

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 – 3

World peace is defined as an ideal of freedom, peace, and happiness among and within all nations and/or people. It generally includes an idea of planetary non-violence by which nations willingly cooperate, either voluntarily or by virtue of a system of governance that prevents warfare. Today, peace has predominantly become political work towards settlement of issues between the nations through military involvement, cessation of arms and weapons and dialogue on less-violent, civilian matters. Peace has also included some humanitarian efforts that stretch its helping hands to the calamity-hit regions in the world.

Today, governments worldwide have not used much of democratic means to maintain peace, rather bound to display their military character and power to settle down issues that disturbed peace. They often fail to realize the fact that violence erupts at the social level, commutes to the political level and seeking a resolution finally at the military level. Diplomatic efforts have become more so customary and ineffective in front of military powers. The economic status of the nations too plays a crucial role in determining the degree of success of any peace initiative.

1. The definition of World peace as an ideal of freedom, peace and happiness
 - (a) Includes citizens of a particular country only
 - (b) Is reserved for developing countries only
 - (c) Is directed towards sovereign nation states only
 - (d) None of these
2. Planetary non violence, a vision to which many nations agrees upon, strives towards achieving
 - (a) World Peace
 - (b) Peace Treaty
 - (c) Prevention of War
 - (d) World Trade Deals
3. Though the term Peace has now become an idea which encompasses political work towards settlement of issues, cessation of arms and weapons and dialogue on civilian matters, it also includes in its design
 - (a) Providing help to the unfortunate people
 - (b) Assisting disaster afflicted areas
 - (c) Supporting poor nations
 - (d) Distributing aids

Passage-2

Question Nos.4 – 6

Most of contemporary terrorism is not a fight against the armed forces of an opponent; rather it is 'designed' chiefly against civilian targets who ordinarily, according to the rules of land warfare, enjoy immunity from deliberate attack. In this sense, terrorism is a counter value, rather than a counter-force tactic, since civilians not involved in combat are the prime target. They are attacked by terrorists precisely because they are valued! The attack on the defenseless and the innocent is not an unsought side effect but is rather a deliberate strategy of political persuasion, dissuasion and coercion aimed at others rather than the direct victims themselves. It is in this sense that equating terrorism with war is misleading. Equating terrorism with war crimes is more appropriate since the laws regulating warfare are violated as a matter of principle.

If terrorism is conceptually isolated from other, less repulsive modes of conflict behaviour, condemnation by the international community is more likely. A narrow(er) and precise definition of terrorism, in terms of means rather than ends, is likely to find broader support exactly because it excludes more than it includes so that fewer people can find grounds for objection. Such a conceptualization can build on the work of leading scholars in the field of terrorism.

4. Terrorism today targets non military personnel because of their invulnerability towards
 - (a) premeditated assault
 - (b) apposite bother
 - (c) strategic incursion
 - (d) coherent raid
5. The notion of likening terrorism with crimes committed through war is appropriate because it
 - (a) stabilizes the laws regulating warfare
 - (b) promotes the laws regulating warfare
 - (c) infringes the laws regulating warfare
 - (d) challenges the laws regulating warfare
6. Condemnation of terrorism by international community is more likely if it is
 - (a) Appropriated
 - (b) Regulated
 - (c) Incorporated
 - (d) Segregated

Passage-3

Question Nos.7 – 10

The essence of leadership in organizations is influencing and facilitating individual and collective efforts to accomplish shared objectives. Leaders can improve the performance of a team or organization by influencing the processes that determine performance. An important objective in much of the leadership research has been to identify aspects of behavior that explain leader influence on the performance of a team, work unit, or organization. To be highly useful for designing research and formulating theories, leader behavior categories should be observable, distinct, measurable, and relevant for many types of leaders, and taxonomies of leader behaviors should be comprehensive but parsimonious.

Thousands of studies on leader behavior and its effects have been conducted over the past half century, but the bewildering variety of behavior constructs used for this research makes it difficult to compare and integrate the findings. The behavior taxonomies guiding past research have substantial differences in the number and type of behaviors they include. Some taxonomies have only a few broadly defined behavior meta-categories, whereas other taxonomies have a larger number of narrowly defined behavior categories. Some taxonomies are intended to cover the full range of leader behaviors, whereas others include only the behaviors identified in a particular leadership theory. Some taxonomies describe leader behaviors used to motivate individual subordinates, whereas other taxonomies describe behaviors used to lead groups or organizations.

7. If a leader asserts his authority on a process which affects performance it can
 - (a) terminate objectives
 - (b) identify weak links
 - (c) better operations
 - (d) destabilize an organization



8. Achieving common goals, helping individuals and maximizing group coherence is the
 - (a) essence of leadership
 - (b) behavioral pattern of a leader
 - (c) quality of a leader
 - (d) role of a leader
9. Taxonomies of leader behaviors should be inclusive but economical
 - (a) in order to save assets and stocks
 - (b) for designing exploration and devising theories
 - (c) to check leadership behaviour and quality
 - (d) to develop new taxonomy
10. Variety of behaviour constructs used for research on leadership behaviour makes it difficult
 - (a) to enhance leadership behaviour
 - (b) to find a viable answer
 - (c) to evaluate leaders
 - (d) to contrast and integrate results

Passage-4

Question Nos.11 – 14

The concept of tax avoidance is somewhat elusive. Whereas some tax structures indisputably fall into the category of “tax avoidance”, there are borderline cases located in the grey area of what is debatable and unsure. It is claimed that to make anti-avoidance legal measures effective, they should be shaped with a measure of vagueness, resulting in an uncertain or not fully determinate *ex ante* field of their application. Delineating tax avoidance is often a judgmental issue, and the judgment is made on the case-by-case basis. This lack of complete precision is not attributable only to practical difficulties in applying the concept (or legal provisions which express it); it concerns the concept itself.

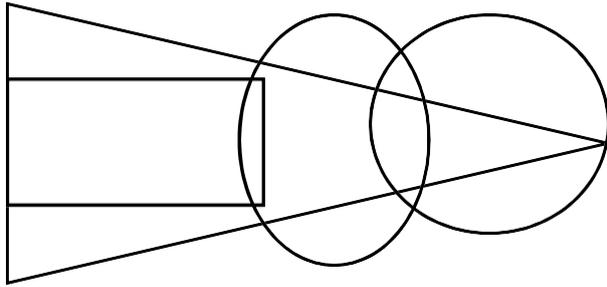
It is a platitude to say nowadays that the distinction between tax avoidance and tax planning (tax mitigation, legitimate tax arbitrage, etc.) is blurred. What is less frequently observed but equally justified as a claim, this observation holds true also for the demarcation line between tax avoidance and tax evasion. Illegality, typically quoted as a feature possessed by the latter but not the former, is inadequate as a distinguishing criterion, for where there are anti-avoidance legal provisions in force, tax avoidance is, literally speaking, against the law, and can trigger adverse legal consequences for a committer, extending to civil (administrative) penalties. More promising is pointing to the aspect of non-disclosure or misrepresentation, present in tax evasion but not in tax avoidance; however, it does not work smoothly as well since also tax avoiders are “economical with the truth”, e.g. often not revealing the scheme in its entirety, but only piecemeal and only to the extent explicitly required by the legislation.

11. A measure of vagueness, resulting in an uncertain or not fully determinate *ex ante* field of their application is needed to achieve
 - (a) anti-avoidance legal measures
 - (b) tax mitigation
 - (c) legitimate tax arbitrage
 - (d) law against tax evasion
12. Judgment made on a case-by-case basis, which more often is a judgmental issue is
 - (a) Legitimizing tax avoidance
 - (b) Mitigating tax avoidance
 - (c) Delineating tax avoidance
 - (d) Formulating tax avoidance
13. The distinction between tax avoidance and tax planning is blurred so is the demarcation line between
 - (a) tax avoidance and tax arbitrage
 - (b) tax avoidance and tax mitigation
 - (c) tax avoidance and tax neutral
 - (d) tax avoidance and tax evasion
14. What is present in tax evasion but not in tax avoidance which is a promising aspect?
 - (a) Misrepresentation
 - (b) Non-disclosure
 - (c) Full-disclosure
 - (d) All of these

15. You have differences of opinion regarding the final report prepared by your subordinate that is to be submitted urgently. The subordinate is justifying the information given in the report. You would
- (a) Convince the subordinate that he is wrong (b) Tell him to reconsider the results
(c) Revise the report on your own (d) Tell him not to justify the mistake
16. What is 'context' in terms of communication?
- (a) Effective dialogue
(b) Physical and psychological environment for conversation
(c) An interference with message reception
(d) Verbal and non-verbal responses to messages
17. You have been asked to give an explanation for not attending an important official meeting. Your immediate boss who has not informed you about the meeting is now putting pressure on you not to place an allegation against him/her. You would
- (a) Send a written reply explaining the fact
(b) Seek an appointment with the top boss to explain the situation
(c) Admit your fault to save the situation
(d) Put the responsibility on the coordinator of the meeting for not informing
18. One of your room-mate has the habit of speaking loudly on phone which disturbs you while studying. His habit seems to be getting worse. You
- (a) Start speaking loudly when your room-mate is studying to give him a lesson
(b) Fight with your room-mate
(c) Complain about your room-mate to the hostel warden
(d) Having an open discussion with your room-mate about your problem and try to solve it amicably
19. When it comes to working with others, how does a good leader function
- (a) He manages to share the work around equally
(b) He likes to organize all the members of his team
(c) He ended up doing most of the work
(d) He prefers to work on his own
20. An officer deals with others feelings honestly with compassion and sensitivity. He/she is also assessing the potential responses of the others and firmly confronting with the people who create problem for him/her. This behavior shows his/her
- (a) Management style (b) Emotional intelligence
(c) Firm determination (d) Administration ability
21. You are giving dictation to your personal secretary on the arrangement that is to be made on today's afternoon meeting. The mode of communication employed by you is
- (a) Face to face communication (b) Oral communication
(c) Interpersonal communication (d) Downward communication
22. When one is paraphrasing, which of the following is one doing?
- (a) recapitulating (b) elaborating
(c) obscuring (d) emphasizing
23. Interpersonal skills include the ability to..... and manage the emotions, motivations and behaviors of oneself and others during social interactions or in a social-interactive context
- (a) Feel (b) Read
(c) Criticize (d) View

24. A listener is concentrating on the appearance and delivery style of the speaker instead of the subject. In this case, the barrier to listening is
- (a) Jumping to conclusions
 - (b) Pre-judging subject
 - (c) Gathering only facts
 - (d) Wrong focus
25. No professional has been successful without effectively leading others. Thus, it is extremely imperative for you to know the qualities of a good leader. These are
- (a) authority, command, and domination
 - (b) trust, motivation and mutual respect
 - (c) depends on whom you are dealing with
 - (d) all of these
26. At work, what kind of behavior would you display?
- (a) ensure that you are being respected by everyone
 - (b) exhibit the same standards of behavior that you expect from others
 - (c) respect only a selected group of persons whom you like and who respect you
 - (d) do not show respect to anyone
27. You want to change some rules and procedures in the office which will reduce wastage and for which you have discretionary powers. You would
- (a) Issue a circular detailing the changes and see that every officer follows directions
 - (b) Call a meeting of the officers concerned and explain the changes and your reasons for inflicting them and how they will benefit everyone
 - (c) Call each officer individually to meet you and explain the changes so that you can see their reaction to the information
 - (d) Introduce the new procedures on an experimental basis to see how they work before you seek the endorsement of your senior officer for them
28. To implicate someone in a crime is to ... him with the crime in such a manner that would lead to his incrimination
- (a) charge
 - (b) connect
 - (c) victimize
 - (d) accuse
29. Which of the following is an example of interpersonal communication?
- (a) more than two persons talking to each other at the same time
 - (b) two persons interacting with each other in their capacities as individual
 - (c) two persons talking casually without having any intention of knowing each other
 - (d) a personal conversation between two persons
30. If OQNEDRRNQ is a code for professor, DMSDQDC is a code for
- (a) entered
 - (b) enforce
 - (c) slipped
 - (d) entitle
31. Five boys are sitting in a circle facing the center. Zira was on the left of Dika. Dinga was sitting to the right of Amos but between Amos and Faka. Who was sitting to the right of Zira?
- (a) Data inadequate
 - (b) Dinga
 - (c) Amos
 - (d) Dika

Directions for Question 32: The following figures represent a set of persons. The triangle represents sportsmen, the rectangle represents students, the circle represents professors and the ellipse represents artists.



32. Looking at the figure we can conclude that
- | | |
|---|--|
| (a) All sports students are professors | (b) All sportsmen are professors |
| (c) All professor artists are sportsmen | (d) Some professor artists are sportsmen |
33. Members of a club are gentlemen. Some members are officers. Officers are invited to a party. Therefore, we may deduce that
- | |
|---|
| (a) All members are invited to the party |
| (b) All gentlemen are invited to the party |
| (c) Officers who are gentlemen are invited to the party |
| (d) Some gentlemen are invited to the party |
34. Ten men can finish construction of a wall in eight days. How many men are needed to finish the work in half – a – day?
- | | |
|---------|---------|
| (a) 80 | (b) 100 |
| (c) 120 | (d) 160 |
35. The average height of students in a class of 10 is 105 cm. If 20 more students with an average of 120 cm join the class, what will the average height be.
- | | |
|---------|---------|
| (a) 105 | (b) 110 |
| (c) 112 | (d) 115 |
36. A one rupee coin is placed on plain paper. How many coins of the same size can be placed round it so that one touches the central and adjacent coins?
- | | |
|-------|-------|
| (a) 4 | (b) 3 |
| (c) 7 | (d) 6 |
37. Five persons A,B,C,D and E are sitting on a row facing you such that D is on the left of C and B is on the right of E. A is on the right of C and B is on the left of D. If E occupies a corner position, then who is sitting in the centre?
- | | |
|-------|-------|
| (a) A | (b) B |
| (c) C | (d) D |
38. A number is made of 2 digits. If 45 is added to the number, the digit gets reversed. What is the number?
- | | |
|--------|--------|
| (a) 18 | (b) 36 |
| (c) 27 | (d) 54 |

39. A boy remarked that he has twice as many sisters as he has brothers. One of the sisters replied, "that's funny, because I have just as many sisters as brothers". How many boys and how many girls are there in the family?
- (a) Two boys and two girls (b) Two boys and three girls
(c) Three boys and four girls (d) Three boys and three girls
40. A man started walking west; he turned right, then right again and finally turned left. In what direction was he walking?
- (a) North (b) South
(c) West (d) East
41. A train travelling at 72km/hr take two seconds to enter one km long tunnel. How long will it take to pass completely through it?
- (a) 48 seconds (b) 50 seconds
(c) 52 seconds (d) 54 seconds
42. How many numbers lie between 10 and 300, which when divided by 4 leave a remainder 3?
- (a) 71 (b) 72
(c) 73 (d) 74
43. What is the ratio of the areas of two circles whose radii are in the ratio 1 : 2?
- (a) 1 : 2 (b) 1 : 3
(c) 1 : 4 (d) 2 : 7
44. In general, the greater the risk in making a decision, the greater the
- (a) outcomes (b) information available
(c) rewards (d) uncertainty
45. is when an alternative is chosen because the Magistrate believes it is "good enough" to solve his or her problem.
- (a) Optimizing (b) Satisficing
(c) Incomplete (d) Maximizing
46. Which of the following statements about brainstorming is NOT correct?
- (a) Brainstorming is an open game without rules or guidelines
(b) Brainstorming is often used for creative problem solving
(c) All participants in brainstorming should be given a chance to contribute to the process
(d) No criticism is allowed in brainstorming
47. The decision-making process concludes with
- (a) analysis of alternatives (b) identification of a problem
(c) identification of decision criteria (d) evaluation of decision effectiveness
48. Mr. Tawna just conducted the performance appraisals of five of his employees. His appraisal was heavily influenced by the performance of the individuals during the last month. Tawna's bias is an example of
- (a) availability heuristic (b) representative heuristic
(c) escalation of commitment (d) optimal decision making

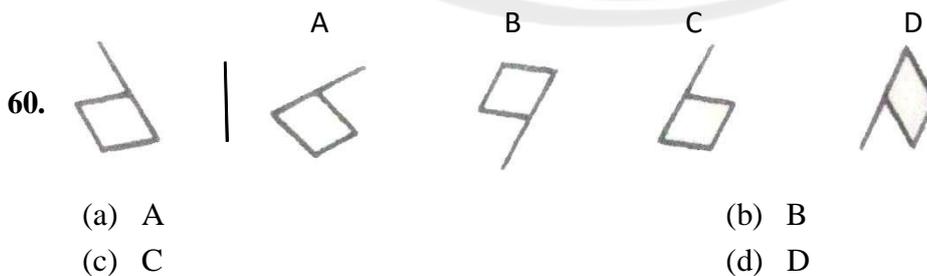
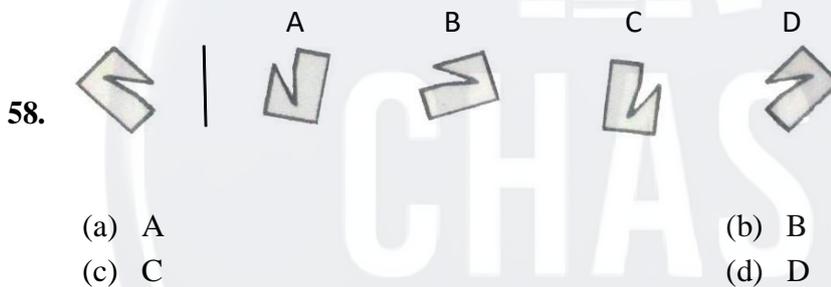
Directions to solve (Q.nos.49 – 51): Read the following and choose the best answer to each of the questions that follows.

Net income has fallen for the second quarter, and Tluangi is understandably worried. She knows at the board of directors meeting on Wednesday she will be closely questioned and expected to have a plan to avoid any third-quarter losses. Tluangi begins to read slowly over the financial documents to try and ascertain areas that may be the cause. After much consideration, it appears that expenses have risen dramatically over the last few months. Tluangi wonders why. She decides a meeting of the department heads first thing the next morning. At the meeting, Tluangi would like to generate several possible solutions to the increased expenses. She wonders how to effectively explore all the options. At the meeting, the first option that is discussed is to downsize the research and development department since it is not essential for current operations. Several managers approve this plan. Tluangi suggests that they need to look further at the issue. Several suggestions are made, many of which appear to be viable. Tluangi wonders what to do next.

- 49.** What is the first step in the decision-making process facing Tluangi?
- Identification of the decision criteria
 - Assignment of weights to the decision criteria
 - Identification of the real problem
 - Selection of an alternative that will solve the problem
- 50.** What should Tluangi do after the problem is defined?
- Identify the decision criteria
 - Assign weights to the decision criteria
 - Identify the real problem
 - Select an alternative that will solve the problem
- 51.** Which of the following would help Tluangi to develop a thorough list of alternative solutions to the problem?
- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) Groupthink | (b) Brainstorming |
| (c) Strategic planning | (d) Escalation of commitment |
- 52.** Tomato prices have hiked recently due to bad weather in western India, and consequent hoarding by corrupted traders. In the nearby market it is selling Rs. 200/kg. What will you do?
- Organize the people in the area to boycott buying the tomatoes
 - Organize the people to protest against the tomato sellers, and destroy all the tomatoes
 - Buy yourself the tomatoes at Rs.200/kg and try to convince others to do the same
 - Complain to the police about the traders selling tomatoes at Rs.200/kg
- 53.** Everyone in your department has received a new project except you. What would you do?
- Assume that this is a mistake and speak to your boss
 - Remind your boss of your capabilities and ask him why you are being treated unfairly
 - Speak to your colleagues and find out if one of them can hand over their project to you
 - Consider it as a sign of the lack of trust the boss has shown to you and quit
- 54.** People organize information by
- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Sensing or intuiting | (b) thinking or feeling |
| (c) perceiving or seeing | (d) watching or looking |
- 55.** In which of the following situations should an employee use his own judgment?
- When immediate action is required and the office rules do not cover the situation
 - Whenever the rules appear to be unjustified in their application
 - Whenever a situation is not covered by the work norms
 - Whenever a senior employee is present

56. The best method of training an inexperienced worker to perform a task is to
- (a) Explain the fundamentals of the work and then have the worker practice it
 - (b) Demonstrate the best way to do the work and have the worker practice it
 - (c) Explain the principles of the work, making certain the worker knows how to apply the principles
 - (d) Let the worker do the work, correcting mistakes as they occur
57. There are a number of specific actions that the World Bank should take to facilitate more meaningful public participation in its decision making. What would be the more specific recommendations from you which call upon the Bank to integrate participation into its decision making?
- (a) The World Bank should increase participation in its decision making at each stage of the project/ policy cycle
 - (b) The World Bank should establish mandatory minimum standards for consultation and participation
 - (c) The World Bank should improve the transparency of its governance and operations
 - (d) The Bank should respect, and proactively seek to expand and protect, political space for democratic and participatory decision making in national political processes

Directions to solve (Q.nos.58 – 60): Each problem in this test consists of one figure on the left of a vertical line and four figures on the right. You are to decide which of the four figures on the right is the same as the figure on the left.



Directions to solve (Q.nos.61 – 63): First look at the word in capital letters. Then, from the four words that follow, find the one that means the same thing as the word in capitals, and mark that answer

61. WHIMSICAL

- (a) unlike (b) musical
(c) dancing (d) unpredictable

62. APATHETIC

- (a) ignorant (b) indifferent
(c) pitiful (d) concerned

63. CLANDESTINE

- (a) furtive (b) safe
(c) tribal (d) open

Directions to solve (Q.nos.64 – 66): First read the saying or proverb in capital letters. Then, from the four sayings under it, find the one that means the same thing, and mark that answer

64. LITTLE STROKES FELL GREAT OAKS

- (a) step after step the ladder is ascended
(b) great strokes make not sweet music
(c) tall oaks from little acorns grow
(d) oaks may fall when reeds stand the storm

65. THERE IS NO VENOM LIKE THAT OF THE TONGUE

- (a) the tongue of an idle person is never idle
(b) talking pays no toll
(c) few words are best
(d) words cut more than swords

66. LET SLEEPING DOGS LIE

- (a) as you make your bed, so you must lie on it
(b) do not keep a dog and bark yourself
(c) there will be sleeping enough in the grave
(d) never look for trouble, let trouble look for you

Directions to solve (Q.nos.67 – 69): In the following questions, there are three rows of letters. In each row, you are to look at four sets of letters. Three of the four sets follow certain rule, one does not. Choose the letter of the one set that does not follow the rule.

67. (a) EDDG (b) IHHJ (c) NMMO (d) RQQS

68. (a) CDED (b) LMOM (c) PQRQ (d) STUT

69. (a) HGFC (b) KJIG (c) NMLI (d) TSRO

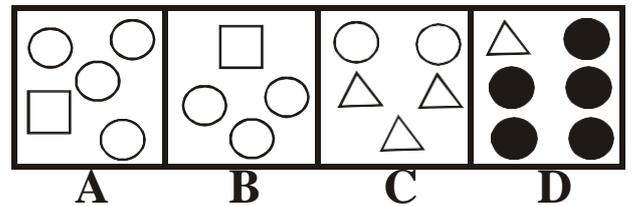
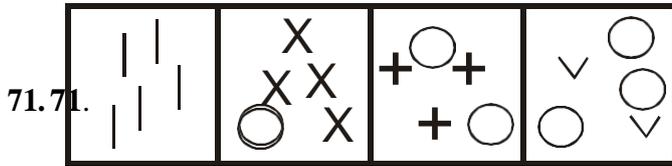
70. In which of the following lists are the four metals arranged from hardest to softest?

- (a) steel, copper, iron, lead (b) steel, iron, lead, copper
(c) iron, steel, copper, lead (d) steel, iron, copper, lead

Directions to solve (Q.nos.71 – 72): In this test you will see two rows of figures. The four problem figures make a series, this means they follow each other in a special order. The fifth figure is missing. You have to find the right fifth figure from among the four Answer figures.

Problem figure

Answer Figure

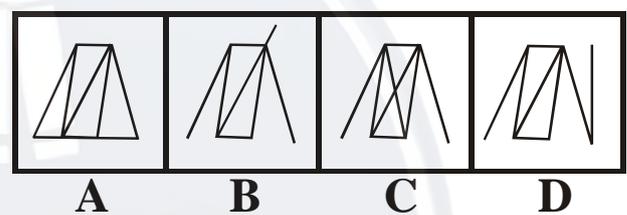


- (a) A
- (c) C

- (b) B
- (d) D

Problem figure

Answer Figure



- (a) A
- (c) C

- (b) B
- (d) D

73. A letter of English alphabets is chosen at random. The probability that it is a letter of the word 'MATHEMATICS' is

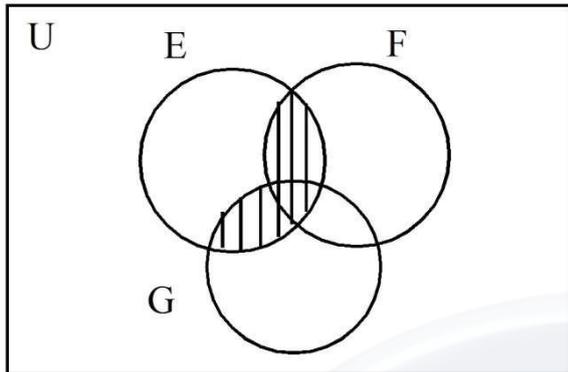
- (a) $\frac{11}{26}$
- (b) $\frac{4}{13}$
- (c) $\frac{5}{13}$
- (d) $\frac{9}{26}$

74. The 31th term in the sequence . 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, ... is

- (a) 441
- (b) 781
- (c) 961
- (d) 1681

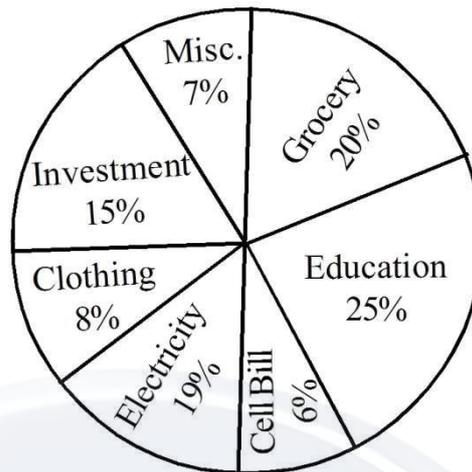
75. In the Venn diagram, the shaded portion represents

- (a) $E \cap F$ (b) $E \cap (F \cup G)$
 (c) $F \cap G$ (d) $E \cup (F \cap G)$



76. A History class joins a Science class for a school trip. The total number of pupils in this trip is 64. If $\frac{3}{8}$ of the pupils were from the Science class, how many pupils were there from the History class?
 (a) 35 (b) 40
 (c) 45 (d) 50
77. A number consists of two digits. The digit in the ten's place is triple the digit in the unit's place. When digits are interchanged the number decreases by 36, then the number is
 (a) 93 (b) 82
 (c) 62 (d) 72
78. The average of 5 numbers is 65. The average of the first two numbers is 81 and the average of the last two numbers is 38. What is the third number?
 (a) 63 (b) 87
 (c) 95 (d) 75
79. What will be the present worth of Rs.363 due in 2 years at 10% pa compound interest?
 (a) Rs 500 (b) Rs 400
 (c) Rs 300 (d) Rs 200
80. What percentage is 36 mm of 1.2 m?
 (a) 30% (b) 0.3%
 (c) 3% (d) .03%

Direction (Q.nos.81 - 83): Observe the pie-chart given below and answer the questions. Budget estimated by a family for their monthly expenses.

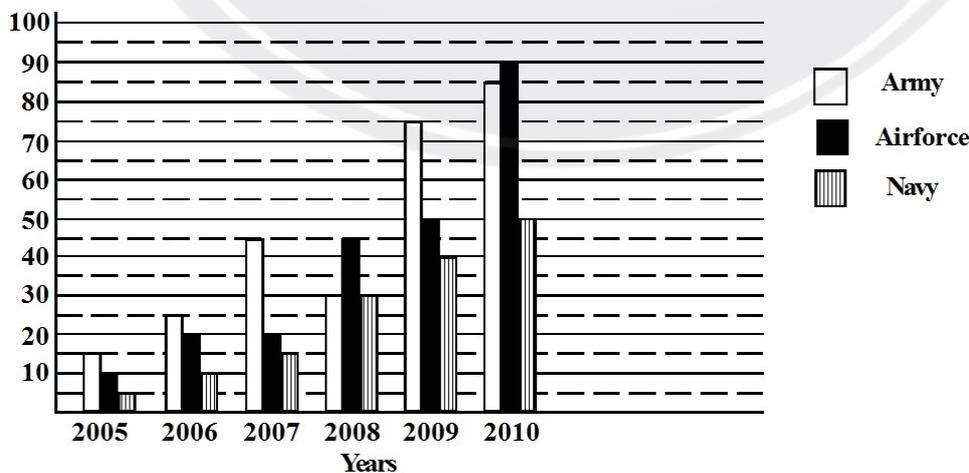


Total salary = Rs 32,000 per month.

81. What is the budget estimated by the family on clothing and grocery together?
 - (a) Rs 8850
 - (b) Rs 8690
 - (c) Rs 8780
 - (d) Rs 8960
82. The family actually paid Rs.4672 on grocery. What is the defference in the amount budgeted and spent on grocery?
 - (a) Rs 1728
 - (b) Rs 1672
 - (c) Rs 1038
 - (d) Rs 467
83. Due to marriage, the family incurs miscellaneous expenditure of Rs.3040 in total. How much is the increase in the amount under this head from that of budgeted?
 - (a) Rs 1738
 - (b) Rs 304
 - (c) Rs 800
 - (d) Rs 224

Direction (Q.nos 84-86): Study the following graph carefully to answer the questions that follow.

Number of soldiers recruited (in thousand) in three different forces in six different years.



84. what was the average number of soldiers recruited in the navy over all the years together?
 - (a) 25,000
 - (b) 24,000
 - (c) 28,000
 - (d) 2400

85. If 30% of soldiers recruited in airforce in the year 2010 was female, what is the number of males recruited in airforce in that year?
- (a) 63,000 (b) 6,300
(c) 61,000 (d) 6100
86. What was the approximate percentage decrease in number of soldiers recruited in army in the year 2008 as compared to the previous year?
- (a) 20 (b) 23
(c) 38 (d) 33

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.87 – 90

The man with the green Benetton shirt and matching socks jostled shoulders with Victor F. He never suspected for even a moment that his wallet had been expertly lifted. He continued on his way, humming under his breath, and Victor crossed the one-way road to a coffee-shop, the proud new owner of a Cartier wallet. Over a chipped plate of samosas, Victor inspected the black wallet. No doubt, his late father – an ex-headmaster – would have been crushed to know that among the other unsavoury things to which he had stopped to earn his daily bread, he picked pockets, but what was Victor – already 29 and penniless and unemployed – to do? He had very few certificates that were worth a second glance and hard toil and sweat was something he had learned to avoid while still in nappies. The wallet gaped open, and his eyes bulged at the sight of the thousands tucked within. **Wow!** He thought, his illustrious father and samosas suddenly both distant memories. His victim, he decided, had to be a neurosurgeon or a politician – judging from the green socks, probably the latter. Excited, he went through the compartments and found a card. As he removed it, something fell onto the table with a clink. It looked like a door key.

87. What is the writing style of the author?
- (a) descriptive (b) narrative
(c) factual (d) analytical
88. What is the central idea of the passage?
- (a) excuses of a shoplifter (b) advantages of shoplifting
(c) crimes and criminals (d) story of a criminal
89. What could be the best conclusion of the above passage?
- (a) excitedly he picked up the key and decided to get in touch with the owner
(b) immediately he felt guilty about the robbery
(c) instantly he picked it up and wondered what the use of that key was
(d) insanely he left the key behind and started walking abruptly
90. What is the title of the passage?
- (a) The Great Robbery (b) Guilt of a Robber
(c) Look What I Found While Stealing (d) Criminals and their Stories

Passage-2

Question Nos.91 – 93

“I wish I had a daughter”, mother told him abruptly between a phone call two days back. He couldn’t continue the conversation for a few minutes, and mother herself didn’t try to break the uncomfortable silence with her rumbling about the happenings of the neighbourhood. He hung up the phone, unable to bear the screams of the silence that was all left between him and his mother. He couldn’t sleep the entire night. He couldn’t work in the office. He never expected this of his mother. Mother had exacted a revenge for his ignorance of her feeling. She had punished him for not being there for his father. He was not with him when he lived, he was not with him when he died, he was not with him after his death. Mother was what was left of his father. He was not with his mother. He sent her money every month. He was fulfilling his duties well. But a lot more was expected from him than duties. A daughter he couldn’t be, a good son he was not. He started missing his father. He started missing his stillborn sister. For the first time in years, he cried.

91. Which of the following statement is not true as per the passage?

- (a) he was not a good son
- (b) there was something drastic happening in the neighbourhood
- (c) mother felt lonely after the death of her husband
- (d) the son was fulfilling his duties

92. Which of the following is a relevant inference to the above situation?

- (a) the son realizes his mistake and starts taking care of his mother
- (b) the son moans the death of his little sister
- (c) the son starts missing his family
- (d) the son has his priorities set in life and he wants to go ahead with them

93. Which of these statements is true as per the passage?

- (a) mother was sad that her son was not with her but was satisfied about him sending her the money
- (b) mother was taking revenge by shouting and screaming at her son all the time
- (c) the son had taken care of all his responsibilities
- (d) he couldn’t be a daughter and he was a bad son

Passage-3

Question Nos.94 – 96

The Renaissance, coined by Giorgio Vasari as the rebirth of art and literature by great men of Genius such as Michelangelo and Niccolò Machiavelli, occurred in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries in Italy (in all of Europe, Italy had the most impact). Aside from art and literature, the Renaissance showed the changing in philosophy from everything being based on religion to the idea of human nature and the creation of humanists. Major breakthroughs during the Renaissance include printing, leading to the Gutenberg Bible in 1456, and the political achievement the residential ambassador. Humanism was the evolution of thought from everything about God to the ideas and philosophies about human nature, human beings, individual achievements, and the individual’s interests and capabilities. Humanists believed everyone (mostly men), instead of being solely the wealthy and noble, should be educated and therefore schools were opened in most cities. Some of the most famous humanists were Sir Thomas More and Desiderius Erasmus.

94. What is the appropriate title for the above passage?

- (a) Philosophy and the Renaissance
- (b) Renaissance and God
- (c) Humanity and Renaissance
- (d) Changes during Renaissance



95. What, according to the author, is the meaning of 'Renaissance'?
- (a) Rebirth of God (b) Complete Rebirth
(c) Reinstated philosophy (d) Humanistic Changes
96. From the following changes, all are an outcome of the 'Renaissance', except
- (a) concepts on God and human nature
(b) printing of the Bible
(c) education of men
(d) political achievement of the local ambassador

Passage-4

Question Nos.97 – 100

As I write this essay, I am overwhelmed by what human beings can accomplish given time and space. As I look through my window, planes are flying over smoke that lazily ascends from the industries beneath them; vehicles fill every available space along the streets as the news reports another successful rocket launch on its mission to Mars. If only the views of the unborn mind could be trusted, I would have been born centuries earlier. In the current world that is driven by fear over global climate changes, global warming, global economic recession, global terrorism amidst a host of many other global concerns, I cannot help but bury my head in the peaceful moments experienced only during the dinosaur's age. Though that age is considered by many as having been uncivilized and backward, the generations lived in a serene, enclosed and self-contained environment. For example, a cure for most of the human health challenges was at reach within the household's unpolluted gardens and the weapons of mass destruction did not exist.

97. What is the author's feeling in the above passage?
- (a) he is in awe of the modern world
(b) he appreciates what science and technology has done to this world
(c) he mourns the fact that the uncivilized and backward world cannot come back
(d) he is lost in the ancient times when science and technology did not reign
98. What is the topic of the passage?
- (a) The Dinosaur's Age (b) Science and Technology
(c) Mysteries of Science (d) Global Warming
99. Which Global concern is not mentioned in the above passage?
- (a) ecosystem (b) warming of the globe
(c) recession and economic downturn (d) terrorism
100. What is the tone of the author when he says, "As I look through my window . . .rocket launch on its mission to Mars"?
- (a) appreciative (b) pessimistic
(c) sardonic (d) sarcastic

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