

English Language and Comprehension

DIRECTIONS (Q. Nos. 141-146) Choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the underlined word in the sentence.

141. The tour was cancelled on account of incessant rain.

- (a) constant (b) heavy
(c) intermittent (d) unexpected

Sol. (a) The word 'constant' best expresses the meaning of 'incessant'.

142. Seeds need moisture, air and warmth to germinate.

- (a) cease (b) reproduce
(c) breed (d) sprout

Sol. (d) The word 'sprout' best expresses the meaning of 'germinate'.

143. The militant was nabbed at the airport.

- (a) caught (b) liberated
(c) traced (d) beaten

Sol. (a) The word 'caught' best expresses the meaning of 'nabbed'.

144. Drinking is a vice which ultimately ruins a person.

- (a) habit (b) kindness
(c) purity (d) evil

Sol. (d) The word 'evil' best expresses the meaning of 'vice'.

145. Some people try to spread anarchy in the country.

- (a) lawfulness (b) calm
(c) harmony (d) lawlessness

Sol. (d) The word 'lawlessness' best expresses the meaning of 'anarchy'.

146. Frantic efforts were made to save the drowning child.

- (a) Hopeless (b) Desperate
(c) Sincere (d) Careful

Sol. (b) The word 'desperate' best expresses the meaning of 'frantic'.

DIRECTIONS (Q. Nos. 147-152) Choose the word which is closest to the opposite in meaning of the underlined word in the sentence.

147. We must realize the futility of wars.

- (a) urgency (b) importance
(c) value (d) usefulness

Sol. (d) 'Futility' means 'useless'. So, 'usefulness' is closest to the opposite in meaning.

148. He is a valiant young man.

- (a) fearless (b) cowardly
(c) assertive (d) sluggish

Sol. (b) 'cowardly' is closest to the opposite in meaning of 'valiant'.

149. The new boss is well known for his rigid approach to all problems.

- (a) flexible (b) quick
(c) sympathetic (d) logical

Sol. (a) 'flexible' is closest to the opposite in meaning of 'rigid'.

150. His transfer order was revoked yesterday.

- (a) renounced (b) approved
(c) cancelled (d) proposed

Sol. (b) 'Revoked' means 'to disapprove'. So, 'approved' is closest to the opposite in meaning of 'revoked'.

151. The Indian cricketers put up a dismal performance in Australia.

- (a) bleak (b) doleful
(c) desolate (d) cheerful

Sol. (d) 'cheerful' is closest to the opposite in meaning of 'dismal', which means 'Disappointing'.

152. He looked agitated when he arrived.

- (a) enthusiastic (b) disturbed
(c) roused (d) calm

Sol. (a) 'enthusiastic' is closest to the opposite in meaning of 'agitated' that has a meaning 'being irritated'.

DIRECTIONS (Q. Nos. 153-158) In each of the following questions, four words are given, three of which are spelt correctly while one is mis-spelt. Choose the mis-spelt word.

153. (a) Tolerance (b) Benevolence
(c) Independance (d) Occurrence

Sol. (c) The correct spelling is 'independence'.

154. (a) Leisure (b) Trasure
(c) Pleasure (d) Cashier

Sol. (b) The correct spelling is 'treasure'.

155. (a) Meditation (b) Conversion
(c) Ambition (d) Confesion

Sol. (d) The correct spelling is 'confession'.

156. (a) Believe (b) Decieve
(c) Perceive (d) Conceive

Sol. (b) The correct spelling is 'deceive'.

157. (a) Magnificent (b) Efficient
(c) Deficient (d) Sufficient

Sol. (a) The correct spelling is 'magnificent'.

158. (a) Innovation
(b) Varification
(c) Excavation
(d) Purification

Sol. (b) The correct spelling is 'verification'.

DIRECTIONS (Q. Nos. 159-164) In each of the following questions, an idiomatic expression is followed by four alternatives. Choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given idiom.

159. To worship the rising sun

- (a) To honour the promising people
(b) To honour a man who is coming to power
(c) To indulge in flattery
(d) To welcome the coming events

Sol. (b) This idiomatic expression means 'to honour a man who is coming to power'.

160. French leave

- (a) Long absence
(b) Leave on the pretext of illness
(c) Absence without permission
(d) Casual leave

Sol. (c) This idiomatic expression means 'absence without permission'.

161. To pull strings

- (a) To exert hidden influence
(b) To speed up
(c) To start something
(d) To tease someone

Sol. (d) This idiomatic expression means 'to tease someone'.

162. A green horn

- (a) An envious person
(b) A trainee
(c) An inexperienced person
(d) A short-tempered person

Sol. (c) This idiomatic expression means 'an inexperienced person'.

163. To take somebody for a ride

- (a) To entertain someone
(b) To deceive someone
(c) To keep company
(d) To ridicule someone

Sol. (a) This idiomatic expression means 'to entertain someone'.

164. Sitting on the fence

- (a) Lazy and idle
- (b) Being stubborn
- (c) Uncomfortable
- (d) Hesitating between two opinions

Sol. (d) This idiomatic expression means 'hesitating between two opinions'.

DIRECTIONS (Q. Nos. 165-170) In each of the following questions, choose the most suitable word for the given expression.

165. An animal story with a moral

- (a) Fable
- (b) Tale
- (c) Anecdote
- (d) Parable

Sol. (a) The most suitable word for the given expression is 'fable'.

66. One who cannot die

- (a) Invulnerable
- (b) Perpetual
- (c) Immortal
- (d) Perennial

Sol. (c) The most suitable word for the given expression is 'immortal'.

67. Special words used by a profession or group that are difficult for others to understand.

- (a) Rhetoric
- (b) Jargon
- (c) Pedantic
- (d) Verbatim

Sol. (b) The most suitable word for the given expression is 'jargon'.

68. A young person with exceptional qualities or abilities

- (a) Scholar
- (b) Diligent
- (c) Freak
- (d) Prodigy

Sol. (d) The most suitable word for the given expression is 'prodigy'.

69. Line at which the earth or sea and sky appear to meet

- (a) Horizon
- (b) Zenith
- (c) Fringe
- (d) Plinth

Sol. (a) The most suitable word for this expression is 'horizon'.

70. Large scale departure of people

- (a) Migration
- (b) Emigration
- (c) Immigration
- (d) Exodus

Sol. (d) The most suitable word for this expression is 'exodus'.

DIRECTIONS (Q. Nos. 171-176) In each of the following questions, a sentence is given, part of which has been underlined. Three possible substitutes for the underlined part are suggested as alternatives. Choose the alternative which can most appropriately replace the underlined part to make the sentence grammatically correct. However, if you think the sentence is correct as it is, choose 'No change required' as your answer.

171. I advise you to call upon the doctor for consultation.

- (a) call in
- (b) call to
- (c) call at
- (d) No change required

Sol. (a) Use 'call in' instead of 'call upon' because 'call in' means to invite someone for a particular activity.

172. The article should not exceed more than a hundred words.

- (a) exceed beyond
- (b) exceed
- (c) exceed than
- (d) No change required

Sol. (b) 'exceed more than' is redundant; only 'exceed' is to be used here.

173. He shook hand with me after receiving the prize.

- (a) shook hands with me
- (b) shook my hands
- (c) shook my hand
- (d) No change required

Sol. (a) 'shook hand with me' is incorrect; it should be 'shook hands with me'.

174. We are looking forward to seeing you soon.

- (a) looking forward towards seeing
- (b) looking forward for seeing
- (c) looking forward to see
- (d) No change required

Sol. (d) No change required

175. He prefers to walk than to ride.

- (a) walking then riding
- (b) to walk over riding
- (c) walking to riding
- (d) No change required

Sol. (c) 'walk than to ride' should be replaced by 'walking to riding'.

176. He drives as if the road belongs to him.

- (a) belonged
- (b) has belonged
- (c) is belonging
- (d) No change required

Sol. (d) No change is required.

DIRECTIONS (Q. Nos. 177-180) Fill in the blanks.

177. We felt it was a movement unable to be resisted for

- (a) more time
- (b) much longer
- (c) any more
- (d) any length

Sol. (c) 'any more' should be filled in.

178. It was easy to guess what they had been doing

- (a) from living
- (b) so as to live
- (c) for a living
- (d) to live

Sol. (c) 'for a living' should be filled in.

179. She was so shy all invitations.

- (a) that to refuse
- (b) as refusing
- (c) for refusing
- (d) as to refusing

Sol. (d) 'as to refusing' should be filled in.

180. can't always be the best.

- (a) None
- (b) Every one
- (c) One
- (d) No one

Sol. (c) 'one' should be filled in.

DIRECTIONS (Q. Nos. 181-200) Read the following passages carefully to answer the questions that follow.

PASSAGE-I

The first step is for us to realise that a city need not be a frustrate of life; it can be among other things, a mechanism for enhancing life, for producing possibilities of living which are not to be realized 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 un-spoilt 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.

181. According to the author, the function of a city is to

- (a) provide adequate community expression.
- (b) make available centres of recreation and public gatherings.

(c) facilitate traffic and communication.

(d) raise the tone of life and make it more meaningful.

Sol. (d) According to the author, the function of a city is to raise the tone of life and make it more meaningful.

182. The opening sentence of the passage implies that

(a) the possibilities of living a decent life cannot be found in a city.

(b) only a city can provide the means to lead a full life.

(c) among other places, a city can also help man to lead a successful life.

(d) a city provides better opportunities for good living than a village.

Sol. (c) The opening sentence implies that among other places, a city can also help man to lead a successful life.

183. "A city need not be a frustrate of life" means that

(a) one does not expect fulfillment of all life's requirements from a city.

(b) city life provides all the essential needs of life.

(c) a city does not necessarily lift man's standard of living.

(d) a city should not defeat the fulfilment of life's aspirations and aims.

Sol. (d) It means that a city should not defeat the fulfilment of life's aspirations and aims.

184. "The building must not be built anyhow or dumped down anywhere" the statement implies that building should be .

(a) built with suitable material.

(b) constructed, according to some suitable design, not indiscriminately.

(c) scattered to provide for more of open space.

(d) built to enable citizens to enjoy nature.

Sol. (b) The statement implies that building should be constructed according to some suitable design, not indiscriminately.

185. 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 and vigorously designed to serve people's needs

Sol. (d) Cities can be made to provide full facilities of life only if these are thoughtfully and vigorously designed to serve people's needs.

PASSAGE-II

What is immediately needed today is the establishment of a World Government or an International Federation of Mankind. It is the utmost necessity of the world today, and all those persons who wish to see all human beings happy and prosperous, naturally feel it keenly. Of course, at times, we all feel that many of our problems of our political, social and cultural life would come to an end if there were one Government all over the world. Travellers, businessmen, seekers of knowledge and teachers of righteousness know very well that great impediments and obstructions are faced by them when they pass from one country to another, to exchange goods, get information, and make an effort to spread their good gospel among their fellow-men. In the past, religious sects divided one set of people against another, colour of the skin or construction of the body set one against the other. But, today when philosophical light has exploded the darkness that was created by religious differences, and when scientific knowledge has falsified the theory of social superiority and when modern inventions have enabled human beings of all religious views and of all races and colours to come in frequent contact with one another, it is the governments of various countries that keep people of one country apart from those of another. They create artificial barriers, unnatural distinctions, unhealthy isolation, unnecessary fears and dangers in the minds of the common men who by their nature want to live in friendship with their fellowmen. But all these evils would cease to exist if there were one Government all over the world.

186. Which of the following problems has not been mentioned in the passage as likely to be solved with the establishment of world Government?

- (a) Social problems
- (b) Political problems
- (c) Cultural problems
- (d) Economic problems

Sol. (d) Economic problems.

187. What divides people of one country against another?

- (a) Different languages.
- (b) Different social and political systems of different people.
- (c) Material advancement of a few nations with imperialistic leanings.
- (d) Governments of various countries.

Sol. (d) Governments of various countries.

188. What was the factor that set one man against another?

- (a) Material prosperity of certain people in the midst of grinding poverty.
- (b) Superior physical strength of some persons.
- (c) Colour of the skin or construction of the body.
- (d) Some people being educated and other illiterate.

Sol. (c) Colour of the skin or construction of a body.

189. What will the world Government-be expected to do?

- (a) It will bring about universal happiness and prosperity.
- (b) It will end all wars for all time to come.
- (c) It will bring about a moral regeneration of mankind.
- (d) It will arrange for interplanetary contacts.

Sol. (a) That it will bring about universal happiness and prosperity.

190. What is the urgent need of the world today?

- (a) The establishment of an international economic order.
- (b) The establishment of a world government.
- (c) The creation of a cultured international social order.
- (d) The raising of an international spiritual army.

Sol. (b) The establishment of a world government.

PASSAGE-III

True, it is the function of the army- to maintain law and order in abnormal times. But in normal times there is another force that compels citizens to obey the laws and to act with due regard to the rights of others. The force also protects the lives and the properties of law abiding men. Laws are made to secure the personal safety of its subjects and to prevent murder and crimes of violence. They are made to secure the property of the citizens against theft and damage to protect the rights of communities and castes to carry out their customs and ceremonies, so long as they do not conflict with the rights of others. Now the good citizen, of his own free will obeys these laws and he takes care that everything he does is done with due regard to the rights and well-being of others. But the bad citizen is only restrained from breaking these laws by fear of the consequence of his actions. And the necessary steps to compel the bad citizen to act as a good citizen are taken by this force. The supreme control of law and order in a State is in the hands of a minister who is responsible to the State Assembly and acts through the Inspector General of Police.

191. Which of the following statements expresses most accurately the idea contained in the first sentence?

- (a) It is the job of the army to ensure internal peace at all times.
- (b) It is the police that should always enforce law and order in the country.
- (c) Army and the police ensure people's security through combined operations.
- (d) It is in exceptional circumstances that the army has to ensure peace in the country.

Sol. (d) 'It is in exceptional circumstances that the army has to ensure peace in the country'. This statement expresses the idea accurately.

192. The last sentence of the passage implies that

- (a) the Inspector General of Police is the sole authority in matters of law and order.
- (b) in every State, maintenance of public peace is under the overall control of the responsible minister.
- (c) a minister and a responsible State Assembly exercise direct authority in matters pertaining to law and order.
- (d) the Inspector General of Police is responsible to the State Assembly for maintaining law and order.

Sol. (b) It implies that in every state maintenance of public peace is under the overall control of the responsible minister.

193. According to the writer of this passage, which one of the following is not the responsibility of the police?

- (a) To protect the privileges of all citizens.
- (b) To check violent activities of citizens.
- (c) To ensure peace among citizens by safeguarding individual rights.
- (d) To maintain peace during extraordinary circumstances.

Sol. (a) To protect the privileges of the citizens, according to the author, is not the responsibility of the police.

194. Which of the following reflects the main thrust of the passage?

- (a) It deals with the importance of the army in maintaining law and order.
- (b) It highlights role of the police as superior to that of the army.
- (c) It discusses the roles of the army and the police in different circumstances.
- (d) It points to the responsibility of the Minister and the Inspector General of Police.

Sol. (c) 'It discusses the roles of the army and the police in different circumstances' - This reflects the main thrust of the passage.

195. "They are made to secure the property of citizens against theft and damage", means that the law

- (a) safeguards people's possessions against being stolen or lost.
- (b) assists the citizens whose property has been stolen or destroyed.
- (c) initiates process against offenders of law.
- (d) helps in recovering the stolen property of the citizens.

Sol. (a) This means that the law safeguards people's possessions against being stolen or lost.

PASSAGE-IV

Management education in India has an intense magnetic effect on students and parents alike. The placement figures often tend to drive the community to flock towards acquiring a post-graduate degree in management in search of a bright future. As compared to the other professional courses in engineering, medicine, etc the role of management education has moved beyond transfer of academic knowledge for professional excellence to creating and transforming personality of students demonstrating confidence with character.

The expectation from management graduates extend beyond concepts and include skill-sets which are contextual and application oriented. A two year exposure is expected to convert a studious student into a confident communicator, knowledgeable manager and ethical citizen. Companies too are focusing on skill-sets such as communication, team management and general awareness, behavioural compatibility, domain knowledge, emotional quotient and intelligence quotient. The programmes offered by B-schools, therefore, must project the same by enabling an interactive system of pedagogy, opportunity for expression, varying evaluation from a subjective and descriptive approach to an application oriented assessment system and provide opportunity for enhancing written and spoken communication skill.

This would entail a change in approach to teaching from a teacher driven top-down approach to a student driven bottom-up approach and adoption of Socratic methods of discussion concern for community and commitment to society needs to be instilled, hence socially relevant programmes need to be part of the curriculum. For management schools, it is not just about admissions, teaching and placement, it is also about creating lifelong alliances with students and a bonding that becomes irrevocable.

196. What is the most important aspect sought to be conveyed by the author in this passage?

- (a) Students who undergo management courses get good placements
- (b) Management is better than medicine or engineering
- (c) Parents want their children to study management
- (d) Programmes offered by B-schools must enable student fulfil the expectations of the environment

Sol. (d) A thorough reading of the passage makes it's clear that the author is mainly concerned with conveying that B-schools must provide such opportunities to students that fulfil the expectations of the environment they are a part of it. In other words, help in the overall development of their personalities.

197. What according to the author, is the suggested approach B-schools need to adopt?

- (a) Character building
- (b) Student centric
- (c) Application oriented
- (d) All of these

Sol. (b) B-schools need to adopt a student centric approach becomes clear from the lines, 'This would entail a change is approachstudent driven bottoms up approach.'

198. Which of the following statements is NOT true as per the passage?

- (a) Academic knowledge of management subjects alone is adequate to do well
- (b) Companies are looking towards employing individuals with an all-round capability and wholesome personality
- (c) Knowledgeable students who express their views clearly and display pragmatism are likely to be more successful
- (d) None of the above

Sol. (a) The passage stresses on the importance of all round development of personality, not mere academic knowledge of management subjects.

199. What is the paradigm shift B-schools need to follow as per the author?

- (a) Admission of students and trying for their placements subsequently is sufficient
- (b) Establishing and nurturing a long standing meaningful and beneficial association between the student and the institution is critical
- (c) Providing the required infrastructure and facilities necessary for students to study is their only responsibility
- (d) Inviting appropriate guest faculty to interact with students

Sol. (b) Refer to last lines of the passage, 'For management schools,bonding that becomes irrevocable.'

200. The two year curriculum in B-schools should provide students with

- (a) domain knowledge and skill sets required to enable correct decision-making.
- (b) oral and written communication skills to convey their views confidently and to contribute to team goals.
- (c) adequate exposure and inputs to undertake their social responsibilities ethically and professionally.
- (d) All of the above

Sol. (d) B-schools need to provide students with all the skills mentioned in options (a), (b), (c).