism:** The word secularism means equality, impartiality, etc. towards all religion. India is a secular country, which means, equal treatment of all the religions present in India.

**Traditions:** traditional cultural values Gestures

Touching feet of elders: Indian tradition has rich cultural values. In India, younger show great respect to their elders. They touch the feet of their elders daily after waking up and especially on the festive occasions or before starting an important work.

**Namaste:** The gesture of the Namaste greeting is also part of the Indian culture. People greet each other by saying "Namaste" while joining their hands. "Namaste" means "Hello". (Also read, the meaning of Namaste here.)

Most Indians have a habit of shaking their heads while talking.

41. If I am a cultural, well behaved Indian, what will I do?
- Touch the feet of the elders.
  - Join my hands while doing 'Namaste'.
  - Wake up early in the morning, especially on the festive occasions.
  - Shake my head as a habit while talking.
42. Why is India called a unity in diversity?
- Different groups of people co-operate with each other.
  - People of different sects, caste and religion live together.
  - It is strength of India.
  - All of these
43. Which of the following is not true according to the passage?
- Culture entails how people dress.
  - Culture entails how people speak.
  - Culture entails how people worship.
  - Culture entails what drawing people draw.
44. Based on the above passage, which of the following is NOT true about Indian culture?
- Indian culture dates back to 3300 BC - 1300 BC.
  - Envy religion follows their own tradition and customs.
  - Every religion is treated equally in India.
  - In India there is unity in diversity.
45. What is the reason behind the immense variety in Indian culture?
- Blend of various cultures
  - Population diversity
  - Cultural diversity
  - Secularism



**Passage-10**

A pioneering scheme has been started recently in Southampton on England's south coast to educate motorists who have been convicted of drunken driving.

The penalty for drunken driving might be the loss of a driving licence and a heavy fine. But under the new scheme, convicted drivers do not pay the fine. Instead they have to attend eight training sessions—one a week organized by the local authority probation service.

Designed to demonstrate the damage alcohol can do, the scheme was devised by Senior probation officer John Cook. He said about a quarter of the people who came him had a drink problem, but had not realized how much they were drinking.

One way of getting the message across was to make the drivers pour out their usual ration of alcohol and then measure it. Almost everyone pours out not a single measure but a double at least an example of how easy it is to have more than just one drink and to encourage other people to do the same.

The instructors on the course are giving clinical evidence of the effects of alcohol on the body and brain. The sober truth is that drinking badly affects driving skills, although the drinker might like to believe otherwise.

46. The Southampton scheme requires convicted drivers
- to pay a heavy fine
  - to attend eight driving sessions—one a week
  - to undergo a probation service
  - to surrender their driving licence
47. John Cook devised the scheme
- as a demonstration technique for driving
  - to demonstrate the harmful effects of alcohol
  - to show that Southampton was concerned about drivers
  - to prove that alcohol does influence driving
48. The problem with a quarter of the people who went to John Cook was that they
- did not want to stop drinking
  - were unaware of the fact that they could get drunk
  - would not admit that they had a drinking problem
  - did not know how much they were drinking
49. Most drivers start off with at least
- a double measure
  - a single measure
  - a little less than a single measure
  - two doubles
50. The truth is that alcohol
- does not affect the body but only the brain
  - affects only the brain
  - affects the body and the brain
  - has no effect on the body or the brain

**Passage-11**

I rather pride myself on my packing. Packing is one of those many things that I feel I know more about than any other person living. (It surprises me myself, sometimes, how many such things there are). I impressed the fact upon George and Harris and told them that they had better leave the whole matter entirely to me. They fell into the suggestion with a readiness that had something uncanny about it. George put on a pipe and spread himself over the easy chair, and Harris cocked his legs on the table and lit a cigar.

51. The author here is
- joking about his trip
  - happy about his trip
  - sure of himself
  - arrogant
52. What was the relation of the author with George and Harries?
- They were strangers to him.
  - He was their servant.
  - They were his friends.
  - They were his distant relatives.
53. The lesson is about
- three boatmen
  - a humorous story about friends and packing
  - the art of packing
  - a story about three friends who are getting ready for a trip
54. The writer offered to
- light a pipe
  - pack on his own
  - sit on a easy chair
  - pack for all of them for the trip on his own
55. "The author's friends fell in to the suggestion..."
- Were happy at this suggestion
  - agreed to the authors' suggestion
  - fell down on the floor
  - None of these



## Passage-12

Corruption is not a new phenomenon in India. It has been prevalent in society since ancient times. History reveals that it was present even in the Mauryan period. Great scholar, Kautilya, mentions the pressure of forty types of corruption in his contemporary society. It was practised even in Mughal and Sultanate period. When the East India Company took control of the country, corruption reached new height. Corruption in India has become so common that people now are averse to thinking of public life with it. Corruption has been defined variously by scholars. But the simple meaning of it is that corruption implies perversion of morality, integrity, character or duty out of mercenary motives, i.e. bribery, without any regard to honour, right and justice. In other words, undue favour for any one for some monetary or other gains is corruption.

Simultaneously, depriving the genuinely deserving from their right or privilege is also a corrupt practice. Shrinking from one's duty or dereliction of duty are also forms of corruption. Besides, thefts, wastage of public property constitute varieties of corruption. Dishonesty, exploitation, malpractices, scams and scandals are various manifestations of corruption.

56. According to the passage, corruption is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) new phenomenon in India  
 (b) insignificant to Indian society  
 (c) prevalent since ancient times  
 (d) prevalent only in middle east countries
57. Kautilya mentions the pressure of how many types of corruption in his contemporary society?  
 (a) 20 (b) 30  
 (c) 40 (d) 50
58. Perversion of what is not mentioned in the passage?  
 (a) character (b) attitude  
 (c) morality (d) integrity
59. According to the passage, what all are the manifestation of corruption?  
 (a) malpractices (b) dishonesty  
 (c) scams and scandals (d) All of these
60. What people are averse of due to corruption in India?  
 (a) thinking of stardom  
 (b) thinking of public life  
 (c) thinking of monetary gains  
 (d) thinking of undue favours

## Passage-13

Many of the serious health concerns in modern America can be linked to poor diet. People who regularly consume foods high in sodium, sugar and saturated fats not only increase their chances of obesity, but also increase their risks of diseases, hypertension, diabetes and several types of cancer. Although some people, who regularly consume unhealthy foods do so knowingly, there is also significant portion of the population that remains under-educated about proper nutrition. What is more, individuals who live in food deserts areas in low-income neighbourhoods that lack easy access to healthy, affordable food may not even have the opportunity to obtain nutritious food. Food deserts are located in high-poverty areas, such as sparsely populated rural areas or densely populated, low-income urban centres. Food deserts most often develop when major supermarket chains either relocate out of these areas or simply refrain from building stores there. Major food retailing chains tend to limit their store locations to wealthier urban or suburban neighbourhoods. This means that those who live in high-poverty areas often also live miles away from fresh meats, dairy products and produce available at supermarkets. Furthermore, fast food restaurants are disproportionately concentrated in low-income areas.

61. Serious health concerns in modern America are related to  
 (a) Smoking (b) fast life  
 (c) poor diet (d) loneliness
62. Food deserts are  
 (a) areas having large supermarket chains  
 (b) Low-income areas without access to healthy foods  
 (c) areas having large-scale plantations  
 (d) areas not having large number of restaurants
63. Food deserts are formed when  
 (a) major supermarket chains are unavailable in some areas  
 (b) people do not like eating fresh food  
 (c) people relocate to new areas  
 (d) most remain under-educated about nutritious food
64. People belonging to low-income group mostly resort to-  
 (a) fresh milk and vegetables  
 (b) gambling  
 (c) rash driving (d) fast food



65. The best possible title for the passage is
- Supermarket's Contribution to Obesity in America
  - The Dangers of Fast Food
  - Food Deserts : The Problems of Poor Diet
  - Why processed Food Kills

#### Passage-14

Backdrafts or smoke explosions can occur in fires that are severely ventilation-limited. This means that the fire's **aggravation** is limited by the amount of oxygen available to it. The other two necessary ingredients are available in abundance: heat and fuel. In this instance, the fuel is the smoke being released by the fire which contains a large amount of carbon monoxide – a flammable gas.

One of the most hazardous conditions a firefighter will ever encounter is a backdraft (also known as a smoke explosion). A backdraft can occur in the hot-smoldering phase of a fire when burning is incomplete and there is not enough oxygen to sustain the fire. Unburned carbon particles and other flammable products, combined with the intense heat, may cause instantaneous combustion if more oxygen reaches the fire.

Firefighters should be aware of the conditions that indicate the possibility for a backdraft to occur. When there is a lack of oxygen during a fire, the smoke becomes filled with carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide and turns dense gray or black. Other warning signs of a potential backdraft are little or no visible flame, excessive heat, smoke leaving the building in puffs, muffled sounds, and smoke-stained windows.

Proper ventilation will make a backdraft less likely. Opening a room or building at the highest point allows heated gases and smoke to be released gradually. However, suddenly breaking a window or opening a door is a mistake, because it allows oxygen to rush in, causing an explosion.

66. A backdraft is a dangerous condition for firefighters mainly because
- there is not enough oxygen for breathing.
  - the heat is extremely intense.
  - the smoke is dangerously thick.
  - an explosion occurs.
67. Which of the following is not mentioned as a potential backdraft warning sign?
- windows stained with smoke
  - flames shooting up from the building
  - puffs of smoke leaving the building
  - more intense heat than usual

68. To prevent the possibility of a backdraft, a firefighter should
- carry an oxygen tank.
  - open a door to allow gases to escape.
  - make an opening at the top of the building.
  - break a window to release carbon particles.
69. When compared with a hot, smoldering fire, a fire with visible, high-reaching flames
- has more oxygen available for combustion.
  - has more carbon dioxide available for consumption.
  - produces more dense gray smoke.
  - is more likely to cause a backdraft.
70. Choose the word which is most nearly the **same** in meaning to the word given in **bold** as used in the passage.
- Aggravation**
- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| (a) Compression | (b) Improvement  |
| (c) Loss        | (d) Augmentation |

#### Passage-15

The rural economy is an important segment of the ecosystem and accounts for around 70 percent of employment and 50 percent of GDP with agriculture being the main driver followed by services and manufacturing. It is largely unorganized and hence those working in rural India or consuming in this economy are a different category of economic agents driven by different factors. The economy is quite complex in so far as the fact that cash dominates in terms of transactions and while there has been some intrusion of the use of credit (kisan) and debit cards and ATMs, dependence on technology driven payments system is limited. This has hence also become a haven for routing black money both in terms of seeking tax exemptions by channeling funds, to convert to legitimate funds. But a lot of black money gets into land and 'apparent rural activity'. Now consider some aspects of this economy and the cash conundrum. Almost all transactions in the mandis (there are above 7,000 organized ones and over double the number that is unorganized), are based on cash as it is easy to use. The farmers prefer to receive cash and while some do take in cheques there is a sense of doubt if the counter party is unknown. Hence one reason why electronic mandis is a good idea is that payments can also be made through the electronic mode as all transactions would be e-enabled. The recent demonetization has caused significant distortions as farmers are unable to sell their goods. This has happened just when we are in middle of the kharif harvest which involves



rice, soybean, cotton, maize, sugarcane, bajra, besides fruits and vegetables which are all year through. The second issue for Indian agriculture is the rabi season which has begun where farmers start sowing their seeds. The issue here is less serious as a large part is backed by credit where the prevalent cash crunch may not matter. It would only be at the margin that farmers may be impacted, and hence the pain here would be secondary.

71. According to the passage, which among the following is the major contributor to India's GDP growth?
- (a) Services (b) Agriculture  
(c) Manufacturing (d) FDIs
72. What has become a haven for routing black money in India?
- (a) Cash transactions over digital cash transactions  
(b) Intrusion of credit cards  
(c) Prevailing debit cards  
(d) Technology driven payment
73. Which among the following is not a kharif crop?
- (a) Bajra (b) Maize  
(c) Rice (d) Wheat
74. Why does demonetisation has lesser impact onto the rabi season?
- (a) Due to tax exemptions  
(b) Due to digital payments  
(c) Due to credit payments  
(d) Huge margins
75. Which of the following is not true in regards to rural economy?
- (a) It account for major percent in employing the people of the country.  
(b) It has a technology driven mandis.  
(c) Major transactions are based on cash.  
(d) Demonetization has caused significant distortions in rural economy especially to farmers.

#### Passage-16

Antarctica is a mostly unpopulated continent. It is the coldest, driest and most remote place in the world. And it is the world's only continent that does not have a native population. No single country owns the Antarctic. However a number of countries, including Argentina, Australia, Chile, New Zealand, France and the United Kingdom, have already laid claim to the Antarctic and others will probably follow. In some areas of the continent, two countries claim the same

land. The Antarctic Treaty was signed in 1959 and creates the rules for the exploration of the Antarctic. The treaty forbids military activity in the Antarctic, as well as mining. Many countries, however, think that there are valuable materials and minerals locked up under the frozen Antarctic ice. In addition, the treaty bans nuclear testing as well as dumping nuclear waste. The Antarctic Treaty was made to protect the continent and avoid further disputes. By 2048, the treaty must be renewed. New rules and regulations could be imposed by then.

Currently, almost all of the 70 bases in the Antarctic are used for research and scientific activity. The snow-covered continent is perfect for tracking satellites and space research because it offers clear blue, cloudless skies. Climatologists are studying the development of the ozone layer with growing concern. It was here that a hole in the layer was discovered for the first time. More than 4000 scientists operate the research stations in the Antarctic summer, while only about a thousand populate the continent during the harsh and severe winters.

Environmentalists fear that exploiting Antarctica for military and economic reasons will damage the environment. At present, there is no economic activity in Antarctica, except for cruise ships that travel around the continent. This could change, if a new treaty allows mining in the Antarctic. As mineral resources are dwindling in other areas, nations could turn to Antarctica to find and exploit valuable raw materials.

Some geologists say that there are over 200 billion barrels of oil under the Antarctic ice. At the moment getting at these reserves would be very expensive. In addition, economic experts claim that there are large amounts of coal, nickel and copper under the Antarctic ice.

76. Which country's name is not being mentioned in the passage?
- (a) Argentina (b) Chile  
(c) New Zealand (d) Austria
77. When was the Antarctic Treaty signed?
- (a) 1959 (b) 1958  
(c) 1960 (d) 1969
78. Why was Antarctic Treaty signed?
- (a) to protect the continent  
(b) to ban dumping of nuclear waste  
(c) to create rules for its exploration  
(d) All of these.



79. Why did environmentalists have fear of exploiting Antarctica for military and economic reasons?  
 (a) unfavourable weather conditions  
 (b) high involvement of cost  
 (c) damage to environment  
 (d) None of these
80. According to the passage, the reserves of which mineral is not found under the Antarctic ice?  
 (a) coal (b) iron  
 (c) nickel (d) copper
81. What do you mean by the word 'antagonism'?  
 (a) co-related (b) conflicting  
 (c) harmony (d) sympathy
82. Why science and religion are considered to be irreconcilable?  
 (a) Both relates to the present world  
 (b) Both arrives to conclusions in which tangible realities are organized  
 (c) Both differs in their spheres of activity and methods  
 (d) Modes of actions of both are similar to each other

### Passage-17

Science and religion - the two terms have come to signify a mutual antagonism. The two, it is commonly declared, are poles apart; their spheres of activity and their methods differ widely, so much so that they are considered to be irreconcilable.

On the face of it, science and religion appear to be the two opposite poles of man's consciousness. Science is basically concerned with the material world; its efforts are directed towards unraveling the "how" of reality while religion is concerned with the "why" of reality. Science deals with analyzing tangible entities into its minutest parts, and then arrives at conclusions about the way in which tangible realities are organized. While science is analytical, religion takes the ultimate reality for granted. Religion follows the metaphysical path; the concept of God is ultimately a matter of faith and it is this faith which is the basis of the religious man's attribution of a design or meaning for the reality.

The modes of action are different in science and religion. Science relies on experiment, whereas religion is based on experience. Any religious experience, whether it is Christ's or Ramakrishna's, is personal and subjective. Science, on the other hand, is marked by objectivity. Theory has to be corroborated by tangible proof. Science benefits mankind by providing material comforts. The frontiers of science do not end in knowledge but are extended to the formation of appliances for actual use. Science, it has been somewhat unfairly charged, cultivates the materialistic thinking. However, it has to be admitted that the mental attitude promoted by religion is entirely different, while the basis of scientific progress is unbridled curiosity and courageous endeavour, the truly religious spirit cavils at such presumption that man's mind can penetrate the mysteries of the universe. Science promotes fearless inquiry while an essential ingredient of religion is the humility born of fear of God. Science incorporates a love of experimental knowledge, while religion does not believe in the rational approach.

83. According to the passage which of the following statement is INCORRECT?  
 (a) science analysis tangible entities  
 (b) religion is concerned with the 'why' of reality  
 (c) religion follows the metaphysical faith  
 (d) science is based on experience
84. Which of the following reason provided material comforts to people in case of science?  
 (a) the subjectivity of science  
 (b) tangible proofs of the theories of science  
 (c) materialistic thinking being cultivated by science  
 (d) promotion of fearless inquiry by science
85. What can be the suitable title for the passage?  
 (a) Science and Religion - Possibility of Reconcile  
 (b) Science is better than Religion  
 (c) Religion is better than Science  
 (d) Science and Religion

### Passage-18

We all know that Eskimos have 50 different words for 'snow'. Or is it 500? Anyway, an awful lot. It is one of those interesting little facts that say something about the amazing ingenuity of humans. Whereas we see snow, the Eskimos perceive endlessly varying realm of white textures and possibilities. Except that is not true. Talk to the average Eskimo and you'll find he has about the same number of words for snow as we do. I discovered this when I took a sledge-dog team through the Russian Arctic and asked the locals. And it gets worse: the Eskimo-Inuit do not live in igloos. They do not even rub their noses together! Hearing this I began wondering what other myths surround the world's far flung places.

Shelters made out of snow are indeed constructed and fashioned from snowy bricks, just as we like to



imagine. Except the Eskimo-Inuit rarely lived in them for long periods and disappointingly, the elders that I met had never heard of them. In truth, these are coastal peoples who traditionally foraged for driftwood, whalebones, stones and turf to construct their camps, saving snow-houses for hunting excursions or migrations.

Chameleons also attract numerous myths. While many of them change colour, this is often less to do with camouflage and more to do with their mood and temperature. A chameleon might, if too cold, turn a darker shade to absorb more heat. Or it might turn a lighter colour to reflect the sun and so cool down. Moreover, chameleons often change colour as a signalling device – some such as the panther chameleon, transform into a vivid orange to scare off predators, while others flash bright colours to attract a mate. The brighter the colour a mate is able to display, the more dominant. Thus, the act of standing out can be more important than that of blending in.

86. The author was surprised by the fact that
- Eskimos have 500 words for 'snow'.
  - the ingenuity of humans.
  - the Eskimo-Inuit do not live in igloos.
  - the Eskimo-Inuit rub their noses together.
87. The author discovered that
- igloos are not fashioned from snowy bricks.
  - only the Eskimo-Inuit elders live in igloos.
  - snow houses are reserved for hunting.
  - the coastal people foraged for firewood.
88. The changing colour of a chameleon is more to do with
- camouflage
  - mood and temperature
  - transformation
  - protection
89. A chameleon warms itself by
- residing in bright areas
  - turning a darker colour to absorb more heat
  - matching its colour with the environment
  - adjusting its body temperature with that of the environment
90. A male chameleon is believed to be more dominant if
- he has the colours of the panther.
  - he exhibits vivid orange colour.
  - he can blend in with the others.
  - he displays flashing bright colours.

### Passage-19

Three weeks after surrendering before an intolerant petitioner who sought to ban a book he didn't agree with, Penguin India appears unwilling to re-examine its decision to withdraw and pulp all copies of Wendy Doniger's *The Hindus: An Alternative History*. Penguin's decision **flies in the face** of a publisher's duty to stand up for freedom of speech. It also betrays a lack of understanding of the law on free speech, not to speak of the way the Indian judiciary has interpreted the law whenever demands for censorship have been made. Ironically, Penguin's cowardice in the face of the demands of self-righteous lobbies will only encourage further demands for book bans and directly undermine the commercial foundations of the publishing industry as a whole.

Not surprisingly, writers have condemned Penguin for being party to an ugly attack on academic freedom. Some, including the two of us, have registered our anger by asking Penguin to cancel our own book contracts and pulp whatever copies remain lest we too be sold down the river by a publisher that does not have the stomach to defend the titles it brings out. As of this writing, our demands have still not been accepted.

Prompted by Penguin's self-serving defence that it was the Indian Penal Code (IPC) which forced its hand on the Doniger book, many writers have urged the Government of India to amend specific sections of the IPC – especially 153 A and 295 A – which make the promotion of enmity towards, or the deliberate insult of, a religious group a criminal offence.

91. What does the author say about the act of Penguin on withdrawing and pulping all copies of Wendy Doniger's book *The Hindus : An Alternative History*?
- It is an absolutely correct decision to withdraw and pulp all copies of such an anti-Hindu religious book.
  - It is cowardice to bow down before illegitimate demands of self-righteous lobbies.
  - To run the business smoothly it is necessary to take such an action
  - All the above
92. Find the correct statement on the basis of the given passage.
- Penguin India has full understanding of the law on free speech.
  - Penguin India has decided to reverse its decision to withdraw and pulp all copies of Wendy Doniger's book.





### Passage-21

A dog is very sensitive to atmosphere. He knows when you have lost your temper almost before you do- and if you want to do anything with a dog never lose your temper! Whatever you do with him, do calmly and under full control, especially when you correct him. Talking of this awareness of atmosphere his utter loyalty can lead to great jealousy. When I married, my little dog- Paragon was his name- nearly wrecked the home with his jealousy. The bottom had fallen out of his life when an intruder came into the management of the house, and he would sit about with his back to us, his back a speaking picture of misery, looking blindly into space. It was years before he would condescend to recognize my wife's existence. More dangerous is the jealousy a dog can develop towards a new baby in the family.

Another thing to remember is that a dog is fond of company, specially the company of his own kind. In a wild state they habitually go about in groups, either small family groups or in packs; and you can see the same instinct at work in civilization. Dogs loose in streets or in parks will nearly always gravitate into gangs, following each other around looking for mischief or adventure like so many urchins. So it is a good thing to let your dog have plenty of friends. The lonely dog will often become a fighter.

101. That your dog knows when you get is an example for the dog's:
- Intelligence.
  - Loyalty.
  - Sensitivity to atmosphere.
  - Love of the master.
102. When the writer's wife came to live with him, his dog, Paragon, took years to recognize her existence. This shows the dog's:-
- Anger.
  - Jealousy.
  - Loyalty
  - Lack of intelligence.
103. A dog is found of the company of:
- Babies
  - Human beings,
  - Other dogs.
  - Urchins.
104. The word "gravitate" (paragraph 2) in the context means:
- Get into
  - Form
  - Join
  - Be attracted
105. The writer compares loose dogs to urchins because they:
- Form gangs.
  - Follow each other around
  - Move in streets or parks.
  - Form gangs and look for mischief or adventure.

### Passage-22

One of the myths relevant to the contemporary human condition is that of Prometheus. It has positive and optimistic undertones. Man can better himself and aspire to higher world through his own efforts, though in the process he may suffer terrible tribulations, wars, revolutions, tortures of the body and the spirit. Time and again he would be tempted to throw in the towel, or retire into passivity and to the dream world of drugs and delusions. But he will not, if made of the stuff of Prometheus, be diverted, he will stick to his goal, as Prometheus did in stealing fire from the gods, suffering terrible retribution for his pains. It is then hardly surprising that he should have become a myth, a legend. Most social reformers from Erasmus to Marx have believed in the Prometheus man, Their motto : man can be destroyed but not defeated. Two world wars, several revolutions, the possession of vast arsenals of nuclear weapons, the absence of any guarantee against the eventual death of the Earth itself have shaken the belief in man's ultimate triumph in his search for fulfillment. In the West, as a result of wars and their aftermath, as a result of the evils of colonialism and social disparities, the break-up of family life and the disintegration of the community into a collection of individuals alienated from one another on the one hand, assembly line production and on the other hand, the artificiality of city life, belief in God has eroded. Organized religions are barely patronized and religious values rarely obtrude in social relations.

106. According to the Prometheus legend
- man can better himself without any suffering
  - man can better himself only if he suffers great mental torture
  - man can better himself at the cost of great physical and spiritual torture
  - man can never better himself
107. Men of the Prometheus kind
- can neither, be destroyed nor defeated
  - can be destroyed but not defeated
  - can be defeated
  - can be destroyed as well as defeated
108. Which of the following statements is not true ?
- The Prometheus myth is relevant to the contemporary human condition.
  - The Prometheus myth has positive and optimistic undertones.
  - Most social reformers have denounced the Prometheus man.
  - Most social reformers have believed in the Prometheus man.



109. The phrase 'throw in the towel' means  
 (a) give over (b) give away  
 (c) give all (d) give up
110. Chose the word which is most opposite in meaning to 'disparities'  
 (a) incongruity (b) parity  
 (c) dissimilitude (d) contrariety
- (c) They would tend to disappear and life would be correspondingly degraded.  
 (d) They would celebrate life.
115. What is the function of literature?  
 (a) To raise the plain above sea level.  
 (b) To raise everything so that it does not sink to the sea level.  
 (c) To raise the peaks towards the highest mountain.  
 (d) To raise the plain towards the top level of the peaks.

### Passage-23

Great books do not spring from something accidental in the great men who write them. They are the effluence of their very core, the expression of the life itself of the authors. And literature cannot be said to have served its true purpose until it has been translated into the actual life of him who reads. It is the vast reservoir of true ideas and emotions. In a world deprived of literature, the broad, the noble, the generous would tend to disappear and life would be correspondingly degraded, because the wrong idea and the petty emotion would never feel the upward pull of the ideas and emotions of genius. Only by conceiving a society without literature can it be clearly realised that the function of literature is to raise the plain towards the top level of the peaks. Literature exist so that where a man has lived finely, ten thousands may afterwards live finely. it is a means of life, it concerns the living essence.

111. How have great books been written?  
 (a) By an accidental means.  
 (b) By great men who write them.  
 (c) By men who think too much.  
 (d) By men who imagine sometimes.
112. What does the words "effluence of their very core" mean?  
 (a) Expression which is the outflow from the heart of the author.  
 (b) Expression which is the influence from people's talk.  
 (c) Expression of things that the author may have thought of.  
 (d) Expression that the author wrote accidentally.
113. Literature cannot be said to have served its true purpose untill it has been \_\_\_\_\_ into the actual life of the person who reads.  
 (a) transfigured (b) transgressed  
 (c) translated (d) transmuted
114. If a world is deprived of literature, what would happen to the broad, the noble and the generous?  
 (a) They would be living a free life without care.  
 (b) They would worry themselves into petty issues.

### Passage-24

One November afternoon, a child came to Rhyader's light house studio. She was about twelve, slender, dirty, nervous and timid. In her arms she carried something. She was desperately afraid of the ugly man she had come to see, but she had heard somewhere that this man would heal injured things. The man's voice was deep and kind when he spoke to her. What is it, child? She stepped forward timidly, and in her arms was a large white bird which was quite still. There were stains of blood on its whiteness. The girl placed it in his arms. "I found it, Sir. It's hurt, Is it still alive?" "Yes, Yes, I think so?" Rhyader went inside with the bird in his arms. He placed it upon a table. The girl flowered. The bird fluttered. Rhyader spread one of its large white wings. "Child, where did you find it?" "In the wash, Sir. Hunters had been there?" "It is a snow goose from Canada. But how did it get here?" The girl's eyes were fixed on the injured bird. She said, "Can you heal it, Sir?" "Yes" said Rhyader. "We will try. You can help me. She has been shot, poor thing, her leg is broken and the wing too."

116. Which of the phrases best describes the girl?  
 (a) Loud and forceful (b) Slender and dirty  
 (c) Shy and clean (d) Bold and brave
117. Where did the bird come from?  
 (a) From the South (b) From Australia  
 (c) From North America (d) From Canada
118. Where did Rhyader live?  
 (a) In a cabin by the marsh  
 (b) An old cottage  
 (c) In a light house  
 (d) In a barn
119. How had the bird been injured?  
 (a) While flying through the woods  
 (b) By wild animals  
 (c) She had been shot by hunters  
 (d) By a great storm



120. Why did the girl take the bird to Rhayader?
- So that he would tell her if it was still alive
  - So that he would tell her what to do
  - So that he would heal it
  - So that he would send it to where it came from

### Passage-25

My lodge is nothing but a dark, tiny but made of palm fronds, with a bunch of damn branches and a swarm of flies through a hole in the wall of leaves. I see a patch of cleared earth in the rainforest: the stage of *Cicinnurus magnificus*, the magnificent bird of paradise. The bird's loud call, 'Kyeng, kyeng' has been ringing since dawn, announcing the male's imminent performance. But his feathered female spectators have not shown yet. Perhaps they are out window-shopping, taking a good look around until they find the most resplendent specimen.

I hear a fluttering and look up. A *magnificus* is enthroned on a branch about 2m above the stage: an iridescent-green breast shield, bright orange-red wings and a lemon-yellow cape with a furry brown collar. The feat and hill are a sparkling sky-blue, which also covers the eyelids and extends down to the neck. He plucks off a few leaves to let in more light and **optimise** eye contact with his audience. Finally, he drags the freshly fallen leaves away from catwalk.

121. The most 'resplendent specimen' means
- bright and colourful
  - extravagant and gaudy
  - beautiful and gentle
  - appalling and ugly
122. The *cicinnurus magnificus* is
- a patch of cleared earth in the rainforest
  - the magnificent bird of paradise
  - The stage in the rainforest
  - A place where his but is located
123. An 'iridescent-green breast shield' means
- a piece of twig used by the bird in its performance
  - the bright, colourful feathers of the bird
  - a shield worn by the bird to protect itself
  - a description of the surroundings
124. The bird performs for
- |                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| (a) female birds | (b) the author      |
| (c) no one       | (d) sheer enjoyment |
125. The synonym for '**optimise**' is
- |                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) to enlarge          | (b) to see clearly    |
| (c) to make best use of | (d) to improve vision |

### Passage-26

In modern times Abraham Lincoln stands as the model of a compassionate statesman. He showed this quality not only in striving for the emancipation of the American blacks but in the dignity with which he conducted the American Civil War. Lincoln did not fancy himself as a liberator. He thought it would be better for all if emancipation was a gradual process spread over many years. He proposed compensation for slave-owners in US bonds and grants for the rehabilitation of blacks – 'colonisation' as he called it. But fate was to deem otherwise. The haste with which the South wanted to break away from the Union with the North, compelled him to move faster than he expected. Perhaps more than most men of his time he had thought through the issue of slavery. 'We must free the slaves', he said, 'or 'be ourselves subdued'. Before reading his first draft of the Proclamation of Emancipation, he told his colleagues, 'In giving freedom to the slaves, we assure freedom to the free'. On September 22, 1862, Lincoln set his hand on the Proclamation of Emancipation declaring that on the first day of January 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State 'shall be then, and forever free'. Lincoln's revulsion for slavery left him without any moral indignation or passion against the slave-owners. The guilt of the slave-owners, he felt, should be shared by the whole country the North and the South, for it seemed to him that everyone in the nation was an **accomplice** in perpetuating system. To have whipped up any hatred against slave-owners would, to him, have been an act of malice. I shall do nothing in malice', he wrote, what I deal with is too vast for malicious dealing'. As the Civil War was coming to a successful conclusion, a Northerner demanded of Lincoln: 'Mr. President, how are you going to treat the Southerners when the war is over?' Lincoln replied: 'As if they never went to war?' When the news came of the victory of the Northern against the Confederate forces, someone suggested that the head of the Confederation Administration, Jefferson Davies, really ought' to be hanged. 'Judge not, that he be not judged', Lincoln replied, As to the demand for the prosecution of rebels, Lincoln replied: 'We must extinguish our resentments if we expect harmony and union'. This was his last recorded utterance.

126. What came in Lincoln's way of carrying out emancipation as a gradual process?
- The haste of the South to break away from the Union with the North.
  - The inadequate compensation given to slave-owners.
  - His own over-enthusiasm to complete the process fast.
  - His proposition



127. The incidents in the passage prove that Lincoln was
- not a firm administrator.
  - afraid of the majority of slaves.
  - unduly concerned for the safety of the rebels.
  - sympathetic and kind-hearted statesman, unreasonably in favour of slaves.
128. The author of the passage seems to be
- a staunch and biased critic of Abraham Lincoln.
  - an advocate of the system of slavery. .
  - indifferent to Lincoln's remarkable achievements.
  - impressed with Lincoln's good qualities.
129. Which of the following statements is 'TRUE' in the context of the passage?
- Lincoln hailed the demand of hanging Jefferson Davies.
  - Lincoln turned down the demand of the prosecution of rebels.
  - Lincoln wondered how mere compassion could lead to harmony.
  - The Civil War was fought by the Northerners and Southerners against the enemies.
130. Choose the word which is most similar in meaning to 'accomplice'
- betrayed
  - antagonist
  - enmity
  - collaborator

### Passage-27

The Ganges is one of the largest rivers in Asia. It rises in the Himalaya Mountains and flows over 2,500 km through India and Bangladesh into the Bay of Bengal. However, the Ganges, India's holy river, is also one of the most polluted in the world. The Ganges River basin has a size of over 1 million square km. It lies in one of the most populous regions on earth. About 500 million people, half of India's overall population, live in the Ganges river plains.

There are many causes of Ganges river pollution. About 2 million Hindus bathe in the river every day. During religious ceremonies, up to a hundred million people clean their sins away in the Ganges River. They believe that bathing in the river will make them pure. In addition, thousands of bodies are cremated near the river, especially around the holy city, Varanasi. The ashes are often released into Ganges.

The Ganges also provides water for farming land, which is increasing at a tremendous rate. Irrigation projects cause water levels to go down along the river. More and more dams are being erected along India's holy river, mainly to produce energy for Delhi and other large cities in the area.

The river flows through 30 cities with a population of over 100,000 each. Every day, 3 billion litres of untreated water from these big cities pass into the Ganges River, along with remains of animals.

Because of India's lax environmental regulations, industries along the river release chemicals and other poisonous material into the Ganges. In some places they are a thousand times over the allowed limit. Especially India's traditional leather industry needs great amounts of water. In addition, fertilizers from the fields find their way into the ground water, and ultimately flow into the river. Altogether, the amount of industrial pollution has doubled in the past 20 years.

This widespread pollution of the Ganges River has also led to major health problems. Many diseases are common, including cholera, hepatitis and diarrhea.

While India's population keeps growing, more and more people are leaving the countryside and moving to big cities along the Ganges. As a result, the river will not be able to cope with even more people.

Life in the river is also at risk. Recent reports have shown that there is a high level of mercury in some fish. The construction of dams is destroying forests and vegetation, killing off many animal and plants.

Indian authorities are fighting an upward battle towards cleaning up the Ganges River. International organizations have offered help. The World Bank has agreed to give India a loan of up to a billion dollars to clean up the Ganges River.

131. From which of the following neighbouring countries, The Ganga flow through India into Bay of Bengal?
- China
  - Bhutan
  - Bangladesh
  - Sri Lanka
132. How many people (in million) clean their sins away in the Ganga River?
- 2
  - 100
  - 500
  - 750
133. According to the passage, which disease is not common due to the widespread pollution of the Ganga River?
- Influenza
  - Diarrhoea
  - Hepatitis
  - Cholera
134. According to the passage, which industry in India needs great amount of water?
- lock
  - dyeing
  - cloth
  - leather
135. Which International organization has agreed to give India a loan of a billion dollar to clean up the Ganga River?
- The World Bank
  - IMF
  - ADB
  - IDA



**Passage-28**

In 1760 a man named Tiphaigne de la Roche made a bizarre prediction. In an imaginary story called Giphantie mirror images of scenes from nature could be captured permanently on a canvas covered with a sticky material. After the material dried in darkness the image would remain on the canvas forever. At the time the idea was unheard of. It was not until the following century that the concept of photography was born starting with some experiments by Nicephore Niepce. Nicephore Niepce who was a French inventor was interested in lithography which is a printmaking technique. He was experimenting with lithography when he found a way of copying etchings onto glass and pewter plates using a chemical that changes when it is exposed to light. He learned to burn images onto the plates and then print the images on paper. He shared his findings with Louis Jacques Mande Daguerre who improved the process and announced it to the French Academy of Sciences in The Daguerreotype the photography method named after Daguerre met with great success. It was so successful in fact that French newspapers said the French public had an illness called Daguerreot-ypomania Daguerreotypes were inexpensive and were suitable for portraiture. People called the Daguerreotype a "mirror with a memory". Some portrait artists went out of business when Daguerreotypes came into vogue. Others became Daguerreotypists now known as photographers.

136. The term bizarre most commonly means
- humorous
  - strange
  - popular
  - obvious
137. When was the concept of photography born?
- When an imaginary story called Giphantie was born.
  - When mirror images of scenes were captured on a canvas.
  - When Roche made a prediction.
  - When Nicephore conducted some experiments
138. What does lithography deal with?
- A print making technique.
  - Copying of etchings.
  - Usage of chemicals to make etchings.
  - Usage of light in printing.
139. What was the contribution of Daguerre?
- He improvised upon the work of Roche.
  - He introduced the method of photography.
  - He started the print making technique.
  - He could print images on canvas.

140. Why did the portrait artists go out of business?
- Because types were not expensive at all.
  - Because etchings had become popular.
  - Because the photography method did not involve much money and was suitable for making portraits.
  - Because they demanded a lot of money which people found burdensome.

**Passage-29**

Today perhaps your only association with the word 'polio' is the Sabin Oral Vaccine that protects children from the disease. Fifty-five years ago, this was not so. The dreaded disease, which mainly affects the brain and the spinal cord, causes stiffening and weakening of the muscles, crippling and paralysis – which is why I am in a wheelchair today. If somebody had predicted, when I was born, that this would happen to me, no one would have believed it. I was the seventh child in a family of four pairs of brother and sisters, with a huge 23-year gap between the first and the last. I was told that, unlike the others, I was so fair and brown-haired that I looked more like a foreigner than a Dawood Bohri. I was also considered to be the healthiest of the brood.

141. Polio, the dreaded disease, mainly affects the
- heart and spinal cord
  - brain and spinal cord
  - brain and nerves
  - brain and heart
142. To say something about the future is to
- addict
  - verdict
  - predict
  - protect
143. What made the narrator look like a foreigner?
- He was fair and skinny
  - He was fair and brown-haired
  - He was fair with red hair
  - He was dark and blonde
144. The narrator of the passage is a patient of
- diabetes
  - cerebral attack
  - polio
  - heart disease
145. The narrator was the seventh child in a family that had
- nine children
  - one score children
  - eight children
  - twenty-three children

**Passage-30**

A sanctuary may be defined as a place where Man is passive and the rest of Nature active. Till quite recently Nature had her own sanctuaries, where man either did not go at all or only as a tool-using animal in comparatively small numbers. But now, in this machinery age, there is no place left where man cannot go with overwhelming forces at his command. He can



strangle to death all the nobler wild life in the world to-day. Tomorrow he certainly will have done so, unless he exercises due foresight and self-control in the meantime. There is not the slightest doubt that birds and mammals are now being killed off much faster than they can breed. And it is always the largest and noblest forms of life that suffer most. The whales and elephants, lions and eagles, go. The rats and flies, and all mean parasites, remain. This is inevitable in certain cases. But it is wanton killing off that I am speaking of to-night. Civilized man begins by destroying the very forms of wild life he learns to **appreciate** most when he becomes still more civilized. The obvious remedy is to begin conservation at an earlier stage, when it is easier and better in every way, by enforcing laws for close seasons, game preserves, the selective protection of certain species, and sanctuaries.

I have just defined a sanctuary as a place where man is passive and the rest of Nature active. But this general definition is too absolute for any special case. The mere fact that man has to protect a sanctuary does away with his purely passive attitude. Then, he can be beneficially active by destroying pests and parasites, like bot-flies or mosquitoes, and by finding antidote for diseases like the epidemic which periodically kills off the rabbits and thus starves many of the carnivora to death. But, except in cases where experiment has proved his intervention to be beneficial, the less he upsets the balance of Nature the better, even when he tries to be an earthly Providence.

146. The author implies that his first definition of a sanctuary is
- (a) totally wrong (b) somewhat idealistic  
(c) unhelpful (d) indefensible
147. The author's argument that destroying bot-flies and mosquitoes would be a beneficial action is most weakened by all of the following except
- (a) parasites have an important role to play in the regulation of populations  
(b) the elimination of any species can have unpredictable effects on the balance of nature  
(c) the pests themselves are part of the food chain  
(d) these insects have been introduced to the area by human activities
148. It can be inferred that the passage is
- (a) part of an article in a scientific journal  
(b) extracted from the minutes of a nature club  
(c) part of a speech delivered to an educated audience  
(d) a speech delivered in a court of law

149. The purpose of the final paragraph is
- (a) to sum up the main points of the author's argument  
(b) to urge a solution to an increasingly pressing problem  
(c) to qualify the author's definition of an important term  
(d) to propose a program
150. Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning to appreciate as used in the passage.
- (a) treasure (b) disparage  
(c) cherish (d) cosset

### Passage-31

Today, India to be on course to join the league of developed nations. It is beginning to establish a reputation not just as the technology nerve-centre and back-office to the world, but also at its production centre. India's secularism and democracy serve as a role model to other developing countries. There is great pride in an Indian that easily integrates with a global economy, yet maintains a unique cultural identity.

But what is breathtaking is India's youth. For, despite being an ancient civilisation that traces itself to the very dawn of human habitation, India is among the youngest countries in the world. More than half the country is under 25 years of age and more than a third is under 15 years of age.

Brought up in the shadow of the rise of India's service industry boom, this group feels it can be at least as good if not better than anyone else in the world. This confidence has them demonstrating a great propensity to consume, throwing away ageing ideas of asceticism and thrift. The economic activity created by this combination of a growing labour pool and rising consumption demand is enough to propel India to double-digit economic growth for decades. This opportunity also represents greatest threat to India's future. If the youth India are not properly educated and if there are not enough jobs created, India will have forever lost its opportunity.

India's information technology and business outsourcing industries are engines of job creation, but they still account for only 0.2 per cent of India's employment. The country has no choice but to dramatically industrialise and inflate its economy. According to a recent survey, more than of India's unemployed within the next decade be its educated youth.



151. Consider the following statements:
- India's rich cultural heritage prevents India from surging ahead to become an active partner in the global economy.
  - By and large, India's youth still believe in a thrifty lifestyle.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) I only (b) II only  
(c) Both I and II (d) Neither I nor II
152. What is the approximate number of people in India who are in the age group 15-25 years?
- (a) 500 million (b) 350 million  
(c) 210 million (d) 180 million

153. In the recent past, which sector has witnessed a phenomenal growth?
- (a) Heavy industry (b) Service industry  
(c) Petrochemical industry (d) Textile industry

154. Consider the following statements:
- Rising consumption demand will retard economic growth.
  - India's youth are its greatest opportunity as well as threat.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) I only (b) II only  
(c) Both I and II (d) Neither I nor II
155. Consider the following statements:
- The information technology sector provides a relatively large proportion of jobs in India.
  - In the coming decade, only uneducated youth will remain deprived of employment opportunity.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) I only (b) II only  
(c) Both I and II (d) Neither I nor II

### Passage-32

One of the most hazardous conditions a fire-fighter will ever encounter is a back-draft (also known as a smoke explosion). A back-draft can occur in the hot-smouldering phase of a fire when burning is incomplete and there is not enough oxygen to sustain the fire. Unburned carbon particles and other flammable products, combined with the intense heat, may cause instantaneous combustion if more oxygen reaches the fire.

Fire-fighters should be aware of the conditions that indicate the possibility for a back-draft to occur.

When there is a lack of oxygen during a fire, the smoke becomes filled with carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide and turns dense grey or black. Other warning signs of a potential back-draft are little or no visible flame, excessive heat, smoke leaving the building in puffs, muffled sounds, and smoke-stained windows.

Proper ventilation will make a back-draft less likely. Opening a room or building at the highest point allows heated gases and smoke to be released gradually. However, suddenly breaking a window or opening a door is a mistake, because it allows oxygen to rush in, causing an explosion.

156. To prevent the possibility of a back-draft, a fire-fighter should

- (a) carry an oxygen tank  
(b) open a door to allow gases to escape  
(c) make an opening at the top of the building  
(d) break a window to release carbon particles

157. A back-draft is a dangerous condition for fire-fighters mainly because

- (a) there is not enough oxygen for breathing  
(b) the heat is extremely intense  
(c) an explosion can occur  
(d) the smoke is dangerously thick

158. Which of the following is not mentioned as a potential back-draft warning sign?

- (a) Windows stained with smoke  
(b) Flames shooting up from the building  
(c) Puffs of smoke leaving the building  
(d) More intense heat than usual

159. Why is suddenly breaking a window not advisable?

- (a) Allows smoke to rush out  
(b) Allows water to rush in  
(c) Allows fire-fighters to rush in  
(d) Allows oxygen to rush in causing an explosion

160. When compared with a hot, smouldering fire, a fire with visible, high-reaching flame

- (a) has more oxygen available for combustion  
(b) has more carbon dioxide available for consumption  
(c) produces more dense gray smoke  
(d) is more likely to cause a back-draft

### Passage-33

If you are a poet, you will see clearly that there is a cloud floating in this sheet of paper. Without a cloud there will be no rain; without rain, the trees cannot grow; and without trees, we cannot make paper. The



cloud is essential for the paper to exist. If the cloud is not here, the sheet of paper cannot be here either. So we can say that the cloud and the paper inter-are ... If we look into this sheet of paper even more deeply, we can see the sunshine in it. If the sunshine is not there, the forest cannot grow. In fact, nothing can grow. Even we cannot grow without sunshine. And so, we know that the sunshine is also in this sheet of paper. The paper and the sunshine inter-are. And if we continue to look, we can see the logger who cut the tree and brought it to the mill to be transformed into paper. And we see the wheat. We know that the logger cannot exist without his daily bread, and therefore the wheat that became his bread is also in this sheet of paper. And the logger's father and mother are in it too. When we look in this way, we see that without all of these things, this sheet of paper cannot exist.

Looking even more deeply, we can see we are in it too. This is not difficult to see, because when we look at a sheet of paper, the sheet of paper is part of our perception. You mind is in here and mine is also. So we can say that everything is in here with this sheet of paper. You cannot point out one thing that is not here – time, space, the earth, the rain, the minerals in the soil, the sunshine, the cloud, the river, the heat. Everything co-exists with this sheet of paper. This is why I think the word inter-be should be in the dictionary. "To be" is to inter-be. You cannot just be by yourself alone. You have to inter-be with every other thing. This sheet of paper is, because everything else is.

161. A poet sees a cloud in a sheet of paper as
- he/she is very creative
  - he/she loves nature
  - he/she writes poetry on paper
  - He/she sees the universe as a single entity
162. A cloud and the paper inter-are means
- both are very important
  - Both exist because of the other; they are interrelated
  - a cloud exists on its own
  - everything in this world is separate
163. Why can't the logger exist without his bread?
- He will die without food
  - He can't grow wheat
  - Without cutting trees he can't earn money; can't buy his meals
  - There won't be enough trees to cut
164. The theme of the comprehension is
- Everything co-exists in nature
  - Don't harm anybody
  - Inter-are and inter-be
  - Very confusing
165. Why does the writer think that the word 'inter-be' should be in the dictionary?
- Because he didn't find this word in the dictionary
  - Because he is a linguist
  - Because he is interested in new words
  - Because our very existence is defined by this term

#### Passage-34

In the word have we made health an end in itself? We have forgotten that health is really a means to enable a person to do his work and do it well. A lot of modern medicine is concerned with promotion of good health. Many patients as well as many physicians pay very little attention to health; but very much attention to health makes some people imagine that they are ill. Our great concern with health is shown by the medical columns in newspaper, the health articles in popular magazines and the popularity of the Television programme and all those books on medicine we talk about health all the time. Yet for the most only result is more people with imaginary illnesses. The healthy man should not be wasting any time talking about health, he should be using health for work, the work he does and the work that good health makes possible.

166. Modern medicine is primarily concerned with
- promotion of good health
  - people suffering from imaginary illnesses
  - people suffering from real illnesses
  - increased efficiency in work
167. A healthy man should be concerned with
- his work which good health makes possible
  - looking after his health
  - his health which makes work possible
  - talking about health
168. Talking about health all the time makes people
- always suffer from imaginary illnesses
  - sometimes suffer from imaginary illnesses
  - rarely suffer from imaginary illnesses
  - often suffer from imaginary illnesses
169. The passage suggests that
- health is an end in itself
  - health is a blessing
  - health is only means to an end
  - we should not talk about health
170. The passage tells us
- how medicines should be manufactured
  - what a healthy man should or should not do
  - what the television programmes should be about
  - how best to imagine illnesses



## Passage-35

The Wright brothers did not have to look far for ideas when building their airplane, they studied birds. The act of copying from nature to address a design problem is not new, but over the last decade the practice has moved from obscure scientific journals to the mainstream. The term 'biomimicry', popularized by American natural-sciences writer Janine Benyus in the late 1990s, refers to innovations that take their inspiration from flora and fauna. Biomimicry advocates argue that with 3.8 billion years of research and development, evolution has already solved many of the challenges humans now encounter. Although we often see nature as something we mine for resources, biomimicry views nature as a mentor. From all around the globe, there are countless instances where natural sources have served as inspiration for inventions that promise to transform every sector of society. One such instance occurred in 1941 when Swiss engineer, George de Mestral was out hunting with his dog one day when he noticed sticky burrs, with their hundreds tiny hooks, had attached themselves to his pants and his dog's fur. These were his inspiration for Velcro.

171. The airplane was inspired by  
 (a) animals (b) plants  
 (c) birds (d) flies
172. Biomimicry refers to designs that  
 (a) are inspired by natural things  
 (b) transformed society  
 (c) are based on scientific engineering  
 (d) arise out of man's creativity
173. Biomimicry views the natural world as a  
 (a) mine for resources  
 (b) mine field of ideas  
 (c) mentor  
 (d) source of perspiration
174. What has helped solve many of the challenges encountered by man?  
 (a) Biomimicry (b) Evolution  
 (c) Innovation (d) Invention
175. The two instances of biomimicry mentioned in the passage are  
 (a) flora and fauna  
 (b) birds and burrs  
 (c) copying and innovating  
 (d) airplane and Velcro

## Passage-36

Translation is of immense importance today. With rapid commercialization, the narrow barriers between nations are fast disappearing. In the past, there used to be practically no communication amongst nations. The modern world, however, is no longer divided into water-tight compartments. We are heading towards one world, thanks to development in the fields of communication among nations today. Translation forges bonds of unity amongst people who speak different languages. Even if we do not know a particular language or the literature of a particular nation, we can know its richness and the depth of its ideas through translation. Translation also helps in understanding the rich cultural heritage of a nation. Thus a multi-lingual person has a multi-focal view of the world. Translation also serves as a mode of cultural exchange in a multi-lingual country. It plays a pivotal role in the evolution of a pluralistic national identity. The achievement of translation is both the globalisation of culture and the promotion of intra and inter-cultural bonding. One may appreciate and enjoy through translation the plays of Shakespeare even if one does not know the English language. One may also know the rich world of Homer, Virgil, Dante, Milton, Dickens, Hardy, Leo Tolstoy, Zola and Munshi Prem Chand through translation. Translation responds to our intellectual, cultural and spiritual needs. It is necessary for information and for the exchange of ideas. Translation, which has hitherto been neglected and marginalized, has assumed importance with rapid globalization. It is now considered an art which requires mastery and perfection. A good translator is able to do away with superficiality and has a clear understanding of the text to be translated. He should have mastery over the subtle nuances of the language from which he is translating. Translating a passage of one language into another literally is not only impossible but would also result in incorrect grammar and syntax.

176. According to the author, what does translation do?  
 (a) Translation divides the world into compartments.  
 (b) Translation brings together people speaking different languages.  
 (c) Translation gives rise to animosity among people.  
 (d) Translation is a means to succeed in the practical world.



177. How does translation help us?  
 (a) It creates a babel of tongues.  
 (b) It denies us access to other cultures.  
 (c) It provides an insight into the cultural heritage of a nation/ people.  
 (d) It helps us to understand the ideas of the other languages.
178. Globalisation has \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) Neglected the importance of translation.  
 (b) Made us aware of the importance of translation.  
 (c) Allowed us to enjoy the works of great writers.  
 (d) Given translation its rightful place.
179. What should be the approach of a good translator?  
 (a) Have mastery over his language.  
 (b) Have good knowledge of the other literature.  
 (c) Do away with the nuances and express only the main ideas.  
 (d) Do away with the unwanted things and express only the main ideas.
180. What should be the primary concern while translating a passage from one language into another?  
 (a) Structural lapses should be ignored.  
 (b) Word by word translation should be done.  
 (c) The sense should be conveyed.  
 (d) The arrangement of the words in the original should be retained.
181. One could visit the bay  
 (a) at any time one chose  
 (b) when there was low tide  
 (c) on certain occasions  
 (d) during the evenings
182. It was not possible to "linger on the expedition" because  
 (a) the tide turned sprightly.  
 (b) the tide turned at once.  
 (c) the water rose rapidly.  
 (d) the water rushed with great force.
183. While passing through the cave, the writer discovered a  
 (a) large opening  
 (b) chimney-shaped rock  
 (c) cool and secluded corner  
 (d) big crack through which light came in
184. He found the bay "fresh and unlettered" because  
 (a) the sea water had receded.  
 (b) he was the first visitor there.  
 (c) the high tide had just washed the litter away.  
 (d) it was not frequented by people.

**Passage-37**

At low tide, he walked over the sands to the headland and round the corner to the little bay facing the open sea. It was inaccessible by boat, because seams of rock jutted out and currents swirled round them treacherously. But you could walk there if you choose one of the lowest ebb tides that receded a very long way. You could not linger on the expedition, for once the tide was on the turn, it came in rapidly. For this reason very few people cared to explore the little bay fresh and unlettered, as it was completely covered by the sea at high tide. The cave looked mysteriously dark, cool and inviting, and he penetrated to the farthest corner where he discovered a wide crack, rather like a chimney. He peered up and thought he could see a patch of daylight.

181. According to the writer, the bay could not be reached by boat because  
 (a) it had numerous number of rocks.  
 (b) there were too many ebbs.  
 (c) it was facing the open sea.  
 (d) there were seams of rock and treacherously swirling currents.

**Passage-38**

Marie Curie was one of the most accomplished scientists in history. Together with her husband, Pierre, she discovered radium, an element widely used for treating cancer, and studied uranium and other radioactive substances. Pierre and Marie's amicable collaboration later helped to unlock the secrets of the atom.

Marie was born in 1867 in Warsaw, Poland, where her father was a professor of physics. At an early age, she displayed a brilliant mind and a casual personality. Her great exuberance for learning prompted her to continue with her studies after high school. She became disgruntled, however, when she learned that the university in Warsaw was closed to women. Determined to receive a higher education, she defiantly left Poland in 1891 entered the Sorbonne, a French university, where she earned her master's degree and doctorate in physics.

186. What kind of collaboration helped Curie's to unlock the secrets of the atom?  
 (a) friendly (b) competitive  
 (c) courteous (d) industrious
187. What will best describe Marie Curie's personality?  
 (a) strong (b) lighthearted  
 (c) humorous (d) envious



188. When she learned that she could not attend the university in Warsaw, Marie felt \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) hopeless (b) annoyed  
 (c) happy (d) perversely excited
189. Marie \_\_\_\_\_ left Poland and travelled to France to enter the Sorbonne.  
 (a) boldly (b) showed intelligence  
 (c) behaved (d) was distressed
190. Marie Curie's doctorate was in which academic discipline?  
 (a) Medicine (b) Cancer studies  
 (c) Radiation Chemistry (d) Physics
191. A poet sees a cloud in a sheet of paper is  
 (a) he/she is very creative  
 (b) he/she loves nature  
 (c) he/she writes poetry on paper  
 (d) he/she sees the universe as a single entity
192. A cloud and the paper inter-are means  
 (a) both are very important  
 (b) both exist because of the other; they are interrelated  
 (c) a cloud exists on its own  
 (d) everything in this world is separate
193. Why can't the logger exist without his bread?  
 (a) He will die without food  
 (b) He can't grow wheat  
 (c) Without cutting trees he can't earn money; can't buy his meals  
 (d) There won't be enough trees to cut
194. The theme of the comprehension is  
 (a) Everything co-exists in nature  
 (b) Don't harm anybody  
 (c) Inter-are and inter-be  
 (d) Very confusing
195. Why does the writer think that the word 'inter-be' should be in the dictionary?  
 (a) Because he didn't find this word in the dictionary  
 (b) Because he is a linguist  
 (c) Because he is interested in new words  
 (d) Because our very existence is defined by this term

### Passage-39

If you are a poet, you will see carefully that there is cloud floating in this sheet of paper. Without a cloud there will be no rain: without rain, the tress cannot make paper. The cloud is essential for the paper to exist. If the cloud is not here, the sheet of paper cannot be here either. So we can say that the cloud and the paper inter-are ..... If we look into this sheet of paper even more deeply, we can see the sunshine in it. If the sunshine is not there, the forest cannot grow. In fact, nothing can grow. Even we cannot grow without sunshine. And so, we know that the sunshine is also in this sheet of paper. The paper and the sunshine inter-are.

And if we continue to look, we can see the logger who cut the tree and brought it to the mill to be transformed into paper. And we see the wheat. We know that the logger cannot exist without his daily bread, and therefore the wheat that became his bread is also in this sheet of paper. And the logger's father and mother are in it too. When we look in this way, we see that without all of these things, this sheet of paper cannot exist.

Looking even more deeply, we can see we are in it too. This is not difficult to see, because when we look at a sheet of paper, the sheep of paper is part of our perception. Your mind is in there and mine is also. So we can say that everything is in here with this sheet of paper. You cannot point out one thing that is not here - time, space, the earth, the rain, the minerals in the soil, the sunshine, the cloud, the river, the heat. Everything co-exists with this sheet of paper. This is why I think the word inter - be should be in the dictionary, "To be" is inter-be. You have to inter-be with every other thing. This sheet of paper is, because everything else is.

### Passage-40

There are certain people, however, with whom one has a right to be bored - people who are so self-centered that they cannot listen to anyone else talking, people who engage in long conversations with their pets when visitors are present, people who engage in endless reminiscences of their old school when in company of a man who was at a different school. Such people are boring because they make one feel, for the time being, an outsider.

196. The expression "endless reminiscences" stands for  
 (a) a recollection of past experiences  
 (b) a very short conversation  
 (c) a very long conversation  
 (d) a long chain of events



197. A person feels an outsider in a company when  
 (a) everybody wants to know about him.  
 (b) he finds that everyone present is more intelligent than he is.  
 (c) he finds people talking of things which concern him in the least.  
 (d) He does not know anybody.
198. People are said to be self-centered when  
 (a) They look at themselves.  
 (b) They are at the centre of everything  
 (c) They cannot listen to anyone else.  
 (d) They want to be the centre of a company
199. The word 'reminiscences' used in the passage refers to  
 (a) old memories (b) haunted dreams  
 (c) past habits (c) dirty pictures
200. The interesting people are those who  
 (a) make you feel that you are not an outsider  
 (b) shower on you a lot of flattering remarks  
 (c) talk to you in a patronizing manner  
 (d) listen to you with awe and respect
202. Ants keep the Earth clean by  
 (a) making it more fertile  
 (b) not leaving waste materials on it  
 (c) protecting our flora and fauna  
 (d) eating up mortal remains
203. What lesson can we, as human beings, learn from the ants?  
 (a) We should make this world a beautiful me.  
 (b) We should move forward without looking back.  
 (c) We should learn to live together  
 (d) We should never kill our enemies.
204. The ways of ants are spectacular because they  
 (a) are short in height  
 (b) work day and night  
 (c) work as a unit  
 (d) have plenty of species
205. The two ways in which ants contribute to the survival of our planet are  
 (a) They gather food on their own and defend their nest.  
 (b) Their ways are myriads and spectacular  
 (c) Human beings learn a lot from their organization and distribution system.  
 (d) They enrich the world's soil and help in flowering plants.

#### Passage-41

The ways of ants are myriads and truly spectacular. Though an average ant is only 0.04 inches tall, collectively the ants are the most dominant force of Earth. Their 8800 known species number 10 million billion and weight over two billion pounds, approximately over 10 percent of the entire animal kingdom living on land. The operational unit of ants' colony is not an individual ant but hundreds of thousands of worker ants. These worker ants willingly give up their lives for the society. They take risk in going out to gather food and defend the nest. Some of them have poisonous glands which they emit over their enemies in a fight for survival. Ants are so useful for the survival of our planet that if they were to be somehow exterminated, the life on Earth would be in great danger. They enrich most of the world's soil with organic mass in their subterranean nests. They help in pollination in flowering plants and often disperse seeds of immobile plants to faraway places. They also keep the Earth clean by eating up 90% of the corpses of small animals. Their social organization and work distribution system is remarkable.

201. Worker ants work for ant colony and  
 (a) never help other ants  
 (b) willingly give up their lives for the society  
 (c) always live there  
 (d) act only as a force to defend it

#### Passage-42

Andaman and Nicobar Islands consist of mainly two groups of islands, with distinctive features of the original residents – Negroid and Mongoloid. It is strange to see how these two different groups migrated to these islands so far from the mainland – from India and Myanmar. The aborigines found in these islands are the Jarawas, Sentinelese, Onges, Shompenites, mainly found in Andaman and the Nicobarese in Nicobar. Of these the Nicobarese in general, and some of the Onges, have accepted the so-called modern civilization and learned the use of modern tools and facilities.

They can be seen frequently in the Port Blair market. The aborigines are looked after by the Anthropological Department of the Government, who make regular visits to their islands and supply them with food and other necessities.

These aborigines still do not know how to use a matchbox and prepare fire by rubbing two pieces of wood; they also do not know the use of cloth. If the people from the Anthropological Department offer them clothes, they use them only as turbans and not to wrap their bodies.



206. The original residents migrated to the islands from  
 (A) Bangladesh (B) Port Blair  
 (C) Sri Lanka (D) Myanmar
207. The Jarawas, Sentinelese, Onges and Shompenites are mainly found in  
 (A) Andaman  
 (B) Nicobar  
 (C) Andaman and Nicobar  
 (D) Port Blair
208. The aboriginals are looked after by  
 (A) the Govt, of India  
 (B) the Anthropological Department of the Government  
 (C) the Tourism Department  
 (D) some NGOs
209. Original residents of Andaman and Nicobar Islands are  
 (A) Negroid  
 (B) Mongolese  
 (C) Negroid and Mongolese  
 (D) None of them
210. The so-called modern civilization has been accepted in several by  
 (A) all the aboriginals (B) The Nicobarese  
 (C) the Jarawas (D) the Onges
211. What is the general view of a "genius" and a "talented" man?  
 (a) A genius is more superior than other men  
 (b) A talented man is a skilful man.  
 (c) A genius is superior to the man of talent and that talented men are more common than genius.  
 (d) A genius looks down on a talented man.
212. A genius is a man with \_\_\_\_\_ ideas.  
 (a) common (b) original  
 (c) clever (d) bright
213. To learn to do a thing well is to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) professional (b) skillful  
 (c) talented (d) a genius
214. Who can be considered a true genius?  
 (a) Any independent thinker  
 (b) An exceptionally intelligent person  
 (c) An interesting person  
 (d) Any amusing and constructive thinker
215. As per the ideas expressed in the passage, Shakespeare, in drama and poetry, is a genius and \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Isaac Newton is a talented scientist.  
 (b) There are many other well-known talented musicians.  
 (c) Napoleon is a genius in music.  
 (d) There are many generals who are geniuses.

### Passage-43

Is there any difference between "genius" and "talent"? We generally feel that a man of genius is in some way higher than a man of talent; and that talented men are more common than genius. This is true, but it is rather vague. Genius implies "very extraordinary gifts or native powers, especially as displayed in original creation, discovery, expression or achievement; phenomenal capacity regarded as relatively independent of instruction and training". Talent, on the other hand, consists of "mental endowments or capacities of superior character; marked mental ability". "Talent" is more the capacity to learn to do a thing well; but "genius" is an inborn inspiration that drives a man to do a thing with original excellence. As Meredith said, "Genius does what it must, and talent does what it can".

Shakespeare in drama and poetry, Isaac Newton in science, Napoleon in war, Beethoven in music, were geniuses; many well-known poets, scientists, generals and musicians have been men of talent.

### Passage-44

The habit of reading is one of the greatest resources of mankind; and we enjoy reading books that belong to us much more than if they are borrowed. A borrowed book is like a guest in the house; it must be treated with punctiliousness, with certain considerate formality. You must see that sustains no damage; it must not suffer while under your roof. You cannot leave it carelessly, you cannot mark it, you cannot turn down the pages, cannot use it familiarly.

But your own books belong to you; you treat them with that affectionate intimacy that annihilates formality.

Books are for use not for show. A good reason for marking favourite pages in books is that this practice enables you to remember more easily the significant sayings, to refer to them quickly. Everyone should begin collecting a private library in youth; one should have one's own book-shelves, which should not have doors, glass windows, or keys; they should be free and accessible to the hand as well as to the eye. Books are of the people, by the people and for the people. Literature is an immortal part of history; it is the best and most enduring part of personality.



216. Which title is suitable for the passage?  
 (A) Merits and Demerits of Books  
 (B) The Pleasure of Owning Books  
 (C) Reading a Book  
 (D) Books and Thoughts
217. According to the passage, a borrowed book is like a  
 (A) guest in the house  
 (B) host in the house  
 (C) neighbour in the house  
 (D) relative in the house
218. All the following words mean 'mankind' except  
 (A) Homo sapiens (B) humanity  
 (C) humankind (D) humanities
219. The above passage is all about  
 (A) books (B) games  
 (C) jokes (D) magic
220. According to the passage, everyone should begin collecting a private library  
 (A) in infancy (B) in childhood  
 (C) in youth (D) in adulthood
221. According to the passage, a classless society is  
 (a) A society in which there are no leaders  
 (b) A society where no one is willing to be led.  
 (c) A society where everyone would not give authority to their leaders  
 (d) A society where everyone can become a leader.
222. What kind of leadership would a classless society have?  
 (a) Leaders would not exploit others for their personal advantage.  
 (b) Leaders would not have too much authority over people.  
 (c) Many would develop leadership in the field of their interest.  
 (d) Every person would have a reason to lead.
223. What kind of people would be ideal for a classless society?  
 (a) People who are assertive enough is lead.  
 (b) People who book no opposition.  
 (c) People with conviction in their ideas.  
 (d) People willing to innovate.
224. According to the passage, the kind of people who deny the idea of a classless society may be called  
 (a) Utopian (b) Cynical  
 (c) Idealists (d) Dictatorial
225. What is the tone adopted by the author in this passage?  
 (a) Expository (b) Factual  
 (c) Critical (d) Satirical

#### Passage-45

A classless society, however, does not mean a society without leaders. It means rather one in which every citizen becomes for the first time eligible for leadership, if he has the power to lead. It means a society in which everyone is given, as far as possible, the chance to develop this power by the widest diffusion of educational opportunities in the broadest sense, and by keeping the career wide open to talents of every useful kind. It is often said that a community of equals will not allow itself to be led. But in fact, most men are, in most things, very willing to be led, and more in danger of giving their leaders too much than too little authority, especially if they are free to choose them, and assured that the leaders cannot exploit them for personal economic advantage; leadership, so far from disappearing, will come intuitively in a truly democratic society. But it is likely to be a more diffused leadership than we are used to; for a better-nurtured people will have more citizens with strong wills and minds of their own, wishful to lead; some in politics, some in industry, and some in professions and arts of life.

This is the idea of a classless society. Some will reject it as contrary to their interest, some as utopian and against 'Human nature,' for there are some who deny, indeed if not in word, that the aim of society should be to promote the greatest happiness and welfare of the greatest number and others who hold, with pessimistic honesty, that most men must be driven and not led.

#### Passage-46

A guest speaker was addressing the faculty and the students in the college auditorium. I had joined the faculty the year before, and was already drawing attention. I was 27, full of assumptions about myself, quick with a comment on everything, and expected people to pay attention to all that I had said.

I listened to the talk for the first five minutes. By the seventh, I was looking around to check if others were listening. By the tenth, I had glanced at my watch three times, and yawned once. After twenty minutes I was thoroughly bored, and telling myself that it was difficult to sit through such an insipid talk. I wanted to share some of my expert comments with my neighbour. But he was completely sold out to the speaker, and looked like it was the greatest day of his life. I was disgusted. I tried to catch a word or phrase from the talk, only to convince myself that this should be his last talk ever.



The one-hour talk took ages to end, and before the thanks were said, I jumped to my feet with a sigh of relief. My neighbour smiled at me and said, "The talk was wonderful, wasn't it?" I retorted, "It almost killed me with kindness".

226. What do you understand about the narrator from the description in the first paragraph?
- He was a genius
  - He was knowledgeable
  - He was self-conceited
  - He was charismatic
227. How did the narrator respond to the speech?
- He was glued
  - He was bored
  - He did not mind it
  - He was engrossed in it
228. The narrator was disgusted because
- His neighbour was engrossed in an insipid talk
  - The talk was boring
  - He could not understand it
  - He was impatient
229. When the speech ended the narrator was
- Happy
  - Relieved
  - Exhausted
  - Disgusted
230. How long did the narrator listen to the speech without judgement?
- Seven minutes
  - Ten minutes
  - Five minutes
  - Twenty minutes

#### Passage-47

Learning is the knowledge of that which is not generally known to others, and which we can only derive at second-hand from books or other artificial sources. The knowledge of that which is before us, or about us, which appeals to our experience, passions, and pursuits, to the bosoms and businesses of men, is not learning. Learning is the knowledge of that which none but the learned know. He is the most learned man who knows the most of what is farthest removed from common life and actual observation. The learned man prides himself in the knowledge of names, and dates, not of men or things. He thinks and cares nothing about his next-door neighbours, but he is deeply read in the tribes and castes of the Hindoos and Calmuc Tartars. He can hardly find his way into the next street, though he is acquainted with the exact dimensions of Constantinople and Peking. He does not know whether his oldest acquaintance is a knave or a fool, but he can pronounce a pompous lecture on

all the principal characters in history. He cannot tell whether an object is black or white, round or square, and yet he is a professed master of the optics and the rules of perspective.

231. Learning is defined as
- the knowledge of that which is before us
  - the knowledge about us
  - the knowledge of that which is not generally known to others
  - the knowledge related to the businesses of men
232. The most learned man is he who
- knows about all the principal characters in history
  - sees not with the eyes of others
  - is acquainted with the streets of Constantinople and Peking
  - knows the most of what is farthest removed from common life and actual observation.
233. A learned man, as described in the passage,
- cares about men and things
  - does not care about men and things
  - cares about the shapes of objects.
  - cares about his neighbours
234. The passage suggests that a learned man
- understands his neighbours
  - does not know his old acquaintances
  - is not concerned about names and dates
  - is interested in travelling
235. The given passage implies that
- knowledge of the learned is exclusive to them
  - a learned man cannot deliver lectures
  - a learned man is not interested in Calmuc Tartars
  - a learned man is not aware of the optics and the rules of perspective

#### Passage-48

The Bengal Renaissance refers to a social reform movement during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in the region of Bengal in Undivided India during the period of British rule. The Bengal renaissance can be said to have started with Raja Ram Mohan Roy (1775-1833) and ended with Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941) although there have been many stalwarts thereafter embodying particular aspects of the unique intellectual and creative output Nineteenth century Bengal was a unique blend of religious and social reformers scholars literary giants journalists



patriotic orators and scientists all merging to form the image of a renaissance and marked the transition from the medieval to the modern. During this period Bengal witnessed an intellectual awakening that is in some way similar to the European Renaissance during the 16th century although Europeans of that age were not confronted with the challenge and Influence of alien colonialism. This movement questioned existing orthodoxies particularly with respect to women marriage the dowry system the caste system and religion. One of the earliest social movements that emerged during this time was the Young Bengal movement that espoused rationalism and atheism as the common denominators of civil conduct among upper caste educated Hindus. The parallel socio-religious movement the Brahma Samaj developed during this time period and counted many of the leaders of the Bengal Renaissance among its followers.

236. Find the option that is opposite in meaning to **alien**.
- (a)disputable (b)indigenous  
(c)unethical (d)unscientific
237. The Bengal Renaissance was different from the 16<sup>th</sup> century European Renaissance because
- (a) Europeans did not have the dowry system.  
(b) Raja Rammohan Roy and Tagore were not born in the 16th century.  
(c) The Bengal Renaissance was an essentially Hindu Movement.  
(d) Unlike the Bengalis, Europeans were not under foreign rule.
238. The spirit" of Renaissance
- (a) is to embrace atheism.  
(b) is to get inspiration from Western-intellectual thought.  
(c) lies in breaking all shackles of backwardness and narrow mindedness.  
(d) is essentially scientific
239. The Bengal Renaissance movement
- (a) wanted to overthrow colonialism.  
(b) wanted to propagate Brahmoism.  
(c) wanted social reform to improve the lot of the weak and the downtrodden.  
(d) None of the above.
240. The Bengal Renaissance gathered momentum in the 19th century because
- (a) the British had colonised India.  
(b) there was an abundance of intellectual and creative activities in Bengal then.  
(c) the Brahma Samai was formed.  
(d) Raja Rammohan Roy and Tagore lived at that time.

### Passage-49

The third defect of our civilization is that it does not know what to do with its knowledge. Science has given up powers fit for the gods, yet we use them like small children. For example, we do not know how to manage our machines. Machines were made to be man's servants; yet he has grown so dependent on them/that they are in a fair way to become his masters. Already most men spend most of their lives looking after and waiting upon machines. And the machines are very stern masters. They must be fed with coal, and given petrol to drink, and oil to wash with and they must be kept at the right temperature. And if they do not get their meals when they expect them, they grow sulky and refuse to work, or burst with rage, and blow up, and spread ruin and destruction all around them. So we have to wait upon them very attentively and do all that we can to keep them in a good temper. Already we find it difficult either to work or play without the machines, and a time may come when they rule us altogether, just as we rule animals. And this brings me to the point at which I asked, "What do we do with all the time which the machines have saved for us, and the new energy that they have given us?" On the whole, it must be admitted, we do very little. For the most part we use our time and energy to make more and better machines; but more and better machines will only give us still more time and more energy, and what we do with them? The answer I think, is that we should try to become more civilized. For the machines themselves, and the power which machines have given us, are not civilization but aids to civilization.

241. What were the machines made for?
- (a) For serving men  
(b) To be stern masters  
(c) To give us extra time  
(d) To make other machines
242. What are the machines turning out to be?
- (a) Man's servants (b) Better machines  
(c) The masters of men (d) To give new energy
243. What do we usually do with the time and energy saved for us by the machines?
- (a) Spend our lives looking after them  
(b) Make more and better machines  
(c) Become civilized  
(d) Rule animals
244. In 'if they do not get their meals', 'they' refers to
- (a) machines (b) scientists  
(c) gods (d) people
245. How do we use the power given to us by Science?
- (a) Intelligently (b) Like Small children  
(c) Like machines (d) Like a scientist



**Passage-50**

The Eiffel Tower is an iron lattice tower located on the Champ de Mars in Paris. It was named after the engineer Gustave Eiffel, whose company designed and built the tower. Erected in 1889, it was initially criticised by some of France's leading artists and intellectuals for its design, but has become both a global cultural icon of France and one of the most recognisable structures in the world. The tower is the tallest structure in Paris and the most visited monument in the world; 6.98 million people ascended it in 2011. The tower received its 250 millionth visitor in 2010.

The tower is 324 metres, about the same height as an 81-storey building. During its construction, the Eiffel Tower surpassed the Washington Monument to assume the title of the tallest man-made structure in the world. The tower has three levels for visitors, with restaurants on the first and second. Tickets can be purchased to ascend by stairs or lift to the first and second levels. Although there are stairs to the third and highest level, these are usually closed to the public and it is generally only accessible by lift. As a global landmark, the Eiffel Tower is featured in media including films, video games, and television shows.

246. Choose the most appropriate response.

- (a) The name of the tower is not connected with anyone.
- (b) The name of the tower is connected with a real person.
- (c) The name of the tower is connected with a certain company.

(d) The name of the tower is connected with another tower in Paris.

247. What is the Eiffel Tower made of?

- (a) It is made of wood.
- (b) It is made of stone.
- (c) It is made of iron structure.
- (d) It is made of silver.

248. Select the most appropriate answer from the passage.

- (a) The Eiffel Tower continues to be criticised by French intellectuals and artists.
- (b) The Eiffel Tower has never been criticised by French intellectuals and artists.
- (c) The Eiffel Tower will never be criticised by French intellectuals and artists.
- (d) The Eiffel Tower was criticised at the beginning by French intellectuals and artists.

249. Why is 2010 considered a significant year?

- (a) A year marked by a decline in tourism.
- (b) A year marked by unfortunate accidents.
- (c) A year marked by a landmark achievement in French tourism.
- (d) A year marked by stagnation.

250. Which statement truly reflects the status of the Eiffel Tower?

- (a) The Eiffel Tower features prominently in popular culture.
- (b) The Eiffel Tower is simply a regional icon.
- (c) The Eiffel Tower has no international or aesthetic appeal.
- (d) The Eiffel Tower has never captured public imagination.

## Solutions

1. (d); According to the passage, 'sciatica' means herniated disc.
2. (c); The forefathers of the writer lives in 'Mundakotukurussi'.
3. (a); Refer to, "Ten years ago, when I recovered from a herniated disc, it was to discover that I had a useless left leg."
4. (b); Refer to, "I stored the unknown road in my head under 'One Day I Will'."
5. (a); Refer to, "There are too many ups and downs." Chalavara was a superior grade of a village as compared to Mundakotukurussi, with a high school, a fine library, ATMs and several shops.
6. (c); Refer to, "Since the initial discovery of three planets was made using the Chile-based Transiting Planets and Planetesimals Small Telescope, the exoplanet system is called TRAPPIST-1."
7. (d); Refer to, "Unlike earlier discoveries of exoplanets, all seven planets could possibly have liquid water – a key to life as we know it on Earth."
8. (c); Refer to, "This is by far the largest collection of Earth-like planets in the habitable 'Goldilocks' zone of a star – neither too close nor too far from a star, which raises the possibility of liquid water being present on the surface."



9. (a); Refer to, "Since the dwarf star is much cooler than the Sun, the dimming of light each time a planet passes or transits before the star could be easily recorded from Earth unlike in cases when planets transit a Sun-like bright star.
10. (c); Refer to, "Only Earth has liquid water in the solar system.
11. (d); Refer to, "I had to cleanse my feed. I know my weaknesses: just last week, Facebook memories reminded me of a pizza party I'd had two years ago and I ended up ordering a chicken dominator, with garlic breadsticks and an jalapeno cheesedip."
12. (c); Refer to, "I challenged myself to go to the gym for 30 classes straight, and I did it. Which reminds me, it's time to start a new challenge."
13. (a); Refer to, "By my calculations, dark chocolate is healthy, so I'm still following Earth Loaf, Pascati and Mason & Co."
14. (b); Refer to, "So much for Day One of Couch to 5K training. I stayed right on that couch. So far I've unfollowed BuzzFeed Tasty, TasteMade (even their adorable Tiny Kitchen) and several people who have the enviable advantage of being able to eat as much as they want and not put on weight.
15. (a); refer to, "I reached a point where I could share videos of myself deadlifting and doing back squats with a barbell across my shoulders. It gave me accountability."
16. (a); Refer to, "Genetic variation is the cornerstone of evolution, without which there can be no natural selection, and so a low genetic diversity decreases the ability of a species to survive and reproduce."
17. (c); Refer to, "Two centuries ago, the black rhinoceros - which roamed much of sub Saharan Africa - had 64 different genetic lineages; but today only 20 of these lineages remain, says the paper."
18. (a); Refer to, "The species is now restricted to five countries, South Africa, Namibia, Kenya, Zimbabwe and Tanzania. Genetically unique populations that once existed in Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, Mozambique, Malawi and Angola have disappeared."
19. (a); Refer to, "From the second half of the 20th century, however, poaching for horns has dramatically depleted their population and genetic diversity, especially in Kenya and Tanzania."
20. (b); Genetic diversity is proportional to the ability of a species to survive and reproduce.
21. (b); Refer to, "The abandoned, torn kite strings act as an excellent primary supporting platform for the tender climbers, giving easy passage to reach the top of the trees." Apparently, it does so by allying with the creepers in the garden.
22. (b); Refer to, "A research paper by three scientists of the Acharya Jagdish Chandra Bose Indian Botanic Garden, located in West Bengal's Howrah district."
23. (a); Refer to, "Lateral branches from the top of the climber and other accessory branches from the ground reaches the top taking support of the first climber, completely covers the treetop, thus inhibiting the penetration of sunlight," says the research paper."
24. (a); Refer to, "A research paper by three scientists of the Acharya Jagdish Chandra Bose Indian Botanic Garden."
25. (d); Manja gives easy passage to 'climbers' to top of the trees.
26. (d); Refer to, "Everyone expected Mary Zophres to win for her retro-revival Technicolor clothes in La La Land - the eventual winner, Colleen Atwood for Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them, seemed surprised too.
27. (b); Refer to, "As a majority of voters are actors, there was the tendency to think they'd reward La La Land, a celebration of creation: the heroine wants to make movies."
28. (b); Refer to, "Then, Arrival, a film about the inherent benignity of aliens (read immigrants) won for Best Sound Editing.
29. (b); Refer to, "As a majority of voters are actors, there was the tendency to think they'd reward La La Land, a celebration of creation: the heroine wants to make movies, the hero wants to make jazz."
30. (d); Refer to, "Hacksaw Ridge, which is, in a way, an anti-guns movie, won in two categories."
31. (b); The writer is describing her experience of "snorkeling".
32. (b); Refer to, "Breathe through your mouth, not your nose; else the mask will fog up."
33. (a); According to the passage, nemo is a name of an underwater animal.



34. (d); Refer to, "A shoal of canary-yellow fish did a merry dance and another with vibrant blue fish followed it."
35. (d); Refer to, "They were oblivious to the snorkelers who struggled to take in the sight of a world so beautiful, so colourful, and resist opening their mouth wide in amazement; the tube would fall off."
36. (d); Refer to, "Keeping employees happy, motivated, and on the payroll is one of the key concerns to businesses these days because it's an open market for top talent."
37. (b); Refer to, "Employers must come up with irresistible incentives to keep top talent onboard."
38. (a); Refer to, "The results of a recent survey by Fortune Magazine on why people leave their jobs shows that 30 percent leave for better compensation and benefits, 27 percent for a better career opportunity, 27 percent for new experience, 21 percent are dissatisfied with opportunities at current job, and 16 percent desire to change careers or industries."
39. (d); Refer to, "Well it could be anything as long as it can keep the employees motivated. There are perks other than monetary gains or raise in pay package which can make employees feel happy and satisfied and the feel good factor."
40. (c); The suitable title for the passage can be "Giving employees a feel good factor".
41. (a); Refer to, "Touching feet of elders: Indian tradition has rich cultural values. In India, younger show great respect to their elders. They touch the feet of their elders daily after waking up and especially on the festive occasions or before starting an important work."
42. (d); Refer to, "India is a land of unity in diversity where people of different sects, caste and religion live together. India is also called the land of unity in diversity as different groups of people co-operate with each other to live in a single society. Unity in diversity has also become the strength of India."
43. (d); "Culture entails what drawing people draw" is the options which is not true according to the passage.
44. (b); Refer to, "The word secularism means equality, impartiality, etc. towards all religion. India is a secular country, which means, equal treatment of all the religions present in India.  
Traditions: traditional cultural values  
Gestures."
45. (b); Refer to, "Because of the population diversity, there is immense variety in Indian culture."
46. (b); Refer to paragraph 2<sup>nd</sup>, "they have to attend eight training sessions – one a week organized by the local authority probation service."
47. (d); Refer to 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph, "Designed to demonstrate the damage alcohol can do, the scheme was devised by Senior probation officer John Cook."
48. (d); Refer to 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph, "He said about a quarter of the people who came him had a drink problem, but had not realized how much they were drinking."
49. (a); Refer to 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph, "Almost everyone pours out not a single measure but a double at least an example of how easy it is to have more than just one drink and to encourage other people to do the same."
50. (c); Refer to, "The instructors on the course are giving clinical evidence of the effects of alcohol on the body and brain."
51. (c); The author here is sure of himself.
52. (c); Refer to, "I impressed the fact upon George and Harris and told them that they had better leave the whole matter entirely to me."
53. (d); The lesson is about a story about three friends who are getting ready for a trip
54. (d); Refer to, "Packing is one of those many things that I feel I know more about than any other person living"
55. (b); Refer to, "They fell into the suggestion with a readiness that had something uncanny about it."
56. (c); Refer to, "Corruption is not a new phenomenon in India. It has been prevalent in society since ancient times."
57. (c); Refer to, "Kautilya, mentions the pressure of forty types of corruption in his contemporary society."
58. (b); "attitude" is the one which is not mention in the passage.
59. (d); Refer to, "Dishonesty, exploitation, malpractices, scams and scandals are various manifestations of corruption."
60. (b); Refer to, "Corruption in India has become



so common that people now are averse to thinking of public life with it."

61. (c); Refer to, "Many of the serious health concerns in modern America can be linked to poor diet."
62. (b); Refer to, "What is more, individuals who live in food deserts areas in low-income neighbourhoods that lack easy access to healthy, affordable food may not even have the opportunity to obtain nutritious food."
63. (a); Refer to, "Food deserts most often develop when major supermarket chains either relocate out of these areas or simply refrain from building stores there."
64. (d); Refer to, "Furthermore, fast food restaurants are disproportionately concentrated in low-income areas."
65. (c); The best possible title for the passage is Food Deserts: The Problems of Poor Diet.
66. (d); The first two sentences of the passage indicate that a backdraft is dangerous because it is an explosion. The other choices are dangers, but they do not define a backdraft.
67. (b); The third paragraph indicates that there is little or no visible flame with a potential backdraft. The other choices are listed at the end of the second paragraph as warning signs of a potential backdraft.
68. (c); This is stated in the last paragraph. Choice a is not mentioned in the passage. The other choices would be useless or harmful.
69. (a); The passage indicates that hot, smoldering fires have little or no visible flame and insufficient oxygen. It can reasonably be inferred, then, that more oxygen would produce more visible flames.
70. (d); **Aggravation** - the state of becoming worse or more serious; exacerbation. Hence "augmentation" is very similar in meaning.
71. (b); Refer to, "The rural economy is an important segment of the ecosystem and accounts for around 70 percent of employment and 50 percent of GDP with agriculture being the main driver followed by services and manufacturing."
72. (a); Refer to, "The economy is quite complex in so far as the fact that cash dominates in terms of transactions and while there has been some intrusion of the use of credit (kisan) and debit cards and ATMs, dependence on technology driven payments system is limited. This has hence also become a haven for routing black money both in terms of seeking tax exemptions by channeling funds, to convert to legitimate funds."
73. (d); Refer to, "This has happened just when we are in middle of the kharif harvest which involves rice, soybean, cotton, maize, sugarcane, bajra, besides fruits and vegetables which are all year through."
74. (c); Refer to, "The second issue for Indian agriculture is the rabi season which has begun where farmers start sowing their seeds. The issue here is less serious as a large part is backed by credit where the prevalent cash crunch may not matter."
75. (b); "It has a technology driven mandis" is the only option which is not true in regards to rural economy.
76. (d); Refer to, "However a number of countries, including Argentina, Australia, Chile, New Zealand, France and the United Kingdom, have already laid claim to the Antarctic and others will probably follow."
77. (a); Refer to, "The Antarctic Treaty was signed in 1959 and creates the rules for the exploration of the Antarctic."
78. (d); Refer to, "The treaty forbids military activity in the Antarctic, as well as mining. Many countries, however, think that there are valuable materials and minerals locked up under the frozen Antarctic ice. In addition, the treaty bans nuclear testing as well as dumping nuclear waste."
79. (c); Refer to, "Environmentalists fear that exploiting Antarctica for military and economic reasons will damage the environment."
80. (b); Refer to, "At the moment getting at these reserves would be very expensive. In addition, economic experts claim that there are large amounts of coal, nickel and copper under the Antarctic ice."
81. (b); 'antagonism' means active hostility or opposition and conflicting means a serious disagreement or argument, typically a protracted one.
82. (c); Both differs in their spheres of activity and methods because their spheres of activity and their methods differ widely, so much so that they are considered to be irreconcilable.
83. (d); Refer to, "Science relies on experiment,



- whereas religion is based on experience.”
84. (b); Refer to, “Theory has to be corroborated by tangible proof. Science benefits mankind by providing material comforts.”
85. (d); “Science and Religion” is the most suitable title for the passage.
86. (b); Refer to, “It is one of those interesting little facts that say something about the amazing ingenuity of humans.”
87. (c); Refer to, “In truth, these are coastal peoples who traditionally foraged for driftwood, whalebones, stones and turf to construct their camps, saving snow-houses for hunting excursions or migrations.”
88. (b); Refer to, “Chameleons also attract numerous myths. While many of them change colour, this is often less to do with camouflage and more to do with their mood and temperature.”
89. (b); Refer to, “A chameleon might, if too cold, turn a darker shade to absorb more heat. Or it might turn a lighter colour to reflect the sun and so cool down.”
90. (d); Refer to, “The brighter the colour a mate is able to display, the more dominant.”
91. (b); Refer to, “Ironically, Penguin’s cowardice in the face of the demands of self-righteous lobbies will only encourage further demands for book bans and directly undermine the commercial foundations of the publishing industry as a whole.”
92. (c); Refer to, “Penguin’s decision flies in the face of a publisher’s duty to stand up for freedom of speech.”
93. (c); Refer to, “Not surprisingly, writers have condemned Penguin for being party to an ugly attack on academic freedom. Some, including the two of us, have registered our anger by asking Penguin to cancel our own book contracts.”
94. (b); Refer to, “Prompted by Penguin’s self-serving defence that it was the Indian Penal Code (IPC) which forced its hand on the Doniger book, many writers have urged the Government of India to amend specific sections of the IPC – especially 153 A and 295 A – which make the promotion of enmity towards, or the deliberate insult of, a religious group a criminal offence.”
95. (a); ‘flies in the face of’ means to challenge someone or something; to go against someone or something.
96. (d); **Obese** means grossly fat or overweight and **emaciated** means abnormally thin or weak, especially because of illness or a lack of food.
97. (b); From the passage we can infer that people living in metro cities are busier as compare to non-metro cities.
98. (b); From the passage we can infer that people living in metro cities are more busy as compare to non-metro cities. Hence option (b) is the correct choice. According to the passage, “metro cities vs. non-metro cities” is the suitable title.
99. (a); Refer to 2<sup>nd</sup> last line - Five per cent of the total number of people surveyed said they did not exercise at all..
100. (d); According to the passage, the regularity in life is missing for metro cities people. They couldn’t able to get time for particular activity regularly.
101. (c); Refer to, “A dog is very sensitive to atmosphere. He knows when you have lost your temper almost before you do- and if you want to do anything with a dog never lose your temper!”
102. (b); Refer to, “When I married, my little dog- Paragon was his name- nearly wrecked the home with his jealousy. The bottom had fallen out of his life when an intruder came into the management of the house, and he would sit about with his back to us, his back a speaking picture of misery, looking blindly into space. It was years before he would condescend to recognize my wife’s existence.”
103. (c); Refer to, “Another thing to remember is that a dog is fond of company, specially the company of his own kind.”
104. (b); According to the passage, gravitate means to form a group.
105. (d); Refer to, “Dogs loose in streets or in parks will nearly always gravitate into gangs, following each other around looking for mischief or adventure like so many urchins.”
106. (c); Refer to, “Man can better himself and aspire to higher world through his own efforts, though in the process he may suffer terrible tribulations, wars, revolutions, tortures of the body and the spirit.”
107. (b); Refer to, “Their motto: man can be destroyed but not defeated.”
108. (c); “Most social reformers have denounced the Prometheus man” is not true according to



- the passage.
109. (d); **Throw in the towel** means to signal that one is going to quit.
110. (b); 'disparities' means a great difference while 'parity' means the state or condition of being equal, especially as regards status or pay.
111. (b); First line of paragraph "Great books do not spring from something accidental in the great men who write them".
112. (a); "the word core" means from the heart.
113. (c); translate means to transfer which goes with the 2<sup>nd</sup> line "And literature cannot be said to have served its true purpose until it has been translated into the actual life of him who reads."
114. (c); see the 4<sup>th</sup> line, In a world deprived of literature, the broad, the noble, the generous would tend to disappear and life would be correspondingly degraded
115. (d); See 2<sup>nd</sup> last line: the function of literature is to raise the plain towards the top level of the peaks.
116. (b); Refer to second sentence of the passage, "She was about twelve, slender, dirty, nervous and timid."
117. (d); Refer to these lines, "In the wash, Sir. Hunters had been there?" "It is a snow goose from Canada. But how did it get here?"
118. (c); Refer to first sentence of the passage "One November afternoon, a child came to Rhyader's light house studio"
119. (c); According to the passage, "She had been shot by hunters".
120. (c); Refer to these lines, "The girl's eyes were fixed on the injured bird. She said, "Can you heal it, Sir?" "Yes" said Rhayader."
121. (a); Resplendent means attractive and impressive through being richly colourful or sumptuous.
122. (b); Refer to, "the stage of *Cicinnurus magnificus*, the magnificent bird of paradise."
123. (b); An 'iridescent-green breast shield' means the bright, colourful feathers of the bird.
124. (a); Refer to, "The bird's loud call, 'Kyeng, kyeng' has been ringing since dawn, announcing the male's imminent performance. But his feathered female spectators have not shown yet."
125. (c); 'optimise' means make the best or most effective use of (a situation or resource). Hence option (c) is the correct choice.
126. (a); Refer to, "But fate was to deem' otherwise. The haste with which the South wanted to break away from the Union with the North, compelled him to move faster than he expected."
127. (d); The incidents in the passage prove that Lincoln was sympathetic and kind-hearted statesman, unreasonably in favour of slaves.
128. (d); The author of the passage seems to be impressed with Lincoln's good qualities.
129. (b); According to the passage, "Lincoln turned down the demand of the prosecution of rebels" is true. Hence option (b) is the correct choice.
130. (d); **Accomplice** means a person who helps another commit a crime and **collaborator** means a person who works jointly on an activity or project; an associate.
131. (c); Refer to 2<sup>nd</sup> line of 1st paragraph. It rises in the Himalaya Mountains and flows over 2,500 km through India and Bangladesh into the Bay of Bengal.
132. (b); Refer to 2<sup>nd</sup> line of 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph. There are many causes of Ganges river pollution. About 2 million Hindus bathe in the river every day. During religious ceremonies, up to a hundred million people clean their sins away in the Ganges River.
133. (a); Refer to 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph. This widespread pollution of the Ganges River has also led to major health problems. Many diseases are common, including cholera, hepatitis and diarrhea.
134. (d); Refer to 5<sup>th</sup> line of 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph--In some places they are a thousand times over the allowed limit. Especially India's traditional leather industry needs great amounts of water.
135. (a); refer to last nine. The World Bank has agreed to give India a loan of up to a billion dollars to clean up the Ganges River.
136. (b); Bizarre means very strange or unusual.
137. (d); Refer to, "It was not until the following century that the concept of photography was born starting with some experiments by Nicephore Niepce."
138. (a); Refer to, "He was experimenting with lithography when he found a way of copying etchings onto glass and pewter plates using a chemical that changes when it is exposed to light."
139. (b); According to the passage, "He introduced the method of photography".
140. (c); Refer to, "People called the Daguerreotype a "mirror with a memory". Some portrait



artists went out of business when Daguerreotypes came into vogue."

141. (b); Refer to, "The dreaded disease, which mainly affects the brain and the spinal cord,"
142. (c); **Predict** means say or estimate that (a specified thing) will happen in the future or will be a consequence of something.
143. (b); Refer to, ". I was told that, unlike the others, I was so fair and brown-haired that I looked more like a foreigner than a DawoodBohri. I was also considered to be the healthiest of the brood."
144. (c); The narrator of the passage is a patient of "polio".
145. (c); Refer to, "I was the seventh child in a family of four pairs of brother and sisters, with a huge 23-year gap between the first and the last."
146. (b); Refer to, "A sanctuary may be defined as a place where Man is passive and the rest of Nature active. Till quite recently Nature had her own sanctuaries, where man either did not go at all or only as a tool-using animal in comparatively small numbers."
147. (d); The author's argument that destroying botflies and mosquitoes would be a beneficial action is most weakened by all of the following except, "these insects have been introduced to the area by human activities."
148. (c); We can easily eliminate option (b) and (d) because it has nothing to do with the passage while comparing option (a) and (c), option (c) is more close to the question asked. Hence option (c) is the correct choice.
149. (c); The purpose of the final paragraph is simply "to qualify the author's definition of an important term."
150. (b); **Appreciate** means understand (a situation) fully; grasp the full implications of and **disparage** means
151. (d); Refer to, "India's secularism and democracy serve as a role model to other developing countries. There is great pride in an Indian that easily integrates with a global economy, yet maintains a unique cultural identity" and "this confidence has them demonstrating a great propensity to consume, throwing away ageing ideas of asceticism and thrift."
152. (a); Refer to, "More than half the country is under 25 years of age and more than a third is under 15 years of age."
153. (b); Refer to, "Brought up in the shadow of the rise of India's service industry boom, this group feels it can be at least as good if not better than anyone else in the world."
154. (b); Refer to, "this confidence has them demonstrating a great propensity to consume, throwing away ageing ideas of asceticism and thrift."
155. (a); Refer to, "India's information technology and business outsourcing industries are engines of job creation"
156. (c); Refer to, "Proper ventilation will make a back-draft less likely. Opening a room or building at the highest point allows heated gases and smoke to be released gradually."
157. (c); Refer to, "Unburned carbon particles and other flammable products, combined with the intense heat, may cause instantaneous combustion if more oxygen reaches the fire."
158. (b); "Flames shooting up from the building" is the only option which is not mentioned as a potential back-draft warning.
159. (d); Refer to, "However, suddenly breaking a window or opening a door is a mistake, because it allows oxygen to rush in, causing an explosion."
160. (a); Refer to, "A back-draft can occur in the hot-smouldering phase of a fire when burning is incomplete and there is not enough oxygen to sustain the fire. Unburned carbon particles and other flammable products, combined with the intense heat, may cause instantaneous combustion if more oxygen reaches the fire."
161. (d); Refer to, "If you are a poet, you will see clearly that there is a cloud floating in this sheet of paper. Without a cloud there will be no rain; without rain, the trees cannot grow; and without trees, we cannot make paper. The cloud is essential for the paper to exist."
162. (b); Refer to, "If you are a poet, you will see clearly that there is a cloud floating in this sheet of paper. Without a cloud there will be no rain; without rain, the trees cannot grow; and without trees, we cannot make paper. The cloud is essential for the paper to exist."
163. (a); Refer to, "we can see the logger who cut the tree and brought it to the mill to be transformed into paper. And we see the wheat. We know that the logger cannot exist without his daily bread, and therefore the wheat that became his bread is also in this sheet of paper."
164. (c); The theme of the comprehension should be



“Inter-are and inter-be”

165. (d); Refer to, “Everything co-exists with this sheet of paper. This is why I think the word inter-be should be in the dictionary. “To be” is to inter-be. You cannot just be by yourself alone. You have to inter-be with every other thing. This sheet of paper is, because everything else is.”
166. (a); Refer to, “A lot of modern medicine is concerned with promotion of good health.”
167. (a); Refer to, “The healthy man should not be wasting any time talking about health, he should be using health for work, the work he does and the work that good health makes possible.
168. (d); Refer to, “Many patients as well as many physicians pay very little attention to health; but very much attention to health makes some people imagine that they are ill.”
169. (c); The passage suggests that “health is only means to an end.”
170. (b); The passage tells us “what a healthy man should or should not do”
171. (c); Refer to, “The Wright brothers did not have to look far for ideas when building their airplane, they studied birds.”
172. (a); Refer to, “The term ‘biomimicry’, popularized by American natural-sciences writer Janine Benyus in the late 1990s, refers to innovations that take their inspiration from flora and fauna.”
173. (c); Refer to, “Although we often see nature as something we mine for resources, biomimicry views nature as a mentor.”
174. (b); Refer to, “Biomimicry advocates argue that with 3.8 billion years of research and development, evolution has already solved many of the challenges humans now encounter.”
175. (d); The two instances of biomimicry mentioned in the passage are airplane and Velcro.
176. (b); see 4<sup>th</sup> line , Translation forges bonds of unity amongst people who speak different languages.
177. (c); see 6<sup>th</sup> line , Translation also helps in understanding the rich cultural heritage of a nation.
178. (d); Refer to, “Translation, which has hitherto been neglected and marginalized, has assumed importance with rapid globalization. It is now considered an art which requires mastery and perfection.”
179. (d); See 15<sup>th</sup> line. A good translator is able to do away with superficiality and has a clear understanding of the text to be translated.
180. (c); Refer to, “A good translator is able to do away with superficiality and has a clear understanding of the text to be translated. He should have mastery over the subtle nuances of the language from which he is translating.”
181. (d); Refer to, “It was inaccessible by boat, because seams of rock jutted out and currents swirled round them treacherously.”
182. (b); Refer to, “But you could walk there if you choose one of the lowest ebb tides that receded a very long way.”
183. (d); Refer to, “You could not linger on the expedition, for once the tide was on the turn, it came in rapidly”.
184. (d); Refer to , “The cave looked mysteriously dark, cool and inviting, and he penetrated to the farthest corner where he discovered a wide crack, rather like a chimney.”
185. (c); Refer to, “For this reason very few people cared to explore the little bay fresh and unlit, as it was completely covered by the sea at high tide.”
186. (a); see 3<sup>rd</sup> line, Pierre and Marie’s amicable collaboration later helped to unlock the secrets of the atom.
187. (b); see 5<sup>th</sup> line a casual personality
188. (b); see 6<sup>th</sup> line , She became disgruntled
189. (a); see 7<sup>th</sup> line- she defiantly left Poland in 1891 entered the Sorbonne, a French university, where she earned her master’s degree and doctorate in physics.
190. (d); see last word : physics.
191. (d); A poet sees a cloud in a sheet of paper is, refer to “Everything co-exists with this sheet of paper. This is why I think the word inter - be should be in the dictionary, “To be” is inter-be. You have to inter-be with every other thing. This sheet of paper is, because everything else is.”
192. (b); A cloud and the paper inter-are means both exist because of the other; they are interrelated.
193. (c); Because without cutting trees he can’t earn money; can’t buy his meals.
194. (c); The theme of the comprehension is Inter-are and inter-be.
195. (d); Refer to, “Everything co-exists with this sheet of paper. This is why I think the word



inter - be should be in the dictionary, "To be" is inter-be. You have to inter-be with every other thing. This sheet of paper is, because everything else is."

196. (a); **Reminiscences** means a story told about a past event remembered by the narrator.
197. (c); Refer to first line, "people who are so self-centered that they cannot listen to anyone else talking."
198. (c); Refer to first line, "people who are so self-centered that they cannot listen to anyone else talking."
199. (a); Reminiscences means a story told about a past event remembered by the narrator.
200. (a); The interesting people are those who make you feel that you are not an outsider
201. (b); Refer to, "These worker ants willingly give up their lives for the society."
202. (d); Refer to, "They also keep the Earth clean by eating up 90% of the corpses of small animals. Their social organization and work distribution system is remarkable."
203. (c); The lesson we can learn from the ants is that we should live together.
204. (c); Refer to, "The operational unit of ants' colony is not an individual ant but hundreds of thousands of worker ants."
205. (d); Refer to, "They enrich most of the world's soil with organic mass in their subterranean nests. They help in pollination in flowering plants and often disperse seeds of immobile plants to faraway places. They also keep the Earth clean by eating up 90% of the corpses of small animals. Their social organization and work distribution system is remarkable."
206. (d); Refer to, "It is strange to see how these two different groups migrated to these islands so far from the mainland – from India and Myanmar."
207. (a); Refer to, "The aboriginals are looked after by the Anthropological Department of the Government, who make regular visits to their islands and supply them with food and other necessities."
208. (b); Refer to, "These aboriginals still do not know how to use a matchbox and prepare fire by rubbing two pieces of wood; they also do not know the use of cloth. If the people from the Anthropological Department offer them clothes, they use them only as turbans and not to wrap their bodies."
209. (c); Refer to, "Andaman and Nicobar Islands consist of mainly two groups of islands, with distinctive features of the original residents – Negroid and Mongolese."
210. (b); Refer to, "Of these the Nicobarese in general, and some of the Onges, have accepted the so-called modern civilization and learned the use of modern tools and facilities."
211. (c); see 1<sup>st</sup> line, We generally feel that a man of genius is in some way higher than a man of talent;
212. (b); see 3<sup>rd</sup> line especially as displayed in original creation, discovery,
213. (c); see 6<sup>th</sup> line- We generally feel that a man of genius is in some way higher than a man of talent;
214. (b); see 6<sup>th</sup> line. "genius" is an inborn inspiration that drives a man to do a thing with original excellence.
215. (a); see 2<sup>nd</sup> last line, , Isaac Newton in science, Napoleon in war, Beethoven in music, were geniuses; many well-known poets, scientists,
216. (b); "The Pleasure of Owning Books" is the most suitable title.
217. (a); Refer to, "A borrowed book is like a guest in the house; it must be treated with punctiliousness, with certain considerate formality."
218. (d); **Humanities** means the quality of being humane; benevolence.
219. (a); The above passage is all about "books"
220. (c); Refer to, "Everyone should begin collecting a private library in youth."
221. (d); see 1<sup>st</sup> line. It means rather one in which every citizen becomes for the first time eligible for leadership, if he has the power to lead.
222. (c); Refer to, "This is the idea of a classless society. Some will reject it as contrary to their interest, some as utopian and against 'Human nature,' for there are some who deny."
223. (c); see 8<sup>th</sup> line, with strong wills and minds of their own, wishful to lead; some in politics, some in industry, and some in professions and arts of life.
224. (b); Cynical means believing that people are motivated purely by self-interest; distrustful of human sincerity or integrity. Hence option (b) is the correct choice
225. (a); The tone adopted by the author in this passage is "expository" because he intended



- to explain or describe something.
226. (c); Refer to the third sentence of the passage "I was 27, full of assumptions about myself, quick with a comment on everything, and expected people to pay attention to all that I had said." Hence option (c) is true.
227. (b); Refer to the fourth sentence of the second paragraph "After twenty minutes I was thoroughly bored, and telling myself that it was difficult to sit through such an insipid talk." Hence option (b) is correct choice.
228. (a); Refer to the fifth sentence of the second paragraph "I wanted to share some of my expert comments with my neighbor. But he was completely sold out to the speaker, and looked like it was the greatest day of his life. I was disgusted." So option (a) is correct.
229. (b); Refer to the first sentence of the last paragraph "The one-hour talk took ages to end, and before the thanks were said, I jumped to my feet with a sigh of relief." Hence option (b) is true.
230. (c); Refer to the first sentence of the second paragraph "I listened to the talk for the first five minutes. By the seventh, I was looking around to check if others were listening." Hence option (c) is correct.
231. (c); Refer to the first sentence of the paragraph, "Learning is the knowledge of that which is not generally known to others". Hence option (c) is the correct choice.
232. (d); Refer to the fourth sentence of the paragraph, "He is the most learned man who knows the most of what is farthest removed from common life and actual observation". Hence option (d) is the correct choice.
233. (b); Refer to the fifth sentence of the paragraph, "The learned man prides himself in the knowledge of names, and dates, not of men or things". Hence option (b) is the correct choice.
234. (b); Refer to the second last sentence of the paragraph, "He does not know whether his oldest acquaintance is a knave or a fool". Hence option (b) is the correct choice.
235. (d); Refer to the last sentence of the paragraph, "He cannot tell whether an object is black or white, round or square, and yet he is a professed master of the optics and the rules of perspective". Hence option (d) is the correct choice.
236. (b); **Alien** means belonging to a foreign country and **indigenous** means originating or occurring naturally in a particular place; native.
237. (d); The Bengal Renaissance was different from the 16th century European Renaissance because unlike the Bengalis, Europeans were not under foreign rule.
238. (c); The spirit of Renaissance lies in breaking all shackles of backwardness and narrow mindedness.
239. (c); The Bengal Renaissance movement wanted social reform to improve the lot of the weak and the downtrodden.
240. (b); The Bengal Renaissance gathered momentum in the 19th century because there was an abundance of intellectual and creative activities in Bengal then.
241. (a); Refer to, "Machines were made to be man's servants; yet he has grown so dependent on them/that they are in a fair way to become his masters."
242. (c); Refer to, "Machines were made to be man's servants; yet he has grown so dependent on them/that they are in a fair way to become his masters."
243. (b); Refer to, "For the most part we use our time and energy to make more and better machines."
244. (a); In 'if they do not get their meals', 'they' refers to "machines"
245. (b); Refer to, "The answer I think, is that we should try to become more civilized. For the machines themselves, and the power which machines have given us, are not civilization but aids to civilization."
246. (b); see 2<sup>nd</sup> line, . It was named after the engineer Gustave Eiffel,
247. (c); see 1<sup>st</sup> line, The Eiffel Tower is an iron lattice tower located on the Champ de Mars in Paris.
248. (d); see 2<sup>nd</sup> line. Erected in 1889, it was initially criticised by some of France's leading artists and intellectuals for its design,
249. (c); see the 5<sup>th</sup> line, The tower received its 250 millionth visitor in 2010.
250. (a); see 10<sup>th</sup> line, the Eiffel Tower is featured in media including films, video games, and television shows.

