

Verbal

Instructions

Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follows.

Passage I

All of us play but we are not athletes. We are homo ludens (Latin for play) and our playfulness is unproductive. But athletes play for profit and contest for prizes. It is the transformation of our play and games into athletics that leads to medals. What makes Haryana such a fine place for athletics in India? With barely 2% of India's population, people from Haryana won around 40% of the gold medals in the recently concluded CWG 2010.

People in Haryana tend to count the gold medals of the Hyderabad shuttler, Saina Nehwal and the Delhi wrestler, Sushil Kumar, in their tally. This is because both of them are Jats. People of this dominant caste form more than 20% of Haryana's population and, therefore, in popular perception, Haryana is Jat-land. All sports are oriented towards the Olympic slogan 'higher, faster, and stronger'. But the ones in which Haryana got medals stand for plain force and aggression like wrestling, boxing and shooting. Anthropologists call them contact sports because the opponents have bodily contact in them. Shooting is a combative sport because opponents use a combat weapon. Such sports are a substitute of war or training for it.

Haryana is India's pride in contact and combative games. I can think of three reasons for it, viz.

historical geography, peasant culture of perseverance and a feeble government policy. Firstly, the province has a volatile history of continuous aggression due to its geographical location on the frontier. Secondly, the people of Haryana have valued physical strength and perseverance due to its peasant culture. Thirdly, the sports policy since 2006 has honed the killer athletic spirit in Haryana. The half-hearted policy does not create achievers but supports the successful ones among them. Punjab was divided on religious lines in 1947. The non-Sikh majority parts of this truncated Punjab were constituted as Haryana in 1966. Like a horseshoe, Haryana encircles Delhi from three sides and the culture of both is similar. At the popular level, people are rough and tough - meaning 'rough by tongue and tough in body'. In the medieval times, Haryana flourished when weak rulers ruled Delhi.

Most of the area remained under Delhi's tutelage but small principalities also dotted the arid landscape of Haryana. Mostly, people of the region joined the Mughals and Marathas in repulsing invaders. But the same locals did not mind plundering Delhi or looting the retreating armies sometimes. The British colonialists expanded from the east. They conquered most of India with the help of soldiers from western UP and Bihar. But, in the late 19th century, the colonial strategists honored ordinary peasant castes by calling them 'martial races' in united Punjab. This was a clever way of taming the aggression in this frontier region.

This smart move was also to recruit rural Punjabis in the colonial army so that they could be used to thwart the southward expansion of Tsarist Russia. There is a family resemblance between military/hunting activities and wrestling, shooting, races, riding or archery. For the military serving population of Haryana, therefore, such sports come easily. Secondly, before the advent of machinery, agriculture was a backbreaking occupation. The size of agricultural income had a direct relation with the quantity of sweat produced during one's toil.

Question 51

Why do people of Haryana tend to count the medals bagged by Saina Nehwal in the tally of their own state, though she is a Hyderabad?

- A Her father played Ranji for Haryana and is quite popular in the state
- B Saina's coach whom she attributes her success to, is from Haryana
- C Her father was posted for 12 years in Haryana during his professional career as a government officer
- D Her caste is the same as a dominant caste from Haryana

Answer: D

Question 52

What does the author mean by saying "Our Playfulness is unproductive"?

- A Investing time in sports do not reap the expected benefits
- B Majority of us waste time on games and sports
- C Majority of us do not play to achieve material benefits
- D Majority of us do not have what it takes to become an athlete

Answer: C

Question 53

Which of these is not a reason for so many athletes coming from Haryana?

- A Government sponsored schemes in primary schools
- B Haryana is traditionally peasant community
- C Many people from Haryana had been in army
- D Haryana has traditionally seen regular aggressions

Answer: A

Question 54

Why did the English call the ordinary peasants of Haryana, the 'martial race'?

- A Because they could never conquer them
- B Because they have traditionally the rulers of Delhi and neighboring areas
- C To tame the aggression of people of that region
- D They had the largest standing army of that region

Answer: C

Question 55

Which of the following is false according to the passage?

- A Haryana Surrounds Delhi from three sides
- B Haryana flourished when Delhi was ruled by weak rulers
- C The state sports policy has failed to create new achievers
- D Shooting is a collective sports as all players have to play simultaneously

Answer: D

Question 56

Which of the following is true about the prevailing sports policy in Haryana?

- A 1) Much credit goes to the sports policy as it helps identify and nurture young talents
- B 2) The current state policy does not create new breed of athletes but it instead award the one's who have excelled
- C 3) Neither (1) nor (2)
- D 4) Both (1) and (2)

Answer: B

Instructions

Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follows.

Passage II

Putting a final lid on the Planning era, the Niti Aayog is gearing up to launch the three-year action plan from April 1 after the end of 12th Five Year Plan on March 31.

Under the new system, sources said states will be encouraged to meet the targets of various schemes or face the prospects of drying up of the fund flows.

"The 12th five years plan is coming to an end on March 31. The three-year action plan to be unveiled this month will come in force from April 1, which will also end the prevailing system of the centre patiently waiting (for) the state governments to implement the schemes.

"Now, you either meet the target or you will face the prospects of the fund flow drying up," a senior Niti Aayog official said.

The official said, "We have patiently waited for the state governments to adopt a number of reform oriented legislative bills. But our experiences have largely been negative... therefore, the reform agenda arrived

at after consensus will need to be adopted by them, and the states doing so will get incentives".

Niti Aayog has also been entrusted the work on the 15-year Vision Document and a seven year strategy, which would guide the government's development works till 2030.

Question 57

As compared to the previous Five Year Plans, the new NITI Aayog's stance towards the states is:

- A Easy flow of funds for states
- B More funds for states
- C Lesser regulation of funds for states
- D Performance based regulation of funds

Answer: D

Question 58

How has the experience of dealing with the states been so far?

- A Satisfactory but can still be improved
- B Extremely good results
- C Mostly negative
- D Mixed results

Answer: C

Question 59

What is the theme of this passage?

- A Center State relationship
- B Growing corruption in India
- C Infrastructure development in India
- D All of these

Answer: A

Instructions

Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follows.

Passage III

Twenty years ago on Thursday, Moscow started what it thought would be a 'blitzkrieg' against secular separatists in Chechnya, a tiny, oil-rich province in Russia's North Caucasus region that had declared its independence.

But the first Chechen war became Russia's Vietnam; the second war was declared a victory only in 2009. The two conflicts have reshaped Russia, Chechnya, their rulers - and those who oppose them. In 1994, shortly after Moscow invaded Chechnya in an effort to restore its territorial integrity, Akhmad Kadyrov, a bearded, barrel-chested Muslim scholar turned guerrilla commander, declared jihad on all Russians and said each Chechen should kill at least 150 of them.

That was the proportion of the populations on each side of the conflict: some 150 million Russians and less than a million Chechens in a small, landlocked province, which the separatists wanted to carve out of Russia. Western media and politicians dubbed the Chechens "freedom fighters" - an army of Davids fighting the Russian Goliath.

Moscow was lambasted internationally for disproportionate use of force and rolling back on the democratic freedoms that former leader Boris Yeltsin was so eager to introduce after the 1991 Soviet Union collapse. Tens of thousands died amid atrocities committed by both sides - and many more were displaced before 1996, when the Russians retreated, leaving Chechnya essentially independent. Retreating was a humiliation for Russia's military machine that less than a decade earlier had presented a seemingly formidable threat to the entire Western world.

Question 60

Why did Russia declare war against Chechnya?

- A Chechnya became training field for terrorists
- B Chechnya waged a civil war against its own citizens
- C Chechnya was supplying arms to Russia's enemies
- D Chechnya had declared independence

Answer: D

Question 61

How did the first Russia Chechnya war come to an end?

- A Russia surrendered
- B Chechnya surrendered
- C Russia retreated
- D Chechnya retreated

Answer: C

Explanation:

In the last paragraph it has been mentioned that retreating was such a humiliating experience for the Russians.

Hence it can be inferred that the Russian military retreated. Option C is the correct answer.

Question 62

What was western media's attitude about the conflict?

- A They supported Russian action against Chechnya
- B They completely ignored the conflict
- C They were sympathetic towards Chechens
- D They acted as mediators between the two warring nations

Answer: C

Instructions

Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follows.

Passage IV

Smokejumpers are often asked to address to organizations and the public groups about the importance of fire protection, particularly fire deterrence and detection. Because smoke detectors reduce the risk of dying in a fire by half, smokejumpers often provide audiences with information on how to fix these protective devices in their homes. Specifically, they tell them these things: A smoke detector should be placed on each floor of a home. While sleeping, people are in particular risk of a surfacing fire, and there must be a detector outside each sleeping area. A good site for a detector would be a hallway that runs between living spaces and bedrooms. Because of the dead-air space that might be missed by turbulent hot air bouncing around above a fire, smoke detectors should be installed either on the ceiling at least four inches from the adjoining wall, or high on a wall at least four, but no further than twelve, inches from the ceiling. Detectors should not be mounted near windows, exterior doors, or other places where drafts might direct the smoke away from the unit. Nor should they be placed in kitchens and garages, where cooking and gas fumes are likely to cause bogus alarms.

Question 63

What is the main focus of this passage?

- A How smokejumpers carry out their errands
- B The proper installation of home smoke detectors
- C The concealment of dead-air space on walls and ceilings
- D How smoke detectors thwart fires in homes

Answer: B

Question 64

The passage states that, compared with people who do not have smoke detectors, persons who live in homes with smoke detectors have a:-

- A 50% better chance of surviving a fire.
- B 50% poorer chances of preventing a fire
- C 75% worse chance of detecting a hidden fire.

D 100% shoddier chance of being injured in a fire.

Answer: A

Question 65

The passage indicates that one responsibility of smokejumpers is to:-

A Install smoke detectors in the homes of residents in the community.

B Check homes to see if smoke detectors have been properly installed.

C Develop fire safety programs for public leaders and corporate workers.

D Address to corporate about the importance of preventing fires.

Answer: D

Instructions

For the following questions answer them individually

Question 66

Choose the word or the phrase that has most nearly the opposite meaning for the word given below.

DORMANT

A Couchant

B Rampant

C Potent

D Prostrate

Answer: B

Question 67

Choose the word or the phrase that has most nearly the opposite meaning for the word given below.

EXIGUOUS

A Urgent

B Exacting

C Large

D Bare

Answer: C

Question 68

Complete the analogy.

SOAP : RINSE :: _____

A Scrubber : absorb

B Immorality : expiate

- C Iron : rust
D Cleanser : dirty linen

Answer: A

Question 69

Choose the option that represents the correct arrangement of the following words to form a meaningful sentence.

1. developing
2. Nina enters and apologizes
3. as
4. ,
5. is
6. later
7. her self-portraits
8. she
9. in her darkroom
10. for running away

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

Answer: A

Question 70

The following question has a set of three statements. Each statement can be classified as one of the following.

- (i) Facts, which deal with pieces of information that one has heard, seen or read, and which are open to discovery or verification (the answer option indicates such a statement with an 'F').
(ii) Inferences, which are conclusions drawn about the unknown, on the basis of the known (the answer option indicates such a statement with an 'I').
(iii) Judgements, which are opinions that imply approval or disapproval of persons, objects, situations and occurrences in the past, the present or the future (the answer option indicates such a statement with a 'J').

Identify the Fact(F), Judgement(J) and Inference(I) from the given sentences

- 1) "I don't see Ritu. She said she was tired, so she must have gone home to bed."
- 2) "Ram's been at the gym a lot; he must be trying to lose weight."
- 3) "Shera is a dog, and all dogs love belly rubs. So Shera must love belly rubs."

- A 1I, 2I, 3J
B 1I, 2I, 3I
C 1F, 2F, 3J
D 1J, 2J, 3F

Answer: B

Question 71

Which of the following idiom/ phrase means 'like a spy'?

- A Cloak and dagger
- B Forty winks
- C The alpha and the omega
- D Lay bare

Answer: A

Question 72

From the options give below, find the closest substitute for the underlined expression.

It is not surprising for a teenager who stays from school without good reason to invent fantastic tales to escape punishment.

- A Delinquent
- B Lazy teen
- C Truant
- D Idler

Answer: C

Question 73

From the options given below, fill in the blank with the word/phrase that most appropriately completes the following sentence.

The Supreme Court _____ the decree of the lower court.

- A Set by
- B Set against
- C Set aside
- D Set over

Answer: C

Question 74

A word and its definition is given followed by four sentences. Choose the option that best fits with the definition.

Evanescence:

- A A dew sparkling in the sunlight
- B A corpse in the funeral pyre
- C Rainbow on a rainy day
- D Passing clouds on a clear sky

Answer: C

Question 75

There are four sentences given below labelled (1-4). From the options given, choose the option that states the grammatically correct sentence(s).

When a magnifying glass was used, the cell appeared green. (1)

Under a magnifying glass, the cell appeared green. (2)

When a large catch of fish was desired, a seine was hauled through the water. (3)

When a seine was hauled through the water, many fish were caught. (4)

A 1 & 2

B 3 & 4

C 1, 2 & 4

D 1, 2, 3 & 4

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option A and Option B have the same meaning and both are grammatically correct.

In case of Option C and Option D, the cause and effect has been reversed while the sentences are grammatically correct.

Even though cause and effect have been reversed, both sentences make logical sense independently.

i.e. when there was an intent to catch lots of fish, seine(fishing net) was hauled(spread across)

And when a seine was spread across, many fish were caught.

Hence, All sentences are grammatically and logically correct.

Hence, the right option is D.