

Date: 05/11/2017

SOLUTIONS

Direction :

(Question 51 to 55) : Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it.

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 the world. One's perceptive changes and one is continuously thinking of one's own struggles and virtues and failing to the exclusion of their thoughts. The result is that the same nationalism. Which is the symbol of growth for people, becomes a symbol of 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 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 will 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 cannot be 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, must provide the normal essentials of life to human being. That is where economics comes in. Human being today are not in mood to tolerate this suffering and stravation and inequality, when they see that the burden is not equally shared. Others profit, while they only bear the burden.

51. Negative national feeling can make a nation ...

- (1) selfish (2) self centred (3) indifferent (4) dangerous

Ans. (2)

Sol. As given in the passage.

52. The greatest problem in the middle of the passage refers to the question

- (1) how lo mitigate hardship to human beings.
(2) how to share the economic burden equally.
(3) how to contain the dangers of aggressive nationalism.
(4) how to curb international hatred.

Ans. (3)

Sol. As given in the passage.

53. Aggressive nationalism

- (1) endagers national unity. (2) leads to stunted growth.
(3) breeds threat to international relations. (4) isolates a country.

Ans. (4)

Sol. As given in the passage.

54. Others' in the last sentence refer to

- (1) other neighbours (2) other nations (3) other people (4) other communities

Ans. (3)

Sol. As given in the passage.

55. Suitable title for the passage is
- (1) Nationalism and national problems.
 - (2) Nationalism is not enough.
 - (3) Nationalism breeds unity,
 - (4) Nationalism, a road to world unity.

Ans. (2)

Sol. As given in the passage.

Direction :

(Questions 56 to 60) : Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it.

Nehru was a many aided personality. He enjoyed reading and writing books, as much as he enjoyed fighting political and social evils or residing 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 them as trailing clouds of glory from the recent sojourn in heaven. He saw them as a blossom of promise and renewal, the only hope for mankind.

56. Nehru thought that children
- (1) were trailing clouds of glory.
 - (2) held promise for a better future.
 - (3) were like flowers to be loved and admired.
 - (4) held no hope for mankind.

Ans. (2)

Sol. As given in the above passage.

57. Nehru enjoyed ...
- (1) reading and writing books.
 - (2) fighting with benevolent power.
 - (3) respecting tyranny.
 - (4) resisting believers as he is a self proclaimed non believer.

Ans. (1)

Sol. As given in the above passage.

58. Which of the statements reflects Nehru's point of view ?
- (1) Humanism is more important than science.
 - (2) Science is supreme and humanism is subordinate to it.
 - (3) Science and humanism are equally important.
 - (4) There is no ground between humanism and science.

Ans. (3)

Sol. As given in the above passage.

59. In this passage, "a benevolent power interested in men's affairs means
- (1) beauty of nature.
 - (2) a supernatural power of god.
 - (3) the spirit of science.
 - (4) the total man.

Ans. (2)

Sol. As given in the above passage.

60. A many sided personality means

- (1) a complex personality.
- (2) a secretive person.
- (3) a person having varied interests.
- (4) a capable person.

Ans. (3)

Sol. As given in the above passage.

Direction

(Questions 61 to 65) : Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it.

The causal horrors and real disaster are thrown on a newspaper reader without discrimination. In the contemporary arrangements for circulating the news, an important element evaluation is always weak and often wanting entirely. There is no point anywhere along the line somewhere someone puts his foot down for certain and says, "This is important and that does not amount to row of beans; deserves no one's attention and should travel the wires no farther". The junk is dressed up to look as meaningful as the real news.

61. Evaluation of news would imply

- (1) less dependence on modern systems of communication.
- (2) More careful analysis of each news story and its values
- (3) separating beans from junk.
- (4) discriminating horrors from disasters.

Ans. (2)

Sol. As given in the above passage.

62. The writer of the above passage ...

- (1) seems to be happy with the contemporary arrangements for circulating news.
- (2) is shocked by the casual stories about horrors and disasters reported in the newspaper.
- (3) wants better evaluation of news before publication.
- (4) wants to put his foot down on news stories.

Ans. (3)

Sol. As given in the above passage.

63. In the above passage, the phrase "amount, to a row of beans" means that the news

- (1) is weak and often wanting entirely.
- (2) deserves no one attention.
- (3) should travel the wires.
- (4) is junk, dressed up as real news.

Ans. (2)

Sol. As given in the above passage.

64. Newspapers lack a sense of discrimination because

- (1) they do not separate the real news from mere sensationalism.
- (2) they have to accept whatever is received on the wires.
- (3) limited man power makes serious evolution impossible.
- (4) people don't see the difference between 'junk' and 'real' news.

Ans. (1)

Sol. As given in the above passage.

65. The passage implies that ...
 (1) there has to be censorship on newspapers. (2) there is no point in having censorship.
 (3) newspapers always dress up junk to look real. (4) one has to be strict in selecting news items.

Ans. (3)

Sol. As given in the above passage.

Direction ;

(Questions 66 to 71) : In the following passage, there are some numbered blanks. Fill in the blanks by selecting the most appropriate word for each blank.

Recent discoveries show that Indians of early days __66__ to have been highly civilised in many ways. They had massive public buildings and comfortable dwelling houses __67__ mostly by brick. They had arrangements __69__ good sanitation and an elaborate drainage system. They knew how to write __70__ their language which has not yet been __71__ was not alphabetic but syllabic like the Sumerian language.

66. (1) intend (2) appear (3) behave (4) decided

Ans. (2)

Sol. The most appropriate word for the blank.

67. (1) designed (2) formulated (3) built (4) construct

Ans. (3)

Sol. The most appropriate word for the blank.

68. (1) ignored (2) made (3) started (4) less

Ans. (2)

Sol. The most appropriate word for the blank.

69. (1) inspite (2) by (3) from (4) for

Ans. (4)

Sol. The most appropriate word for the blank.

70. (1) but (2) because (3) while (4) since

Ans. (2)

Sol. The most appropriate word for the blank.

71. (1) talked (2) written (3) deciphered (4) formed

Ans. (3)

Sol. The most appropriate word for the blank.

Direction ;

(Questions 72 and 73) : The following sentences are from a paragraph. The first and the last sentences / parts are given. Choose the order in which the four sentences / parts (PQRS) should appear to complete the paragraph.

72. S₁ : The dictionary ia the best friend of your task.

S₂ : _____

S₃ : _____

S₄ : _____

S₅ : _____

S₆ : Soon you will realize that this is an exciting task.

P : That may not be possible always.

Q : It is wise to look it up immediately.

R : Then it must be firmty written on the memory and traced at, the first opportunity.

S : Never allow a strange word to pass unchallenged.

Choose the correct sequence from the options given below.

- (1) PQRS (2) QRPS (3) SQPR (4) SPRQ

Ans. (3)

Sol. The correct order of the above sentences to complete the paragraph.

73. S₁ : Calcutta, unlike other cities, kept its trams.

S₂ : _____

S₃ : _____

S₄ : _____

S₅ : _____

S₆ : The foundation stone was laid in 1972.

P : As a result, there was horrendous congestion.

Q : It was going to be the first in South Asia.

R : They run down the centre of the road,

S : To ease in, the city decided to build an underground railway line.

Choose the correct sequence from the options given below.

(1) PRSQ (2) RPSQ (3) PSQR (4) SQRP

Ans. (2)

Sol. The correct order of the above sentences to complete the paragraph.

Direction : (74-77) : For each of the following groups of four words, find the incorrectly spelt word.

74. (1) Imperative (2) illicit (3) imminent (4) immature

Ans. (2)

Sol. The only word that is spelt incorrectly.

75. (1) logical (2) ludicrous (3) lonesome (4) laughter

Ans. (2)

Sol. The only word that is spelt incorrectly.

76. (1) Periphery (2) advurtise (3) Courteous (4) indefinite

Ans. (2)

Sol. The only word that is spelt incorrectly.

77. (1) dismiss (2) dispel (3) disservice (4) discribe

Ans. (2)

Sol. The only word that is spelt incorrectly.

Direction :

(Questions 78 to 85) : Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blanks from the given alternatives.

78. you shout at your children, they will ignore it.

(1) more/more (2) the more / the more (3) the more / the most (4) the most / the most

Ans. (2)

Sol. 'The more ... the more', this expression is a correlative comparative construction where each part is syntactically articles.

79. My laddus weren't a disaster I'd thought they would be, but they didn't taste very good.

(1) Such / as (2) so / that (3) as / as (4) more / than

Ans. (1)

Sol. 'such ... as' are used to show comparison of one subject with the other.

80. Radha : Your failure in the exam comes down to your lack of studying,

Uzma : I know. I needed to have

(1) prepared thoroughly more. (2) thoroughly more prepared.

(3) thorough preparation more. (4) prepared more thoroughly.

Ans. (4)

Sol. The correct order of words in a sentence.

81. Anyone wishing to work as a secret agent must first undergo a background investigation.
(1) tiny (2) handy (3) stingy (4) stringent

Ans. (4)

Sol. 'stringent' means 'strict, precise and firm' which is a requirement for a secret agent to be.

82. A : Did Priya apologize after the argument?

B : No, but she do so soon.

(1) had better (2) would rather (3) better had to (4) should rather

Ans. (2)

Sol. 'had better' is used to talk about actions we think people should do or which are desirable in a specific situation; hence it is the most appropriate answer.

83. If you refuse to work hard, your endeavors will amount nothing.

(1) for (2) to (3) with (4) by

Ans. (2)

Sol. 'to' is the preposition followed by 'endeavour' which means an attempt to achieve a goal.

84. There is no reason over spilled milk.

(1) to cry (2) to save (3) to serve (4) to boil

Ans. (1)

Sol. The correct option to complete the idiom in the given sentence.

85. Grain is commonly used as for animals.

(1) commodity (2) fodder (3) implements (4) fumigation

Ans. (2)

Sol. 'fodder' means food or forages given to the animals.

Direction :

(Question 86 to 90) : Choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given phrase.

86. At close quarters

(1) close examinations. (2) live near to each other.
(3) live far to each other. (4) in love.

Ans. (2)

Sol. The correct answer that expresses the meaning of the given idiom.

87. an apple of discord

(1) cause of wealth. (2) cause of quarrel. (3) cause of happiness. (4) cause of illness.

Ans. (2)

Sol. The correct answer that expresses the meaning of the given idiom.

88. At large

(1) very famous (2) not famous (3) abscond (4) very far

Ans. (3)

Sol. The correct answer that expresses the meaning of the given idiom.

89. take the bull by horns

(1) face a difficulty or danger confidently. (2) run away from a difficulty or danger.
(3) face a difficulty or danger boldly. (4) pull the bull's horns.

Ans. (3)

Sol. The correct answer that expresses the meaning of the given idiom.

90. buckle down

(1) work seriously (2) take it easy (3) drop a subject (4) go for a vacation

Ans. (1)

Sol. The correct answer that expresses the meaning of the given idiom.

Direction :

(Question 91 to 95) : Select the word which means the same as the given words.

91. abandon

- (1) try (2) join (3) keep with (4) forsake

Ans. (4)

Sol. 'forsake' means 'to abandon' ; hence the correct synonym.

92. detest

- (1) love a (2) to hate intensely (3) neglect (4) to support

Ans. (2)

Sol. 'detest' means to dislike intensely ; hence ; this is the correct answer.

93. tentative

- (1) prevalent (2) portable (3) wry (4) provisional

Ans. (4)

Sol. 'tentative' means 'something that is not fixed ; hence this is the correct answer.

94. Obscure

- (1) block (2) vague (3) obstruct (4) vague

Ans. (4)

Sol. 'Obscure' means not discovered or known about and same is the meaning of 'vague' ; hence the correct answer.

95. Specific

- (1) proper (2) uncommon (3) noteworthy (4) precise

Ans. (4)

Sol. The conly correct synonym for the above word.

Direction :

(Question 96 to 100) : Select the word which means the opposite of the given word.

96. open minded

- (1) zealous (2) prejudiced (3) shrewd (4) unpretentious

Ans. (2)

Sol. 'Open minded' means having a mind receptive to new ideas, hence its opposite is prejudiced.

97. dependable

- (1) judgemental (2) patient (3) fickle (4) cautious

Ans. (3)

Sol. 'dependable' means worth of trust, reliable, hence its opposite is fickle.

98. impertinent

- (1) healthy (2) respectful (3) inadequate (4) smooth

Ans. (2)

Sol. 'impertinent' means insolently rude, uncivil, hence its opposite is respectful.

99. extravagance

- (1) luxury (2) poverty (3) economical (4) cheapness

Ans. (3)

Sol. 'extravagance' means excessive or unnecessary expenditure, hence its opposite is 'economical'.

100. obscure

- (1) implicit (2) obnoxious (3) explicit (4) pedantic

Ans. (3)

Sol. 'obscure' means not clear, uncertain, ambiguous, hence its opposite is 'explicit'