

Direction Questions (56 to 60)

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it.

I hated almost everyday of my time at a boarding school and in any case, my first term was a disaster. I found it very difficult to settle down and my unhappiness was made worse because I was also unhappy at home. A happy home life gives you a base from which you can go into the world with confidence. But if life at home is difficult, life away at boarding school is almost impossible. Apart from having to keep to great -many rules, we were never allowed to be alone. You had to be with another boy at all time. Though the other boys managed pretty well, daily life at school was very hard for me as I was extremely dependent on being alone part of everyday. In the middle of the first term, I developed a cough. The school nurse said it was a "stomach cough", whatever that may be and gave me some pills. However, afterwards, playing football in a snowstorm, I suddenly could not breathe properly and was taken to hospital, ill with bronchitis and pneumonia.

Almost at once I was put into a small room with another boy who was also very ill. He died and I nearly did. My main memory of my stay at the hospital was that the night-nurses used to get together in my room and play cards and chat. Keeping the light on and keeping me awake when I was seriously ill didn't bother them. When I had recovered I was sent home for a few weeks and missed a term.

When I returned to school, I was sent to bed early because of my illness, and so managed to get a brief period alone every day. Later on, when I went into the senior part of the school, I was allowed to go to the school library by myself, which was a great improvement. The day I left the school, the headmaster said good bye and asked whether it was a sad day for me. I replied that it was the happiest day of my

- 56.** The author's illness during the first term was _____.
- (1) so serious he nearly died (2) caused by getting cold when playing games
(3) not so bad as he had feared (4) not treated by the school nurse

Ans. (1)

Sol. Given in the passage.

- 57.** In the hospital he _____.
- (1) felt very sorry for the other patients (2) was afraid to bother nurses
(3) didn't notice whether it was night or day (4) found the nurses' behaviour disturbed him

Ans. (4)

Sol. The nurses used to get together in author's room at night and play cards, chat and kept the light on which disturbed the author.

- 58.** The result of his illness was that he
- (1) was away from school for a year (2) was taught in the school library
(3) had some private time for himself (4) had to do his home work in bed

Ans. (1)

Sol. As mentioned, the author was sent home after he had recovered and he had missed his term.

- 59.** When the author was leaving school, the headmaster believed the author would _____.
- (1) realize how good school life had been (2) be unhappy after he left school
(3) be thankful to be leaving school (4) regret his last day at school

Ans. (1)

Sol. The headmaster asked him whether it was a sad day, suggests that he believed that the author would have realized how good his school life was.

- 60.** The author concluded that
- (1) the school nurse disturbed him at school
(2) the headmaster was happy to leave the boarding school
(3) nothing could be more sad than staying at boarding school
(4) because of boarding school, he survived from pneumonia

Ans. (3)

Sol. This is the conclusion given by the author at the end of the passage.

Direction : Questions (61 to 65) :

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it.

Hatred is a fundamental human emotion that has deep roots in society and culture. Psychologists believe that group identity and cohesion depend to a large extent on having a common enemy. It seems that the existence of "bad guys" is an important element in defining who we are within a large realm. It could be said that human beings love to hate. The first signs appear early in life when a child, faced with blame for some mistakes, immediately accuses another child or an inanimate object such as a teddy bear. Later on the school playground children in rival groups vie for attention and influence. These basic responses translate into more powerful emotions later in life. One area where deep rooted hatred is exhibited is in the ethnic clashes that constantly occur around the globe. These conflicts are not only over territory but also involve emotional issues of group identity and unity of purpose.

For many, there is no "us" without a "them" to hate. In a world where conflict between super powers is on decline, it may be that humanity will have difficulty adapting so a state of mutual respect and cooperation.

61. The best title for the passage!

- (1) Roots of society (2) Group unity
(3) Social and cultural problem (4) A basic emotion

Ans. (4)

Sol. This is the most suitable title as the whole passage deals with this emotion at various stages of life and how this emotion i.e 'hatred' affects the society.

62. What is believed to be an important aspect for defining group identity ?

- (1) Being reluctant to hate (2) Facing a common enemy
(3) Ignoring a large realm (4) Accepting the blame for past actions

Ans. (2)

Sol. According to the passage, one gains an identity in the group mostly when all have a common enemy.

63. According to the passage, early childhood responses to blame _____

- (1) are not related to stronger feelings in adulthood (2) are not well understood by psychologists
(3) are complex expressions of emotion (4) demonstrate how human beings love to hate

Ans. (4)

Sol. The author believes that the basic responses in childhood like blaming the other person for your faults, translate into more powerful emotions later in life.

64. The author suggests that when children make mistakes, they _____.

- (1) join rival gangs on school playgrounds
(2) rarely accept responsibility for their actions
(3) need emotional support from personal objects like a teddy bear
(4) readily admit to their errors

Ans. (2)

Sol. As mentioned in the passage, a child always accuses another child or an inanimate object for his mistakes. No support is gained otherwise from other.

65. According to the passage, ethnic conflicts _____

- (1) are on the decline (2) occur only occasionally
(3) serve to resolve differences (4) have their roots in childhood rivalries

Ans. (4)

Sol. The tendency of human beings, who love to hate and readily blame others for their mistakes right from childhood, develop hatred as a very strong emotion and hence exhibit it in the ethnic clashes also that constantly occur.

Direction : Question (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 from the given options.

Can we see _66_ the earth is a globe? Yes, we can, when we watch a ship that sails out to sea. If we watch closely, we see that the ship begins _67_. The bottom of the ship disappears first and then the ship seems to sink lower and lower, _68_ we can only see the top of the ship, and then we see nothing at all. What is hiding the ship from us? It is the earth. Stick a pin most of the way into an orange, and _69_ turn the _70_ away from you. You will see the pin disappear _71_ a ship does on the earth.

66. (1) if (2) where (3) that (4) whether

Ans. (4)

Sol. A question to be formed should be 'yes' or 'no' answer type, as the sentence that follows starts with 'Yes', hence 'whether' is the most appropriate answer.

67. (1) being disappeared (2) to be disappeared (3) to disappear (4) to have disappeared

Ans. (3)

Sol. Both the verbs in this sentence are in present tense. If + Present tense, Present tense, hence an infinitive is the most appropriate answer here.

68. (1) until (2) since (3) after (4) unless

Ans. (1)

Sol. 'Until' is used here in the sense 'up to the time'. It completes the contextual meaning of the sentence here.

69. (1) reluctantly (2) slowly (3) accidentally (4) passionately

Ans. (4)

Sol. The orange is to be moved 'slowly' in order to understand the concept explained in the passage.

70. (1) orange (2) ship (3) pin (4) earth

Ans. (1)

Sol. The movement of the earth makes the ship seems to sink and then disappear. To explain this concept, the orange symbolizes the earth and the pin, 'the ship', thus the orange is moved away.

71. (1) the same (2) alike (3) just as (4) by the way

Ans. (3)

Sol. As 'the pin' symbolizes here 'the ship'. This option clearly indicates the comparison between the two.

Direction : Questions (72 and 73) :

The following sentences come from a paragraph. The first and the last sentences/parts are given. Choose the order in which the three sentences/parts (PQR) should appear to complete the paragraph.

72. S₁ All nations which have risen to greatness

S₂ _____

S₃ _____

S₄ _____

S₅ In the course of three decades Germany was twice all but destroyed.

P. So do the Germans

Q. Have been characterized by a sense of mission

R. The Japanese have it in large measure.

Choose from the options given below.

(1) PRQ (2) QRP (3) RPQ (4) RQP

Ans. (2)

Sol. S₁ : Is a declarative statement.

S₂ : A characteristic of the statement above.

S₃ : Possession of the above characteristic by another country.

S₄ : Yet another country possessing it.

S₅ : More information about the country mentioned in 'S₄'

73. S₁ The first step towards knowledge is awareness of areas of ignorance.

S₂ _____

S₄ _____

S₅ A person who thinks he knows everything has the most to learn.

P. The more he realizes

Q. What areas he is ignorant in

R. The more knowledge a person gets

Choose from the options given below.

(1) QRP

(2) RQP

(3) QPR

(4) PRQ

Ans. (3)

Sol. S₁ : Describes first step towards knowledge.

S₂ : Question related to S₁

S₃ : The solution to the question

S₄ : The outcome of it.

Direction :

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

74. (1) embarassed (2) questionnaire (3) immediately (4) mischeivous

Ans. (4)

Sol. The correct spelling is 'mischievous'.

75. (1) guaranty (2) colleague (3) changeable (4) equipment

Ans. (1)

Sol. The correct spelling is 'guarantee'.

76. (1) dicsipline (2) possession (3) cemetery (4) committee

Ans. (1)

Sol. The correct spelling is 'discipline'.

77. (1) competent (2) maintenance (3) fulfillment (4) homogenous

Ans. (4)

Sol. The correct spelling is 'homogeneous'.

Direction :

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

78. Has your lost car been located ? It was found _____ on the highway.

(1) to be abandoned (2) to be abandoning (3) abandoned (4) abandon

Ans. (4)

Sol. The question asked is about a past activity. Hence verb should be in past tense.

79. He passed himself off as a noble man.

(1) was thought to be (2) pretended to be (3) was regarded as (4) was looked upon

Ans. (2)

Sol. The correct meaning of the underlined phrasal verb.

80. They went to Manali _____ train.

(1) into (2) by (3) from (4) on

Ans. (2)

Sol. When talking about general ways to travel, we always use the preposition "by."

81. We _____ some flowers and put them in a vase.

- (1) picked upon (2) picked on (3) picked (4) picked up

Ans. (3)

Sol. 'Picked' means 'to detach or remove a flower, fruit or vegetable from where it is growing'.

82. My work is precise. I work with _____.

- (1) perfection (2) precision (3) precaution (4) perception

Ans. (2)

Sol. The corresponding noun form of the adjective 'precise' is 'precision'.

83. Perhaps she ought to go away, and _____ a new start somewhere else.

- (1) originate (2) begin (3) make (4) do

Ans. (3)

Sol. Completes the phrasal verb as 'make a new start' and completes the contextual meaning of the sentence; 'to begin'.

84. She _____ phoned _____ wrote after she left home.

- (1) either, or (2) while, and (3) though, or (4) neither, nor

Ans. (4)

Sol. 'Neither.....nor' is used here in negative sense to convey that both the actions are not true.

85. The window, was already _____ when I got here.

- (1) breaking (2) . broken (3) broke (4) break

Ans. (2)

Sol. The first clause in the sentence is in passive voice hence past participle form of the verb is required.

Direction:

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

86. Break into

- (1) stop (2) enter by force (3) to raise (4) to repair

Ans. (2)

Sol. This is the correct meaning of the given phrasal verb.

87. Come off

- (1) fail (2) walk fast (3) succeed (4) to lend

Ans. (3)

Sol. This is the correct meaning of the given phrasal verb.

88. Give in

- (1) discuss (2) surrender (3) to struggle (4) to require

Ans. (2)

Sol. This is the correct meaning of the given phrasal verb.

89. Put off

- (1) to suppress (2) wear (3) extinguish (4) postpone

Ans. (4)

Sol. This is the correct meaning of the given phrasal verb.

90. Set aside

- (1) by the side of (2) to form (3) cancel (4) to make

Ans. (3)

Sol. This is the correct meaning of the given phrasal verb.

Direction :

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

91. Complacent

- (1) complete (2) self satisfied (3) brightly coloured (4) alliance

Ans. (2)

Sol. 'Complacent' means 'showing uncritical satisfaction with oneself or one's achievements.'

92. Scorn

- (1) admiration (2) Contempt (3) Applaud (4) Praise

Ans. (2)

Sol. 'Scorn' means 'a feeling and expression of contempt or disdain for someone or something.'

93. Audacious

- (1) timid (2) cowardly (3) related to sound (4) bold

Ans. (4)

Sol. 'Audacious' means 'willingness to take bold risks'

94. Seeping

- (1) seeing through (2) smiling (3) flowing slowly (4) whine

Ans. (3)

Sol. 'Seeping' means 'to leak or flow slowly through porous material.'

95. dexterous

- (1) skilful (2) confused (3) profound (4) resign

Ans. (1)

Sol. 'Dexterous' means 'showing or having skill'.

Direction :

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

96. Faithful

- (1) loyal (2) tracherous (3) sincere (4) honest

Ans. (2)

Sol. 'Traacherous' means 'guilty of betrayal or deception'.

97. enrich

- (1) equip (2) empower (3) impoverish (4) prosper

Ans. (3)

Sol. 'Impoverish' means 'make poor'.

98. Convict

- (1) acquit (2) deficit (3) inflict (4) reflect

Ans. (1)

Sol. 'Acquit' means 'free from a criminal charge'.

99. Assemble

- (1) sacrifice (2) resemble (3) overcome (4) disperse

Ans. (4)

Sol. 'Disperse' means 'distribute or spread over a wide area'.

100. Abundance

- (1) dearth (2) plentiful (3) surplus (4) obstruction

Ans. (1)

Sol. 'Dearth' means 'lack of something or a scarcity'.