

SECTION-02 - BE-02

APTITUDE TEST (MATHEMATICS & SOFT SKILL)

MATHEMATICS

1. **Determinant and Matrices**
2. **Trigonometry**
3. **Vectors**
4. **Co-ordinate Geometry**
5. **Function & Limit**
6. **Differentiation and its Applications**
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ENGLISH

10. **Comprehension of Unseen Passage**
11. **Theory of Communication**
12. **Grammar**
13. **Correction of Incorrect Words and Sentences**

10. Comprehension of Unseen Passage

❖ Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow :

(1)

From the time, he was a little boy; Lincoln had to help his father in the fields. On many days, he was not able to go to school because he was too busy working at home. However, he practised reading and worked at arithmetic, keeping awake late into the night. Although he went to school for less than a year in all, he taught himself a great many things by reading all the books he could get hold of. There are some moving stories of the trouble he used to take to get books. One afternoon he walked twenty miles just to borrow a book he wanted to read. Another time, he borrowed from a neighbour a biography of George Washington; but two nights later, the rain coming through the roof of his poor hut completely spoilt the book. "Well, you can have the book for yourself if you make good its cost by working on my farm," the neighbour said. Although Lincoln had to do some hard jobs at the farm for a few days, he had the joy of having the book for himself.

- (1) Why was Lincoln not able to go to school on many days ?
- (A) Because he had to help his father in the fields.
 (B) Because he did not like to help his father in the fields.
 (C) Because he had to help, his friends in the fields.
 (D) Because he had to help his school teacher in the fields.
- (2) How did Lincoln teach himself ?
- (A) By collecting all the books he could get hold of.
 (B) By readings all the books he could get hold of.
 (C) By arranging all the books he could get hold of.
 (D) By giving all the books to his friend he could get hold of.
- (3) How many miles did Lincoln walk to borrow a book he wanted to read ?
- (A) Forty miles (B) Thirty miles
 (C) Twenty miles (D) Ten miles

- (4) Which book did Lincoln borrow from a neighbour ?
- (A) 'Biography of John Keats.'
 (B) 'Autobiography of Mahatma Gandhi.'
 (C) Biography of Lord Byron.
 (D) 'Biography of George Washington.'
- (5) Why Could Lincoln return the book to the neighbour ?
- (A) Because the rain coming through the roof of his poor hut completely spoilt the book.
 (B) Because the rain coming through the roof of his poor hut completely spoilt the hut.
 (C) Because the rain coming through the roof of his poor hut completely stopped him to go.
 (D) Because the rain coming through the roof of his poor hut completely spoilt the way to his neighbour's house.

(2)

The Himialayas are beautiful mountains in the north of India. They stretch for two thousand miles from Kashmir to Assam. Some of the world's highest peaks are in the Himalayas. The highest peak is 'Mount Everest'. The tops of the mountains are covered with snow throughout the year. Therefore, we call them the Himalayas or the 'Abodes of Snow'. There are many beautiful lakes and forests in the Himalayas. Many passes connect India with Tibet, Turkistan and Afghanistan. Many rivers the Ganga, the Yamuna, the Brahmputra and the Beas flow from these mountains. The climate and the scenery of these mountains are so charming that the people have built many hill stations. Many visitors go to the hill stations for pleasure and relaxation.

- (1) Which is the highest peak of the Himalayas ?
- (A) The Ganga (B) The Yamuna
 (C) Mount Everest (D) The Brahmputra
- (2) What is the meaning of the word 'The Himalayas' ?
- (A) Abodes of Snow (B) Mount Everest
 (C) Kashmir (D) Assam
- (3) Why have people built a number of hill stations ?
- (A) Because people like the climate and the scenery of these mountains.

(B) Because the climate and the scenery of these mountains are very charming.

(C) Because the climate and the scenery of these mountains are health assistanc

(D) Because the climate and the scenery of these mountains are very useful for physical-exercises.

(4) Why do people go to hill stations ?

(A) Satisfaction and break.

(B) Discontent and unrest.

(C) Pleasure and rest.

(D) Irritation and unhappiness.

(5) The word 'charming' means.....

(A) Good. (B) Cold.

(C) Lovely. (D) Bitter.

(3)

Speech is great blessings, but it can also be great curse, for while it helps us to makes our intentions and desires known to our fellows, it can also if we use it carelessly, make our attitude completely misunderstood. A slip of the tongue, the use of unusual word, or of an ambiguous word, and so on, may create an enemy where we had hoped to win a friend. Again, different classes of people use different vocabularies, and the ordinary speech of an educated may strike an uneducated listener as pompous. Unwittingly, we may use a word which bears a different meaning to our listener from what it does to men of our own class. Thus speech is not a gift to use lightly without thought, but one which demands careful handling. Only a fool will express himself alike to all kinds and conditions to men.

(1) The best way to win a friend is to avoid.....

(A) irony in speech

(B) pomposity in speech

(C) verbosity in speech

(D) ambiguity in speech

(2) While talking to an uneducated person, we should use

(A) ordinary speech (B) his vocabulary

(C) simple words (D) polite language

(3) If one used the same style of language with everyone, one would sound

(A) flat (B) boring

(C) foolish (D) democratic

(4) A 'slip of the tongue' means something said.....

(A) wrongly by choice

(B) unintentionally

(C) without giving proper thought

(D) to hurt another person

(5) Speech can be curse, because it can.....

(A) hurt others

(B) lead to carelessness

(C) create misunderstanding

(D) reveal our intentions

(4)

Teaching may be considered to be a way of helping people acquire knowledge of different things and there are innumerable subjects that are to be known. But the fundamental teaching that Swami Vivekananda believed in was that every soul is potentially perfect. Swamiji defined education as the manifestation of perfection already in man. Every man is to make his pupil become aware of his inherent perfection. An ordinary teacher thinks of his pupils as boys whose minds are tabula rasa (Blank State) on which he has to write what he deems fit. He feels that his pupils are lumps of clay for him to model forms according to his liking. That is the common notion. But Swamiji held an altogether different new. He says that every child has got innate perfection and it is for the teacher to pave the way for the child to manifest the innate perfection in him.

(1) How did Swamiji define education ?

(A) As the manifestation of perfection already in man.

(B) As the manifestation of weakness already in man.

(C) As the manifestation of limitation already in man.

(D) As the manifestation of incompatibility already in man.

(2) What does an ordinary teacher think of his pupils ?

(A) As boys whose minds are like impure slate on which he has to write what he deems fit.

(B) As boys whose minds are like covered slate on which he has to write what he deems fit.

(C) As boys whose minds are like rough slate on which he has to write what he deems fit.

(D) As boys whose minds are like blank slate on which he has to write what he deems fit.

- (3) What is the common notion of the teacher regarding his pupils ?
- (A) His pupils are lumps of clay for him to model forms according to his predilection.
- (B) His pupils are lumps of clay for him to model forms according to his tendency.
- (C) His pupils are lumps of clay for him to model forms according to his likings.
- (D) His pupils are lumps of clay for him to model forms according to his prejudice.
- (4) What according to Swamiji, should teacher do for the child ?
- (A) To help to manifest the weakness in him.
- (B) To help to manifest the perfection in him.
- (C) To help to manifest the inequality in him..
- (D) To help to manifest the violence in him.
- (5) Find out a similar word of the following word from the passage : 'Countless.'
- (A) Different. (B) Common.
- (C) Innate. (D) Innumerable.

(5)

Organizations are institutions in which members compete for status and power, they compete for resource of the organisation, for example finance to expand their own departments, for career advancement and for power to control the activities of others. In pursuit of these aims, grouped are formed and sectional interests emerge. As a result, policy decisions may serve the ends of political and career systems, rather than those of the concern. In this way, the goals of the organization may be displaced in favour of sectional interests and individual ambition. These preoccupations sometimes prevent the emergence of organic systems. Many of the electronic firms in the study had recently created research and development departments employing highly qualified and well paid scientists and technicians. Their high pay and expert knowledge were sometimes seen as a threat to the established order of rank, power and privilege. Many senior managers had little knowledge of technicality and possibilities of new developments and electronics. Some felt that close cooperation with the experts in an organic system would reveal their ignorance and show their experience was now redundant.

- (1) The theme of the passage is.....
- (A) groupism in organizations
- (B) individual ambitions in organizations
- (C) frustration of senior managers
- (D) emergence of sectional interests in organizations
- (2) "Organic system" as related to the organization implies its.....
- (A) growth with the help of expert knowledge
- (B) growth with input from science and technology
- (C) steady all around development
- (D) natural and unimpeded growth
- (3) Policy decision in organization would involve.....
- (A) cooperation at all levels in the organization
- (B) modernization of the organization
- (C) attracting highly qualified personnel
- (D) keeping in view the larger objectives of the organizations
- (4) The author makes out a case for.....
- (A) organic system
- (B) Research and Development in organisations
- (C) an understanding between senior and middle level executives
- (D) a refresher course for senior managers
- (5) The author tends to the senior managers as.....
- (A) ignorant and incompetent
- (B) a little out of step with their work environment
- (C) jealous of their younger colleagues
- (D) robbed of their rank, power and privilege

(6)

Man does not live for himself alone. He lives for the good of others as well as of himself. Everyone has his duties to perform - the richest as well as the poorest. To some, life is pleasure; the other, sufferings. But the best do not live for self-enjoyment or even for fame. Their strongest motive power is hopeful, useful work in every good cause. To do our duty in this world towards God and towards man, consistently and steadily, requires the cultivation of all the faculties which God has given us. And he has given us everything. It is the higher will that instructs and guides our will. It is knowledge of good and evil, the knowledge of what is right and what is wrong,

that makes us responsible to man here and to God thereafter. The sphere of duty is infinite. It exists in every station of life. We have it not in our choice to be rich or poor, to be happy or unhappy; but it becomes us to do the duty that everyone surrounds us. Obedience to duty, at all costs and risks, is the very essence of highest civilized life. Great deeds must be worked for, died for, now as in the past.

- (1) What is the object of man's life ?
 - (A) To live for the good of himself.
 - (B) To live for the good of others.
 - (C) To live for the good of others as well as of himself.
 - (D) To live for the wealth.
- (2) What do the best people not live for ?
 - (A) Live for self-employment or for fame.
 - (B) Do not live for employment or for respect.
 - (C) Live for self-employment or for notoriety.
 - (D) Do not live for self-employment or for fame.
- (3) How can we do our duty consistently and steadily ?
 - (A) by cultivating all the faculties, which God has given us.
 - (B) by purifying all the faculties, which God has given us.
 - (C) by cultivating all the facility, which God has given us.
 - (D) by cultivating all the inability, which God has given us.
- (4) What makes us responsible to man here and to God thereafter ?
 - (A) The sequence of what is right and what is wrong.
 - (B) The familiarity of what is right and what is wrong.
 - (C) The acquaintance of what is right and what is wrong.
 - (D) The knowledge of what is right and what is wrong.
- (5) What is the essence of the highest civilized life ?
 - (A) Disobedience to duty at all costs and risks.
 - (B) Defiance to duty at all costs and risks.
 - (C) Wickedness to duty at all costs and risks.
 - (D) Obedience to duty at all costs and risks.

(7)

Rabindranath Tagore is remembered and respected as a great national poet of India. When his famous collection of beautiful poems, the Gitanjali was awarded the Nobel Prize, his fame spread in every corner of the world. "How did Tagore become a world famous poet?" One would wonder. One can get the answer from Tagore's childhood. His was the childhood of freedom and play. He did not like to go to school. He hated the walls of the schools and the rules. For him, a school was like a prison. He loved to be free like a bird. He would sit in the window of his house and watched birds, trees and natural surroundings. He would wander in the forests, on the banks of rivers, among hills and at the seashore. He was a true lover of nature. This love of Mother nature made him a great poet.

- (1) In what two ways do the people of India honour Tagore ?
 - (A) As a great national poet of India and as a winner of the Noble Prize.
 - (B) As a great patriotic poet of India and as a winner of the Olympics.
 - (C) As a great countrywide poet of India and as a conqueror of the righteous Prize.
 - (D) As a great local poet of India and as a champion of chess.
- (2) What is the Gitanjali ?
 - (A) Name of a girl.
 - (B) Sayings of Lord Krishna.
 - (C) A collection of beautiful poems.
 - (D) A collection of beautiful proses.
- (3) What did Tagore hate ?
 - (A) The walls of the home and the rules.
 - (B) The walls of the offices and the rules.
 - (C) The walls of the court and the rules.
 - (D) The walls of the schools and the rules.
- (4) What made Tagore a great poet ?
 - (A) The love of Science.
 - (B) The love of city life.
 - (C) The love of Mother Nature.
 - (D) The loyalty to Mother Nature.

(5) Find out the words of the following meaning from the passage : to go from place to place

- (A) To watch. (B) To wander.
(C) To respect. (D) To remember.

(8)

The enjoyment of physical possession of things would seem to be one of the prerogatives of wealth which has been little impaired. Presumably nothing has happened to keep the man who can afford them from enjoying his Rembrandt and his homegrown orchids. But enjoyment of things has always been associated with the third prerogative of wealth which is the distinct it confers. In a world where nearly everyone was poor, the distinction was very great. It was the natural consequence of rarity. In England it is widely agreed, the ducal families are not uniformly superior. There is a roughly normal incidence of intelligence and stupidity, good taste and bad taste, morality, immorality.

But very few people are dukes and duchesses, although the later have become rather more frequent with modern easing of divorce laws. As a result, even though they may be intrinsically unexceptional they are regarded with some awe. So it has long have been with the rich. Were dukes numerous their position would deteriorate. As the rich have become more numerous, they have inevitably becomes a debased currency.

- (1) The distinction conferred by wealth.....
(A) was unfair to the poor
(B) was unlikely to spread throughout the world
(C) was very great when there were many rich people
(D) was very great when there were few rich people
- (2) The enjoyment of the physical possession of things.....
(A) is one of the privileges of wealth which has not been changed
(B) is one of the privileges of wealth which should be curtailed
(C) has little to do with the prerogatives of wealth
(D) is a prerogative of wealth which cannot be disputed
- (3) Ducal families in England.....
(A) are generally agreed to be fairly common
(B) are generally agreed to be fairly superior

(C) are superior because they are rich
(D) are generally agreed not to be always better than others

- (4) There are more duchesses now because.....
(A) it is easier for dukes to divorce and remarry
(B) dukes are more immoral than they used to be
(C) their position has deteriorated
(D) they are debased
- (5) Among the ducal families.....
(A) there is great deal of immortality
(B) there is a fairly even spread of virtues and vices
(C) there is a great deal of bad taste
(D) there is either great intelligence or great stupidity

(9)

A group of old pupils, highly established in their careers, got together to visit their old university professor.

Conversation soon turned into complaints about stress in work and life. Offering his guests coffee, the professor went to the kitchen and returned with a large pot of coffee and a collection of cups ... some plain looking, some expensive, some exquisite and he asked them to help themselves to hot coffee.

When all the students had a cup of coffee in hand, the professor said : "If you noticed, all the nice looking expensive cups were taken up, leaving behind the plain and cheap ones. While it is but normal for you to want only the best for yourselves, that is the source of your problems and stress. What all of you really wanted was coffee, not the cup, but you consciously went for the best cups and were eyeing each other's cups.

Now if life is coffee, then the jobs, money and position in society are the cups. They are just tools to hold and contain Life, but the quality of Life doesn't change. Sometimes, by concentrating only on the cup, we fail to enjoy the coffee in it."

Don't let the cups drive you... Enjoy the coffee instead !!!

- (1) Why did the old pupils get together ?
(A) To visit their old university professor.
(B) To visit their old university friends.
(C) To visit their old university building.
(D) To visit their old university canteen.

- (2) What did the professor bring from the kitchen ?
 (A) a large pot of coffee and a collection of saucers.
 (B) a large pot of tea and a collection of cups.
 (C) a large pot of coffee and a collection of cups.
 (D) a large pot of milk and a collection of cups.
- (3) Which types of cup were taken by all the students ?
 (A) Plain and cheap ones were taken up.
 (B) Shining and golden cups were taken up.
 (C) Odd types of cups were taken up.
 (D) All the nice looking expensive cups were taken up.
- (4) With what is the life compared ?
 (A) Coffee. (B) The jobs.
 (C) Money. (D) Position in society.
- (5) Find out the similar words from the passage : tension
 (A) Complaint. (B) Problem.
 (C) Concentrate. (D) Stress.

(10)

A blind girl hated herself because she was blind. She hated everyone, except her loving boyfriend. He was always there for her.

She told her boyfriend, 'If I could only see the world, I will marry you.'

One day, someone donated a pair of eyes to her. When the bandages came off, she was able to see everything, including her boyfriend.

He asked her, 'Now that you can see the world, will you marry me ?'

The girl looked at her boyfriend and saw that he was blind. The sight of his closed eyelids shocked her. She hadn't expected that. The thought of looking at them the rest of her life led her to refuse to marry him.

Her boyfriend left her in tears and days later wrote a note to her saying : 'Take good care of your eyes, my dear; before they were yours, they were mine.'

This is how the human brain often works when our status changes'. Only a very few remember what life was like before, and who was always by their side in the most painful situations.

- (1) Why did the blind girl hate herself ?
 (A) Because she was hated by everybody.
 (B) Because she was blind.
 (C) Because she was dissatisfied.
 (D) Because she was loved by nobody.

- (2) How could the blind girl see ?
 (A) The doctor operated her and she could see.
 (B) She could see due to a miracle.
 (C) A magician did a trick and she could see.
 (D) Somebody donated a pair of eyes to her.
- (3) Why did the blind girl refuse to marry her boyfriend ?
 (A) Her boyfriend had lost her eyes.
 (B) Her boyfriend had become ugly.
 (C) Her boyfriend had no love for her.
 (D) Her parents did not allow her to marry him.
- (4) What happens when our status changes ?
 (A) We become proud.
 (B) We become polite.
 (C) Our mind also changes.
 (D) We do not care for one whom we loved once.
- (5) Which statement is true ?
 (A) The blind girl could see due to the donation of her boyfriend's pair of eyes.
 (B) The blind girl could not see even if she got a pair of eyes.
 (C) The boyfriend left the blind girl.
 (D) The blind girl did not refuse to marry her boyfriend at last.

(11)

In the world today we make health an end in itself. We have forgotten that health really means to enable a person to do his work and do it well, a lot of modern medicine and this includes many patients as well as many physicians pay very little attention to health but very much attention to those who imagine that they are ill. Our great concern with health is shown by the medical columns in newspapers, the health articles in popular magazines and the popularity of television programmes and all those books on medicine. We talk about health all the time. Yet for the most part the only result is more people with imaginary illness. The healthy man should not be wasting time talking about health : he should be using health for work. The work does the work that good health possible.

- (1) Modern medicine is primarily concerned with.....
 (A) promotion of good health
 (B) people suffering from imaginary illness
 (C) people suffering from real illness
 (D) increased efficiency in work

- (2) The passage suggests that....
- (A) health is an end in itself
 - (B) health is blessing
 - (C) health is only means to an end
 - (D) we should not talk about health
- (3) Talking about the health all time makes people
- (A) always suffer from imaginary illness
 - (B) sometimes suffer from imaginary illness
 - (C) rarely suffer from imaginary illness
 - (D) often suffer from imaginary illness
- (4) The passage tells us
- (A) how medicine should be manufactured
 - (B) what healthy man should or should not do
 - (C) what television programmes should be about
 - (D) how best to imagine illness
- (5) A healthy man should be concerned with
- (A) his work which good health makes possible
 - (B) looking after his health
 - (C) his health which makes work possible
 - (D) talking about health

(12)

A young and successful executive was traveling down a neighborhood street, going a bit too fast in his new Jaguar. He was watching for kids darting out from between parked cars and slowed down when he thought he saw something. As his car passed, no children appeared. Instead, a brick smashed into the Jag's side door! He slammed on the brakes and backed the Jag back to the spot where the brick had been thrown. The angry driver then jumped out of the car, grabbed the nearest kid and pushed him up against a parked car shouting,

"What was that all about and who are you? Just what the heck are you doing? That's a new car and that brick you threw is going to cost a lot of money. Why did you do it?"

The young boy was apologetic.

"Please, mister...please, I'm sorry but I didn't know what else to do,"

He pleaded. "I threw the brick because no one else would stop..."

With tears dripping down his face and off his chin, the youth pointed to a spot just around a parked car.

"It's my brother," he said "He rolled off the curb and fell out of his wheelchair and I can't lift him up."

Now sobbing, the boy asked the stunned executive, "Would you please help me get him back into his wheelchair? He's hurt and he's too heavy for me."

Moved beyond words, the driver tried to swallow the rapidly swelling lump in his throat. He hurriedly lifted the handicapped boy back into the wheelchair, then took out a linen handkerchief and dabbed at the fresh scrapes and cuts. A quick look told him everything was going to be okay.

"Thank you and may God bless you," the grateful child told the stranger. Too shook up for words, the man simply watched the boy! push his wheelchair-bound brother down the sidewalk toward their home.

It was a long, slow walk back to the Jaguar. The damage was very noticeable, but the driver never bothered to repair the dented side door. He kept the dent there to remind him of this message :

"Don't go through life so fast that someone has to throw a brick at you to get your attention !"

God whispers in our souls and speaks to our hearts. Sometimes when we don't have time to listen, He has to throw a brick at us. It's our choice to listen or not.

- (1) What happened when the young and successful executive was going a bit too fast in his new Jaguar ?
- (A) A brick smashed into the Jaguar's side door.
 - (B) A child ran across the moving car.
 - (C) The driver came out of the car.
 - (D) The young and successful executive became angry.
- (2) How was the kid's brother ?
- (A) He was a strong boy.
 - (B) He was a foolish boy.
 - (C) He was a naughty boy.
 - (D) He was a physically handicapped boy.
- (3) What had happened to the kid's brother ?
- (A) He had got serious injury on his head.
 - (B) He had rolled off the curb and fell out of his wheelchair.
 - (C) He had been run over by the car.
 - (D) Nothing had happened to the kid's brother.

- (4) What was the message conveyed by this story ?
- (A) God whispers in our souls and speaks to our hearts.
 - (B) It's our choice to listen or not.
 - (C) Life should not go so fast so that someone may not have to throw a brick at us to get our attention.
 - (D) Thank you and may God bless you.

- (5) Find out the similar word from the passage for 'take hold of'.
- (A) Lift.
 - (B) Whisper.
 - (C) Repair.
 - (D) Grab.

(13)

One day I decided to quit. I quit my job, my relationship, my spirituality. I wanted to quit my life. So I went to the woods to have one last talk with God. "God, can you give me one good reason not to quit."

His answer surprised me.

"Logic around. Do you see the fern and the bamboo?"
"Yes" I replied.

"When I planted the fern and die bamboo seed, I took very good care of them. I gave them light, I gave them water. The fern quickly grew from the earth. It's brilliant green covered the floor. Yet nothing came from the bamboo seed. But I did not quit on the bamboo.

In the second year the Fern grew more vibrant and plentiful. And again nothing came horn the bamboo seed. But I did not quit on the bamboo.

In year three there was still nothing from the bamboo seed but I would not quit.

In year four, again, there was nothing from the bamboo seed. I would not quit.

Then in the fifth year a tiny sprout emerged from the earth. Compared to the fern it was seemingly small and insignificant. But just six months later the bamboo rose to over 100 feet tall. It had spent the five years growing roots. Those roots made it strong and gave it what it needed to survive. I would not give any of my creations a challenge it could not handle."

He asked me, "Did you know, my child, that all this time you have been struggling, you have actually been growing roots. I would not quit on you. Don't compare yourself to others. The bamboo had a different purpose than the fern. Yet they both make the forest beautiful. Your time will come. You will rise high."

"How high should I rise ?" I asked.

"How high will the bamboo rise ?" He asked in return."

"As high as it can ?" I questioned.

"Yes. Give me glory by rising as high as you can."

I left the forest and brought back this stoiy. I hope these words can help you see that God will never give up on you. Never, never , never give up.

Prayer is not an option but an opportunity.

Don't tell the Lord how big the problem is. Tell the problem how Great the Lord is.

- (1) What did the author want ?
- (A) To quit his job, his relationship, his spirituality.
 - (B) To sec the fem and the bamboo.
 - (C) To find the solution of his nervousness.
 - (D) Nothing.
- (2) Why did the author go to the woods ?
- (A) To watch the nature.
 - (B) To hunt the wild animals.
 - (C) To get the entertainment.
 - (D) To have one last talk with God.
- (3) How many years had passed while growing the roots of the bamboo ?
- (A) One year.
 - (B) Two years.
 - (C) Five years,
 - (D) Four years.
- (4) What is the prayer ?
- (A) It is an option.
 - (B) It is an opportunity.
 - (C) It is a request.
 - (D) It is devotion.
- (5) Find out the group of words from the passage for 'leave'.
- (A) Care of.
 - (B) Give up.
 - (C) Look around
 - (D) Rise to.

(14)

It is to progress in the human sciences that we must look to undo the evils which have resulted from a knowledge of physical world hastily and superficially acquired by population unconscious of the changes in themselves that the new knowledge has imperative. The road to a happier world than any known in the past lies open before us if atavistic

destructive passions can be kept in leash while the necessary adaptations are made. Fears are inevitable in time, but hopes are equally rational and far more likely to bear good fruit. We must learn to think rather less of the dangers to be avoided than of the good that will lie within our grasp if we can believe in it and let it dominate our thoughts. Science, whatever unpleasant consequences it may have by the way, is in its very nature a liberator, a liberator of bondage to physical nature and in time to come, a liberator from the weight of destructive passions. We are on the threshold of utter disaster or unprecedentedly glorious achievement. No previous age has been fraught with problems so momentous; and it is to science that we must look to for a happy future.

- (1) What does science liberate us from? It liberates us from.....
 - (A) fears and destructive passions
 - (B) slavery to physical nature and from passions
 - (C) bondage to physical nature
 - (D) idealistic hopes of glorious future
- (2) Human sciences should be developed because they will.....
 - (A) provide more knowledge of the physical world
 - (B) make us conscious of the changing world
 - (C) make us conscious of the changing in ourselves
 - (D) eliminate the destruction caused by a superficial knowledge of the physical world
- (3) If man's bestial yearning is controlled.....
 - (A) the future will be tolerable
 - (B) the future will be brighter than the present
 - (C) the present will be brighter than the future
 - (D) the present will become tolerable
- (4) Fears and hopes according to the author.....
 - (A) are closely linked with the life of modern man
 - (B) can bear fruit
 - (C) can yield good results
 - (D) are irrational
- (5) To carve out a bright future man should.....
 - (A) analyse dangers that lie ahead
 - (B) try to avoid dangers
 - (C) overcome fear and dangers
 - (D) cultivate a positive outlook

The night was very dark and Mohan was frightened. He had always been afraid of ghosts. Whenever he was alone in the dark, he was afraid that a ghost lurking in some dark corner would suddenly spring on him. And tonight it was so dark that one could barely see one's own hand. Mohan had to go from one room to another. As he stepped out of the room, his feet seemed to turn to lead and his heart began to beat like a drum. Rambha, their old maidservant was standing by the door. "What's the matter, son?" she asked with a laugh.

"I am frightened, Dai," Mohan answered.

"Frightened, child! Frightened of what?"

"See how dark it is! I'm afraid of ghosts!" Mohan whispered in a terrified voice. Rambha patted his head affectionately and said, "Whoever heard of anyone being afraid of dark! Listen to me: Think of Rama and no ghost will dare come near you. No one will touch a hair of your head. Rama will protect you." Rambha's words gave Mohan courage. Repeating the name of Rama, he left the room. And from that day, Mohan was never lonely or afraid. He believed that as long as Rama was with him, he was safe from the danger. This faith gave Gandhiji strength throughout his life, and even when he died the name of Rama was on his lips.

- (1) Mohan was afraid of.....
 - (A) wild animals.
 - (B) ghosts.
 - (C) devils.
 - (D) doctors.
- (2) How dark was the night?
 - (A) One could barely see one's own friend's hand.
 - (B) One could barely see one's own reflection in the mirror.
 - (C) One could barely see one's own face.
 - (D) One could barely see one's own hand.
- (3) What happened when Mohan stepped out of the room?
 - (A) His feet seemed to turn to lead and his heart began to beat like a drum.
 - (B) His feet began to tremble and heart beats became slow.
 - (C) His feet seemed to turn to ice and his heart began to stop occasionally.
 - (D) His feet seemed paralyzed and his heart needed pumping.

- (4) What did Mohan believe ?
- (A) As long as Rama was with him, he was safe from the tension.
- (B) As long as Rama was with him, he was safe from the ghosts.
- (C) As long as Rama was with him, he was safe from the danger.
- (D) As long as Rambha was with him, he was safe from the danger.
- (5) Which of the following statements is wrong ?
- (A) Mohan was terrified repeating the name of Rama.
- (B) Faith gave Gandhiji strength throughout his life.
- (C) When Gandhiji died, the name of Rama was on his lips.
- (D) Mohan was never lonely or afraid.

(16)

This incident occurred when Gandhiji was practising law in the city of Johannesburg in South Africa. His office was three miles from his house. One day a colleague of his, Mr Polak, asked Gandhiji's thirteen-year old son, Manilal to fetch a book from the office. But Manilal completely forgot till Mr Polak reminded him that evening. Gandhiji heard about it and sent for Manilal. He said, "Son, I know the night is dark and the way is long and lonely. You will have to walk nearly six miles but you gave your word to Mr Polak. You promised to fetch his book. Go and fetch it now." Ba and the family were upset when they heard of Gandhiji's decision. The punishment seemed far too severe. Manilal was only a child, the night was dark and the way lonely. He had only forgotten a book after all. It could be brought the next day. This was what they all felt, but no one had the courage to say anything. They knew that once Gandhiji's mind was made up, nobody could change it. At last Kalyanbhai plucked up courage. "I'll fetch the book," he offered. Gandhiji was gentle but firm, "But the promise was made by Manilal." "Very well, Manilal will go but let me go with him," Kalyanbhai pleaded. Gandhiji agreed to this and Manilal set off with Kalyanbhai to fetch the book. The kind and gentle Gandhiji could be firm as a rock at times. He saw that Manilal kept his word and did as he had promised.

- (1) What was the age of Manilal ?
- (A) Eleven. (B) Twelve.
- (C) Thirteen. (D) Fourteen.

- (2) How did Gandhiji punish Manilal for not keeping the promise ?
- (A) By telling him to fetch the book alone walking six miles when the night was dark and the way was lonely.
- (B) The punishment seemed far too severe.
- (C) By telling him to fetch the book the next day.
- (D) By telling him to keep his word as he had promised.
- (3) What did Gandhiji's family members know ?
- (A) Once Gandhiji's mind was made up, Kasturba could change it.
- (B) Once Gandhiji's mind was made up, everybody could change it.
- (C) Once Gandhiji's mind was made up, Manilal could change it.
- (D) Once Gandhiji's mind was made up, nobody could change it.
- (4) With what was Gandhiji's firmness compared ?
- (A) Iron. (B) A rock.
- (C) Gold. (D) A stream.
- (5) Find out the similar group of words from the passage for 'start out'.
- (A) At last. (B) Too severe.
- (C) Upset. (D) Set off.

(17)

The strength of the electronics industry in Japan is the Japanese ability to organize production and marketing rather than their achievements in original research. The British are generally recognized as a far more inventive collection of individuals, but never seem able to exploit what they invent. There are many examples, from the TSR Z hovercraft, high speed train and Sinclair scooter to the Triumph, BSA and Norton Motorcycle which all prove this sad rule. The Japanese were able to exploits their strengths in marketing and development many years ago, and their success was at first either not understood in the West or was dismissed as something which could have been produced only at their low price. They were sold because they were cheap copies of other people's ideas churned out of a workhouse which was dedicated to hard grind above all else.

- (1) It is evident from the passage that the strength of a country's industry depends upon.....
- original research
 - international cooperation
 - dedicated workforce
 - electronic development
- (2) The sad rule mentioned in this passage refers to.....
- the inability of the Japanese to be inventive like the British
 - the inability of the British to be industrious like the Japanese
 - the lack of variety in Japanese inventions
 - the poorer marketing ability of British
- (3) The TSR Z hovercraft, high speed train, Sinclair scooter etc. are the symbols of.....
- Japanese success
 - British failure
 - British success
 - Japanese failure
- (4) According to the passage, prosperity in industry depends upon.....
- productivity
 - inventiveness
 - marketing ability
 - official patronage
- (5) The main theme of this passage is.....
- electronic industry in Japan
 - industrial comparison between Japan and Britain
 - the role of marketing efficiency in industrial prosperity
 - the importance of original research in industry

(18)

Children loved visiting Gandhiji. A little boy who was there one day, was greatly distressed to see the way Gandhiji was dressed. Such a great man yet he doesn't even wear a shirt, he wondered. "Why don't you wear a kurta, Gandhiji?" the little boy couldn't help asking finally. "Where's the money, son?" Gandhiji asked gently. "I am very poor. I can't afford a kurta." The boy's heart was filled with pity. "My mother sews well", he said. "She makes all my clothes. I'll ask her

to sew a Kurta for you." "How many Kurtas can your mother make?" Gandhiji asked.

"How many do you need?" asked the boy. "One, two, three.... she'll make as many as you want." Gandhiji thought for a moment. Then he said, "But I am not alone, son. It wouldn't be right for me to be the only one to wear a kurta." "How many Kurtas do you need?" the boy persisted. "I'll ask my mother to make as many as you want. Just tell me how many you need." "I have a very large family, son. I have forty crore brothers and sisters," Gandhiji explained. "Till every one of them has a kurta, how can I wear one? Tell me, can your mother make kurtas for all of them? At this question the boy became very thoughtful. Forty crore brothers and sisters! Gandhiji was right. Till every one of them had no kurta to wear how could he wear one himself? After all the whole nation was Gandhiji's family and he was the head of that family. He was their friend, their companion. What use would one kurta be to him?

- (1) Why did the little boy wonder?
- Because Gandhiji didn't even wear a shirt.
 - Because Gandhiji liked Kurta.
 - Because Gandhiji had a large family.
 - Because Gandhiji could not afford a Kurta.
- (2) What could the little boy's mother do?
- The little boy's mother could cook well.
 - The little boy's mother could serve well.
 - The little boy's mother could mend clothes well.
 - The little boy's mother could sew well.
- (3) How many Kurtas did Gandhiji want?
- Two.
 - Forty crore.
 - Forty one crore.
 - A few.
- (4) Why could Gandhiji not wear a Kurta?
- Because every one of his family was with Kurta.
 - Because no one of his family was without Kurta.
 - Because every one of his family was without Kurta.
 - Because every one of his family did not like Kurta.
- (5) Which of the following statements is right?
- The entire nation was Gandhiji's family and he was the head of that family.
 - Children did not love to visit Gandhiji.

- (C) The little boy was greatly glad to see the way Gandhiji was dressed.
- (D) Gandhiji was not the friend and the companion of his family members.

(19)

Did you know that, inspired by the Non-cooperation Movement, the Hindi writer Premchand decided to give up his job? But it wasn't such an easy decision. Here's how it happened, narrated by his wife.

It was 1920. Non-cooperation was in the air. Gandhiji came to Gorakhpur. He (Premchand, that is) was ill. Even then, our two sons, Babuji and I went to the meeting. Both of us were deeply affected by Mahatmaji's speech. Of course there was illness. There were compulsions. But from that every time he lost interest in continuing in his government job.

When he had recovered from his long illness he said to me one day, "If you agree I will leave this government job."

I asked for two to three days time to think it over. We had thought that he would become a professor so that our days would pass in comfort. More so, because his health had not been very good. And now this idea of simply letting go whatever had been attained.

At that time he got an overall amount of around Rs. 125. And because he taught in a school, he also got time at home. I kept thinking : what will we do once he gives up his service. Looking at our needs, his prolonged illness, the fact that we had no house of our own, all this made me feel like telling him not to resign.

Four to five days later he asked me what I had decided. I thought, now that he is better, I will not worry about his giving up the job. In just those days, too, everyone was seething with anger at the gruesome massacre at Jallianwala Bagh. Perhaps I was too.

By the next day I had braced myself to face all those difficulties which were bound to come in the wake of his resignation. I said to him, "Give up the job." I had thought it would be painful leaving a job he had had for twenty-five years. But no, compared to the oppression being wreaked on the country, it was almost no pain at all.

- (1) What was Premchandji ?
- (A) Hindi writer. (B) Gujarati writer.
(C) English writer. (D) None.

- (2) What inspired Premchandji to give up his job ?
- (A) His illness.
(B) Non-cooperation Movement.
(C) Compulsions.
(D) Family.
- (3) Who did not like the idea of Premchandji's resignation in the beginning ?
- (A) Gandhiji. (B) His two sons.
(C) His wife. (D) Babuji.
- (4) Why was everyone seething with anger in those days ?
- (A) Because of Gandhiji's speech.
(B) Because of Non-cooperation Movement.
(C) Because his health had not been very good.
(D) Because of the gruesome massacre at Jallianwala Bagh.
- (5) Find out the similar word from the passage for 'mass murder'.
- (A) Prolonged. (B) Massacre.
(C) Oppression. (D) Movement.

(20)

Courage is not only the basis of virtue; it is its expression, faith, hope, charity and all the rest don't become virtues until it takes courage to exercise them. There are roughly two types of courage, the first an emotional state which urges a man to risk injury or death, is physical courage. The second, more reasoning attitude which enables him to take coolly his career, happiness, his whole future or his judgement of what he thinks either right or worthwhile, is moral courage.

I have known many men, who had marked physical courage, but lacked moral I courage. Some of them were in high places, but they failed to be great in themselves I because they lacked moral courage. On the other hand I have seen men who undoubtedly possessed moral courage but were very cautious about taking physical risks. But I have I never met a man with moral courage who couldn't, when it was really necessary, face a I situation boldly.

- (1) A man of courage is.....
- (A) cunning (B) intelligent
(C) curious (D) careful
- (2) Physical courage is an expression of.....
- (A) emotions (B) deliberation
(C) uncertainty (C) defiance

- (3) A man with moral courage can.....
- defy his enemies
 - overcome all difficulties
 - face a situation boldly
 - be very pragmatic
- (4) People with physical courage of ten lack.....
- mental balance
 - capacity for reasoning
 - emotional stability
 - will to fight
- (5) All virtues become meaningful because of
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (A) faith | (B) charity |
| (C) courage | (D) hope |

(21)

If you have found it difficult to control your laughter while watching his films then the name 'Charlie Chaplin,' must be very familiar to you. Chaplin had the inimitable quality of putting a smile even on a sad face. People of all ages would lovingly call him 'Charlie'. He would himself write the story of his films apart from directing and acting in them. Charlie had lived a major part of his life in poverty. He had achieved stardom after a tough struggle. Despite his British origin Charlie admired Gandhi a great deal. He supported Gandhi's cause wholeheartedly, and genuinely felt that the 'British' should leave India.

In those days London was abuzz with tension and excitement. It was because of the Round Table Conference organized by the British Government. The conference was attended by leaders of all the important political parties of India which included both minority and majority parties and representatives of various castes and religions. A group of bejeweled Rajas, Maharajas and Nawabs of princely states was present for the conference. Gandhi too was present there. All the important newspapers had sent their correspondents to cover this important event.

Charlie too was in London at that time. He decided to make use of this opportunity to meet Gandhi. He wrote a letter to Bapu expressing a keen desire to see him. Gandhi was a very busy man. It was not humanly possible for him to meet everybody. And the situation was such that everybody wanted a few minutes of his time.

After reading Chaplin's letter he asked one of his companions, "Who is this Charlie Chaplin?" He said, "Bapuji, he is a well known film actor." To this, Gandhi laughed and said, "Films are not my cup of tea so what could I have in common with films and film actors? Please write a letter to him explaining my inability to meet him due to lack of time." Bapu's companion then said, "Charlie Chaplin is sympathetic towards our freedom movement. He believes that the British should free India." After hearing this, Gandhi replied, "In that case I would certainly like to meet him."

Bapu was staying in a two storeyed house in one of the localities of the East End of London. A meeting had been arranged for Charlie and Gandhi. This was the moment that Chaplin had been waiting for. Finally, he had got a chance to meet Gandhi and talk to him. His heart was pounding as he climbed the stairs. "But what would I say to him," thought Charlie. He knew that Gandhi would not have watched his films. Therefore it was useless talking to him on that subject. Rehearsing his lines like an actor (which he already was) he entered Gandhi's room. After enquiring about his health Charlie said Gandhi, "I am all for the freedom of your country and its people. But there is one thing that I don't understand. Why do you oppose the use of machines? Don't you think that a lot of work would come to a standstill if machines are not used?" Gandhi, then replied, "I am not against machines but I cannot bear it when these very machines take away a man's work from him. Today we are your slaves because we cannot overcome our attraction, for your goods. Freedom will surely be ours if we learn to free ourselves from this attraction.

- (1) What did Charlie Chaplin possess ?
- He had achieved stardom after a tough struggle.
 - He had written the story of his films.
 - He had directed and acted in them.
 - He had the inimitable quality of putting a smile even on a sad face.
- (2) What was Charlie Chaplin ?
- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (A) Indian. | (B) British. |
| (C) American. | (D) Greek. |
- (3) Why did Gandhiji agree to meet Charlie Chaplin ?
- Because he was a well-known film actor.
 - Because he had achieved stardom after a tough struggle.

- (2) Experienced birds do not attack the Himalayan caterpillars because they are.....
- (A) repulsive (B) very aggressive
(C) inedible (D) diseased
- (3) The Himalayan caterpillar uses prominent colours to.....
- (A) warn the predator
(B) attack the predator
(C) reveal itself
(D) defend itself
- (4) Caterpillars cannot defend themselves because.....
- (A) are passive animals
(B) are lazy
(C) cannot acquire weapons
(D) have no claws or jaws
- (5) In the context of this passage, a martyr is one who dies.....
- (A) without putting up resistance
(B) without any gain to oneself
(C) while defending ones homeland
(D) to save others

(24)

A youngster rang the doorbell to his uncle's house. He was asked to wait in the lobby because his uncle was in the prayer room. All of a sudden he noticed that uncle was coming out of the prayer hall. He greeted his uncle and asked.

"Uncle, are you well?"

"Yes, I'm fine, how about you, son?"

"I am well uncle. How is the family?"

"By God's grace, all are fine."

"How about work?"

"Doing well son, but tell me, what brings you here? Anything can I do for you?"

"..... Uncle, I don't mean to interfere into your privacy, but what took you so long in the prayer-room? Is there any problem?"

"No son, I was just thinking God, for all the kindness. He has showered upon me and my family."

"And the tears?" asked the boy, in disbelief.

"Oh! I was just overwhelmed."

We all shed tears for some reason or the other, but if our eyes get moistened for the love of God, that is only because we have been able to establish a connection, even

if it is for a split second. When His love flows in abundance, it sends a shudder through us radiating with emotion. It is like a mountain spring that flows without reason. Unless you can establish a communion with God, of what use is prayer?

How many of us think that it is important to thank the Lord for His blessings? Most of us remember Him only in troubled times. If only we were to remember Him in happy times, there would be no troubled times!

- (1) The nephew wanted to know.....
- (A) Why his uncle took so long in the prayer-room.
(B) Why his uncle did not meet him soon.
(C) Why his uncle did not remember him.
(D) Why his uncle was without worry.
- (2) What was the youngster's uncle thinking in the prayer?
- (A) He was thinking about his family.
(B) He was thinking about himself.
(C) He was thinking about his trouble.
(D) He was just thinking God, for all the kindness. He has showered upon him and his family.
- (3) Prayer is useful, if it.....
- (A) establishes a communion with God.
(B) is done without interest.
(C) establishes a communion with the temple priest.
(D) establishes a communion with the religion.
- (4) Most of us remember God.....
- (A) in happiness.
(B) in festival days.
(C) in troubled times.
(D) while fasting.
- (5) "abundance" means.....
- (A) wealth. (B) plenty.
(C) scarcity. (D) superfluous.

(25)

The children are expected to acquire those qualities and values that go to make them successful in life. In today's busy life, small stories and entertaining articles are the best means to guide their mind to be socially wise, morally high and mentally alert. It is an age-old practice that the parents, and grand-parents have been educating their wards to imbibe noble values highlighted in the stories. It is rightly said that

reading makes a full man. Just as exercise is a must for healthy body, so is the reading for a sound mind. While the exercise keeps our body free from disease, reading checks our mind from becoming a devil's workshop. A well-read man is truly a well-lived man.

- (1) are the best means to guide the children's mind to be socially wise, morally high and mentally alert.
- (A) Educational institutes
 (B) Small stories and entertaining articles
 (C) Newspapers
 (D) Religious institutions
- (2) 'It is an age-old practice to absorb noble values highlighted in the stories' means.....
- (A) Children are advised to get value based education from the stories.
 (B) From ancient time, it is a trend that the children take in certain good values from the stories.
 (C) Old age people insist children that they should take in certain good values from the stories.
 (D) From old age, writers have highlighted noble values in their stories.
- (3) What is a must for a sound mind ?
- (A) Exercises (B) Sleeping
 (C) Reading (D) Thinking
- (4) Reading restrains our mind from becoming a devil's workshop.
- (A) us from doing homework.
 (B) us from going to school.
 (C) our mind from becoming a devil's workshop.
 (D) our body from becoming active.
- (5) Title for the text can be
- (A) Idle mind is a devil's workshop.
 (B) A well-read man is truly a learned person.
 (C) Healthy mind in healthy body.
 (D) Reading makes a full man.

(26)

Today perhaps your only association with the word 'polio' is the Sabin Oral Vaccine that protects children from the disease. Fifty five years ago this was not so. The dreaded disease, which mainly affects the brain and spinal cord, causing stiffening and weakening of muscles, crippling and

paralysis - which is Why I am in a wheelchair today. If somebody had predicted, when I was born, that this would happen to me, no one would have believed it I was seventh child in a family of four pairs of brothers and sisters, with huge 23 year gap between the first and last. I was so fair and brown haired that I looked more like a foreigner than a Dawood Bohri. I was also considered to be the healthiest of the brood.

- (1) In his childhood, the narrator was.....
- (A) a weakling (B) very healthy
 (C) tall and slim (D) short and stout
- (2) In this passage, the word 'brood' refers to.....
- (A) polio victims
 (B) foreign children
 (C) children in the family
 (D) Indian Children
- (3) The narrator was the seventh child in a family of.....
- (A) 8 children (B) 16 children
 (C) 23 children (D) 4 children
- (4) In this passage, the narrator is a patient of.....
- (A) heart disease (B) polio
 (C) paralysis (D) nervous weakness
- (5) In his childhood, the narrator looked "more like a foreigner than a Dawood Bohri." This was because he was
- (A) a foreign child
 (B) a very healthy boy
 (C) tall and smart
 (D) fair and brown haired

(27)

How many of us say 'sorry' on committing an 'wrong deed' ? How many of us have the courage to admit that we were wrong after realizing our mistakes. Often, people are lost in the illusion of the thought that, 'I am the best' and they do not believe that they may be wrong sometimes. In the children too, tendency to escape from the accountability of their actions can be seen. And once somebody adopts this behaviour, he puts the blame on someone else or tries to escape the situation. These three magical words really work when someone is angry with us, be it our parents, friends, teachers or anyone whom we have disappointed. Our elders are always ready to forgive our mistakes but we need to

surrender our ego and say "I am sorry" without arguing. At this stage, the forgiver should also accept the plea gracefully and forgive the doer. Admitting the mistake does not make anyone smaller, or take away an ounce of our pride, it only eases out situations that could have become worse. If we can control ourselves when someone else is in a rage, then we have already conquered ill-tempered.

- (1) We should have courage that we were wrong after realizing our mistakes.

(A) to refuse	(B) to admit
(C) to repeat	(D) to allow
- (2) What are the three magical words ?

(A) I am fine.	(B) I am sorry.
(C) I am happy.	(D) I am pleased.
- (3) What should we give up ?

(A) anger	(B) kindness
(C) ego	(D) behaviour
- (4) Admitting the mistake

(A) makes anyone smaller.
(B) makes any one humiliated.
(C) does not make anyone smaller.
(D) makes anyone shameful.
- (5) 'rage' means

(A) mercy	(B) misery
(C) poverty	(D) fury

(28)

Most plants are green because they contain green pigment chlorophyll in their stems and leaves. Sometimes the green pigment is masked by other colours such as red. This means that all plants that contain chlorophyll look green. Green plants make their own food in a process called photosynthesis. Chlorophyll helps to trap energy from the sun. Plants use this energy to convert water and carbon dioxide into sugar and starch, Most shoots grow upwards, towards the sunlight. The growing tip of the shoot can detect the direction of the light, and chemicals are released that make it grow more on the lower or darker side, thus turning the shoots upwards. To grow a seed needs moisture, warmth and air. Plants need water, mineral salts, and foods such as carbohydrates. Green plants make their own food. While other plants may take in food from decaying plants or animals,

or direct from other living plants.

- (1) All plants that contain chlorophyll look.....

(A) red	(B) yellow	(C) green	(D) brown
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 - (2) Plants use their to convert water and carbon dioxide into sugar and starch.

(A) colour	(B) energy
(C) root	(D) leaves
 - (3) Where do most shoots grow ?

(A) Downwards.	(B) Upwards.
(C) Verticals.	(D) Horizontals.
 - (4) Seeds require to grow.

(A) moisture, warmth and air
(B) open space
(C) solid land
(D) darkness
 - (5) 'Detect' means.....

(A) become aware of	(B) distinguish
(C) spot	(D) identify
- (29)

The Indian middle class consist of so many strata that it defies categorization under a single term class, which would imply a considerable degree of homogeneity. Yet two paradoxical features characterize its conduct fairly uniformly; extensive practice and intensive abhorrence of corruption.

In the several recent surveys of popular perceptions of corruptions, politicians of course invariably and understandably top the list, closely followed by bureaucrats, policemen, lawyers, businessmen and others. The quintessential middle class. If teachers do not figure high on this priority list, it is not for lack of trying, but for lack of opportunities.

Over the years, the sense of shock over acts of corruption in the middle class has witnessed a steady decline, as its ambitions for a better material life have soared but the resources for meeting such ambitions have not kept pace.

What is fascinating, however, is the intense yearning of this class for a clean corruptionless politics and society, a yearning that has again and again surfaced with any figure public or obscure, focus on his mission of eradicating corruption. Even the repeated failure of this promise on virtually every man's part has not subjected it to the law of diminishing returns.

- (1) The intense Middle Class intensely yearns for.....
 (A) better material resources
 (B) extensive practice of corruption
 (C) clean honest society
 (D) law of increasing returns
- (2) Teachers are not high on the list of corruption because they do not have.....
 (A) courage (B) opportunities
 (C) support (D) ambition
- (3) The Indian Middle class is
 (A) defiant (B) mysterious
 (C) homogeneous (D) stratified
- (4) Who figure on top of the list of corruption ?
 (A) businessmen (B) lawyers
 (C) politicians (D) policemen
- (5) This yearning, over the years, has.....
 (A) persisted (B) soared
 (C) declined (D) disappeared

(30)

It is possible for a person with strong will power to overcome Himalayan obstacles in life. The story of Sudha Chandran, a talented Bharat Natyam dancer, is very inspiring. By the age of seventeen she had about 80 public performances behind her. She won praises for her prowess from the maestros of the art. But then one day she was injured in a road accident about 25 kilometers from Trichinapalli, Tamilnadu, where the family had gone for their annual pilgrimage. Perhaps she was not treated properly at the local hospital, where she was rushed. In any case, she had a gangrenous infection and her right leg was amputated from about 8 centimeters below the knee. But Sudha did not give in, she acquired a Jaipur foot and with great determination, she tried hard for her comeback. She learnt balancing, bending, stretching, walking, twisting, turning and finally dancing. Now, once again she is back on the stage giving her extra-ordinary performance.

- (1) can overcome obstacles.
 (A) A person with strong body
 (B) A person with philosophy
 (C) A person with wisdom
 (D) A person with strong will power

- (2) Sudha Chandran is a
 (A) talented classical singer
 (B) talented actress
 (C) talented Bharat Natyam dancer.
 (D) talented stage performer.
- (3) Though Sudha Chandran had gangrenous infection in her right leg, she did not.....
 (A) give up. (B) give in.
 (C) give away. (D) give out.
- (4) After a long struggle, Sudha Chandran is now ready with Jaipur foot.....
 (A) to give gifts to the children.
 (B) to go to the pilgrimage.
 (C) to give her extra-ordinary performance.
 (D) to live with her family.
- (5) 'amputate' means
 (A) cut off (B) cut down
 (C) cut out (D) cut across

(31)

Nehru's was a many sided personality. He enjoyed reading and writing books as much as he enjoyed fighting political and social evils or resisting tyranny. In him, the scientist and the humanist were held in perfect balance. While he kept looking at special problems from a scientific standpoint. He never forgot that we should nourish the total man. As a scientist, he refused to believe in a benevolent power interested in men's affairs but, as a self proclaimed non-believer, he loved affirming his faith in life and the beauty of nature. Children he adored. Unlike Wordsworth, he did not see him trailing clouds of glory from the recent sojourn in heaven. He saw them as blossoms of promise and renewal, the only hope for mankind.

- (1) Nehru thought that children.....
 (A) were trailing clouds of glory
 (B) held promise for a better future
 (C) were like flowers to be loved and admired
 (D) held no hope for mankind
- (2) Nehru enjoyed
 (A) reading and writing books
 (B) fighting political and social evils
 (C) resisting tyranny
 (D) doing all the above and much more sources.

- (3) Which of the statements reflects Nehru point of view ?
- (A) Humanism is more important than science
 (B) Science is supreme and humanism is subordinate to it
 (C) Science and Humanism are equally important
 (D) There is no ground between science and humanism
- (4) In this passage, 'a benevolent power interested in men's affairs' means.....
- (A) a supernatural power of god
 (B) beauty of nature
 (C) the spirit of science
 (D) the total man
- (5) A 'many-side personality' means.....
- (A) a complex personality
 (C) a person having varied interests
 (B) a secretive person
 (D) a capable person

(32)

All the vegetables contested for finding out which one of them was the greatest. They prayed to the Lord to Judge the contest. Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesh collectively declared the onion to be winner. Why ? Because, it had the quality of maintaining the same smell and taste throughout its life. A quality of uniformity that we need to learn from it ! Lord Brahma blessed the onion with a beard just like his own ! Lord Vishnu said, "If you are cut horizontally, my spinning wheel shall be seen ! If you are cut vertically, my conch shall be seen !" Lord Mahesh added, "Whenever anyone hurts you, he shall shed tears !"

- (1) A contest was held among all the vegetables to find out.....
- (A) which one of them was tasty.
 (B) which one of them was sour.
 (C) which one of them was the greatest.
 (D) which one of them was hated the most.
- (2) became the winner.
- (A) The potato (B) The tomato
 (C) The ladies finger (D) The onion
- (3) If the onion is cut horizontally, is seen, according to Lord Vishnu.
- (A) the conch (B) the spinning wheel
 (C) the beard (D) the square

- (4) Lord Mahesh exemplifies cutting of onion with.....
- (A) hurting and shedding tears.
 (B) injury and blood.
 (C) fighting and winning.
 (D) praying and worshipping.
- (5) 'Collectively' means.....
- (A) co-operatively. (B) individually.
 (C) together. (D) personally.

(33)

The assault on the purity of the environment is the price that we pay for many of the benefits of modern technology. For the advantage of automotive transportation we pay a price in smog-induced diseases; for the powerful effects of new insecticides, we pay a price in dwindling wildlife and disturbances in the relation of living things and their surroundings; for nuclear power, we risk the biological hazards of radiation. By increasing agricultural production with fertilizers, we worsen water pollution.

The highly developed nations of the world are not only the immediate beneficiaries of the good that technology can do, that are also (the first victims of environmental diseases that technology breeds. In the past, the environmental effects which accompanied technological progress were restricted to a small and relatively short time, the new hazards neither local nor brief. Modern air pollution covers vast areas of continents :

Radioactive fallout from the nuclear explosion is worldwide. Radioactive pollutants now on the earth surface will be found there for generations, and in case of Carbon-14. for thousands of years.

- (1) The widespread use of insecticides has.....
- (A) reduced the number of wild animals
 (B) caused imbalance in the relationship between living beings and their environment
 (C) eliminated diseases by killing mosquitoes and flies
 (D) caused biological hazards
- (2) The passage emphasizes that modern technology.....
- (A) is an unmixed blessing
 (B) has caused serious hazards to life
 (C) has produced powerful chemicals
 (D) has benefited highly developed nations

- (3) According to the passage the increasing use of fertilizers is responsible for...
- (A) abundance of food
 - (B) disturbance in the ecological system
 - (C) water pollution
 - (D) increase in diseases
- (4) The harmful effects of modern technology are.....
- (A) widespread but short-lived
 - (B) widespread and long-lasting
 - (C) limited and long-lasting
 - (D) severe but short-lived
- (5) Radioactive pollutants.....
- (A) are limited in their effect
 - (B) will infect the atmosphere for thousands of years
 - (C) will be on the surface of earth for a very long time
 - (D) will dissipate in short span of time

(34)

Today all of us know that the earth revolves round the sun. Not many centuries ago, even learned men believed the earth was fixed in the space and the sun and all other heavenly bodies went around it. The man who first brought to light the facts was a great scientist and astronomer, called Galileo Galilei.

Galileo was born in 1564 in the Italian town of Pisa. He went to school in Florence and later joined the University of Pisa. His first idea was to study medicine but the later changed his mind. He took up the study of mathematics and physics. He did not stay at the university long enough to take a degree; nevertheless, he was appointed a teacher of mathematics at the same university.

- (1) Galileo was born in.....
- (A) 16th century in Pisa
 - (B) Mid - 15th century in Pisa
 - (C) 15th century in Pisa
 - (D) Mid - 16th century in Pisa
- (2) Which of the following is true ?
- (A) All the other heavenly bodies revolve round the sun
 - (B) The earth revolves round the sun
 - (C) The earth was fixed
 - (D) All the other heavenly bodies revolve round the earth

- (3) Galileo was a man of versatility because.....
- (A) he joined the University of Pisa
 - (B) he was a scientist, an astronomer and a teacher
 - (C) he studied at Florence
 - (D) he did not stay at the University
- (4) He got the degree of
- (A) Astronomy
 - (B) Physics
 - (C) Mathematics
 - (D) None of the above
- (5) The phrase 'brought to light' means :
- (A) to make others aware of
 - (B) to show light to other
 - (C) to keep light in hands
 - (D) to bring light

(35)

There was once a king. If anyone committed a serious crime in the kingdom, the king did not condemn him to death. Instead the criminal would be taken to a large arena. All the people would come to see the show. In the arena there were two doors. Behind one door there was a fierce and hungry tiger. Behind the other there was a beautiful young girl. The man would not know which door was which. He would have to choose one of the two doors. If he chose well, he had to marry the girl. If he chose badly the tiger would eat him.

The king had a very beautiful daughter. One day he found out that she had fallen in love with a poor young soldier in his army. The king was very angry. The soldier was arrested and taken to the arena.

The princess knew which door concealed the tiger and which one concealed the beautiful girl. However, she was a very jealous princess and did not want the soldier to marry the girl behind the door. Neither did she want to see her lover killed by the tiger.

- (1) Why was the king angry ?
- (A) The king was very angry because his daughter had fallen in love with a young soldier in his army.
 - (B) The king was very angry because the young soldier of his army took his daughter away.
 - (C) The king was very angry because his daughter disobeyed him.
 - (D) The king was very angry because his daughter revealed the secret of the two doors in the arena to that soldier.

- (2) Which punishment was given to the criminal ?
 (A) The criminal was sentenced to death.
 (B) The criminal was sent to prison.
 (C) The criminal was asked to choose one of the two doors in the arena and do accordingly - marriage or death.
 (D) The criminal was given away to a hungry tiger.
- (3) The word 'arena' means.....
 (A) Palace
 (B) Hay ground
 (C) A place for public events
 (D) Prison
- (4) Who was punished ?
 (A) The princess (B) The soldier
 (C) The tiger (D) The king
- (5) What would happen if the criminal chose the door well ?
 (A) He would be set free.
 (B) He would be eaten by the tiger
 (C) He would marry a beautiful girl.
 (D) He would be honoured by the king.

(36)

There was a marked difference of quality between the personages who haunted near bridge of brick and the personages who haunted the far one of stone. Those of lowest character preferred the former, adjoining the town; they did not mind the glare of the public eye, they had been of no account during their successes; and though they might feel dispirited, they had no sense of shame in their ruin. Instead of sighing at their adversaries they spat, and instead of saying the iron had entered into their souls they said they were down in their luck. The miserable's who would pause on the remoter bridge of a politer stamp persons who did not know how to get rid of the weary time. The eyes of his species were mostly directed over the parapet upon the running water below. While one on the town ward bridge did not mind who saw him so, and kept his back to parapet to survey the passer-by, one on this never faced tire road, never turned his head at coming foot-steps, but, sensitive on his own condition, watched tire current whenever a stranger approached, as if some strange fish interested him, though every finned thing had been poached out of the rivers years before.

- (1) In this passage the author is trying to.....
 (A) explain the difference between the construction of the two bridges
 (B) describe the way different sections of people like to dress
 (C) explain the variety of ways in which strangers can be treated
 (D) describe how people of different classes behaved when unhappy
- (2) People belonging to lower strata in their moments of distress.....
 (A) remembered the days of glory
 (B) dressed shabbily to earn sympathy
 (C) visited the brick made bridge
 (D) felt ashamed of their failures
- (3) The attitude of lowly and genteel towards strangers was.....
 (A) virtually the same
 (B) entirely different
 (C) completely indifferent
 (D) virulently hostile
- (4) The bridge of stone was frequented by.....
 (A) all the sections of society
 (B) those fond of fishing
 (C) the sophisticated but luckless
 (D) none of the above
- (5) The two bridges were known.....
 (A) for their similar design
 (B) for being equidistant from (own
 (C) for being haunted places
 (D) for attracting dejected people to them

(37)

After returning to India, Salim tried to get a job as an ornithologist with the Zoological survey of India but was rejected since he did not have an M. Sc. or Ph. D. degree. He decided to study further to acquire eligibility for the job. Salim went to Germany and got trained under professor Stresemann, an acknowledged ornithologist in Berlin. However, when he came back to India he found out that there were still hardly any opportunities in his profession. Another man would have given up in disgust, but not Salim. He decided to create an

opportunity. He went to the Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS) and offered his free services for conducting regional ornithological surveys.

Says Salim Ali, "It is seldom one gets an opportunity in life to do what one wants to do. I think the best results are those when you are doing something worthwhile which you enjoy doing without the motivation of material reward."

(1) The synonym for the word 'well-known' in this passage is.....

- (A) notorious.
- (B) acknowledged.
- (C) motivated.
- (D) worthwhile.

(2) Salim Ali was not selected for the job of an ornithologist because.....

- (A) He was not qualified for the post of an ornithologist.
- (B) He failed to perform well at the interview.
- (C) He was not competent to get the job.
- (D) He was a man without previous experience.

(3) Salim Ali went to Germany.....

- (A) To get a job there.
- (B) To study further to become qualified for the job.
- (C) To view the birds of that country.
- (D) To take the training of studying birds.

(4) "It is seldom one gets an opportunity in life to do what one wants to do." means.....

- (A) One always gets the chance to do according to his wish.
- (B) One gets the chance to do according to his wish only once in one's life-time.
- (C) One rarely gets the chance to do according to his wish.
- (D) One frequently gets the chance to do according to his wish.

(5) Salim Ali decided to create an opportunity.....

- (A) After getting trained under Professor Stresemann in Berlin and coming back to India.
- (B) After getting the degrees of M. Sc. and Ph. D.
- (C) After he was rejected for the job as an ornithologist with the zoological survey of India.
- (D) After his visit to Burma.

(38)

One day, in Chinn, an old priest stopped at a wayside inn to rest. He spread out his mat, and sat down with his bag. Soon afterwards, a young man also came to the inn. He was a poor farm-worker and wore very mean clothes. He took a seat near the priest and the two were soon laughing and talking together.

By and by, the young man cast a glance at his own rough dress and said with a sigh, "see, what a miserable wretch I am !"

"You, seem to me to be well fed and healthy enough" replied the priest, "why do you suddenly complain of being a miserable wretch I am !"

"What pleasure can I find," answered the young man "in this life of mine, working everyday as I do from early morn to late at night ? I should like to be a rich man and have fine food and wine, and listen to good music. And I should like to be a great man at court and help our emperor and bring honour and wealth to my family. That is what I should call pleasure. I want to rise in the world, but here I am a poor labourer. If you don't call that wretchedness, what else it is ?"

He then began to get sleepy, and while the landlord was cooking a dish of porridge, the priest took a pillow out of his bag, and said to the young man, "lay your head on this pillow, and all your wishes will be granted."

(1) Which one of the following things did the farm-worker not want ?

- (A) Becoming a great man at the court and helping the emperor.
- (B) Working from early morning to late at night.
- (C) Being a rich man and have fine food and wine.
- (D) Rising in the world.

(2) The two were soon laughing and talking together. This shows that.....

- (A) They knew each other.
- (B) They became friendly with each other.
- (C) They met each other after a long time.
- (D) They were happy at the thought of getting food.

(3) When the young man talked about his wretched life.....

- (A) The priest was shocked.
- (B) The priest was surprised.
- (C) The priest did not listen to him.
- (D) The priest consoled him.

- (4) It is true to say that.....
- (A) The priest welcomed the young man when he entered, the inn.
- (B) The priest was in the inn when the young man entered the inn.
- (C) The young man welcomed and greeted the priest in the inn.
- (D) The young man was sitting on a mat when the priest entered the inn.
- (5) The young man cast a glance at his own rough dress. This means that.....
- (A) The young man threw away his own rough clothes.
- (B) The young man looked for his dress.
- (C) The young man took a quick look at his own rough clothes.
- (D) The young man looked carefully at his own rough clothes.

(39)

Nationalism, of course, is a curious phenomenon which at a certain stage in a country's history gives life, growth and unity but, at the same time, it has a tendency to limit one, because one thinks of one's country as something different from the rest of world. One's perspective changes and one is continuously thinking of one's own struggles and virtues and failing to the exclusion of other thoughts. The result is that the same nationalism which is the symbol of growth for a people becomes a symbol of the cessation of that growth in mind. Nationalism, when it becomes successful sometimes goes on spreading in an aggressive way and becomes a danger internationally. Whatever line of thought you follow, you arrive at the conclusion that some kind of balance must be found.

Otherwise something that was good can turn into evil. Culture, which is essentially good become not only static but aggressive and something that breeds conflict and hatred when looked at from a wrong point of view. How are you find a balance, I don't know Apart from the political and economic problems of the age, perhaps, that is the greatest problem today because behind it there is tremendous search for something which it cannot found. We turn to economic theories because they have an undoubted importance. It is folly to talk of culture or even of god. When human beings starve and die. Before one can talk about anything else one

must provide the normal essentials of life to human beings. That is where economics comes in. Human beings today are not in mood to tolerate this suffering and starvation and inequality when they see that the burden is not equally shared. Others profit while they only bear the burden.

- (1) The greatest problem in the middle of the passage refers to the question.....
- (A) how to mitigate hardship to human beings
- (B) how to contain the dangers of aggressive nationalism.
- (C) how to share the economic burden equally
- (D) how to curb international hatred
- (2) Negative national feeling can make a nation.....
- (A) selfish (B) self-centred
- (C) indifferent (D) dangerous
- (3) Suitable title for this passage can be.....
- (A) Nationalism breeds unity
- (B) Nationalism - a road to world unity
- (C) Nationalism is not enough
- (D) Nationalism and national problems
- (4) 'Others' in the last sentence refers to.....
- (A) other people
- (B) other nations
- (C) other communities
- (D) other neighbours
- (5) Aggressive nationalism.....
- (A) breeds threat to international relations
- (B) leads to stunted growth
- (C) endangers national unity
- (D) isolates a country

(40)

Saina Nehwal is an Indian 'Khel Ratna' badminton player currently ranked 5 in the world by Badminton World Federation. Saina is the first Indian to win the World Junior Badminton Championship.

Ace Indian shutter-Saina Nehwal has won a historic bronze medal at the Olympic Games in London 2012.

Saina Nehwal made history on 21, 2009, becoming the first Indian to win a super series tournament by clinching Indonesia Open with a victory over higher ranked Chinese Wang Lin in Jakarta.

Saina won her second career super series title by winning the Singapore open title on June 20, 2010. She completed a hat-trick in the same year by winning the Indonesian Open on June 27, 2010. This win resulted in her rise to 3rd ranking and subsequently to No. 2. Later in the same year she also won Hong Kong Super Series on December 12, 2010.

- (1) Which higher ranked player Saina defeated in Indonesia Open ?
 (A) Wang Lin (B) Yihan Wang
 (C) Wang Shixian (D) Li Xuerui
- (2) What is Saina's rank in the world by Badminton World Federation ?
 (A) 1 (B) 3 (C) 5 (D) 2
- (3) In which year did Saina complete a hat-trick ?
 (A) 2010 (B) 2009 (C) 2011 (D) 2012
- (4) Which award has Saina Nehwal won ?
 (A) Bharat Ratna.
 (B) Khel Ratna.
 (C) Dronacharya Award.
 (D) Arjun Award.
- (5) When did Saina Nehwal win her second career super series title ?
 (A) December 12, 2010.
 (B) June 27, 2010.
 (C) June 20, 2010.
 (D) June 21, 2009.

(41)

The world dismisses curiosity by calling it idle or mere idle curiosity even though curious persons are seldom idle. Parents do their best to extinguish curiosity in their children because it makes life difficult to be faced everyday with a string of unanswerable questions about what makes fire hot or why grass grows. Children whose curiosity survives parental discipline are invited to join our university. With the university, they go on asking their questions and trying to find the answers. In the eyes of a scholar, that is what a university for. Some of the questions which the scholars ask seem to the world to be scarcely worth asking, let alone answering, they asked questions too minute and specialized for you and me to understand without years of explanation. If the world

inquires of one of them why he wants to know the answer to a particular question he may say especially if he is a scientist, that the answer will in some obscure way make possible a new machine or weapon or gadget. He talks that way because he knows that the world understands and respects utility.

But to you who are now part of the university, he will say that he wants to know the answer simply because he does not know it, the way the mountain climber wants to climb a mountain, simply because it is there. Similarly a historian asked by an outsider why he studies history may come out with the argument that he has learnt to respect to report on such occasions, something about knowledge of the past making it possible to understand the present and mould the future. But if you really want to know why a historian studies the past, the answer is much simpler, something happened and he would like to know what. All this does not mean that the answers which scholars find to their enormous consequences but these seldom form the reason for asking the question or pursuing the answers. It is true that scholars can be put to work answering questions for sake of the consequences as thousands are working now, for example, in search of a cure for cancer. But this is not the primary scholars. For the consequences are usually subordinate to the satisfaction of curiosity.

- (1) Children whose curiosity survives parental discipline means.....
 (A) children retaining their curiosity in spite of being discouraged by their parents
 (B) children pursuing their mental curiosity
 (C) children's curiosity subdued due to parents intervention
 (D) children being disciplined by their parents
- (2) According to their passage, the children make life difficult for their parents.....
 (A) by their ceaseless curiosity
 (B) by unceasing bombardment of questions
 (C) by asking irrelevant questions
 (D) by posing profound questions
- (3) The common people consider some or the questions that the scholars ask unimportant.....
 (A) as they are too lazy and idle

- (B) as they are too modest
 (C) as it's beyond their comprehension
 (D) as it is considered a waste of time
- (4) A historian really studies the past.....
 (A) to comprehend the present and to reconstruct the future
 (B) to explain the present and plan the future
 (C) to understand the present and make fortune
 (D) to understand the present and mould the future
- (5) According to their passage, parents do their best to discourage curiosity in their children.....
 (A) because they have no time
 (B) because they have no patience to answer them
 (C) because they feel that their children ask stupid questions continuously
 (D) because they are unable to answer all the questions

(42)

We love butterflies for their colours. Butterflies are some of the most interesting insects on the planet Earth. There are more than seventeen thousand different kinds of butterflies ! Butterflies come in all shapes and sizes. Butterflies go through four main stages of life. The first stage is the egg stage followed by the larva stage. As a larva, or caterpillar, the future butterfly eats as much as possible. As it grows, it sheds its outer skin, or exoskeleton. This may happen four or five times. After a few weeks, the caterpillar enters the next stage of its life, the chrysalis stage. In the chrysalis, the caterpillar will liquefy into a soup of living cells. Then, it will reorganize into a butterfly and the metamorphosis is complete. In later parts of the chrysalis stage, you can see the forming butterfly through the chrysalis. When the butterfly emerges from the chrysalis, it pumps its wings to send blood through them so that it can fly. Most butterflies only live a couple of weeks, just enough time to drink flower nectar and to mate. Some, like the Monarch Butterfly, however, may live many months.

- (1) Which one of the following shows the life sequence of a butterfly ?
 (A) egg, caterpillar, chrysalis, larva sheds its outer skin four or five times, butterfly
 (B) Egg, caterpillar, chrysalis, butterfly, larva sheds its outer skin four or five times

- (C) Egg, caterpillar, liquefaction, larva sheds its outer skin four or five times, chrysalis, butterfly
 (D) egg, caterpillar, larva sheds its outer skin four or five times, chrysalis, butterfly

- (2) Which one of the following stages is not depicted rightly ?

- (A) Butterfly-pumps its wings
 (B) Larva-eats as much as possible
 (C) Egg-sheds its outer skin
 (D) Chrysalis-liquefaction

- (3) 'Metamorphosis' means.....

- (A) life (B) change
 (C) butterfly (D) progress

- (4) Most of the butterflies live.....

- (A) only for 2 days (B) only for 2 weeks
 (C) only for 1 week (D) for many months

- (5) Which one is true ?

- (A) There are less than a thousand different kinds of butterflies in the world.
 (B) There are more than a thousand different kinds of butterflies in the world.
 (C) There are about a thousand different kinds of butterflies in the world.
 (D) There is only one kind of butterfly in the world.

(43)

That night, Sue quarreled with her mother, then stormed out of the house. While enroute, she remembered that she did not have any money in her pocket, she did not even have enough coins to make a phone call home.

At the same time, she went through a noodle shop, picking up sweet fragrance, she suddenly felt very hungry. She wished for a bowl of noodles, but she had no money !

The seller saw her standing and faltered before the counter and asked :

Hey little girl, you want to eat a bowl ?

But ... but I do not carry money ... she shyly replied.

Okay, I'll treat you - the seller said - come in, I will cook you a bowl.

A few minutes later the owner brought her a steaming bowl of noodles. Ate some pieces, Sue cried.

What is it ? - He asked.

Nothing. I am just touched by your kindness ! - Sue said as she wiped her tears.

Even a stranger on the street gives me a bowl of noodles, and my mother, after a quarrel, chased me out of the house. She is cruel !!

The seller sighed :

Girl, why did you think so ? Think again. I only gave you a bowl of noodles and you felt that way. Your mother had raised you since you were little, why were you not grateful and disobeyed your mom ?

Sue was really surprised after hearing that.

"Why did I not think of that ? A bowl of noodles from a stranger made me feel indebted, and my mother has raised me since I was little and I have never felt so, even a little."

On the way home. Sue thought in her head what she would say to her mother when she arrives home : "Mom, I'm sorry. I know it is my fault, please forgive me ..."

Once up the steps, Sue saw her mother worried and tired of looking for her everywhere. Upon seeing Sue, her mother gently said : "Sue, come inside honey. You are probably very hungry ? I cooked rice and prepared the meal already, come eat while it is still hot ..."

Cannot control any longer. Sue cried in her mom's hands.

In life, we sometimes easy to appreciate the small actions of some people around us, but for the relatives, especially parents, we see their sacrifices as a matter of natural...

Parental love and concent are the most precious gifts we have been given since birth.

Parents do not expect us to pay back for nurturing us but have we ever appreciated or treasure the unconditional sacrifice of our parents ?

(1) What did Sue remember while going on the way ?

- (A) She did not have any money in her pocket.
- (B) She had quarreled with her mother.
- (C) She could not phone to anybody.
- (D) She was hungry.

(2) Where did Sue go ?

- (A) to her home.
- (B) to her friend's house.
- (C) to a noodle shop.
- (D) to a cafe.

(3) What did Sue think about her mother after eating noodles ?

- (A) She quarreled with her.
- (B) She acted strangely.
- (C) She was merciless.
- (D) She was cruel.

(4) How was Sue's mother at home ?

- (A) She was preparing food for Sue.
- (B) She was worried and tired of looking for her everywhere.
- (C) She was happy when Sue left home.
- (D) She was looking tired of Sue's quarrel.

(5) What is the most precious gift we have been given since birth ?

- (A) Wealth and comfort.
- (B) Education and employment.
- (C) Parental love and concern.
- (D) Conflicts and Hardships.

(44)

Modern economies does not differentiate between renewable and non-renewable materials, as its method is to measure everything by means of a money price. Thus, taking various alternatives fuels, like coal, oil, wood or water power : the only difference between them recognized by modern economics is relative cost per equivalent unit. The cheapest is automatically the one to be preferred, as to do otherwise would be irrational and 'uneconomic'. From a Buddhist point of view of course this will not do, the essential difference between non-renewable fuels like coal and oil on the one hand and renewable fuels like wood and water power on the other cannot be simply overlooked. Nonrenewable goods must be used only if they are indispensable, and then only with the greatest care and the highest concern for conservation. To use them carelessly or extravagantly is an act of violence, and while complete non-violence may not be possible on earth, it is nonetheless the duty of man to aim at deal of non-violence in all he does.

(1) Which of the following statements may be assumed to be false from the information in the passage ?

- (1) The writer finds the attitude of modern economists towards natural resources to be uneconomic.

(45)

One day, a poor boy who was selling goods from door to door to pay his way through school, found he had only one thin dime left, and he was hungry. He decided he would ask for a meal at the next house. However, he lost his nerve when a lovely young woman opened the door. Instead of a meal, he asked for a drink of water. She thought he looked hungry so brought him a large glass of milk. He drank it slowly, and then asked, "How much do I owe (To be in debt) you?" "You don't owe me anything," she replied. "Mother has taught us never to accept pay for a kindness." He said, "Then I thank you from my heart."

As Howard Kelly left that house, he not only felt stronger physically, but his faith in God and man was strong also. He had been ready to give up and quit.

Years later, that young woman became critically ill. The local doctors were baffled. They finally sent her to the big city, where they called in specialists to study her rare disease. Dr. Howard Kelly was called in for the consultation. When he heard the name of the town she came from, a strange light filled his eyes. Immediately he rose and went down the hall of the hospital to her room. Dressed in his doctor's gown he went in to see her. He recognized her at once. He went back to the consultation room determined to do his best to save her life. From that day he gave special attention to the case.

After a long struggle, the battle was won. Dr. Kelly requested the business office to pass the final bill to him for approval. He looked at it, then wrote something on the edge and the bill was sent to her room. She feared to open it, for she was sure it would take the rest of her life to pay for it all. Finally she looked, and something caught her attention on the side of the bill. She began to read the following words :

"Paid in full with one glass of milk."

Signed, Dr. Howard Kelly

- (1) How did the boy pay his school fees ?
 - (A) By working in a factory.
 - (B) By selling goods from door to door.
 - (C) By working in a hospital.
 - (D) By selling newspapers.
- (2) What had been taught to the woman by her mother ?
 - (A) She had been taught never to deny pay for a kindness.

- (2) Buddhist economists are in different to the cost of fuels
- (3) To use oil on non-essentials is contrary to the Buddhist economic philosophy
- (4) To fell a tree is an act of violence not permitted by Buddhist economists

Of the above statements

- (A) 1 and 2 are false
 - (B) 1, 2 and 4 are false
 - (C) 3 and 4 are false
 - (D) All 1, 2, 3, and 4 are false
- (2) According to the passage, Buddhist economists are not in favour of
 - (A) measuring everything in terms of money
 - (B) using non-renewable sources
 - (C) economic development
 - (D) applying non-violence to every sphere of life
 - (3) In this passage the author is trying to
 - (A) differentiate between renewable and non-renewable materials
 - (B) show that the modern economist is only concerned with costs
 - (C) underline the need for conserving natural resources
 - (D) different between two economic philosophies
 - (4) Fill in the blanks with the appropriate pair of phrases :
The passage suggests that while a modern economist, considers it uneconomic to use form of fuel, a Buddhist economist considers it uneconomic to use form of a fuel.
 - (A) a cheap, a renewable
 - (B) an irrational, an essential
 - (C) an expensive, a non-renewable
 - (D) a rational, an unessential
 - (5) The Buddhist economist's attitude implies that fuels like coal and oil must be used only if.....
 - (A) there is a plentiful supply
 - (B) wood and water can be dispensed with
 - (C) the relative cost of each is than of wood and water
 - (D) there is no alternative fuel available

- (B) She had been taught never to refuse pay for a kindness.
- (C) She had been taught always to accept pay for a kindness.
- (D) She had been taught never to accept pay for a kindness.

(3) What did Howard Kelly feel leaving the house of the woman ?

- (A) He felt stronger physically.
- (B) his faith in God and man was strong also.
- (C) He was disappointed and weak.
- (D) (A) & (B).

(4) What did Howard Kelly decide ?

- (A) To do his best to save the woman's life.
- (B) To give medicine for woman's decease.
- (C) To instruct the hospital to take care of the woman.
- (D) To help the ill woman.

(5) How did Dr Kelly show gratitude to the ill woman ?

- (A) By taking high charge of his bill.
- (B) By not giving her treatment.
- (C) By paying her full bill as a price of one glass of milk.
- (D) By forcing her to pay him for the rest of her life.

(46)

A young man asked Socrates, an ancient Greek philosopher, the secret of Success. Socrates told the young man to meet him near the river the next morning. They met.

Socrates asked the young man to walk with him toward the river.

When the water got up to their necks, Socrates took the young man by surprise and ducked him into the water. The man struggled to get out but Socrates was strong and kept him under water until he started turning blue.

The young man struggled hard and finally managed to get up. The first thing he did was to gasp and take a deep breath.

Socrates asked, "What did you want the most when you were under the water ?"

The man replied "Air".

Socrates said : "That's the most secret to success. When you want success as badly as you want air, you will get it. There is no other secret".

Reflection :

A burning desire is the starting point of all accomplishments. Just like a small fire cannot give much heat, a weak desire cannot produce great results.

(1) What did the young man want to know ?

- (A) Ancient Greek philosopher.
- (B) Way to the river.
- (C) Nothing.
- (D) The secret of Success.

(2) What did Socrates do to the young man in the water ?

- (A) Told him to jump into the river.
- (B) Kept him under water until he started turning blue.
- (C) Hold him high as he did not know how to swim.
- (D) Told him to learn swimming.

(3) What did the young man tried to do first when he came out ?

- (A) Became angry with Socrates.
- (B) Ran to his home.
- (C) Gaspd and took a deep breath.
- (D) Shouted with anger.

(4) What is the starting point of all accomplishments ?

- (A) Air. (B) Breathing.
- (C) Hard work . (D) A burning desire

(5) Find out the similar words from the passage for : achievement

- (A) Manage (B) Secret.
- (C) Accomplishment (D) Surprise.

(47)

Many sociologists have argued that there is functional relationship between education and economic system. They point to the fact that mass formal education began in industrial society. They note that the expansion of the economies of industrial societies is accompanied by a corresponding expansion of their educational systems, they explain this correspondence in terms of the needs of industry for skilled and trained manpower, needs which are met by the educational system. Thus, the provision of mass elementary education in Britain in 1870 can be seen as a response to the needs of industry for a literate and numerate workforce at a time when industrial processes were becoming more complex and the demand for technical skills was steadily growing.

When she woke up in the hospital, she saw her father and mother crying. Immediately, she knew there was something wrong.

She later found out that she suffered brain injury. The part of her brain that controlled her face muscles was damaged. Her once lovely face was now disfigured. She cried as she saw herself in the mirror. "Yesterday, I was beautiful. Today, I'm a monster." Her body was also covered with so many ugly wounds.

Right there and then, she decided to release her fiancé from their promise. She knew he wouldn't want her anymore. She would forget about him and never see him again.

For one year, the soldier wrote many letters-but she wouldn't answer. He phoned her many times but she wouldn't return her calls.

But after one year, the mother walked into her room and announced, "He's back I from the war."

The girl shouted, "No! Please don't tell him about me. Don't tell him I'm here!"

The mother said, "He's getting married," and handed her a wedding invitation.

The girl's heart sank. She knew she still loved Him-but she had to forget him now.

With great sadness, she opened the wedding invitation.

And then she saw her name on it!

Confused, she asked, "What is this?"

That was when the young man entered her room with a bouquet of flowers. He knelt beside her and asked, "Will you marry me?"

The girl covered her face with her hands and said, "I'm ugly!"

The man said, "Without your permission, your mother sent me your photos. When I saw your photos, I realized that nothing has changed. You're still the person I fell in love. You're still as beautiful as ever. Because I love you!"

- (1) What did the parents think about the young man?
- (A) He was a good man and was blameworthy of their daughter's hand.
- (B) He was not a good man and was unworthy of their daughter's hand.
- (C) He was a poor man and was not good enough of their daughter's hand.

(D) He was a good man and was worthy of their daughter's hand.

- (2) What was the young man?
- (A) a farmer (B) a soldier
- (C) a doctor (D) a teacher
- (3) What happened to the young girl?
- (A) The girl could not marry the young man.
- (B) The girl became unhappy because her fiancé was sent to overseas.
- (C) The part of the girl's brain that controlled her face muscles was damaged due to a major vehicular accident.
- (D) The girl's parents did not allow her to marry the young man.
- (4) With whom did the girl compare her?
- (A) An angel (B) A fairy
- (C) A witch (D) A monster
- (5) With whom was the young man going to marry?
- (A) With the same girl whom he loved a year before.
- (B) With the girl who was not ugly at all.
- (C) With the girl who was not familiar to him.
- (D) With the girl who was not allowed to marry him once.

(51)

My mom only had one eye. I hated her... She was such an embarrassment. She cooked for students and teachers to support the family.

There was this one day during elementary school where my mom came to say hello to me. I was so embarrassed.

How could she do this to me? I ignored her, threw her a hateful look and ran out. The next day at school one of my classmates said, 'EEEE, your mom only has one eye!'

I wanted to bury myself. I also wanted my mom to just disappear. I confronted her dial day and said, 'If you're only gona make me a laughing stock, why don't you just die?'

My mom did not respond... I didn't even stop to think for a second about what I had said, because I was full of anger. I was oblivious to her feelings.

I wanted out of that house, and have nothing to do with her. So I studied real hard, got a chance to go abroad to study.

Then, I got married. I bought a house of my own. I had kids of my own. I was happy with my life, my kids and the comforts. Then one day, my Mother came to visit me. She hadn't seen me in years and she didn't even meet her grandchildren.

When she stood by the door, my children laughed at her, and I yelled at her for coming over uninvited. I screamed at her, 'How dare you come to my house and scare my children!' GET OUT OF HERE ! NOW !!!'

And to this, my mother quietly answered, 'Oh, I'm so sorry. I may have gotten the wrong address,' and she disappeared out of sight.

One day, a letter regarding a school reunion came to my house. So I lied to my wife that I was going on a business trip. After the reunion, I went to the old shack just out of curiosity.

My neighbors said that she died. I did not shed a single tear. They handed me a letter that she had wanted me to have.

*My dearest son,
I think of you all the time. I'm sorry that I came to your house and scared your children.*

I was so glad when I heard you were coming for the reunion. But I may not be able to even get out of bed to see you. I'm sorry that I was a constant embarrassment to you I when you were growing up.

You see when you were very little, you got into an accident, and lost your eye. As a mother, I couldn't stand watching you having to grow up with one eye. So I gave you mine.

I was so proud of my son who was seeing a whole new world for me, in my place, I with that eye.

*With all my love to you,
Your mother.'*

- (1) How did the writer's mother support her family ?
- (A) The writer's mother cooked for rich people to support the family.
 - (B) The writer's mother cooked for a restaurant to support the family.
 - (C) The writer's mother cooked for hospital mess to support the family.
 - (D) The writer's mother cooked for students and teachers to support the family.

(2) Why did the writer hate his mother ?

- (A) Because she did not love him.
- (B) Because she had only one eye.
- (C) Because she was very strict.
- (D) Because she was uneducated.

(3) What did the writer want ?

- (A) The writer wanted to go out of his house.
- (B) The writer wanted to go abroad.
- (C) The writer wanted to live with his mother.
- (D) The writer wanted to work hard.

(4) What was revealed by the letter ?

- (A) His mother lost her one eye in an accident.
- (B) His mother lost her one eye when she was suffering from fever.
- (C) His mother had given him her one eye when he lost it in an accident.
- (D) His mother had given him her one eye as she wanted to remove it.

(5) Find out the similar words from the passage for : get-together

- (A) Embarrassment
- (B) Curiosity
- (C) Scream
- (D) Reunion

(52)

A boy was born to a couple after eleven years of marriage. They were a loving couple and the boy was the apple of their eyes.

One morning, when the boy was around two years old, the husband saw a medicine bottle open. He was late for work so he asked the wife to cap the bottle and put it in the cupboard. The mother, preoccupied in the kitchen, totally forgot the matter.

The boy saw the bottle and playfully went to it and, fascinated with its color, drank it all. It happened to be a poisonous medicine meant for adults in small dosages. When the child collapsed, the mother hurried him to the hospital, where he died. The mother was stunned; she was terrified. How would she face her husband ? When the distraught father came to the hospital and saw the dead child, he looked at his wife and uttered just four words.

"I Love You Darling."

The husband's totally unexpected reaction is proactive behavior. The child is dead. He can never be brought back to life. There is no point in finding fault with the mother. Besides, if only he have taken time to put the bottle away, this would not have happened.

No point in attaching blame. She had also lost her only child. What she needed at that moment was consolation and sympathy from the husband. That is what he gave her.

Sometimes we spend time asking who is responsible or who's to blame, whether in a relationship, in a job or with the people we know and miss out on the warmth in human relationships we could receive by giving each other support. After all, shouldn't forgiving someone we love be the easiest thing in the world? Treasure what you have. Don't multiply pain, anguish and suffering by holding onto forgiveness. Let go of all your envies, jealousies, unwillingness to forgive, selfishness, and fears and you will find things are actually not as difficult as you think.

If everyone could look at life with this kind of perspective, there would be fewer problems in the world.....

- (1) 'the boy was the apple of their eyes.' means.....
- The boy was like an apple to the couple.
 - The couple loved the boy very much.
 - The boy was an heir of the couple.
 - The boy was like dust in their eyes.
- (2) What did the husband tell his wife while going to his office ?
- to cap the poisonous medicine bottle and put it in the cupboard.
 - to open the poisonous medicine bottle and put it anywhere.
 - to cap the poisonous medicine bottle and put it in the cupboard.
 - to cap the poisonous medicine bottle and put it in the cupboard.
- (3) Why did the wife totally forget her husband's instruction ?
- She was busy cleaning the house.
 - She was not an obedient wife.
 - She was late for going to her office.
 - She was preoccupied in the kitchen.

- (4) How did the boy die ?
- He playfully drank the poisonous medicine and died.
 - He met with an accident and died.
 - He had a severe attack of fever and could not recover.
 - He was killed in a riot.
- (5) What was the reaction of the husband towards his wife ?
- He scolded her severely.
 - He became harsh to her.
 - He was proactive to her.
 - He complained the police against his wife.

(53)

A successful man known for his generosity was driving his new car through a poor part of town. He'd driven the route hundreds of times before on his way home.

A young boy tried to flag him down. The man was in a hurry and didn't want to get involved, so he pretended he didn't see him. The traffic signal turned red, though. As he slowed for it, he heard a loud thud. The boy had thrown a brick at his car !

The man burst out of the car and grabbed the boy. 'You young criminal !' he screamed. 'You'll pay for this or go to jail !'

'I'm sorry, mister,' the boy cried. 'My mom's lying on the floor in our apartment. I think she's dying ! Our phone's been cut off and I've been trying to get someone to stop. I didn't know what else to do ! Take me to jail, but call a doctor for my mom first.'

The man was filled with shame. 'I'm a doctor,' he said. 'Where is she ?' The grateful boy took him to his apartment. The man administered CPR and called an ambulance.

'Will she live ?' the boy sobbed.

'Yes, son, she will,' the doctor said.

Then it's worth going to jail. I'm so sorry I hit your new car. You can take me in now.'

'You're not going anywhere,' the doctor said. 'It was my fault you had to throw a brick to get my attention.'

The doctor made sure the boy was taken care of, and as he drove home he resolved not to fix the knock. He would keep it as a reminder that not everyone in need has a brick to throw.

- (1) What did the young boy do ?
 - (A) He tried to stop the generous man while he was in a car.
 - (B) He tried to call the generous man while he was in a car.
 - (C) He threw a brick at the car of this generous man.
 - (D) He didn't look at the generous man while he was in a car.
- (2) What did the generous man do ?
 - (A) The generous man shouted and called the police.
 - (B) The generous man burst out of the car and grabbed the boy.
 - (C) The generous man scolded the boy and began to beat him.
 - (D) The generous man became angry and looked at his car.
- (3) What had happened to the young boy's mother ?
 - (A) She was lying on the floor dying in his apartment.
 - (B) She was cooking in the kitchen of his apartment.
 - (C) She was nursing the patient in the hospital.
 - (D) She was looking after her children in her apartment.
- (4) What was the man ?
 - (A) a doctor (B) a policeman
 - (C) a professor (D) a commissioner
- (5) Why did the man not fix the knock ?
 - (A) to keep it as a reminder so that everyone in need has a brick to throw at him.
 - (B) to keep it as a reminder so that everyone in need may not have a brick to throw at him.
 - (C) to keep it as a reminder so that everyone in need may have a brick to throw at him.
 - (D) to keep it to show the police as a reminder of a brick thrown at him.

(54)

A philosophy – professor stood before his class with some items on the table in front of him. When the class began, wordlessly he picked up a very large and empty jar and proceeded to fill it with rocks, about 2 inches in diameter.

He then asked the students if the jar was full. They agreed that it was.

So the professor then picked up a box of pebbles and poured them into the jar. He shook the jar lightly. The pebbles, of course, rolled into the open areas between the rocks.

He then asked the students again if the jar was full. They agreed it was.

The professor picked up a box of sand and poured it into the jar. Of course, the sand filled up everything else.

He then asked once more if the jar was full. The students responded with a unanimous "Yes."

"Now," said the professor, "I want you to recognize that this jar represents your life. The rocks are the important things - your family, your partner, your health, your children - things that if everything else was lost and only they remained, your life would still be fill.

The pebbles are the other things that matter - like your job, your house, your car.

The sand is everything else. The small stuff."

"If you put the sand into the jar first," he continued "there is no room for the pebbles or the rocks. The same goes for your life.

If you spend all your time and energy on the small stuff, you will never have room for the things that are important to you. Pay attention to the things that are critical to your happiness. Play with your children. Take your partner out dancing. There will always be time to go to work, clean the house, give a dinner party and fix the disposal.

Take care of the rocks first - the things that really matter. Set your priorities. The rest is just sand."

- (1) Who stood before the class ?
 - (A) A doctor
 - (B) The principal
 - (C) A philosophy professor
 - (D) A scientist
- (2) What did he do when the class began ?
 - (A) He picked up a very large and empty jar and showed it to the students with rocks.
 - (B) He picked up a very large and empty jar and proceeded to fill it with rocks.
 - (C) He picked up a very large and empty jar and threw forcibly to a rock through the window.
 - (D) He picked up a very large and full jar and proceeded forcibly to fill it with rocks.
- (3) With what did the professor fill the jar next ?
 - (A) Pieces of rocks (B) Pebbles
 - (C) Sand (D) Water
- (4) What does the jar represent according to the professor.
 - (A) A vessel
 - (B) A container for water
 - (C) Life
 - (D) A thing of metal

- (5) What does the rock represent according to the professor ?
- A piece of stone
 - The important things
 - The small stuff
 - The other things

(55)

A teacher from Primary School asks her students to write an essay about what they would like God to do for them... At the end of the day while marking the essays, she read one that made her very emotional.

Her husband, that had just walked in saw her crying and asked her : What happened ?

She answered - Read this. It's what one of my student's essays...

Oh God, tonight I ask you something very special : Make me into a television. I want to take its place. Live like the TV in my house. Have my own special place, and have my family around ME. To be taken seriously when I talk.... I want to be the centre of attention and be heard without interruptions or questions. I want to receive the same special care that the TV receives when it is not working. Have the company of my dad when he arrives home from work, even when he is tired.

And I want my mom to want me when she is sad and upset, instead of ignoring me... And... I want my brothers to fight to be with me... I want to feel that my family just leaves everything aside every now and then, just to spend some time with me. And last but not least please make it happen that I can make them all happy and entertain them...

Lord I don't ask you for much... I just want to live like every TV. At that moment the husband said : - 'My God, poor kid. What horrible parents !

She looked up at him and said : - 'That essay is our son's essay !!!

- On what subject does the primary teacher assign the students to write an essay ?
 - What they would like God to do for them.
 - The special care taken for a television.
 - Advantage and disadvantage of television.
 - Ignorance of a child due to a television.
- What makes the teacher emotional ?
 - One of the children
 - One of the essays
 - One of the teachers
 - The Principal

- What is the wish of one of her student's ?
 - He should be ignored by his parents.
 - His patents should give attention to the TV instead of him.
 - He just wants to live like every TV.
 - His brother should not be given opportunity to fight with him.
- By whom is the essay written ?
 - Teacher's son
 - Teacher's husband
 - Teacher's staff member
 - None
- What does the passage show us ?
 - Reality of die modem age
 - Disadvantage of TV
 - The child's innocence
 - The Teacher's sensitivity

ANSWERS

(1)

- (A) Because he had to help his father in the fields.
- (B) By readings all the books he could get hold of.
- (C) Twenty miles.
- (D) 'Biography of George Washington'
- (A) Because the rain coming through the roof of his poor hut completely spoilt the book.

(2)

- (C) Mount Everest.
- (A) Abodes of Snow.
- (B) Because the climate and the scenery of these mountains are very charming.
- (C) pleasure and rest.
- (C) Lovely.

(3)

- (D) ambiguity in speech
- (B) his vocabulary
- (C) foolish
- (C) without giving proper thought
- (C) create misunderstanding

(4)

- (A) As the manifestation of perfection already in man.
- (D) As boys whose minds are like blank slate on which he has to write what he deems fit.
- (C) His pupils are lumps of clay for him to model forms according to his likings.

- (4) (B) To help to manifest the perfection in him.
 (5) (D) Innumerable.

- (1) (D) emergence of sectional interests in organizations
 (2) (B) growth with input from science and technology
 (3) (C) attracting highly qualified personnel
 (4) (A) organic system
 (5) (A) ignorant and incompetent

- (1) (C) To live for the good of others as well as of himself.
 (2) (D) Do not live for self-employment or for fame.
 (3) (A) by cultivating all the faculties, which God has given us.
 (4) (D) The knowledge of what is right and what is wrong.
 (5) (D) Obedience to duty at all costs and risks.

- (1) (A) As a great national poet of India and as a winner of the Noble Prize.
 (2) (C) A collection of beautiful poems.
 (D) A collection of beautiful proses.
 (3) (D) The walls of the schools and the rules.
 (4) (C) The love of Mother Nature.
 (5) (B) To wander.

- (1) (D) was very great when there were few rich people
 (2) (A) is one of the privileges of wealth which has not been changed
 (3) (D) are generally agreed not to be always better than others
 (4) (A) it is easier for dukes to divorce and remarry
 (5) (B) there is a fairly even spread of virtues and vices

- (1) (A) To visit their old university professor.
 (2) (C) a large pot of coffee and a collection of cups.
 (3) (D) All the nice looking expensive cups were taken up.
 (4) (A) Coffee.
 (5) (D) Stress.

- (1) (A) Because she was hated by everybody.
 (2) (C) A magician did a trick and she could see.
 (3) (B) Her boyfriend had become ugly.
 (4) (D) We do not care for one whom we loved once.
 (5) (A) The blind girl could see due to the donation of her boyfriend's pair of eyes.

- (11)
 (1) (B) people suffering from imaginary illness
 (2) (C) health is only means to an end
 (3) (D) often suffer from imaginary illness
 (4) (B) what healthy man should or should not do
 (5) (A) his work which good health makes possible

- (12)
 (1) (A) A brick smashed into the Jaguar's side door.
 (2) (D) He was a physically handicapped boy.
 (3) (B) He had rolled off the curb and fell out of his wheelchair.
 (4) (C) Life should not go so fast so that someone may not have to throw a brick at us to get our attention.
 (5) (D) Grab

- (13)
 (1) (A) To quit his job, his relationship, his spirituality.
 (2) (D) To have one last talk with God.
 (3) (C) Five years.
 (4) (B) It is an opportunity.
 (5) (B) Give up.

- (14)
 (1) (B) slavery to physical nature and from passions
 (2) (D) eliminate the destruction caused by a superficial knowledge of the physical world
 (3) (B) the future will be brighter than the present
 (4) (A) are closely linked with the life of modern man
 (5) (D) cultivate a positive outlook

- (15)
 (1) (B) ghosts.
 (2) (D) One could barely see one's own hand.
 (3) (A) His feet seemed to turn to lead and his heart began to beat like a drum.
 (4) (C) As long as Rama was with him, he was safe from the danger.
 (5) (A) Mohan was terrified repeating the name of Rama.

- (16)
 (1) (C) Thirteen.
 (2) (A) By telling him to fetch the book alone walking six miles when the night was dark and the way was lonely.
 (3) (D) Once Gandhiji's mind was made up, nobody could change it.
 (4) (B) A rock.
 (5) (D) Set off.

- (17)
 (1) (C) dedicated workforce

- (2) (D) the poorer marketing ability British
 (3) (B) British failure
 (4) (C) marketing ability
 (5) (C) the role of marketing efficiency in industrial prosperity

(18)

- (1) (A) Because Gandhiji didn't even wear a shirt.
 (2) (D) The little boy's mother could sew well.
 (3) (B) Forty crore.
 (4) (C) Because every one of his family was without Kurta.
 (5) (A) The entire nation was Gandhiji's family and he was the head of that family.

(19)

- (1) (A) Hindi writer.
 (2) (B) Non-cooperation Movement
 (3) (C) His wife.
 (4) (D) Because of the gruesome massacre at Jallianwala Bagh.
 (5) (B) Massacre.

(20)

- (1) (D) careful
 (2) (A) emotions
 (3) (C) face a situation boldly
 (4) (B) capacity for reasoning
 (5) (C) courage

(21)

- (1) (D) He had the inimitable quality of putting a smile even on a sad face.
 (2) (B) British.
 (3) (C) Because he was sympathetic towards the freedom movement.
 (4) (B) He had lived a major part of his life in poverty.
 (5) (A) "Films are not my cup of tea".

(22)

- (1) (D) what their parents do.
 (2) (A) to touch the feet of his mother every morning.
 (3) (C) His father does not touch the feet of his grandmother every morning.

(4) (D) daily doings and dealings.

(5) (A) a child.

(23)

- (1) (B) mechanism which scares everyone equally well
 (2) (C) inedible
 (3) (A) warn the predator
 (4) (D) have no claws or jaws
 (5) (D) to save others

(24)

- (1) (A) Why his uncle took so long in the prayer-room.
 (2) (D) He was just thinking God, for all the kindness He has showered upon him and his family.
 (3) (A) establishes a communion with God.
 (4) (C) in troubled times.
 (5) (B) plenty

(25)

- (1) (B) Small stories and entertaining articles
 (2) (C) Old age people insist children that they should take in certain good values from the stories.
 (3) (B) Sleeping
 (4) (C) our mind from becoming a devil's workshop.
 (5) (D) Reading makes a full man.

(26)

- (1) (B) very healthy
 (2) (C) children in the family
 (3) (A) 8 children
 (4) (B) polio
 (5) (D) fair and brown haired

(27)

- (1) (B) to admit
 (2) (B) I am sorry.
 (3) (C) ego
 (4) (C) does not make anyone smaller.
 (5) (D) fury

(28)

- (1) (C) green
 (2) (B) energy
 (3) (B) Upwards
 (4) (A) moisture, warmth and air
 (5) (D) identify

(29)

- (1) (C) clean honest society
 (2) (B) opportunities
 (3) (C) homogeneous
 (4) (C) politicians
 (5) (A) persisted

(30)

- (1) (D) A person with strong will power
 (2) (C) talented Bharat Natyam dancer
 (3) (B) give in
 (4) (C) to give her extra-ordinary performance.
 (5) (A) cut off

(31)

- (1) (B) held promise for a better future
 (2) (D) doing all the above and in much more sources.
 (3) (C) Science and Humanism are equally important

- (4) (A) a supernatural power of god
 (5) (C) a person having varied interests
 (32)

- (1) (C) which one of them was the greatest.
 (2) (D) The onion
 (3) (B) the spinning wheel
 (4) (A) hurting and shedding tears.
 (5) (C) together.
 (33)

- (1) (B) caused imbalance in the relationship between living beings and their environment
 (2) (B) has caused serious hazards to life
 (3) (C) water pollution
 (4) (B) widespread and long-lasting
 (5) (C) will be on the surface of earth for a very long time
 (34)

- (1) (D) Mid - 16th century in pisa
 (2) (D) All the other heavenly bodies revolve round the earth
 (3) (B) he was a scientist, an astronomer and a teacher
 (4) (D) None of the above
 (5) (A) to make others aware of
 (35)

- (1) (A) The king was very angry because his daughter had fallen in love with a young soldier in his army.
 (2) (C) The criminal was asked to choose one of the two doors in the arena and do accordingly - marriage or death.
 (3) (C) A place for public events
 (4) (B) The soldier
 (5) (C) He would marry a beautiful girl.
 (36)

- (1) (D) describe how people of different classes behaved when unhappy
 (2) (C) visited the brick made bridge
 (D) felt ashamed of their failures
 (3) (B) entirely different
 (4) (C) the sophisticated but luckless
 (D) none of the above
 (5) (D) for attracting dejected people to them
 (37)

- (1) (B) acknowledged
 (2) (A) He was not qualified for the post of an ornithologist.
 (3) (B) To study further to become qualified for the job.
 (4) (C) One rarely gets the chance to do according to his wish.

- (5) (A) After getting trained under Professor Stresemann in Berlin and coming back to India.
 (38)

- (1) (B) Working from early morning to late at night.
 (2) (B) They became friendly with each other.
 (3) (D) The priest consoled him.
 (4) (D) The young man was sitting on a mat when the priest entered the inn.
 (5) (C) The young man took a quick look at his own rough clothes.
 (39)

- (1) (B) how to contain the dangers of aggressive nationalism.
 (2) (B) self-centred
 (3) (C) Nationalism is not enough
 (4) (A) other people
 (5) (D) isolates a country
 (40)

- (1) (A) Wang Lin
 (2) (C) 5
 (3) (A) 2010
 (4) (B) Khel Ratna.
 (5) (C) June 20, 2010.
 (41)

- (1) (A) children retaining their curiosity in spite of being discouraged by their parents
 (2) (A) by their ceaseless curiosity
 (3) (C) as it's beyond their comprehension
 (4) (D) to understand the present and mould the future
 (5) (D) because they are unable to answer all the questions
 (42)

- (1) (D) egg, caterpillar, larva sheds its outer skin four or five times, chrysalis, butterfly
 (2) (D) Egg-sheds its outer skin
 (3) (B) change
 (4) (D) for many months
 (5) (B) There are more than a thousand different kinds of butterflies in the world.
 (43)

- (1) (A) She did not have any money in her pocket.
 (2) (C) to a noodle shop.
 (3) (D) She was cruel.
 (4) (B) She was worried and tired of looking for her everywhere.
 (5) (C) Parental love and concern.

- (1) (B) 1, 2 and 4 are false
 (2) (B) using non-renewable sources
 (3) (D) different between two economic philosophies
 (4) (C) an expensive, a non-renewable
 (5) (D) there is no alternative fuel available

(44)

- (1) (B) By selling goods from door to door.
 (2) (D) She had been taught never to accept pay for a kindness.
 (3) (D) (A) & (B)
 (4) (A) To do his best to save the woman's life.
 (5) (C) By paying her full bill as a price of one glass of milk.

(45)

- (1) (D) The secret of Success.
 (2) (B) Kept him under water until he started turning blue.
 (3) (C) Gasp and took a deep breath.
 (4) (D) A burning desire
 (5) (C) Accomplishment.

(46)

- (1) (D) its operations need intricate technical knowledge
 (2) (A) formal education can be traced to industrial society
 (3) (D) growth of industry 19th century
 (4) (B) based entirely on the need of the industry
 (5) (B) practical and utilitarian relationship

(47)

- (1) (D) The elephants were held by small ropes tied to their front legs.
 (2) (C) The elephants could not break away from their thin bonds for some reason.
 (3) (D) Why these animals just stood there and made no attempt to get away.
 (4) (C) Because they are conditioned to believe they cannot break away.
 (5) (B) a part of learning.

(48)

- (1) (A) to a timber merchant.
 (2) (C) Because he had brought 18 trees.
 (3) (B) the woodcutter was bringing less and less trees.
 (4) (A) He was losing his strength.
 (5) (C) We will become dull and lose our effectiveness.

(49)

- (1) (D) He was a good man and was worthy of their daughter's hand.

- (2) (B) a soldier.
 (3) (C) The part of the girl's brain that controlled her face muscles was damaged due to a major vehicular accident.
 (4) (D) A monster.
 (5) (A) With the same girl whom he loved a year before.

(50)

- (1) (D) The writer's mother cooked for students and teachers to support the family.
 (2) (B) Because she had only one eye.
 (3) (A) The writer wanted to go out of his house.
 (4) (C) His mother had given him her one eye when he lost it in an accident
 (5) (D) Reunion.

(51)

- (1) (B) The couple loved the boy very much.
 (2) (C) to cap the poisonous medicine bottle and put it in the cupboard.
 (3) (D) She was preoccupied in the kitchen.
 (4) (A) He playfully drunk the poisonous medicine and died.
 (5) (C) He was proactive to her.

(52)

- (1) (C) He threw a brick at the car of this generous man.
 (2) (B) The generous man burst out of the car and grabbed the boy.
 (3) (A) She was lying on the floor dying in his apartment.
 (4) (A) a doctor.
 (5) (B) to keep it as a reminder so that everyone in need may not have a brick to throw at him.

(53)

- (1) (C) A philosophy professor.
 (2) (B) He picked up a very large and empty jar and proceeded to fill it with rocks.
 (3) (B) Pebbles.
 (4) (C) Life.
 (5) (B) The important things.

(54)

- (1) (A) What they would like God to do for them.
 (2) (B) One of the essays.
 (3) (C) He just wants to live like every TV.
 (4) (A) Teacher's son.
 (5) (A) Reality of the modern age.