

**Directions for the following 4 (four) passages :**

*Read the following passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions out of the four alternatives:*

**Passage – 1**

**Question Nos. 1 – 4**

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 chose 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 and the cave at the back of it. But the unknown always drew this man like a magnet. He found the bay fresh and unlittered, as it was completely covered by the sea 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.

1. According to the writer, the bay could not be reached by boat because
  - (a) it had numerous layers of rock
  - (b) there were too many eddies
  - (c) it was facing the open sea
  - (d) there were seams of rock and treacherously swirling currents
2. One could visit the bay
  - (a) at any time one chose
  - (b) on certain specified occasions
  - (c) when there was a low tide
  - (d) during the evening walk
3. He found the bay 'fresh and unlittered' 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 who would pollute it
4. While passing through the cave, the writer discovered a
  - (a) cool and secluded corner
  - (b) large opening
  - (c) chimney-shaped rock
  - (d) big crack through which light came in

## Passage – 2

## Question Nos. 5 – 8

The idea of euthanasia, of hastening the death of someone from motives of compassion, covers two main situations. The first is where someone is close to death and can be kept alive briefly, with intensive medical care. The official reason for the use of every possible technique on patients, for whom there seems no hope, is that we never know that there is no hope of at least a brief recovery.

The second situation, in which it is proposed to end the life of someone who is not expected to die at once from natural causes, is more morally doubtful. In so far as the suggestion may be based on the notion of the ‘quality of life’ experienced by the patient, this is an inadequate approach to human beings. At one extreme we may be dealing with a birth that cannot be called ‘human’ at all: such a being likely to live at the most for only a few hours. Many feel that during this time it ought to be given ordinary nursing care. Bringing to an end of the life of say, a spastic child, by the deliberate refusal of the fullest medical care seems morally indefensible.

## 5. Euthanasia means

- (a) A place in Asia (b) Bringing about gentle and easy death  
(c) Enthusiasm (d) The youth in Asia

## 6. One reason for trying all possible measures to save a person is

- (a) There is possibility of recovery  
(b) Death is horrifying  
(c) Doctors need to be compassionate  
(d) Science may invent sophisticated medicines later

## 7. The words “dealing with a birth that cannot be called ‘human’ at all” implies

- (a) Human have no control over birth and death  
(b) Doctors are incapable of saving people  
(c) The person may survive only for a brief period  
(d) The patient may want to die

## 8. The writer finds it unpardonable to

- (a) End the life of a spastic child  
(b) End the life of an infant likely to live only for a few hours  
(c) End the life of a human being  
(d) End the life of someone who is not expected to die at once from natural causes

## Passage – 3

## Question Nos. 9 – 11

When our childhood has fallen behind us and taken on some of the glamour, we often ransack our memories in order to call up to our mind’s eye the picture of the children we were then we are surprised to discover how little we remember of our earliest days: they have gone forever and seemingly have left nothing behind them. All is lost in haze and no definite image rewards our efforts to recapture the incidents of infancy.

Some, however can recall more than others: one man may remember something that happened when he was only a child of two while another may find his memory blank – a clean sheet of paper as far as anything is concerned which befell him before he was five. Yet perhaps as regards things generally, the memory of the latter may be stronger than that of the former. It is only in regard to his early childhood that the first man’s memory is stronger.



9. The author wishes to say that
- (a) Childhood is an age of glamour
  - (b) People generally forget childhood events
  - (c) There are variations in people's memories of childhood events
  - (d) People have different kinds of experiences in their childhood
10. The most important factor that affects recall of childhood experiences according to the author
- (a) Age of the people
  - (b) Insight and vision of the people
  - (c) Rate of mental growth and development
  - (d) Nature and circumstances under which childhood events take place
11. According to the author
- (a) We draw blank when and where our childhood memories are concerned
  - (b) Those who have stronger memories of the childhood are stronger in their latter memories also
  - (c) Childhood memories can be called up by introspection
  - (d) It is not possible to recapture the incidents of infancy

#### Passage – 4

#### Question Nos. 12 – 14

The joy of discovery is a very real incentive to research, despite the rareness of its realisation. It is an error to suppose that the scientist is unemotional, or could succeed if he were. The error has arisen through misconception. The absolute necessity that a scientist's findings shall not be changed from objective truth in response to emotional urges of any kind does not result in his becoming a particularly unemotional person: whether a discoverer or anyone else is pleased with a discovery has no effect on its validity. 'I have been working like a mad man at Drosera', wrote Darwin to Sir J.D.Hooker in reference to his study of insectivorous plants and a few days later, to the geologist, Lyell 'at the present moment I care more about Drosera than the origin of all the species in the world — I am frightened and astounded at my results'. Kropotkin once wrote, 'There are not many joys in human life equal to the joy of the sudden birth of a generalisation — He who has once in this life experienced this joy of scientific creation will never forget it.'

12. The author of the passage counters the misconception that a scientist is unemotional by pointing out that
- (a) the objectivity of a scientist cannot make emotional compromises
  - (b) even such a great scientist as Darwin cared so much for Drosera
  - (c) he has the capacity to react to emotional appeals made by others
  - (d) he considers scientific discovery equal to the joy of creation
13. Darwin's letter to Lyell reveals to us that he
- (a) attached greater importance to his discovery of insectivorous plants than to his discovery of the origin of the species
  - (b) used to get deeply involved in whatever research, big or small, he had on hand at a given point of time
  - (c) was rather uncertain about his success in his research on insectivorous plants
  - (d) was worried that insectivorous plants would destroy all species of insects
14. The findings of scientific researchers
- (a) are universally welcome
  - (b) result in robbing the researcher of all emotions
  - (c) are objective in nature
  - (d) have universal validity



15. One example of the differences between men and women in the ways they listen is that
- (a) men are more interested in being liked; women seek respect
  - (b) men listen more to women than women listen to men
  - (c) women tend to give more feedback; men listen more quietly
  - (d) women tend to ask questions that are more argumentative
16. As a listener, delaying feedback
- (a) is irresponsible
  - (b) is inappropriate in all circumstances
  - (c) is a sign of a bad listener
  - (d) might be appropriate in some circumstances
17. What drives conflict?
- (a) Interpersonal relationships
  - (b) Unreasonable rules
  - (c) Goals
  - (d) Angry people
18. The psychological reaction you experience when you are in a culture very different from your own is called
- (a) Intercultural communication
  - (b) Culture adjustment
  - (c) Culture shock
  - (d) Culture crisis
19. An individual's behaviour in a foreign society becomes noticeable when it \_\_\_\_\_ in relation to the foreign culture.
- (a) overlaps
  - (b) conforms
  - (c) irritates
  - (d) deviates
20. Individuals who engage in conflict openly and without fear, and value each person's individual identity are known as
- (a) Traditional
  - (b) Codependent
  - (c) Independent
  - (d) Separate
21. A relationship may be strengthened by
- (a) Similar beliefs
  - (b) Withdrawal
  - (c) Negative messages
  - (d) Relatives
22. The ability to communicate effectively
- (a) is a natural talent that cannot be learned
  - (b) can be learned
  - (c) depends on the education level of those around you
  - (d) depends on not using technology to send messages
23. A statement like "I always mess up at this, but let me try to show you ...." is an example of
- (a) Too many intensifiers
  - (b) A disqualifier
  - (c) Hesitation
  - (d) A self-critical statement
24. The verbal and non-verbal response to a message is called
- (a) a non-verbal code
  - (b) a verbal code
  - (c) feedback
  - (d) external interference

25. The interpretation of a message into a form that has eventual meaning for a receiver is called
- (a) coding (b) recoding  
(c) decoding (d) encoding
26. Critical listening involves
- (a) bias  
(b) listening to evaluate the information given  
(c) jumping to conclusions  
(d) offering at least a few negative comments
27. One can increase his or her self-awareness by
- (a) Ignoring that it exists  
(b) Engaging in personal reflection and seeking feedback from others  
(c) Purchasing self-help magazines  
(d) Trying to be more like those he or she admires
28. "I am a worthy person" is an example of what kind of statement?
- (a) Self-destructive (b) Deceitful  
(c) Bragging (d) Self-affirming
29. Interpersonal communication helps one
- (a) to know what others are thinking (b) learn about oneself  
(c) communicate with the general public (d) to become a talented speaker

*Directions to solve (Questions 30 – 32): In each of the following questions, various terms of an alphabet series are given with one or more terms missing as shown by (?). Choose the missing terms out of the given alternatives.*

30. AZ, CX, FU, ?
- (a) IR (b) IV  
(c) JQ (d) JP
31. DKY, FJW, HIU, JHS, ?
- (a) KGR (b) LFQ  
(c) KFR (d) LGQ
32. BXJ, ETL, ?, KLP, NHR
- (a) HPN (b) MHQ  
(c) MIP (d) NIR

Directions to solve (Questions 33 – 35) : In the following questions, there are patterns which can be folded into pictures. For each pattern, four figures are shown. You are to decide which of the figures can be made from the pattern shown. The pattern always shows the outside of the figure.

33.3

A B C D

- (a) A (b) B  
(c) C (d) D

34.3

A B C D

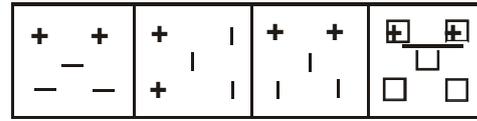
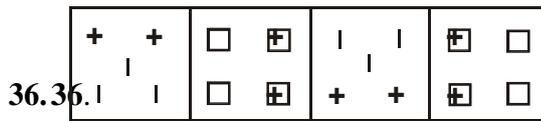
- (a) A (b) B  
(c) C (d) D

35.3

A B C D

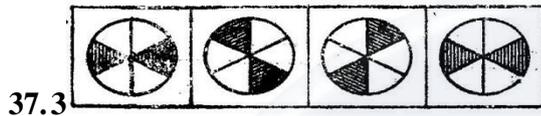
- (a) A (b) B  
(c) C (d) D

*Directions to solve (Questions 36 – 38): In the next set of problems, you will see problem figures on the left and answer figures on the right. The problem figures have a series, which means, they follow each other in a special order. You are to choose one answer from among those given in the Answer figures, which belongs next in the problem figure series.*



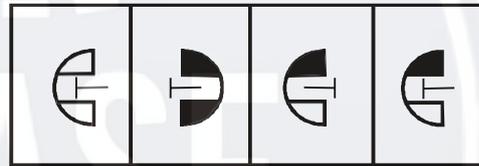
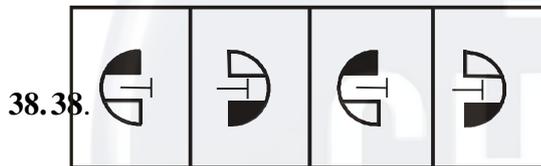
- (a) A
- (c) C

- A      B      C      D
- (b) B
  - (d) D



- (a) A
- (c) C

- A      B      C      D
- (b) B
  - (d) D

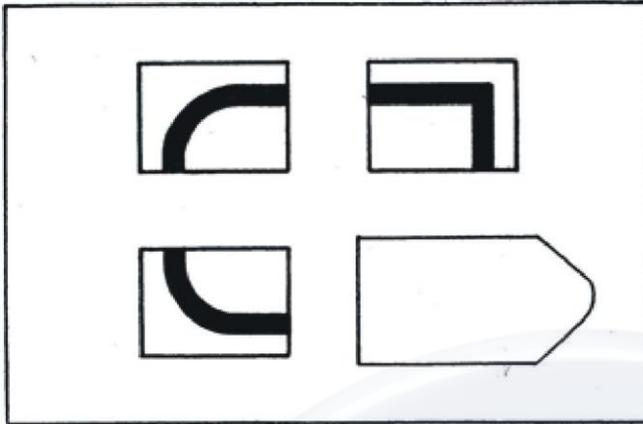


- (a) A
- (c) C

- A      B      C      D
- (b) B
  - (d) D

Directions to solve (Questions 39 – 41): In the next set of problems, each of the problem figure is incomplete. You are to choose the correct pattern from the answer figures to complete the pattern.

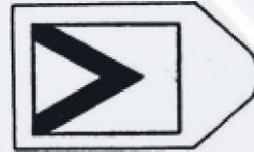
39.



(a)



(b)



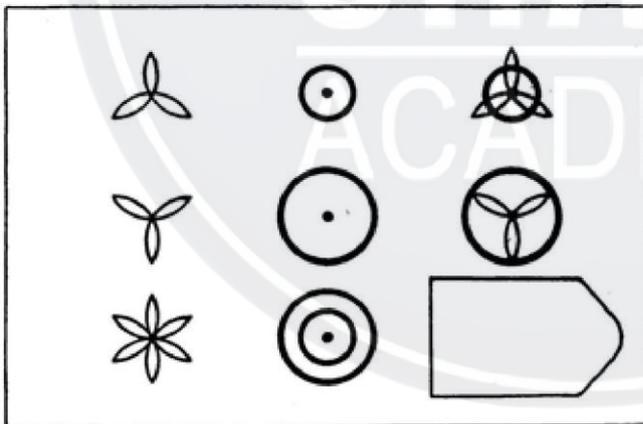
(c)



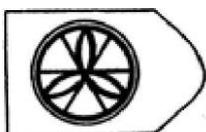
(d)



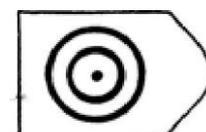
40.4



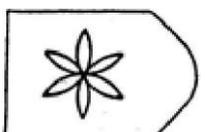
(a)



(b)

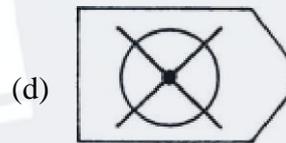
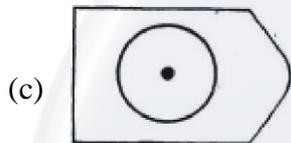
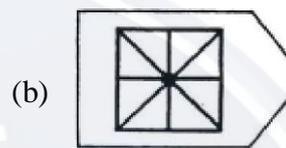
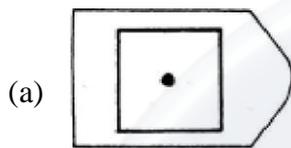
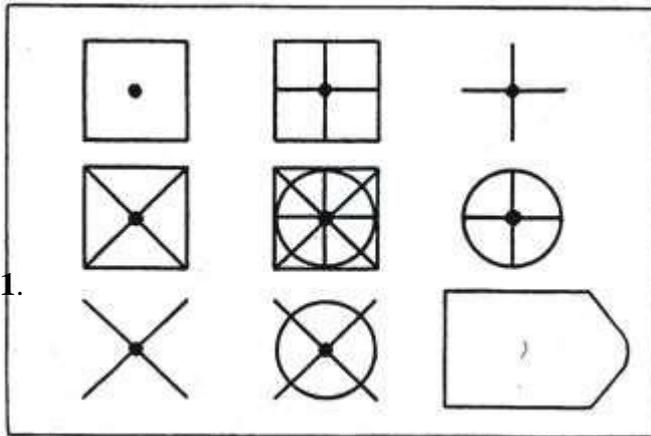


(c)



(d)

41.41.



42. A four-person crew from Classic Colors is painting Mr. Field's house. Michael is painting the front of the house. Ross is in the alley behind the house painting the back. Jed is painting the window frames on the north side, Shawn is on the south. If Michael switches places with Jed, and Jed then switches places with Shawn, where is Shawn?
- (a) in the alley behind the house      (b) on the north side of the house  
 (c) in front of the house      (d) on the south side of the house
43. In a four-day period Monday through Thursday each of the following temporary office workers worked only one day, each a different day. Ms. Johnson was scheduled to work on Monday, but she traded with Mr. Carter, who was originally scheduled to work on Wednesday. Ms. Falk traded with Mr. Kirk, who was originally scheduled to work on Thursday. After all the switching was done, who worked on Tuesday?
- (a) Mr. Carter      (b) Ms. Falk  
 (c) Ms. Johnson      (d) Mr. Kirk
44. Four friends in the sixth grade were sharing a pizza. They decided that the oldest friend would get the extra piece. Randy is two months older than Greg, who is three months younger than Ned. Kent is one month older than Greg. Who should get the extra piece of pizza?
- (a) Randy      (b) Greg  
 (c) Ned      (d) Kent

45. Which of the following statements about group decision making is NOT true?
- (a) People in group problem solving share the purpose of agreeing on a solution.
  - (b) People in group problem solving share the same methods.
  - (c) People in group problem solving may have different agendas.
  - (d) People in group problem solving share the purpose of making a decision.
46. Which of the following statements about the rational decision-making model is NOT correct?
- (a) It is based on the scientific method.
  - (b) It assumes that each alternative is equal to any other alternative.
  - (c) It is grounded in establishing goals and alternatives.
  - (d) It is a traditional, logical approach.
47. Which statement is a true advantage of electronic brainstorming?
- (a) Members cannot see the other members' comments.
  - (b) Members don't need to keyboard very well to keep up.
  - (c) Members can send their ideas anonymously.
  - (d) Members enter their ideas when it is their turn.
48. You are travelling in your official car and during the journey someone is hit by your car and dies on the spot, what you will do?
- (a) Ask the driver to drive fast.
  - (b) Ask the driver to stop car and move out to take the person to the hospital.
  - (c) Ask the driver to reach the nearby police station and surrender there.
  - (d) Put all the blame on your driver to save yourself.
49. When the outcome of a management decision is uncertain, the decision involves
- (a) bounded rationality
  - (b) uncertain outcomes
  - (c) risk
  - (d) fewer feasible solutions
50. Which of the following is the aspect of decision making that is based on such facts as costs, revenues, and product design specifications?
- (a) Decision quality
  - (b) Escalation of commitment
  - (c) Optimising
  - (d) Satisficing
51. A method that can be used to overcome the tendency toward conformity in group decision making is which of the following?
- (a) Brainstorming
  - (b) Nominal group technique
  - (c) Groupthink
  - (d) Electronic meetings

**Directions to solve (Questions 52 – 54): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions that follow.**

**A cube has been colored red on its opposite two faces, blue on two adjacent faces and yellow on the two remaining faces. Then, it is cut into two halves along the plane parallel to the red faces. One piece is cut into four equal cubes and the other one into 32 equal cubes.**

52. How many cubes have at least one blue face?
- (a) 20
  - (b) 18
  - (c) 17
  - (d) 16



53. How many cubes have at least two colored faces?
- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| (a) 24 | (b) 28 |
| (c) 16 | (d) 20 |
54. How many cubes do not have any colored face?
- |       |        |
|-------|--------|
| (a) 4 | (b) 6  |
| (c) 8 | (d) 12 |

**Directions to solve (Questions 55 – 58): Read the following and choose the best alternative.**

Mr. Sanga, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Sikni Ltd., (a solar energy company) had just been visited by several other directors of the company. The directors were upset with the recent actions of the company president, Mr. Thanga. They demanded that the board consider firing the president.

Mr. Thanga, recently appointed as president, had undertaken to solve some of the management-employees problems by dealing directly with the individuals, as often as possible. The company did not have a history of strikes or any other form of collective action and was considered to have good work culture. However, Mr. Thanga felt that by dealing directly with individuals, he could portray the management's concern for the employees. An important initiative of Mr. Thanga was to negotiate wages of the supervisors with each of the supervisor. In these negotiation meetings, he would not involve anyone else, including the Personnel Department which reported to him, so as to take unbiased decision. After negotiation, a wage contract would be drawn up for each supervisor. This, he felt, would recognize and reward the better performers. Mr. Thanga successfully implemented the process for most of the supervisors, except those working in night shift. For them he had drawn up the contracts unilaterally benchmarking the wages of the supervisors of night shift with that of supervisors of the day shift.

For several days Ruata, a night shift supervisor, had been trying to seek an appointment with Mr. Thanga about his wages. He was disgruntled, not only over his failure to see the president, but also over the lack of discussions about his wage contract prior to its being effected. As a family man with six dependents, he felt his weekly wage should be higher than that granted to him.

Last Thursday afternoon, Ruata stopped by the president's office and tried to see him. Mr. Thanga's secretary refused his request on the grounds that Mr. Thanga was very busy. Infuriated, Ruata stormed into the president's office and confronted the startled Mr. Thanga, with his demands for a better wage. Mr. Thanga got up and told Ruata to get out of his office and express his grievance through official channel. Ruata took a swing at the president; who in turn punched Ruata on the jaw and knocked him unconscious.

55. Out of the following, which one seems to be the most likely cause of Ruata's grievance?
- (a) His disappointment with the management's philosophy of having one to one interaction as the supervisors were in a way being forced to accept the wage contracts.
  - (b) His being in the night shift had worked to his disadvantage as he could not interact with the management regarding his problem.
  - (c) He was not allowed to meet the chairman of the board of directors of the company.
  - (d) Employment in the night shift forced him to stay away from his family during the day time and therefore he could not interact with his family members much.



*Directions to solve (Questions 63 – 64): Choose the pair in which the words are differently related:*

63. (a) Purse: Wallet (b) Sky : Cloud  
 (c) Chair : Stool (d) Cupboard : Almirah
64. (a) Lion : Deer (b) Hawk : Pigeon  
 (c) Cat : Mouse (d) Cow : Hen

*Directions to solve (Questions 65 – 66): In the following, which character/number when placed at the sign of interrogation shall complete the matrix?*

65.

A	D	G
D	I	N
I	P	?

- (a) V (b) W  
 (c) X (d) Y

66.

2	4	0
1	2	4
3	1	3
36	?	91

- (a) 62 (b) 73  
 (c) 47 (d) 23

*Directions to solve (Questions 67 – 68): Rearrange the following letters and select from the given alternatives the word which is almost similar in meaning to the rearranged word.*

67. RUSSRIPE (a) Amaze (b) Praise  
 (c) Length (d) Docile
68. NALIVAT (a) Break (b) Appeal  
 (c) Gallant (d) Grow

*Directions to solve (Questions 69 – 70): Rearrange the following letters and select from the given alternatives the word which is almost opposite in meaning to the rearranged word.*

69. NIGLETID

- (a) Idle (b) Engaged  
(c) Active (d) Destroy

70. SESRADIT

- (a) Tragedy (b) Success  
(c) Flame (d) Observe

71. The total number of digits used in numbering the pages of a book having 435 pages is

- (a) 1199 (b) 1207  
(c) 1197 (d) 1113

72. Five girls are standing in a row facing east. Grace is to the left of Linda, Mary and Doris. Linda, Mary and Doris are to the left of Jenny. Doris is between Linda and Mary. If Mary is fourth from the left, how far is Linda from the right?

- (a) First (b) Second  
(c) Third (d) Fourth

73. The product of Siama's age five years ago with his age 9 years later is 15. Then, Siama's present age is

- (a) 3 years (b) 4 years  
(c) 5 years (d) 6 years

74. A two digit number is four times the sum of its digits and twice the product of the digits, then the number is

- (a) 45 (b) 36  
(c) 25 (d) 18

75.  $(-2, 3)$  lies in the

- (a) I quadrant (b) II quadrant  
(c) III quadrant (d) IV quadrant

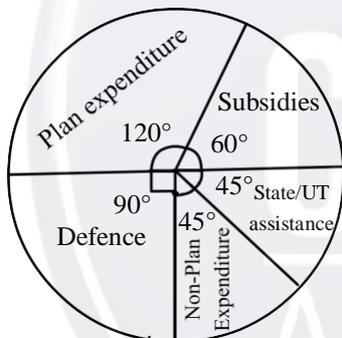
76. From a rope 11 m long, two pieces of lengths  $2\frac{3}{5}$  m and  $3\frac{3}{10}$  m are cut off. The length of the remaining rope is

- (a)  $5\frac{9}{10}$  m (b)  $5\frac{1}{10}$  m  
(c) 4m (d) 6m

77. If 16% of a number is 2.4, the number is

- (a) 10 (b) 23  
(c) 18 (d) 15

78. How many bricks (each measuring  $27\text{cm} \times 12.5\text{cm} \times 9\text{cm}$ ) will be required to construct a wall 1350cm long, 600cm high and 22.5cm thick.
- (a) 6000 (b) 6600  
(c) 5556 (d) 5000
79. The distance between A and B is 560km. A man runs from A to B at 7 AM by a car. At what speed should he run to reach B at 3 PM?
- (a) 80 km/hr (b) 50 km/hr  
(c) 60 km/hr (d) 70 km/hr
80. How much copper should be mixed with 63 kg of zinc in order to make an alloy containing 45% zinc and 55% copper?
- (a) 67 kg (b) 77 kg  
(c) 86 kg (d) 84 kg
81. The mean monthly salary of 10 members of a group is Rs.14450, one more member whose monthly salary is Rs.15000 has joined the group. Then the mean monthly salary of 11 members of the group is
- (a) Rs.14400 (b) Rs.14500  
(c) Rs.15500 (d) Rs.16600
82. The pie-chart given below shows the expenditure of the Central Government over various items. If the plan expenditure is Rs.1200 crores, then the non-plan expenditure is



- (a) 120 crores (b) 450 crores  
(c) 550 crores (d) 600 crores
83. The following table gives the number of different fruits kept in a hamper

Type of fruit	Mangoes	Apples	Oranges	Coconuts	Pomegranates
Number	26	30	21	5	8

The central angle for apples while constructing a pie-chart is

- (a)  $88^\circ$  (b)  $90^\circ$   
(c)  $120^\circ$  (d)  $125^\circ$

84. At a staff meeting the Headteacher presented the following table, showing the number of pupils in each class in a school who are having Numeracy Support Lessons (NSL)-

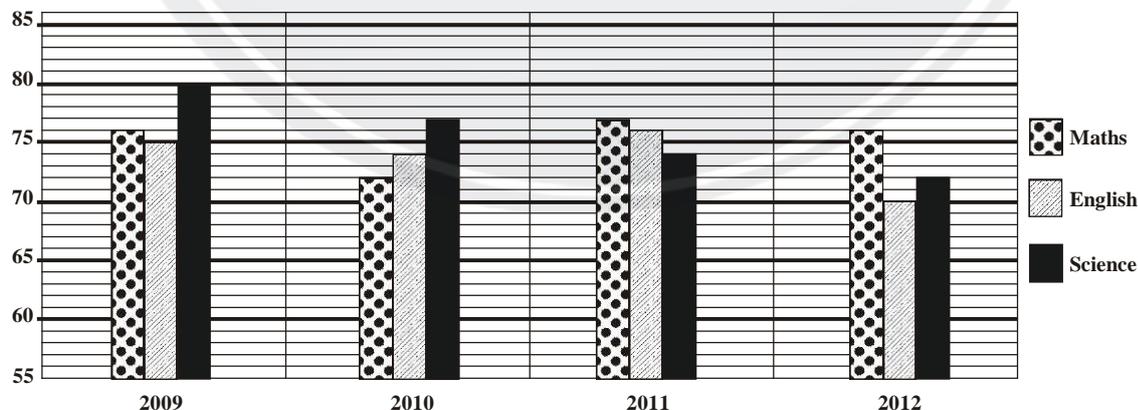
Class	Number of pupils	No. of pupils having NSL
V	24	4
VI	26	3
VII	26	2
VIII	24	2

What percentage of pupils in the school is having Numeracy support lessons?

- (a) 16.6% (b) 15%  
 (c) 12% (d) 11%
85. From the following frequency distribution table, the median is

Variables $x_i$	Frequency $f_i$	Cumulative frequency $c.f.$
1	7	7
2	12	19
3	17	36
4	19	55
5	21	76
6	24	100 = N

- (a) 1 (b) 2  
 (c) 4 (d) 5
86. The graph below shows the teacher assessments for the percentage of pupils achieving Level 4 or above at Key Stage 2 in a primary school.



In 2011, number of pupils who achieved Level 4 or above in Maths is

- (a) 74 (b) 75  
 (c) 76 (d) 77

**Directions to solve (Questions 87 – 89): Read the following passage carefully and choose the most suitable answer to each of the questions out of the four alternatives:**

The war between England and Germany was then at its height and England needed all the help that India could give her. The English asked Gandhiji to give them his support. Knowing how the British Government had been treating the Indians no one would have agreed to give them any help. But Gandhiji believed that one should never take advantage of the enemy's difficulties. He wanted to help the British in their hour of need. Moreover, Gandhiji felt that the English as a whole nation were not bad. The unjust treatment of the Indians was the result of the foolish and wrong policy of a few English officials who came to India. He believed that the English people could be won over with love and so he put forth all his efforts to get his country's support for the war. He travelled from village to village persuading people to join the army. He worked so hard that he fell ill. Hardly had he recovered, when news came that the war had ended. No further help was necessary. During his illness, he took to drinking goat's milk and since then right until the day of his death he continued to take boiled vegetables and goat's milk.

**87.** Why did Gandhiji want to help England ?

- (a) Because he believed that the English people could be won over with love.
- (b) Because he believed in the policy of England.
- (c) Because he believed England will win the war.
- (d) Because he believed India could help England win the war.

**88.** What was the feeling of the author about giving help to the English ?

- (a) Knowing how the British Government had been treating the Indians, helping them was the right thing to do.
- (b) Knowing how the British Government had been treating the Indians, no one would have agreed to give them any help.
- (c) Knowing how the British Government had been treating the Indians, all supported to help them.
- (d) Knowing how the British Government had been treating the Indians, he had no misgivings about helping them.

**89.** What is the statement that better describe Gandhiji's character?

- (a) One may take advantage of the enemy's difficulties.
- (b) One should never take advantage of the enemy's difficulties
- (c) All is fair during war
- (d) England deserves to win the war

**Directions to solve (Questions 90 – 92): Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions out of the four alternatives:**

People moan about poverty as a great evil and it seems to be an accepted belief that if people had plenty of money, they would be happy, and get more out of life. As a rule there is more genuine satisfaction in life and more is obtained from life in the humble cottage of the poor man than in the palace of rich men, who are attended by servants and governesses at a later stage. At the same time I am glad to think they do not know what they have missed. It is because I know how sweet and happy and pure the home of honest poverty is, how free from perplexing care and social envies and jealousies, how loving and united the members are in the common interest of supporting the family that I sympathise with the rich man's boy and congratulate the poor man's son. It is for these reasons that from the ranks of the poor so many strong eminent self-reliant men have always sprung. If you read the list of the "Immortals who were not born to die" you will find that most of them have been poor.

90. What is the popular notion about poverty?
- (a) popular notion is that it has been inherited.
  - (b) popular notion about poverty is that it is a great evil.
  - (c) popular notion is that there is no happiness in poverty.
  - (d) popular notion is that nothing good comes out of poverty.
91. Where can one get more genuine satisfaction in life?
- (a) in the humble cottage of the poor man.
  - (b) in the palace of of rich men.
  - (c) from within the heart.
  - (d) from one's thoughts.
92. Find the word in the passage which has the opposite meaning (antonym) of the word 'spurious'.
- (a) eminent
  - (b) genuine
  - (c) evil
  - (d) honest

**Directions to solve (Questions 93 – 96): Read the following passage carefully and choose the most suitable answer to each of the questions out of the four alternatives:**

The first step is for us to realize that a city need not be a frustrater of life; it can be among other things, a mechanism for enhancing life, for producing possibilities of living which are not to be realised except through cities. But, for that to happen, deliberate and drastic planning is needed. Towns as much as animals, must have their systems of organs-those for transport and circulation are an obvious example. What we need now are organ systems for recreation, leisure, culture, community expression. This means abundance of open space, easy access to unspoilt nature, beauty in parks and in fine buildings, gymnasias and swimming baths and recreation grounds in plenty, central spaces for celebrations and demonstrations, halls for citizens' meetings, concert halls and theatres and cinemas that belong to the city. And the buildings must not be built anyhow or dumped down anywhere; both they and their groupings should mean something important to the people of the place.

93. Cities can be made to provide full facilities for life, only if
- (a) these can be mechanically developed.
  - (b) proper transport system is introduced.
  - (c) cinemas, theatres and concert halls are established there.
  - (d) these are thoughtfully designed to serve people's needs.
94. A suitable title for the passage would be
- (a) Need for Unspoilt Nature.
  - (b) The Need for Planned Cities.
  - (c) Transport and Communication System in a City.
  - (d) The Need for Entertainment Centres in a City.
95. By "A city need not be a frustrater of life", the author means that
- (a) one does not expect fulfillment of all life's requirements from a city.
  - (b) city life can provide all the essential needs of life.
  - (c) a city does not necessarily lift man's standard of living.
  - (d) a city can disappoint life's simple aspirations and aims.
96. Which of the following has the opposite meaning to the word 'frustrater' in the passage?
- (a) Promoter
  - (b) Applaud
  - (c) Approver
  - (d) Executer

**Directions to solve (Questions 97– 100): Read the following passage carefully and choose the most suitable answer to each of the questions out of the four alternatives:**

You know that the earth goes round the sun and the moon goes round the earth. You know also perhaps that there are several other bodies which, like the earth, go round the sun. They are Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. All these, including our earth, are called planets of the sun. The moon is called a satellite of the earth because it keeps going round the earth. The other planets have also got their satellites. The sun and the planets with their satellites form a happy family, called the solar system. 'Solar' means belonging to the sun. The sun is the father of all the planets, so the whole group is called the solar system.

At night, you see thousands of stars in the sky. Only a few of them are planets. We can easily distinguish between a planet and a star. Compared to the stars, the planets are really very tiny, like our earth. But they look bigger than stars because they are much nearer to us. Compared to a star, the moon is really quite like a baby. It looks so big because it is very near to us. The real way to distinguish a star from a planet is to see whether it twinkles or not. Stars twinkle, planets don't. Planets shine only because they get the light of the sun. It is merely the sunshine on the planets or the moon that we see.

Stars are like the sun. They shine of themselves because they are very hot and burning. In fact, the sun itself is a star. It looks bigger than stars because it is much nearer. We see it as a great ball of fire in the sky. Thus, our earth belongs to the family of the sun. We think the earth is very big. Compared to our tiny selves, it is truly very big. It takes weeks and months in a fast train or ship to go from one part of the earth to another. But, although it seems so big, it is just like a speck of dust hanging in the air. The sun is millions of miles away and the other stars are even further away. That is why they look so small to us.

**97.** How can you distinguish a star from a planet ?

- (a) Stars twinkle but planets don't.
- (b) Planets twinkle but stars don't.
- (c) Stars twinkle at night , planets twinkle during the day.
- (d) Planets are very big, but the stars are quite small.

**98.** What makes the moon shine ?

- (a) The light of the sun falling on it.
- (b) The light of the earth falling on it.
- (c) The light of the stars falling on it.
- (d) The light of the satellites falling on it.

**99.** What is a satellite ?

- (a) A natural body that moves round a planet.
- (b) A natural body that moves round the sun.
- (c) A natural body that moves in the sky.
- (d) A natural body that shines in the sky.

**100.** 'A million' means .....

- (a) one lakh
- (b) ten lakh
- (c) a hundred lakh
- (d) one thousand lakh

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