## TM NATIONAL TALENT SEARCH EXAMINATION (NTSE-2018) STAGE -1

## STATE: KARNATAKA PAPER: LCT

Date: 05/11/2017

## SOLUTIONS

## Questions (1-5) :

## Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

The crowd surged forward through the narrow streets of Paris. There was a clatter of shutters being closed hastily by trembling hands - the citizens of Paris knew that once the fury of the people was excited there was no telling what they might do. They came to an old house which had a workshop on the ground floor. A head popped out of the door to see what it was all about. 'Get him! Get Thimonier! Smash his devilish machines!' yelled the crowd.
They found the workshop without its owner. M. Thimonier had escaped by the back door. Now the fury of the demonstrators turned against the machines that were standing in the shop, ready to be delivered to buyers. They were systematically broken up and destroyed-dozens of them. Only when the last wheel and spindle had been trampled under foot did the infuriated crowd recover their senses.
'That's the end of, M'sieur Thimonier and his sewing machines', they said to one another and went home satisfied. Perhaps now they would find work; for they were all unemployed tailors and seamstresses who believed that their livelihood was threatened by that new invention.

1. Shutters were being closed hastily because the shopkeepers
(1) wanted to attack the crowd
(2) feared their shops would be invaded
(3) wanted to show their solidarity with the crowd
(4) wanted to protect Thimonier

Ans. (2)
Sol. According to the passage the crowd was protesting against the newly invented machine which was depriving them of their livelihood. Since the Shopkeepers were aware of the fact, they feared the crowd would invade the shop and destroy the sewing machines.
2. The people thought that
(1) Their lives were in danger
(2) The sewing machines were dangerous
(3) Thimonier was depriving them of their livelihood
(4) Thimonier was mad

Ans. (3)
Sol. Reading the passage, we understand that Thimonier who produced the sewing machines, was depriving the livelihood of the people.
3. The aim of the crowd was to
(1) kill Thimonier
(2) drive Thimonier away
(3) bring discredit to Thimonier
(4) scare Thimonier

Ans. (1)
Sol. The aim of the crowd was to kill Thimonier so that they could stop the production of the sewing machine.
4. The crowd was protesting against
(1) The misdoings of Thimonier
(2) The closure of workshops
(3) Thimonier keeping the invention a secret
(4) The newly invented sewing machine

Ans. (4)
Sol. According to the passage we understand that the crowd was protesting against the newly invented sewing machine.
5. The passage throws light on
(1) What mischief an inventor can do to ordinary people
(2) How dangerous an invention can prove to be
(3) Why inventions should be avoided altogether
(4) How a well-meant invention can be misunderstood

Ans. (4)
Sol. Inventing something is a natural instinct of human. we should understand the work of the invention and use it for the better society. But here it seems that the crowd misunderstood the sewing machine.

## Questions (6-10):

## Read the following passage arid answer the questions given below:

It is generally acknowledged that children learn a lot from their parents. It is not so commonly admitted that parents learn a great deal from their children. As adults, it is easy to assume that we are always right, but the laugh was on me one beautiful day.
My daughter Kashmira knew how much I loved flowers. One day when she was nine years, she picked some branches from our neighbour's blossoming fruit tree. Realising she intended to please me, I didn't scold her, but chose a different approach.
"These are lovely, dear, but do you realise that if you had left them on the tree, each of these blossoms would have become a cherry ?"
"No, they wouldn't have", she said firmly. "Oh, yes, they would have each of these blossoms would have grown into a cherry."
"Well okay, mother, if you insist", she finally conceded, "but they were plums last year".
6. What Is not commonly acknowledged is that
(1) children learn a lot from their parents
(2) parents teach their children a great deal
(3) parents learn a great deal from their children
(4) children learn a great deal inspite of their parents

Ans. (3)
Sol. According to the second sentence in the passage the option '3' is not Commonly acknowledged.
7. What the daughter picked from the neighbour's garden were some
(1) tranches
(2) flowers
(3) branches with fruit
(4) branches with blossoms

Ans. (4)
Sol. According to the 5th line of the passage only some branches from the blossoming fruit tree are picked by the daughter.
8. The mother did not scold the daughter because
(1) she loved flowers
(2) she decided to indirectly make her daughter realise her mistake
(3) she liked cherry blossoms
(4) she did not understand why her daughter had done so

Ans. (2)
Sol. Taking the 6th line into consideration, we can choose the option
9. "The laugh was on me" means that
(1) the mother was caught in the wrong
(2) the daughter was wrong
(3) people laughed at the mother
(4) the mother laughed at herself

Ans. (1)
Sol. From the first paragraph last line, we understand that the mother is blamed if children commit any mistake
10. Ultimately the daughter
(1) proved that she had not picked the branch with the blossom
(2) reminded her that she loved flowers
(3) reminded her that the branch with blossoms was from a plum tree
(4) proved that those blossoms would not yield any fruit

Ans. (3)
Sol. According to the last sentence of the passage"But there were plums last year. We understand that those were from a plum tree.
Questions (11-15):
Read the following poem and answer the questions given below:

## A Bird Came Down The Walk

## Emily Dickinson

A Bird, came down the walk
He did not know I saw
He bit an Angle worm in halves
And ate the fellow, raw.
And then, he drank a Dew
From a convenient Grass -
And then hopped sidewise to the wall
To let a Bettle pass -
He glanced with rapid eyes,
That hurried all abroad -
They looked like frightened Beads. I thought,
He stirred his velvet Head -
Like one in danger, cautious,
I offered him a crumb,
And he unrolled his leathers.
And rowed him softer Home -

Than Oars divide the Ocean,
Too silver for a seam.
Or Butterflies, off Banks of Noon,
Leap, piashiess as they swim.
11. The poet called the grass 'convenient' because
(1) the bird could see the beetle in the grass
(2) grass is greener on the other side
(3) the bird could see the worm in the grass
(4) it was easy for the bird to have dew from it

Ans. (4)
Sol. Taking the second stanza into consideration, we can choose option [4].
12. The poet describes the eyes of the bird like this
(1) like frightened beads
(2) watery like dew
(3) like grass
(4) like butterflies

Ans. (1)
Sol. According to 3rd stanza and 3rd line, we understand that the poet describes the eyes of the birds like frightened beads.
13. Which of the following is a metaphor ?
(1) A bird came down the walk
(2) He stirred his velvet Head
(3) He bit an angle worm in halves
(4) And then hopped sideways to the wall

Ans. (2)
Sol. Metaphor is a direct comparision without the words 'Like and as.' Such comparision is made in '2' option.
14. The antonyms for 'careless', 'cooked', 'courageous' and 'slow' is
(1) Convenient, raw, frightened, rapid
(2) Cautious, hurried, frightened, rapid
(3) Cautious, raw, hopped, rapid
(4) Cautious, raw, frightened, rapid

Ans. (4)
Sol. The antonyms:
Careless - Cautiour
Cooked - raw
Courageous - frightened
Slow - rapid
15. The bird did not do which of the following ?
(1) Let the beetle pass
(2) Unroll his feathers
(3) Cook the worm and eat it
(4) Glance with rapid eyes

Ans. (3)
Sol. Only humans can cook, but birds can't.

## Questions (16-17):

The following has six sentences from a paragraph. The first and the last sentences are given. Choose the order in which the four sentences ( $\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{Q}, \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{S}$ ) should appear to complete the paragraph.
16. $S_{1}$ There is a touching story of Prof. Hardy visiting Ramanujam as he lay desperately ill in hospital at Putney
$\mathrm{S}_{2}$ $\qquad$
$\mathrm{S}_{3}$ $\qquad$
$\mathrm{S}_{4}$ $\qquad$
$\mathrm{S}_{5}$ $\qquad$
$S_{6}$ It is the lowest number thai can be expressed in two different ways as the sum ol two cubes.
P : 'No Hardy, that is not a dull number in the very least'.
Q : Hardy who was a very shy man, could not find the words for his distress.
R : The number was 1729 .
S: The best he could do, as he got beside was "I say Ramanujan. I thought the number of taxi I came down in, was a very dull number".
The proper sequence should be
(1) PRSQ
(2) RQSP
(3) SQRP
(4) QSRP

Ans. (4)
Sol. In the sentence[S1]introduction of prof.Hardy is given and the explanation about him is in the sentence [Q]. Hence $[\mathrm{Q}]$ is the second sentence. Since there is only one choice beginning with $[\mathrm{Q}]$, we can choose 4th option.
17. $S_{1}$ Once King Shanthanu met a young and beautiful fisher girl.
$\mathrm{S}_{2}$
$\mathrm{S}_{3}$
$\mathrm{S}_{4}$
$\mathrm{S}_{5}$
$S_{6}$ Devavrata the King's son, asked him the reason of his sadness.
P. He went to the fisherman and asked him for her hand in marriage
Q. The King was extremely sad and returned to his palace.
R. He fell in love with the fisher girl.
S. The fisherman agreed to it on a condition that the son of his daughter should be the heir to the throne.

The proper sequence should be
(1) PQRS
(2) RPSQ
(3) QSPR
(4) PSQR

Ans. (2)
Sol. After meeting a young and beautiful fisher girl, Shanthanu fell in love with her and then he went to the fisherman. Hence the sequence should be[RPSQ....].
Questions (18-19):
In the following questions the second sentence is missing. Choose the appropriate sentence from the given options to complete it.
18. (A) Go to the library and see the clerk.
(B) $\qquad$
(C) Then you are usually given two or three tickets with your name and address on them.
(1) He stamps the books with a data.
(2) The clerk keeps the tickets until you return the books.
(3) You will have to sign a form promising to take care of the books.
(4) When you have chosen the books you wish to take home, you take them to the clerk with the tickets.

Ans. (3)
Sol. Before taking books from a library, we need to sign a form promising to take care of the books.
19. (A) If we dump sewage into a stream, on a small scale, the stream dissolves it and purifies it.
(B)
(C) But it we dump large quantities of sewage, we end by killing the purifying bacteria and then the stream will lose its power to purity.
(1) Ten miles downstream the water is pure again.
(2) It can no longer deal with the small quantity of sewage which it once accepted.
(3) For this overwhelming kind of pollution we need a new term.
(4) This system is a great headache now a days.

Ans. (1)
Sol. Since the stream dissolves the sewage, the water becomes pure again.

## Questions (20-27):

Choose the word which best fills the blank from the four options given.
20. His opponents launched a political $\qquad$ against him.
(1) regimental
(2) tirade
(3) remission
(4) tiresome

Ans. (2)
Sol. (1) Regimental means a strict control.
(2) Tirade - A long angry speech of criticism
(3) Remission - cancellation, suspension
(4) Tiresome - boring, dull, tedious
21. Inspite of our best efforts, we failed to $\qquad$ any new facts from him.
(1) evoke
(2) eject
(3) elicit
(4) erect

Ans. (3)
Sol. (1) Evoke - bring or recall to the conscious mind
(3) Elicit - Obtain, bring out, bring forth a reaction
22. The ties that bind a family together are $\qquad$ that they can hardely withstand any strain.
(1) twisted
(2) tenace
(3) tentative
(4) tenuous

Ans. (3)
Sol. (1) Twisted - Forced out its natural or proper shape
(2) Tenace - In bridge , whist and similar card games
(3) Tentative - Not certain of fixed, provisional, unsettled
(4) Tenuous - Slight, flimsy, negligible, weak
23. Being $\qquad$ the judge gave a favourable verdict.
(1) pugnacious
(2) sagacious
(3) malicious
(4) tenacious

Ans. (2)
Sol. (1) Pugnacious - Comfortable, aggressive, argument ation
(2) Sagacious - Keen, good judgement, wise, clever, intelligent
(3) Malicious - intending to do harm, hostile, bitter
(4) Tenacious - Firm, tight, fast, retentive
24. A restaurant that presents spick and span look will naturally $\qquad$ more customers.
(1) accommodate
(2) welcome
(3) avoid
(4) attract

Ans. (4)
Sol. Avoid is not suitable. All restaurants can accommodate and welcome customers, but only some restaurants that can provide brand new facilities can attract customers.
25. He admired precision in everything, but it never hampered his quick $\qquad$
(1) decision
(2) dealing
(3) finalisation
(4) action

Ans. (1)
Sol. Precision means exactness/without fault. Whatever we want to do, we have to decide first. Finalisation happens after perceiving several things. Actions can't be done quickly.
26. One $\qquad$ and you know who among them is the culprit.
(1) peep
(2) sight
(3) look
(4) gaze

Ans. (3)
Sol. (1) Sight means the ability to see
(2) Peep means to look secretly
(3) Look means to see with attention
(4) Gaze means to stare.
27. Authority $\qquad$ when it is not supported by the moral purity of its user.
(1) crumbles
(2) waits
(3) empowers
(4) prevails

Ans. (1)
Sol. Crumbles means collapse or fall or perish. According to the sentence crumble fits.

## Questions (28-37): <br> In the following passage there are some numbered blanks. Fill in the blanks by selecting the most appropriate word for each blankf rom the given options:

The recent trend is not towards segregation but (Q. No. 28) $\qquad$ . More and more handicapped children are now being educated (Q. No. 29) $\qquad$ the ordinary schools. The trend towards integration is increasing because of two recent developments. First there has been marked (Q. No. 30) $\qquad$ in attitude among both the parents of the (Q. No. 31) $\qquad$ children and the professionals who work with them. The second reason is ( O . No. 32) $\qquad$ increasing range of aids (Q. No. 33) $\qquad$ to enable disabled children to be integrated and gain access to the ordinary curriculum. A few years (Q. No. 34)
$\qquad$ , aids for disabled in education were either non existent or were bulky and expensive. Many of these new aids are now (Q. No. 35) $\qquad$ and (Q. No. 36) $\qquad$ During the past few years, there has been considerable $(\mathrm{Q}$
Q. No. 37) $\qquad$ in this area.
28. (1) unity
(2) joining
(3) integration
(4) separation

Ans. (3)
Sol. The opposite of seggregation is integration. 'But' is the keyword suggesting to write the opposite.
29. (1) out
(2) of
(3) for
(3) in

Ans. (1)
Sol. The preposition 'out' is suitable because the sentence speaks about the outcome of education.
30. (1) migration
(2) change
(3) improvement
(4) show

Ans. (2)
Sol. According to the sentence 'change' is suitable
31. (1) handicapped
(2) school
(3) reason
(4) primary

Ans. (1)
Sol. According to the sentence, we understand that it is about the parents of disabled children.
32. 1) rarely
(2) strongly
(2) rapidly
(4) hardly

Ans. (3)
Sol. It' general fact that the aids for disable are rapidly increasing.
33. (1) available
(2) exported
(3) detected
(4) ago

Ans. (1)
Sol. According to the sentence, available is suitable.
34. (1) hence
(2) ago
(3) noticed
(4) exported

Ans. (2)
Sol. Reading the sentence, we understand that it is about some past happening.
35. (1) big
(2) short
(3) small
(4) Teasy

Ans. (3)
Sol. In those days the aids for disabled were bulky and expensive. Bulky means big. But now a days they are small. Bulky and expansive are the keywords to find the answer.
36. (1) free
(2) inexpensive
(3) easy
(4) cost

Ans. (2)
Sol. In those days the aids for disabled were bulky and expensive. Expensive means costly. But now a days they are inexpensive.
37. (1) difficulty
(2) education
(3) debate
(4) development

Ans. (4)
Sol. According to the sentence the word developement is suitable.

## Questions (38-40):

## Choose the appropriate phrasal verbs to complete the sentences.

38. I $\qquad$ see my friends again.
(1) look for
(2) lookout
(3) look forward to
(4) look into

Ans. (3)
Sol. (1) Look for means to search
(2) Look out means to be careful / be vigilant
(3) Look forward to means to wait / expect
(4) Look into means to investigate
39. I'm afraid; we have $\qquad$ of apple Juice, will an orange Juice do ?
(1) runout
(2) run into
(3) runaway
(4) run after

Ans. (1)
Sol. (1) Run out means lacking / scarcity
(2) Run into means meet / collide
(3) Run away means to escape
(4) Run after means to chase
40. Your website has helped me a lot to $\qquad$ the good work.
(1) keep in
(2) keep out
(3) keep for
(4) keep up

Ans. (4)
Sol. Keep up means to maintain
Questions (41-43):
Select the meaning of the underlined phrases/idioms.
41. 'When pigs fly she'll tidy up her room'
(1) in the evening
(2) something that will never happen
(3) spending a lot of time
(4) to do it exactly

Ans. (2)
Sol. It is impossible for the pigs to fly.
It refers something impossible.
42. I let the cat out of the bag about their wedding plans.
(1) to think about somebody's plan
(2) to allow the cat to go out of the bag
(3) agreeing with someone
(4) to accidentally reveal a secret

Ans. (4)
Sol. Let the cat out of the bag means revealing a secret
43. That girl is so emotional. She'll start crying at the drop of a hat.
(1) instantly
(2) accidentally
(3) badly
(4) horribly

Ans. (1)
Sol. Cry at the drop of a hat means to react without delay.

## Questions (44-48):

Select the most appropriate option to fill In the blanks from the given alternatives.
44. Our rich culture inspires us to take $\qquad$ in our heritage.
(1) prided
(2) proudly
(3) pride
(4) proud

Ans. (3)
Sol. We feel proud but we take pride.
45. With the changing times, most of the students have become business like ; they are $\qquad$ and want to take only those courses which they find rewarding.
(1) idealistic
(2) pragmatic
(3) enthusiastic
(4) partial

Ans. (2)
Sol. Pragmatic means to be practical in making decision
46. Mohan's career has taken some $\qquad$ twists and turns.
(1) interesting
(2) interactive
(3) intuitive
(4) incentive

Ans. (1)
Sol. Twists and turns means complicated dealings or circumstances; hence 'interesting' is the best suitable adjective
47. She was remarkably $\qquad$ in singing and dancing.
(1) conducive
(2) fluctuating
(3) intimidate
(4) accomplished

Ans. (4)
Sol. (1) Conducive means productive (or) encouraging.
(2) Fluctuating means not stable
(3) Intimidate means to frighten
(4) Accomplished means skilful / efficient
48. Einstein recognised and $\qquad$ to the scientific world the importance of Bose's discovery.
(1) recommended
(2) proclaimed
(3) proposed
(4) acknowledged

Ans. (2)
Sol. 'Proclaimed' means to announce officially or publicly; hence the most appropriate option.
Questions (49-50):
Select the word which means the opposite of the underlined word.
49. Though the murderer was convicted by the District Court, he was $\qquad$ by the High Court.
(1) arrested
(2) fascinated
(3) acquitted
(4) betrayed

Ans. (3)
Sol. Convicted means to find guilty.
Acquitted means to release a person saying that he is not guilty.
50. They tried to make him confident but he still looked $\qquad$ _.
(1) rejected
(2) evident
(3) provident
(4) diffident

Ans. (4)
Sol. Confident means being sure / having confidence
Diffident means lacking confidence.

