

NEW RELEASE

**ADVANCED
NON-VERBAL REASONING
FOR
BANK RECRUITMENT TESTS**

—R.S. Aggarwal

- * *Comprising over 1800 questions on Series, Analogy and Classification, with explanatory answers and clues.*
- * *Including all types of questions.*
- * *Including Latest Five-Figure Reasoning.*

7. COMPREHENSION—I (Long Passages)

To **comprehend** means 'to understand and grasp'. A comprehension exercise is, therefore, meant to test a candidate's ability to understand and retain the contents of a given passage.

Trend of Questions :

In this type of questions, generally a long passage consisting of certain paragraphs is given, followed by 10—15 questions based on it. The questions may be based on :

- (i) Theme of the passage
- (ii) Choosing the correct or wrong statement on the basis of the given passage
- (iii) View of the author regarding the main point discussed in the passage
- (iv) Synonyms or Antonyms of some selected words in the passage.

Technique of Solving :

1. Read the passage carefully once and detect its theme.
2. Note what the questions are about.
3. Answer the questions.

*In questions on Synonyms & Antonyms, what is to be remembered is that the answer is to be given according to the sense in which the word has been used in the passage, not just on the basis of its literal meaning.

Example : *Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow :*

Nature is like business. Business sense dictates that we guard our capital and live from the interest. Nature's capital is the enormous diversity of living things. Without it, we cannot feed ourselves, cure ourselves of illness or provide industry with the raw materials of wealth creation. Professor Edward Wilson, of Harvard University says, "The folly our descendants are least likely to forgive us is the ongoing loss of genetic and species diversity. This will take millions of years to correct."

Only 150 plant species have ever been widely cultivated. Yet over 75,000 edible plants are known in the wild. In a hungry world, with a population growing by 90 million each year, so much *wasted* potential is tragic. Medicines from the wild are *worth* around 40 billion dollars a year. Over 5000 species are known to yield chemical with cancer fighting potential. Scientists currently estimate that the total number of species in the world is between 10—30 million with only around 1.4 million identified.

The web of life is torn when mankind exploits natural resources in short-sighted ways. The trade in tropical hardwoods can destroy whole forests to extract just a few commercially attractive specimens. Bad agricultural practice *triggers* 24 billion tonnes of top soil erosion a year losing the equivalent of 9 million tonnes of grain output. *Cutting* this kind of unsuitable exploitation and instituting "sustainable utilisation" will help turn the environmental crisis around.

1. Why does the author compare 'nature' to business?
 - (a) Because of the capital depletion in nature and business
 - (b) Because of the similarity with which one should use both
 - (c) Because of the same interest level yield
 - (d) Because of the diversity of the various capital inputs
2. "The folly our descendants are least likely to forgive us." What is the business equivalent of the folly the author is referring to?
 - (a) Reducing the profit margin
 - (b) Not pumping some money out of profits into the business.
 - (c) Eroding the capital lease of the business
 - (d) Putting interest on capital back into the business
3. Which of the following statements is false in context of the given passage?
 - (a) The diversity of plant life is essential for human existence.
 - (b) Scientists know the usefulness of most plant species.
 - (c) Chemicals for cancer treatment are available from plants.

- (d) There are around ten times the plant species undiscovered as compared to the discovered ones.
4. Which of the following correctly reflects the opinion of the author to take care of hunger in the world?
- (a) Increase the number of edible plants being cultivated.
 (b) Increase cultivation of the 150 species presently under cultivation.
 (c) Increase the cultivation of medical plants.
 (d) Increase the potential of the uncultivated edible plants?
5. Which of the following is mentioned as the immediate cause for the destruction of plant species?
- (a) Soil Erosion (b) Destruction of habitat
 (c) Cultivation (d) Agricultural practices

Directions : Choose the word which is nearly same in meaning to the given word as used in the passage.

6. WASTED
 (a) Consumed (b) Squandered
 (c) Unutilised (d) Unprofitable
7. TRIGGERS
 (a) Starts (b) Makes
 (c) Results (d) Causes
8. WORTH
 (a) Cost (b) Purchase
 (c) Deserving (d) Sell

Directions : Choose the word which is nearly opposite in meaning to the given word as used in the passage.

9. CUTTING
 (a) Uniting (b) Increasing
 (c) Joining (d) Combining
10. GUARD
 (a) Demolish (b) Relieve
 (c) Consume (d) Release

Solution :

1. (b) : According to the author, just as in business, capital is kept safe and its interest is utilised, similarly man should increase the potential of available diversity for his benefit and not destroy the bounties of nature.
2. (c) : Same clue as Q. 1.
3. (b) : The author's statement that some plant varieties are edible, some have medicinal uses, some varieties yield cancer fighting drugs, uses, some varieties yield cancer fighting drugs etc. Confirms (a).
 The author's statement that over 5000 species are known to yield chemical with cancer fighting potential verifies (c).
 According to the passage, the total number of plant species is 10-30 million and that of those identified is 1.4 million. Thus, (d) is correct.
4. (d) : The author says that out of 75,000 edible plant species, only 150 are cultivated. So, to take care of hunger in the world, the potential of uncultivated edible species should be increased.
5. (b) : The last paragraph of the passage gives us the answer
6. (c) : The author talks about cultivating only 150 species out of 75,000 as 'wasted potential'. Thus, 'wasted' means 'utilised'.
7. (d) : 'Triggers' as used in third paragraph means 'causes'.
8. (c) : 'worth' as used in second paragraph means 'deserving'.
9. (b) : 'Cutting' as used in last sentence means 'reducing'. So, opposite of it is 'increasing'.

10. (a) : 'Guard' as used in first paragraph means 'protect'. So, opposite of it is 'demolish'.

PRACTICE SET

Directions : Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases in the passage are printed in italics to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

Passage 1

(S.B.L.P.O. 1994)

Today the import duty on a complete machine is 35% for all practical purposes, whereas the import duty on the raw materials and components ranges from 40% to 85%. The story does not end here. After paying such high import duties on components, once a machine is made, it suffers excise duty from 5% to 10% (including on the customs duty already paid). At the time of sale, the machine tools suffer further taxation, i.e., central sales tax or state sales taxes which range from 4% to 16%. This much for the tax angle. Another factor which pushes the cost of manufacture of machine tools is the very high rate of interest payable to banks ranging, upto 22%, as against 4%-7% prevailing in advanced countries.

The production of machine tools in India being not of the same scale as it is in other countries, the price which India's machine tools builders have to pay for components is more or less based on pattern of high pricing applicable to the prices of spares. The above represents only a few of the extraneous reasons for the high cost of Indian machines.

The machine tool industry in India has an enviable record of very quick technology absorption, assimilation and development. There are a number of success stories about how machine tool builders were of help at the most critical times. It will be a pity, in fact a tragedy, if we allow this industry to die and disappear from the scene.

It is to be noted that India is at least 6000 km away from any dependable source of supply of machine tools. The Government of India has always given a great deal of importance to the development of small scale and medium scale industries. This industry has also performed pretty well. Today, they are in need of help from India's machine tool industry to enable them to produce quality

components at reduced costs. Is it anybody's case that the needs of this fragile sector (which needs tender care) will be met from 6000 km away?

Then, what is it that the industry requests from the Government? *It wants level playing field.* In fact, all of us must have a deep introspection and recognise the fact that the machine tool industry has a very special place in the country from the point of strategic and vital interests of the nation. Most important, it requests for the Govt's consideration and understanding.

- According to the passage, assembling imported components into machines proves ultimately
 - cheaper than importing complete machine
 - costlier than importing machine
 - more cost effective than importing machine
 - on par with the cost of imported machine
 - a very stupendous and unmanageable task
- According to the passage, all the following factors are responsible for high cost of Indian machines except
 - higher import duty on spares
 - excise duty
 - bank's rate of interest on loans for manufacture
 - high profit margin expected by manufacturers
 - sales tax
- If the bank's rate of interest in India is made on par with that in advanced countries, the cost of manufacture of machine tools
 - may go up by about 4 to 7%
 - may increase by about 22%
 - may decrease by about 4 to 7%
 - may decrease by about 15 to 18%
 - will remain the same due to import duty
- The availability of Indian machine tool industries' help to small scale industry is most likely to result into

- (a) increase in the demand of imported machine tools
 (b) deterioration in the quality of components manufactured by them
 (c) further increase in the customs duty on imported machines
 (d) enhancement in the quality and quantity of their production at a cheaper cost
 (e) severe competition among the small and medium scale industries
5. Which of the following is true in the context of the passage?
 (a) India's machine tool industry has a praise-worthy record of performance.
 (b) In critical times, the machine tool builders allowed the industry to perish.
 (c) In the case of machines, the excise duty is levied only on the cost price.
 (d) India's quantum of production of machine tools is more than that of other advanced countries.
 (e) None of these
6. The disparity in the quantum of machine production in India and that in other countries leads to
 (a) the development of small scale and medium scale industries
 (b) lethargy in the process of absorption and assimilation of new technology
 (c) a need to pay higher for components and spares.
 (d) overproduction of machines as compared to the actual need.
 (e) the necessity to export the machine from India to other countries
7. Which of the following statements is definitely true in the context of the passage?
 A. The vital role of India's machine tool industry has not been duly recognised by the Government.
 B. Small scale industries' performance can be further improved with the help from Indian machine tool industry.
 C. The author of the passage has not discussed all the factors which are responsible for high cost of Indian machines.
 (a) A & B (b) A & C (c) B & C
 (d) All of these (e) None of these
8. Which of the following best explains the sentence 'It wants a level playing field' as
- used in the passage? The machine tool industry in India
 (a) wants to adopt novel marketing strategies for sale promotion
 (b) seeks to have small scale industry as its patron
 (c) needs freedom to import the desired components at a low cost
 (d) needs land for opening more factories
 (e) None of these
9. Why do small and medium scale industries look for help from India's machine tool industry?
 (a) To produce low cost components without dilution in quality
 (b) To produce cheaper components notwithstanding the poor quality
 (c) To remain in Governments' focus of attention
 (d) To improve their poor financial status
 (e) None of these
10. Which of the following inferences can be drawn from the content of the passage?
 (a) The Govt. of India has duly recognised the role of machine tool industry.
 (b) Levying heavy custom duty is absolutely necessary.
 (c) The Govt. of India was not considerate to the difficulties faced by machine tool industry.
 (d) India should not waste its precious resources on the production of machine tools.
 (e) Banks in other countries are running in loss owing to a low interest rate.
11. Which of the following is the principal focus of the content of the passage?
 (a) Reduction in rate of interest on loans to machine tool industry
 (b) Indian machine tool industry and its vital role in country's development
 (c) Encouragement to small and middle scale industries
 (d) Unrealistic strategy of development of technology
 (e) Exorbitant sales tax

Passage 2

Motivations for ruralism in under developed countries are understandably different from those in developed countries. There, it is a sheer physical necessity for the very act of man's survival. In the Third

World countries, which are *predominantly* rural, the only *lever* that can lift human life above its present subhuman level, is rural development. Rural life in such countries has been stagnating for centuries on end. Nothing worthwhile has been done to *ameliorate* the conditions of the rural population which is only slightly different from that of their quadruped counterparts. Ignorance, ill health and poverty have become synonyms of rural life in the undeveloped and underdeveloped countries. But the worst tragedy is that the concerned human populations have taken this state of affairs for granted, as something unalterable, something for which there is no remedy. Every ray of hope has gone out of their lives. In such countries, Rural Development is the inevitable condition of any material or non-material advancement. As such, *enlightened* sections of all such countries have been taking ever growing interest in the question of Rural Development.

This was also part of the legacy of their freedom struggle. In countries like India, it is well-known that attempts at Rural Development were an inseparable part of the Independence movement. Leaders like Gandhiji realised quite well that Real India lived in her stagnating villages. Cities, which were mostly the products of Western colonialism, were just artificial showpieces. Even there, there were two worlds. The posh areas, where the affluent few, mostly the products and custodians of imperial interest lived, were little islands *engulfed* by the vast ocean of dirt, represented by the vast majority of people.

Cities were by no means unknown to India, but in ancient India, they were integral parts, organically related to the rest of the country and society. But, modern cities are exotic centres of commercial and industrial exploitation. Cities in ancient India were the flowers of cultural and artistic excellence of the nation, modern cities are just parasites, preying on and *debilitating* the country.

Hence, Gandhiji started the 'Go to Village Movement' which alone, according to him, could bring freedom to India and sustain it. Rural Development had the pride of place in his strategy for the

nation's freedom. Thus, it had its origin in the freedom struggle.

1. People are taking growing interest in Rural Development because
 (a) nothing worthwhile can be done in the near future.
 (b) they have now become optimistic about it.
 (c) they have realised the indispensability of it.
 (d) they have been suffering from severe health problems.
2. Which of the following is the 'lever' according to the passage?
 (a) Upliftment of the rural masses
 (b) Enlightenment of certain sections of the society
 (c) Non-material advancement
 (d) Stagnation of rural life
3. Which of the following is the worst tragedy according to the author?
 (a) Lack of realisation of the importance of rural development
 (b) Exploitation of the rural people by the city-dwellers
 (c) The subhuman condition of the people
 (d) The pessimism of the rural people about their own conditions.
4. Which of the following statements is not true in the context of the passage?
 (a) Most of the rich people dwelling in modern cities are genuinely concerned about rural development.
 (b) Rural development is a pre-requisite of any other advancement and progress.
 (c) The rural folk in the Third World countries feel that their subhuman condition cannot be improved.
 (d) Only rural development can raise the standard of living of people in the Third World countries.
5. Rural Development was considered as a part of India's freedom movement because
 (a) Gandhiji was against the Western colonialism.
 (b) real India was then under the British rule.
 (c) imperial interest lived only in villages.
 (d) the country comprised of mainly villages.
6. The standard of living of human beings in the Third World countries is

- (a) subhuman despite best efforts for improvement
 (b) not far better than that of animals
 (c) improving very rapidly
 (d) immune to any improvement
7. In which of the following aspects were the ancient Indian cities different from the modern ones?
 (a) Wealth (b) Growing population
 (c) Trade and Commerce
 (d) Oneness with the society
 (e) Posh localities
8. Which of the following best describes the two divergent worlds of the modern cities?
 (a) Commercial and industrial exploitation
 (b) Patrons of western products and custodians of imperial interests
 (c) A few rich people and many poor people
 (d) Posh area and affluent people
9. Which of the following statements is true in the context of the passage?
 (a) The rural folk are very optimistic about improvement in their condition.
 (b) In the present context, ignorance, poverty and ill health are inseparable parts of rural life.
 (c) Most of the Third World countries are undergoing fast urbanisation.
 (d) India's struggle for freedom has been considered as a part of rural development.

Directions (Questions 10-12) :

Choose the word which is most nearly the same in meaning as the given word as used in the passage.

10. **PREDOMINANTLY**
 (a) extra-ordinarily (b) mostly
 (c) forcefully (d) undoubtedly
11. **ENLIGHTENED**
 (a) clearly visible (b) shining brightly
 (c) economically privileged
 (d) fully awakened
12. **SECTIONS**
 (a) groups of people
 (b) combination of units
 (c) collection of thoughts
 (d) assembly of spectators

Directions (Questions 13-15) :

Choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word as used in the passage.

13. **AMELIORATE**
 (a) Expedite (b) Hasten

- (c) Worsen (d) Lessen
14. **ENGULFED**
 (a) Disfigured (b) Dislocated
 (c) Different (d) Detached
15. **DEBILITATING**
 (a) Inhabiting (b) Strengthening
 (c) Enfeebling (d) Occupying

Passage 3 (Bank P.O. 1994)

Although cynics may like to see the government's policy for women in terms of the party's internal power struggles, it will nevertheless be churlish to deny that it represents a pioneering effort aimed at bringing about sweeping social reforms. In its language, scope and strategies, the policy document displays a degree of understanding of women's needs that is uncommon in government pronouncements. This is due in large part to the participatory process that marked its formulation, seeking the active involvement right from the start of women's groups, academic institutions and non-government organisations with grass roots experience. The result is not just a lofty declaration of principles but a blueprint for a practical programme of action. The policy delineates a series of concrete measures to accord women a decision-making role in the political domain and greater control over their economic status. Of especially far-reaching impact are the devolution of control of economic infrastructure to women, notably at the gram panchayat level, and the amendments proposed in the Hindu Succession Act of 1956 to give women coparcenary rights.

An enlightened aspect of the policy is its recognition that actual change in the status of women can not be brought about by the mere enactment of socially progressive legislation. Accordingly, it focusses on reorienting development programmes and sensitising administrations to address specific situations as, for instance, the growing number of households headed by women, which is a consequence of rural-urban migration. The proposal to create an equal-opportunity police force and give women greater control of police stations is an acknowledgement of the biases and callousness displayed by the generally all-male law-enforcement authorities in cases of dowry and domestic violence. While the mere enunciation of

such a policy has the salutary effect of sensitising the administration as a whole, it does not make the task of its implementation any easier. This is because the changes it envisages in the political and economic status of women strike at the root of power structures in society and the basis of man-woman relationships. There is also the danger that reservation for women in public life, while necessary for their greater visibility, could lapse into tokenism or become a tool in the hands of vote seeking politicians. Much will depend on the dissemination of the policy and the ability of elected representatives and government agencies to reorder their priorities.

1. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
 (a) Most of the government's policies are formulated through participatory process.
 (b) There is need for stricter legislation.
 (c) The policy recommends reservation for women.
 (d) Domestic violence is on the rise.
 (e) Women already had coparcenary rights.
2. Which of the following is true about the policy?
 (a) This is another pronouncement by the government.
 (b) It is a pioneering effort.
 (c) It is not based on the understanding of woman's needs.
 (d) It has made many big declarations.
 (e) In its formulation, participatory approach was not followed.
3. According to the passage, which of the following is a consequence of rural-urban migration?
 (a) Legislation is not enforced properly.
 (b) Many women migrate to urban areas leaving their family in the rural areas.
 (c) Industries do not get sufficient manpower in rural areas.
 (d) Development programmes are not effective.
 (e) None of the above
4. Which of the following is one of the far-reaching impacts of the policy?
 (a) Give women coparcenary rights
 (b) Reservation for women
 (c) Creating an equal-opportunity police force
- (d) Accord women a decision making role in political sphere
 (e) None of the above
5. According to the passage which of the following is not true?
 (a) The policy gives a blue print for programme of action.
 (b) The women should be given greater control of police stations.
 (c) There is no law-enforcement bias in cases of dowry.
 (d) For effective implementation, the government agencies will have to reorder their priorities.
 (e) The policy is based on the understanding of the needs of women.
6. Which of the following has the danger of becoming a token?
 (a) Socially progressive legislation
 (b) Policy for women
 (c) Coparcenary rights to women
 (d) Man-woman relationships
 (e) Reservation for women
7. Which of the following is opposite in meaning to 'lofty' as used in the passage?
 (a) Sublimated (b) Humble
 (c) Inferior (d) Exalted
 (e) Undignified
8. Which of the following words is the most opposite in meaning to 'sweeping' as used in the passage?
 (a) Limited (b) Half-hearted
 (c) Acceptable (d) Incomplete
 (e) Inconclusive
9. Which of the following is nearly the same in meaning as the word 'devolution' as used in the passage?
 (a) Relegation (b) Succession
 (c) Deployment (d) Decentralisation
 (e) Revolution
10. Which of the following words is most nearly the same in meaning as the word 'enunciation' as used in the passage?
 (a) Suggestion (b) Formulation
 (c) Recommendation (d) Proclamation
 (e) Recognition
11. According to the passage, which of the following aspects has been identified as, it alone would not bring change in the status of women?
 (a) Coparcenary rights to women
 (b) Decision making role in political area
 (c) Greater control over economic status
 (d) Creating equal-opportunity police force

- (e) Enactment of socially progressive legislation
12. Which of the following is the most nearly the same in meaning to 'callousness' as used in the passage?
 (a) Prejudice (b) Insensitivity
 (c) Obliquities (d) Casual
 (e) Superiority
13. Which of the following is nearly the same in meaning to the word 'delineates' as used in the passage?
 (a) Discusses (b) Demarcates
 (c) Suggests (d) Outlines
 (e) Propagates
14. At which stage were the grass-root level organisations involved for the policy?
 (a) After the interim report
 (b) From the start
 (c) At the final stages
 (d) Not mentioned in the passage
 (e) None of these
15. According to the passage, which of the following is the basic block in the effective implementation of the policy?
 (a) Prevalent power structure in society
 (b) Inadequate legislation
 (c) Insensitive administration
 (d) Lack of political will
 (e) Male dominated law-enforcing authorities.

Passage 4

A great deal of discussion continues as to the real extent of global environmental degradation and its implications. What few people challenge however, is that the renewable natural resources of developing countries are today subject to stresses of unprecedented magnitude. These pressures are brought about, in part, by increased population and the quest for an ever expanding food supply. Because the health, nutrition and general well-being of the poor majority are directly dependent on the integrity and productivity of their natural resources, the capability of governments to manage them effectively over the long term becomes of paramount importance.

Developing countries are becoming more aware of the ways in which present and future economic development must build upon a sound and sustainable natural resource base. Some are looking at our long tradition in environmental protection and are receptive to US assistance which recognises the uniqueness

of the social and ecological systems in these tropical countries. Developing countries recognise the need to improve their capability to analyse issues and their own natural resource management. In February 1981, for example AID funded a National Academy of Sciences panel to advise Nepal on their severe natural resource degradation problems. Some countries such as Senegal, India, Indonesia and Thailand, are now including conservation concerns in their economic development planning process.

Because so many governments of developing nations have recognised the importance of these issues, the need today is not merely one of raising additional consciousness, but for carefully designed and sharply focussed activities aimed at the establishment of effective resource management regimes that are essential to the achievement of sustained development.

1. Some of the developing countries of Asia and Africa have
 (a) formulated very ambitious plans of protecting habitat in the region
 (b) laid a great stress on the conservation of natural resources in their educational endeavour
 (c) carefully dovetailed environmental conservation with the overall strategy of planned economic development
 (d) sought the help of US experts in solving the problem of environmental degradation
2. Technical know-how developed in the USA
 (a) cannot be easily assimilated by the technocrats of the developing countries
 (b) can be properly utilised on the basis of developing countries being able to launch an in-depth study of their specific problems
 (c) can be easily borrowed by the developing countries to solve the problem of environmental degradation
 (d) can be very effective in solving the problem of resource management in tropical countries
3. There has been a pronounced deterioration of habitat all over the globe because of

- (a) rigorous operation of the Malthusian principle
 (b) unprecedented urbanisation and dislocation of self contained rural communities
 (c) optimum degree of industrialisation in the developing countries
 (d) large scale deforestation and desertification
4. The poor people of the developing world can lead a happy and contented life if
 (a) there is a North-South dialogue and aid flows freely to the developing world.
 (b) industries based on agriculture are widely developed.
 (c) economic development takes place within the ambit of conservation of natural resources.
 (d) there is an assured supply of food and medical care.
5. How much environmental pollution has taken place in the developing and the developed world?
 (a) There has been a marginal pollution of environment in the developed world and extensive damage in the developing world.
 (b) There has been a considerable pollution of environment all over the globe.
 (c) There has been an extensive environmental degradation both in the developed and the developing world.
 (d) The environmental pollution that has taken place all over the globe continues to be a matter of speculation and enquiry.

Passage 5

(Bank P.O. 1994)

A leading Indian industrialist in a recent article on ways to strengthen India's economy has drawn attention to the problems of inflation and industrial sickness among other things. One of the main reasons for industrial sickness in our country has been the fact that business and industrial managers, have not been able to look beyond the immediate future. They have been too preoccupied with their attempts to report favourable results for the current year - higher profits and larger dividends to the share holders. The planning horizon has hardly ever exceeded five years. Investments have been

inadequate for new plants and towards diversification and expansions. Modernisation and asset creation has seriously lagged behind. In business, growth is needed for survival; one has to grow if one does not want to be wiped out. This is particularly true today with liberalisation of imports and increasing competition. More over, growth and higher productivity create employment and higher employment creates larger markets both for industrial and consumer products. It was Henry Ford who brought home the need for the creation of a larger and a more stable middle class, that is, a larger number of people who can afford more and more of goods and services. Even after forty years of independence our industrialists have not been able to shed the petty shopkeeper's mentality and our highly educated management has tagged along merrily and without concern. (Bank P.O. 1994)

1. Which of the following short comings of Indian industrialists has been highlighted by the author?
 (a) They invest unreasonable high amount on diversification and expansion.
 (b) They are more concerned for immediate net gains than for developmental activities.
 (c) They are reluctant to maintain the shopkeeper mentality.
 (d) They are less concerned for payment of dividends to shareholders.
 (e) None of the above
2. The leading industrialist attributes industrial sickness mainly to
 (a) lacunae in five-year plans
 (b) preoccupations of managers with matters unrelated to business
 (c) higher profits and larger dividends to shareholders
 (d) lack of foresight among managers
 (e) inflation and other economic problems
3. According to the passage, growth and increasing productivity lead to
 (a) imposition of restrictions on imports
 (b) employment and thus provide an outlet to industrial and consumer products
 (c) encouragement to export of excess consumer goods
 (d) disproportionate surplus of commodities

- (e) None of the above
4. Why did Henry Ford stress the need for a more stable middle class?
 - (a) They are mostly service oriented.
 - (b) They do not have shopkeeper mentality.
 - (c) They can afford to buy more and more expensive goods.
 - (d) They are most unstable.
 - (e) None of these
 5. The 'planning horizon has hardly ever exceeded five years' implies
 - (a) Planning should not be for a period of less than five years.
 - (b) The planning process is very time consuming.
 - (c) The planners are not inclined to think of future.
 - (d) Planning should take care of all probable ups and downs in the next five-year period.
 - (e) Five-year period is too short for successful implementation of plans.
 6. According to the passage, the net gains pursued by managers are at the cost of
 - (a) Diversification, modernisation and asset creation
 - (b) Availability of markets for industrial and consumer products
 - (c) Inflation and industrial sickness
 - (d) Liberalisation of imports and increasing competition
 - (e) Higher profits and larger dividends to shareholders
 7. In order to improve the condition of Indian industries, the industrialist should do all of the following except
 - (a) giving up the narrow mentality which very small shopkeepers generally have
 - (b) striving to earn long term profits
 - (c) encouraging competition from industrialists within the country and from abroad
 - (d) resorting to long-term planning for industrial growth and expansion in diverse fields
 - (e) adopting strategies for diversification and modernisation

Passage 6

The public distribution system, which provides food at low prices, is a subject of vital concern. There is a growing realisation that though India has enough food to feed its masses two square meals a day, the monster of starvation and food

insecurity continues to haunt the poor in our country.

Increasing the purchasing power of the poor through providing productive employment leading to rising income, and thus good standard of living is the ultimate objective of public policy. However, till then, there is a need to provide assured supply of food through a restructured, more efficient and decentralised public distribution system (PDS).

Although the PDS is extensive—it is one of the largest such systems in the world—it has yet to reach the rural poor and the far off places. It remains an urban phenomenon, with the majority of the rural poor still out of its reach due to lack of economic and physical access. The poorest in the cities and the migrants are left out, for they generally do not possess ration cards. The allocation of PDS supplies in big cities is larger than in rural areas. In view of such deficiencies in the system, the PDS urgently needs to be streamlined. Also, considering the large foodgrains production combined with food subsidy on one hand and the continuing slow starvation and dismal poverty of the rural population on the other, there is a strong case for making PDS target group oriented.

The growing salaried class is provided job security, regular income, and social security. It enjoys almost hundred percent insulation against inflation. These gains of development have not percolated down to the vast majority of our working population. If one compares only dearness allowance to the employees in public and private sector and looks at its growth in the past few years, the rising food subsidy is insignificant to the point of inequity. The food subsidy is a kind of D.A. to the poor, the self-employed and those in the unorganised sector of the economy. However, what is most unfortunate is that out of the large budget of the so called food subsidy, the major part of it is administrative cost and wastages. A small portion of the above budget goes to the real consumer and an even lesser portion to the poor who are in real need.

It is true that subsidies should not become a permanent feature, except for the destitute, disabled widows and the old. It is also true that subsidies often create a psychology of dependence and hence is

habit-forming, killing the general initiative of the people. By making PDS target group oriented, not only the poorest and neediest would be reached without additional cost, but it will actually cut overall costs incurred on large cities and for better off localities. When the food and food subsidy are limited, the rural and urban poor should have the priority in the PDS supplies. The PDS should be closely linked with programmes of employment generation and nutrition improvement.

1. Which of the following is the main reason for insufficient supply of enough food to the poorest?
 - (a) Mismanagement of foodstocks
 - (b) Absence of proper public distribution system
 - (c) Production of food is less than the demand
 - (d) Government's apathy towards the poor
 - (e) None of these
2. What, according to the passage, is the main purpose of public policy in the long run?
 - (a) Reducing the cost of living index by increasing supplies
 - (b) Providing enough food to all the citizens
 - (c) Good standard of living through productive employment
 - (d) Equalising per capita income across different strata of society
 - (e) None of these
3. Which of the following is true of public distribution system?
 - (a) It has improved its effectiveness over the years.
 - (b) It has remained effective only in the cities.
 - (c) It is the unique in the world because of its effectiveness.
 - (d) It has reached the remotest corner of the country.
 - (e) None of these
4. The word 'square' as used in the passage means
 - (a) rich
 - (b) sumptuous
 - (c) sufficient
 - (d) quality
 - (e) None of these
5. Which of the following words is the same in meaning as 'power' as used in the passage?
 - (a) vigour
 - (b) energy
 - (c) influence
 - (d) capacity
6. What, according to the passage, is the main concern about the PDS?
 - (a) It has not been able to develop confidence in the people at large.
 - (b) It has not been able to utilise the entire foodgrains stock available.
 - (c) It has effectively channelized the foodgrains to all sectors.
 - (d) It has not been able to provide sufficient food to the poorer section of the society.
 - (e) None of these
7. What should be an appropriate step to make the PDS effective?
 - (a) To make it target group oriented
 - (b) To increase the amount of food grains per ration card
 - (c) To decrease the allotment of foodgrains to urban sector
 - (d) To reduce administrative cost
 - (e) To increase the amount of foodgrains available for distribution
8. Which of the following, according to the passage, is compared with dearness allowance?
 - (a) Food for work programme
 - (b) Unemployment allowance
 - (c) Food subsidy
 - (d) Procurement price of food grains
 - (e) Poverty Alleviation Programme
9. Food subsidy leads to which of the following?
 - (a) Sense of insecurity
 - (b) Increased dependence
 - (c) Shortage of foodgrains
 - (d) Decrease in foodgrains production
 - (e) None of these
10. What, according to the passage, would be the outcome of making the PDS target group oriented?
 - (a) It will abolish the imbalance of urban and rural sector.
 - (b) It will remove poverty.
 - (c) It will give food to the poorest without additional cost.
 - (d) It will motivate the target group population to work more.
11. Which is the same in meaning as 'system' as used in the passage?
 - (a) routine
 - (b) mechanism
 - (c) machine
 - (d) procedure
 - (e) collection
12. Which, according to the passage, consumes the major part of the allocated food subsidy?
 - A. Urban population
 - B. High administrative cost
 - C. Wastage
 - (a) A only
 - (b) A & B
 - (c) B & C

- (d) B or C (e) A & C
13. What does 'cut', as used in the passage, mean?
 (a) damage (b) cease
 (c) destroy (d) reduce
 (e) none of these
14. Which is the same in meaning as the word 'point'?
 (a) extent (b) direct
 (c) tip (d) position
 (e) none of these
15. The author's writing style is
 (a) simplistic (b) argumentative
 (c) verbose (d) descriptive
 (e) analytic

Passage 7 (Bank P.O. 1995)

Amnesty International's charge that 'tens of thousands' of political prisoners, including prisoners of conscience, are languishing in Indian jails and that prisoners are routinely tortured in this country has to be seen in a much wider context than the organisation's annual report cares to do. In its overall appraisal of 151 countries, Amnesty has accused 112 of torturing prisoners, 63 of harbouring prisoners of conscience, 61 of resorting to political killings and 53 of detaining people without a trial. Of these apparently overlapping categories, India seems to have been excluded from the list of the 61 which undertake political killings. The report has however, pointed out that scores of people in India die of torture in police and military custody and that many also simply disappear. Clearly, only a thin line separates the 61 charged with political murder from the rest. Before coming to such conclusions, however, it may also be necessary to classify the various countries according to their political systems. Torture by the security forces and killings at the behest of the government make no difference to the victims whether they are in a democratic country or a totalitarian one. It is also nobody's case that a democratic country is less culpable than a dictatorship in the event of human rights violations. But the point perhaps still needs to be made that torture or 'disappearances' represent a failure of the system in a democracy in contrast to being an integral part of state policy in a country ruled by an autocrat who is answerable to no one.

India may be guilty of keeping 'tens of thousands' behind bars and of the other human rights abuses mentioned by Amnesty, but it still remains a qualitatively different place from a totalitarian country. It is in this respect that Amnesty has been less than fair. It has chosen to ignore the distinctions between the good, the bad and the ugly. The openness of Indian society will be evident to anyone who spends half an hour in one of its chaotic market-places or visits the law courts or watches a political rally or reads a newspaper or strikes up a conversation with any person on the roads. There is no sense of fear in India, as in a dictatorship. There is also scope for securing relief from the heavy-handed behaviour of the authorities, even if the human rights commission has not yet lived up to expectations. Unless such points are recognised, Amnesty's assessment will seem to be a dry recital of statistics which may pillory India simply because of its larger population. Mercifully, Amnesty nowadays at least notes that the terrorists also indulge in human rights violations and that India has to cope with several insurgencies fomented by a country where the military does not always seem to be under the control of the elected government. True, there is much that is wrong in India's prison system and with the way the terrorist challenge is sometimes met, but the stress should be on activating the self-correcting mechanism within a democracy and not merely on painting a grim, even biased, picture.

- In the report, India has been excluded from which of the following categories of violating human rights?
 (a) Torturing prisoners
 (b) Detaining without trial
 (c) Political killings
 (d) Harbouring prisoners of conscience
 (e) None of these
- Which of the following is not true in the context of the passage?
 (a) India is guilty of some human rights abuses.
 (b) Amnesty International appraised all the democratic countries.
 (c) There is overlapping of cases in the categories of human rights abuses.
 (d) India was one of the countries appraised by Amnesty International.

- (e) The report notes that the terrorists also violate human rights.
- According to the passage, through which media or forum Amnesty International has hurled the charges?
 (a) Seminar on Human rights
 (b) Its Regional Meet
 (c) Its Annual Report
 (d) Its International Meet
 (e) None of these
 - The author of the passage
 (a) agrees with the report
 (b) disagrees with the report
 (c) disagrees that conditions of prisons in India is bad
 (d) supports the totalitarian approach
 (e) disagrees with report on terrorists
 - The Amnesty International's report is based on the information of how many countries?
 (a) 63 (b) 112 (c) 131
 (d) 115 (e) None of these
 - The author suggests classification of various countries on one additional dimension. Which of the following is that dimension?
 (a) Economic progress
 (b) Human Rights
 (c) Industrial progress
 (d) Political systems
 (e) None of these
 - According to the passage, what does political murder in a democratic country signify?
 (a) Failure of system
 (b) Policy of the country
 (c) Need for autocratic rule
 (d) Openness of society
 (e) Heavy-handed behaviour of the authorities
 - Which of the following human rights violation is most prevalent among the countries?
 (a) Killing with political motive
 (b) Detaining without trial
 (c) Torturing prisoners
 (d) Harbouring prisoners of conscience
 (e) None of these
 - Which of the following is the meaning of the phrase 'strike up' as used in the passage?
 (a) hit sharply (b) initiate
 (c) discussion (d) protest
 (e) undertake
 - Which of the following seems to be the main purpose of writing this passage?
 (a) To highlight the sufferings of prisoners

- (b) To condemn political killings
 (c) To highlight the role of Amnesty International
 (d) To further the cause of human rights
 (e) None of these
- According to the author, among the good, the bad and the ugly, what at worst is the situation in India?
 (a) Good (b) Bad
 (c) Ugly (d) Good or ugly
 (e) Bad or Ugly
 - Which of the following is true according to the passage?
 (a) There is a need to check political killings in India.
 (b) The Human Rights Commission has done commendable service.
 (c) There is a need to improve India's prison system.
 (d) India is not at all guilty of human rights violation.
 (e) None of these

Directions (Q. 13-16) : Choose the word which is most nearly the same in meaning as the given word as used in the passage.

- SCORE
 (a) many (b) majority
 (c) a few (d) grudge
 (e) variety
- FOMENTED
 (a) suppressed (b) instigated
 (c) faced (d) disturbed
 (e) formed
- CULPABLE
 (a) cynical (b) troublesome
 (c) capable (d) imputable
 (e) adulatory
- LANGUISH
 (a) hold grudge (b) become sick
 (c) torture (d) remain neglected
 (e) terrorize

Directions (Q. 17-18) : Choose the word which is most nearly the opposite in meaning of the given word as used in the passage.

- OVERLAPPING
 (a) different (b) override
 (c) dependent (d) coincidental
 (e) independent
- PILLORY
 (a) penalise (b) damage
 (c) appreciate (d) exclude
 (e) include

Passage 8

Ironically enough, the very 'Success' of Operation Flood which is to make the

cities flush with milk, has proved its undoing. Farmers in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala are now faced with a surplus of supplies for which there are no takers. Indeed, some experts in the Union agricultural ministry are even going so far as to suggest that the country should export to neighbouring countries—Bangladesh, for example, which imports milk and dairy products. Does this mean that the needs of consumers at home are met? Far from it. The fact that a dairy technology mission was created to improve the nutritional status of the rural poor speaks for itself. The protagonists of Operation Flood argue that the per capita consumption of milk has gone up from 108 gm in 1967 to 158 gm in 1987 and an expected 196 gm in 1995, when the third phase of the programme comes to an end. But it is clear that consumption has been limited to the cities and that too, to the relatively better off households. Four out of every ten citizens in larger cities, officially estimated to be living in slums, are unable to afford sufficient milk for all their needs. What the much-vaunted 'surplus' thus amounts to therefore is a saturation of the market comprising the other half. Even in Bombay, the most affluent metropolis, housewives find it difficult to meet their milk bills because it is priced the highest in the country.

The inadequate offtake of milk is thus related to its price. The anomaly should be sufficient to prompt a thorough revaluation of Operation Flood, which is based on improving technology in the dairy industry to increase yields though at higher costs. Somewhat like the Green Revolution in cereals, the 'White revolution' has its share of critics who argue that instead of concentrating on increasing the supply of milk in a few pockets (though the co-operatives are inherently preferable to private suppliers), the authorities ought to spread the benefits of improved dairying throughout the countryside. Like the Green Revolution which demands capital-intensive inputs and energy, Operation Flood requires genetically superior cattle which in turn have to be provided with fodder, now in extremely short supply all over the country. What is more, schemes such as Operation Flood only *sharpen* the urban-rural *divide*, instead of narrowing it, which

should surely be the objective of any development scheme.

- Which of the following has the same meaning as the word 'protagonist' as used in the passage?
 - opponent
 - intellectual
 - supporter
 - preserver
 - practitioner
- Which of the following is true according to the passage?
 - Certain states in India have excess production of milk.
 - Operation Flood does not operate in Karnataka.
 - Gujarat cities have less milk than cities in Maharashtra.
 - Certain states are producing excess raw material for milk production.
 - None of these
- Which of the following, as can be inferred from the passage, is not an outcome of 'Operation Flood'?
 - The urban areas are benefitted by improved milk supply.
 - Nutritional standard of rural poor has gone down.
 - It has hiked up the price of milk.
 - Milk output has increased in the country.
 - It has improved the per capita milk intake.
- Which of the following is true regarding the price of milk?
 - It is high because of middlemen.
 - It is high because cost of production is high.
 - It is low because of establishment of co-operatives.
 - It is high only in metropolitan areas.
 - None of these
- What is the charge being levelled against Operation Flood by its critics?
 - It is benefitting only in certain areas.
 - Milk is being sold at high prices.
 - It is not increasing the milk production.
 - Milk products have limited export market and hence it is useless.
- Which of the following has the same meaning as 'divide' as used in the passage?
 - partition
 - cut off
 - disagreement
 - difference
 - separate
- Which of the following is true according to the passage? That people living in slums
 - get half their requirement only

- get sufficient milk
 - buy some milk
 - do not buy milk at all
 - are not affected by milk prices.
- Which of the following, according to the author, should be the main objective of schemes like Operation Flood?
 - To increase the availability of milk products in urban areas
 - To make use of surplus inputs available in plenty in the country
 - To increase the production of milk in rural areas
 - To decrease the poverty in rural areas and bring down differences
 - None of these
 - The word 'sharpen' as used in the passage means
 - prepare
 - provide
 - force
 - widen
 - surmount
 - Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
 - Milk needs of the urban group are being met.
 - Six out of ten people in urban areas buy milk.
 - Milk needs of only the affluent people in urban areas are being met.
 - Milk needs of the entire country are being met.
 - None of these

Passage 9 (Section Officers, 1993)

Democratic societies from the earliest times have expected their governments to protect the weak against the strong. No 'era of good feeling' can justify discharging the police force or giving up the idea of public control over concentrated private wealth. On the other hand, it is obvious that a spirit of self-denial and moderation on the part of those who hold economic power will greatly soften the demand for absolute equality. Men are more interested in freedom and security than in an equal distribution of wealth. The extent to which Government must interfere with business, therefore, is not exactly measured by the extent to which economic power is concentrated into a few hands. The required degree of government interference depends mainly on whether economic powers are oppressively used, and on the necessity of keeping economic factors in a tolerable state of balance.

But with the necessity of meeting all these dangers and threats to liberty, the

powers of government are unavoidably increased, whichever political party may be in office. The growth of government is a necessary result of the growth of technology and of the problems that go with the use of machines and science. Since the government in our nation, must take on more powers to meet its problems, there is no way to preserve freedom except by making democracy more powerful.

- The advent of science and technology has increased the
 - freedom of people
 - tyranny of the political parties
 - powers of the government
 - chances of economic inequality
- A spirit of moderation on the economically sound people would make the less privileged
 - unhappy with the rich people
 - more interested in freedom and security
 - unhappy with their lot
 - clamour less for absolute equality
- The growth of government is necessitated to
 - make the rich and the poor happy
 - curb the accumulation of wealth in a few hands
 - monitor science and technology
 - deploy the police force wisely
- 'Era of good feeling' in sentence 2 refers to
 - time of prosperity
 - time of adversity
 - time without government
 - time of police atrocities
- 'Tolerable state of balance' in the last sentence may mean
 - an adequate level of police force
 - a reasonable level of economic equality
 - a reasonable amount of government interference
 - a reasonable check on economic power

Passage 10

Educational planning should aim at meeting the educational needs of the entire population of all age groups. While the traditional structure of education as a three layer hierarchy from the primary stage to the university represents the core, we should not overlook the periphery which is equally important. Under modern conditions, workers need to rewind, or renew their enthusiasm, or strike out in a

new direction, or improve their skills as much as any university professor. The retired and the aged have their needs as well. Educational planning, in their words, should take care of the needs of everyone.

Our structures of education have been built up on the assumption that there is a terminal point to education. This basic defect has become all the more harmful today. A UNESCO report entitled 'Learning to Be' prepared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children must prepare the future adult for various forms of self-learning. A viable education system of the future should consist of modules with different kinds of functions serving a diversity of constituents. And performance, not the period of study, should be the basis for credentials. The writing is already on the wall.

In view of the fact that the significance of a commitment of lifelong learning and lifetime education is being discussed only in recent years even in educationally advanced countries, the possibility of the idea becoming an integral part of educational thinking seems to be a far cry. For, to move in that direction means such more than some simple rearrangement of the present organisation of education. But a good beginning can be made by developing open university programmes for older learners of different categories and introducing extension services in the conventional colleges and schools. Also these institutions should learn to cooperate with the numerous community organisations such as libraries, museums, municipal recreational programmes, health services etc.

1. What is the main thrust of the author?
 - (a) Traditional systems should be strengthened.
 - (b) Formal education is more important than non-formal.
 - (c) One should never cease to learn.
 - (d) It is impossible to meet the needs of everyone.
 - (e) There is no substitute for the extant system of education.
2. Which of the following best describes the purpose of the author?
 - (a) To criticise the present educational system

- (b) To strengthen the present educational practices
 - (c) To support non-conventional educational organisations
 - (d) To present a pragmatic point of view
 - (e) None of these
3. According to the passage, the present education structures assume which of the following?
 - (a) All people can be educated as per their needs.
 - (b) Present educational planning is very much practical.
 - (c) Education is a one time process.
 - (d) Simple rearrangement of the present educational system is a must.
 - (e) Discussions on lifelong learning should continue for some more time.
 4. What should be the major characteristic of the future educational system?
 - (a) Different modules with same function
 - (b) Same module for different groups
 - (c) No modules but standard compulsory programme for all
 - (d) Rearrangement of various course contents
 - (e) None of these
 5. According to the author, educational plan should attempt to
 - (a) train the people at the core
 - (b) encourage conventional schools and colleges
 - (c) decide a terminal point to education
 - (d) overlook the people on the periphery
 - (e) fulfil the educational needs of everyone
 6. According to the author, what measures should open university adopt to meet modern conditions?
 - (a) Develop various programmes for adult learners.
 - (b) Open more colleges on traditional lines.
 - (c) Cater to the needs of those who represent 'core'.
 - (d) Primary education should be under the control of open universities.
 - (e) De-recognition of various community organisations.
 7. According to the author, what should be the basis for awarding credentials?
 - (a) Duration of the course
 - (b) Competence of the course teachers
 - (c) Diversity of the topics covered

- (d) Real grasp of matter or skill
 - (e) Participation in community activities
8. Which of the following is not true in context of the given passage?
 - (a) Lifelong learning is a recent concept.
 - (b) Workers' knowledge and skills also need to be updated constantly.
 - (c) 'Learning to Be' defends that there is a terminal point to education.
 - (d) Schools and colleges should open extension services.
 - (e) Needs of aged and retired should also be considered.
 9. According to the author, the concept of 'lifetime education' is
 - (a) as old as traditional education
 - (b) still in formative stages
 - (c) in vogue in advanced countries
 - (d) not practical
 - (e) not desirable
 10. Integrating the concepts of lifelong learning with the educational structure would imply
 - (a) closing down conventional schools and colleges
 - (b) longer durations for all formal courses
 - (c) simple rearrangement of present educational organisations
 - (d) more weightage for actual performance than real understanding
 - (e) None of these
 11. In the context of the passage, what is the meaning of the sentence 'The writing is already on the wall'?
 - (a) Everything is uncertain now-a-days.
 - (b) Changes have already taken place.
 - (c) The signs of change are already visible.
 - (d) You cannot change the future.
 - (e) It is a mysterious process.
 12. Which of the following is most nearly the same in meaning as the word 'meeting' as used in the passage?
 - (a) approaching
 - (b) contacting
 - (c) introducing
 - (d) representing
 - (e) satisfying
 13. Which of the following is most opposite in meaning to the word 'integral' as used in the passage?
 - (a) essential
 - (b) independent
 - (c) major
 - (d) minor
 - (e) unwilling
 14. Which of the following is most opposite in meaning to the phrase 'a far cry' as used in the passage?
 - (a) A reality
 - (b) A theoretical suggestion

- (c) Very funny
- (d) Next to impossible
- (e) None of these

Passage 11

(R.B.I. 1990)

Recent advances in science and technology have made it possible for geneticists to find out abnormalities in the unborn foetus and take remedial action to rectify some defects which would otherwise prove to be fatal to the child. Though genetic engineering is still at its infancy, scientists can now predict with greater accuracy a genetic disorder. It is not yet an exact science since they are not in a position to predict when exactly a genetic disorder will set in. While they have not yet been able to change the genetic order of the gene in germs, they are optimistic and are *holding out* that in the near future they might be successful in achieving this feat. They have, however, acquired the ability in manipulating tissue cells. However, genetic mis-information can sometimes be damaging for it may adversely affect people psychologically. Genetic information may lead to a tendency to brand some people as inferiors. Genetic information can therefore be *abused* and its application in deciding the sex of the foetus and its subsequent abortion is now hotly debated on ethical lines. But on this issue geneticists cannot be *squarely* blamed though this *charge* has often been levelled at them. It is mainly a societal problem. At present genetic engineering is a costly process of detecting disorders but scientists hope to reduce the costs when technology becomes more advanced. This is why much progress in this area has been possible in scientifically advanced and rich countries like the U.S.A., U.K. and Japan. It remains to be seen if in the future this science will lead to the development of a race of supermen or will be able to *obliterate* disease from this world.

1. Which of the following is the same in meaning as the phrase 'holding out' as used in the passage?
 - (a) catching
 - (b) expounding
 - (c) sustaining
 - (d) restraining
 - (e) controlling
2. According to the passage, the question of abortion is
 - (a) ignored
 - (b) hotly debated
 - (c) unanswered

- (d) left to the scientists to decide
(e) already settled
3. Which of the following is true regarding the reasons for progress in genetic engineering?
(a) It has become popular to abort female fetuses.
(b) Human beings are extremely interested in heredity.
(c) Economically sound and scientifically advanced countries can provide the infrastructure for such research.
(d) Poor countries desperately need genetic information.
4. Which of the following is the same in meaning as the word 'obliterate' as used in the passage?
(a) wipe off (b) eradicate
(c) give birth to (d) wipe out
(e) very literate
5. Which of the following is the opposite in meaning to the word 'charged' as used in the passage?
(a) calm (b) disturbed
(c) discharged (d) settled
(e) peaceful
6. Which of the following is not true of the genetic engineering movement?
(a) Possibility of abuse
(b) It is confronted by ethical problems.
(c) Increased tendency to manipulate gene cells
(d) Acquired ability to detect genetic disorders in unborn babies
(e) Acquired ability to manipulate tissue cells
7. Which of the following is the same in meaning as the word 'feat' as used in the passage?
(a) process (b) focus (c) fact
(d) possibility (e) goal
8. Why, according to the author, is genetic misinformation severely damaging?
A. The cost involved is very high.
B. Some people are unjustly branded as inferior.
(a) A only (b) B only
(c) Both A and B (d) Neither A nor B
(e) Either A or B
9. In the passage, 'abused' means
(a) insulted (b) talked about
(c) killed (d) misused
(e) changed
10. At present genetic engineering can rectify all genetic disorders. Is it?
(a) Yes (b) No
(c) It can do so only in some cases
11. Which of the following, according to the author, are the short-comings of genetics in becoming an exact science?
A. Technicians will not be able to determine the time when genetic disorder will set in.
B. Technicians have not been able to manipulate germ cells.
(a) A only (b) B only
(c) Both A and B (d) Either A or B
(e) Neither A nor B
12. Which of the following is the same in meaning as the word 'squarely' as used in the passage?
(a) rigidly (b) firmly
(c) directly (d) at right angle
(e) straight
13. Which of the following is not true, according to the passage?
(a) Society is not affected by the research in genetic engineering.
(b) Genetic engineers are not able to say some things with certainty.
(c) If genetic information is not properly handled, it will create problems.
(d) Manipulation of genes is presently done only in tissue cell.
(e) Scientists recognise the possibilities of abuse of information related to genetics.
14. According to the author, the present state of knowledge about heredity has made geneticists
(a) introspective (b) accusative
(c) arrogant (d) optimistic
(e) reckless
15. What is the tone of the author in the last sentence of the passage?
(a) resignation (b) cautious
(c) relief (d) concern
(e) unconcern

Passage 12

Political education may be defined as the preparation of a citizen to take well informed, responsible and sustained action for participation in the national struggle for the realization of the socio-economic objectives of the country. The overriding socio-economic objectives in India are the abolition of poverty and the creation of a modern democratic, secular and socialist society in place of the present traditional, feudal, hierarchical and inegalitarian one.

Under the British rule, the Congress leaders argued that political education was an important part of education and refused to accept the official view that education and politics should not be mixed with one another. But when they came to power in 1947 they almost adopted the British policy and began to talk of education being defiled by politics. 'Hands off education' was the call to political parties. But in spite of it, political infiltration into the educational system has greatly increased in the sense that different political parties vie with each other to capture the minds of teachers and students. The wise academicians wanted political support, without political interference. What we have actually received is infinite political interference with little genuine political support. This interference with the educational system by political parties for their own ulterior motives is no political education at all; and with the all round growth of elitism, it is hardly a matter for surprise that real political education within the school system (which really means the creation of a commitment to social transformation) has been even weaker than in the pre-independence period.

At the same time, the freedom struggle came to an end and the major non-formal agency of political education disappeared. The press could and did provide some political education. But it did not utilise the opportunity to the full and the strangle hold of vested interests continued to dominate it. The same can be said of political parties as well as of other institutions and agencies outside the school system which can be expected to provide political education. All things considered, it appears that we have made no progress in genuine political education in the post-independence period and have even slid back in some respects. For instance, the education system has become even more elite-oriented. Patriotism has become the first casualty. Gandhiji gave us the courage to oppose government when it was wrong, in a disciplined fashion and on basic principles. (he believed the means to be as important as the ends) and taught us to work among the poor people for mobilizing and organizing them. Today, we have even lost the courage to fight on basic issues in a disciplined manner because

agitational and anarchic politics for individual, group or party aggrandisement has become common. The education system of today continues to support domination of the privileged groups and domestication of the under-privileged ones. The situation will not change unless we take vigorous steps to provide genuine political education on an adequate scale. This is one of the major educational reforms we need; and if it is not carried out, mere linear expansion of the existing system of formal education will only support the status quo and hamper radical social transformation.

1. Which is the major pitfall of the present education system?
(a) It is mainly represented by the downtrodden masses.
(b) It perpetuates the domination of the privileged few.
(c) It is based on the British model of education.
(d) It is highly hierarchical and inegalitarian in nature.
(e) It does not inculcate values among the students.
2. Which of the following is true in the context of the passage?
(a) British rulers wanted Indian education system to be influenced by politics.
(b) Academic institutions receive genuine political support.
(c) Real political education should aim at creating an elitist society.
(d) The Indian press has been under the influence of privileged groups.
(e) Our education system caters to the needs of the masses.
3. Which word is nearly same in meaning as 'defile' as used in the passage?
(a) disparage (b) tarnish
(c) degenerate (d) criticise
(e) contaminate
4. What should be the ultimate objective of political education?
(a) To foster all round growth of elitism
(b) To bring quantitative change in the entire education system
(c) To create an egalitarian society
(d) To prepare students with high intellectual acumen
(e) To provide genuine support to educational institutions
5. According to the passage, what is the main contribution of Mahatma Gandhi to the field of political education?

- (a) He spread 'political literacy' among the people through non-formal political education.
- (b) He emphasized the need of keeping education free from political interference.
- (c) He taught us agitational and anarchic politics in a disciplined manner.
- (d) He made us believe that our political end should be compatible with the means.
6. What was the policy of the ruling party regarding political education immediately after independence?
- (a) Education should keep itself clean of politics.
- (b) Political education should be imparted through formal means.
- (c) Press should take up the responsibility of imparting political education.
- (d) Political education should not be devoid of socio-economic realities.
- (e) Political parties should impart political education through formal means.
7. Which of the following statements is not true?
- (a) The spirit of patriotism is on the verge of extinction.
- (b) Political parties provide proper political education.
- (c) We do not have courage to fight on basic issues.
- (d) Freedom struggle helped educate people politically.
- (e) Political education is necessary for bringing about social change.
8. How has politics been related to educational institutions after independence?
- (a) They got political support devoid of political interference.
- (b) They got almost no political support as well as political interference.
- (c) They got political support at the cost of political interference.
- (d) There was substantial interference without political support.
- (e) None of these
9. According to the passage, political education in the real sense should
- (a) impede the process of creating an ideal society
- (b) develop people who will be committed to bring social change

- (c) make political parties aware of the need of major educational reforms
- (d) strengthen the traditional and feudal elements of the society
- (e) develop patriotism among people of the privileged class
10. Which is the most opposite in meaning to the word 'hamper' as used in the passage?
- (a) expedite (b) enhance (c) foster
- (d) oppose (e) initiate

Passage 13

(Bank P.O. 1994)

In terms of the total energy consumed by different sectors, the largest consumer is understandably the industrial sector, which accounts for nearly half the total energy used in the country today. This is followed by the transport sector which consumes about 25%, the household sector (about 14%) and the agricultural sector (about 9%). This last sector has shown considerable increase in energy use over the last four decades. Among the primary fuels, the relative proportion of coal has dropped from nearly 80% to 40% and that of oil has gone up from 17% to 44% over the same period.

Total energy consumption in India today is equivalent to 291 million tons of oil of which 26% comes from wood. On a per capita basis it works out to about one litre of oil per day, which is extremely low by international standards. The future energy demand depends upon the level of development envisaged and also on the sections of people to be affected by it.

The energy disparity between the urban and the rural population is at present as wide as between nations on a worldwide scale. There is apparently a greater need to provide energy in the rural areas and to improve the efficiency of energy use than merely to increase the national figures for energy consumption limiting its use to those who are getting the bulk share already.

With the projected rate of population growth, improving upon the per capita energy consumption is a Herculean task as our coal reserves and the capacity to import oil cannot be increased beyond a point. There is clearly no escape from the utilisation of renewable energy sources in a big way if the gap between the desired

levels of energy supply and available resources has to be kept at the minimum.

1. Which of the following styles has been adopted by the author?
- (a) Unsubstantiated arguments and views
- (b) Data-based, but coloured by socialism
- (c) Highly subjective with bias for rural people
- (d) Objective, descriptive, lacking clarity
- (e) Data-based, objective, positive, solution oriented
2. The author is laying greater emphasis on which of the following?
- A. Efficient use of energy
- B. Increasing national indices for energy consumption
- C. Controlling population growth
- (a) Only A (b) Only B
- (c) Only C (d) All the three
- (e) Both B & C
3. Which of the following shows correctly the different sectors consuming energy arranged in ascending order?
- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| I. Agriculture | II. Household |
| III. Industrial | IV. Transport |
- (a) I, IV, II, III (b) I, II, IV, III
- (c) III, IV, II, I (d) III, II, I, IV
- (e) None of these
4. According to the passage, the energy requirement of the future will be decided on the basis of which of the following?
- A. Total energy already consumed by us in the past
- B. Level of development of oil industry
- C. Profile of the affected people
- (a) Only A (b) Only B
- (c) Only C (d) Both A & B
- (e) Both B & C
5. 'There is clearly no escape' means
- (a) there is also no solution to this.
- (b) there is a way out, but it is ambiguous.
- (c) there is a problem, but not without solution.
- (d) there is hardly any alternative except
- (e) there is more than one way.
6. The author feels that increasing per capita use of energy is
- (a) not at all desirable
- (b) a matter of great difficulty
- (c) a routine matter
- (d) rather difficult, but not impossible
- (e) not easy but certainly achievable
7. Which of the following statements is true?
- (a) Industrial sector uses 50% of total energy used in India.

(b) Energy consumption in India is 26% of world consumption.

- (c) The household sector has shown considerable increase in energy use.
- (d) Use of oil has increased from 40% to 80%.
- (e) Import of oil to the extent required is quite possible.
8. 'The energy disparity ... as wide as ... worldwide scale', the first sentence of third paragraph means
- (a) disparity in urban and rural is observed in all nations.
- (b) in no other nation such disparity is observed.
- (c) developed countries consume more energy than developing countries.
- (d) worldwide scale is different for rural and urban areas.
- (e) None of these
9. Which of the following has been suggested by the author as the best possible solution to overcome energy crisis?
- (a) Exploration of oil reserves
- (b) Maximisation of renewable sources
- (c) Importing large quantities of coal
- (d) Reducing share of bulk users
- (e) Reducing the energy disparity between urban and rural areas
10. Which of the following has been mentioned as a major hurdle in enhancing per capita consumption of energy in India?
- (a) Present level of development in India
- (b) International norm of 1 litre of oil per day per person
- (c) Disparity in use of energy in rural and urban areas
- (d) Increased use of energy in Agricultural sector
- (e) None of these

Passage 14

It is common knowledge that the root cause of our backwardness in most fields is illiteracy. Campaigns for the eradication of this drawback gathered momentum in the past four decades after independence. The results are, as expected, dramatic. However, while the percentage of literacy in India is going up, the number of illiterates has also been increasing, which is really incredible. Thus according to the 1991 census figures, there were 503 million illiterates in the country, 30 million more

than in 1981. During the same period, the percentage of literacy went up from 34 to 39 percent. There is no need of any sophisticated technique to explain the cause of this paradox, as it is obviously the result of the rapid growth of population. The rapid growth of population has *outpaced* whatever little progress had been achieved in literacy. For instance, from 1971 to 1981, literacy increased at an annual average rate of 0.7 percent, while the country's population grew by 2.15 per cent every year. In the following decade the average rate of annual increase in literacy was 0.95 percent, whereas the population grew by almost 2.85 percent every year during that decade. But population explosion is not entirely responsible for the growing number of illiterates. The apathy of most states in failing to tackle the problem of adult illiteracy is also partly to blame. Till now, they have shown little awareness of the magnitude of the problem. Moreover, follow-up measures to prevent *neo-literates* from relapsing into illiteracy are just as important as the initial adult literacy campaigns. In this case too, the State Education authorities are negligent. Not sufficient provision has been made for 'continued education'. This can be done by setting up more rural libraries, adult schools and correspondence courses.

- Which of the following appears unbelievable, according to the passage?
 - Growing illiteracy is owing to non-availability of reading facilities to rural masses.
 - Sufficient provision for continued education has not been made.
 - The increase in literacy percentage and also the increase in number of illiterates
 - Population explosion is the only reason for increase in the number of illiterates.
- The term 'Neo-literate' as used in the passage refers to a person who
 - is not literate
 - has newly become literate
 - is a little literate
 - is a literate with no school education
 - is illiterate but capable of becoming literate with formal training
- In the passage, the rapid growth of population has been attributed to

- illiteracy
 - apathy of government officials
 - want of continued education
 - None of these
- Which of the following statements is not true in the context of the passage?
 - An effective check on population growth is the only solution for attainment of full literacy.
 - The cause of the paradox mentioned in the passage can be explained by using sophisticated techniques.
 - Adequate number of libraries and adult schools are not available in our country.
 - Only A (b) Only B (c) Only C (d) A & B (e) A & C
 - Which of the following is the same in meaning as the word 'outpaced' as used in the passage?
 - surpassed (b) nullified (c) ruled out (d) spoiled
 - Which of the following has been referred to as a paradox?
 - The literacy percentage increases and the number of illiterates decreases.
 - The literacy percentage increases in proportion to the rate of increase in population.
 - The government is sensitive to the problem only at the planning stage but not at the implementation stage.
 - The literacy percentage and the number of illiterates are both increasing.
 - According to the passage, the problem could have been tackled by which one or more of the following measures?
 - Checking the growth of population
 - Making the adult literacy campaign more effective
 - Providing continued education to neo-literates
 - A & C (b) A & B (c) B & C (d) All of these (e) None of these
 - Which of the following is as important as the literacy campaign?
 - Checking the rapid growth of population
 - Starting correspondence courses and providing reading facilities
 - Awareness of the magnitude of the problem of illiteracy
 - Making sufficient provision for continued education

- 'Eradication', as used in the passage means
 - removal (b) destruction (c) starvation (d) evaporation
- Which of the following is true in the context of the passage?
 - Continued education programmes are now adequately funded.
 - All the State governments have now fully realised the problem of illiteracy.
 - Literacy campaigns in the pre-independence period were more fruitful than the later ones.
 - Literacy campaign achieved desired results in the post-independence period.

Passage 15

Economists, ethicists and business sages *persuade* us that honesty is the best policy, but their evidence is weak. We hoped to find data that would support their theories and thus, perhaps encourage higher standards of business behaviour. To our surprise, our pet theories failed to *stand up*. Treachery, we found, can pay. There is no compelling economic reason to tell the truth or keep one's word punishment for the treacherous in the real world is neither swift nor sure.

Honesty is, in fact, primarily a moral choice. Business people do tell themselves that, in the long run, they will do well by doing good. But there is little factual or logical basis for this conviction. Without values, without a basic preference for right over wrong, trust based on such self-delusion would crumble in the face of temptation. Most of us choose virtue because we want to believe in ourselves and have others' respect and belief in us.

And for this, we should be happy. We can be proud of a system in which people are honest because they want to be, not because they have to be. Materially, too, trust based on morality provides great advantages. It allows us to join in great and exciting enterprises that we could never undertake if we relied on economic incentives alone.

Economists tell us that trust is enforced in the market place through retaliation of reputation. If you violate a trust your victim is apt to seek revenge and others are likely to stop doing business

with you, at least under favourable terms. A man or woman with a reputation for fair dealing will prosper. Therefore, profit maximizers are honest. This sounds plausible enough until you look for concrete examples. Cases that apparently demonstrate the awful consequences of trust turns out to be few and weak, while evidence that treachery can pay seems *compelling*.

- What did the author find out about the theory that honesty is the best policy?
 - It is a useless theory.
 - It is correct on many occasions.
 - It is correct for all businessmen.
 - It is correct only occasionally.
- Why does the author say that one can be proud of the present situation? Because people are
 - respect seekers
 - honest without compulsion
 - unselfish (d) self respecting
- What do economists and ethicists want us to believe?
 - Businessmen are honest only at times.
 - Businessmen should be honest at all times.
 - Businessmen cannot be honest at all times.
 - Businessmen turn dishonest at times.
- Which is the material advantage which the author sees in being honest? It permits one to
 - undertake activities which may not be economically attractive
 - be honest for the sake of honesty alone
 - make a lot of profit in various areas
 - None of these
- Which of the following is the same in meaning as 'persuade' as used in the passage?
 - try to convince (b) cheat (c) motivate (d) give assurance (e) give opinion
- Which of the following is false according to the passage?
 - People are generally honest because it pays in the long run.
 - Virtuous behaviour earns the self respect of others.
 - Economists believe that all businessmen are dishonest.
 - Generally people are honest to earn self-respect.

7. Why do businessmen, according to economists, remain honest? Because dishonest businessmen
 (a) are flogged in the market place
 (b) are always prosecuted
 (c) can make more money
 (d) cannot stay in business for long
8. The phrase 'stand up' as used in the passage means
 (a) hold up (b) get up
 (c) supported (d) get established
9. Which is the same in meaning as the word 'compelling' as used in the passage?
 (a) coercive (b) binding
 (c) forceful (d) mandatory
10. Which of the following best describes what the author is trying to point out through the last sentence of the passage 'Cases that compelling'?
 (a) Economists predict correctly
 (b) The consequences of dishonesty
 (c) The contradictions in the real world
 (d) Theories do not seem to be true

Passage 16 (Bank P.O. 1995)

Two principles are involved in the controversy about the presence of foreign-controlled media in the country; the free flow of ideas and images across national borders and the need to safeguard the national interest and preserve cultural autonomy. Both are valid but both are at loggerheads because each has been used to promote less lofty goals. The first principle conforms to a moral imperative; freedom of expression cannot rhyme with restrictions imposed by any government. But the free flow rhetoric also clouds the fact that the powerful Western, and especially American, media can and often do present, subtly or brazenly, news in a manner which promotes Western political, ideological and strategic interests. Besides, Western entertainment programmes present lifestyles and values cherished by traditional societies. All this explains why so many Indian newspapers, magazines and news agencies have sought protection from the courts to prevent foreign publications and news agencies from operating in the country. Their arguments are weak on two counts. As the bitter debate on a new world information and communication order demonstrated in the late seventies and early eighties, many of those who resent Western 'invasion' in the information and cultural fields are no great friends of

democracy. Secondly, the threat of such an 'invasion' has been aired by those media groups in the developing countries who fear that their business interests will be harmed if Western groups, equipped with large financial and technological resources and superior management skills, are allowed to operate in the country without let.

The fear is valid but it goes against the gain of the economic reform programme. The presence of foreign newspapers and television channels will increase competition which, in course of time, can only lead to the upgradation of dynamic Indian newspapers and television channels even while they drive the rest out of the market. One way to strike a balance between the two antagonistic principles would be to allow foreign media entry into the country, provided the Indian state treats them on par with the domestic media on all fronts. On the import of technology, for instance, foreign media cannot be allowed duty concessions denied to their Indian counterparts. Foreign media will also have to face the legal consequences should they run foul of Indian laws. Why, for example, should the BBC, or Time magazine or The Economist get away with showing a map of Kashmir which is at variance with the office Indian map? Why should they go scot-free when they allow secessionists and terrorists to air their views without giving the government the right of reply? Or when they depict sexually explicit scenes which would otherwise not be cleared by the Censor Board? Since the government can do precious little in the matter, especially about satellite broadcasts, what if it should consider attaching the properties of the offending parties? Demands of this kind are bound to be voiced unless New Delhi makes it clear to the foreign media that they will have to respect Indian susceptibilities especially where it concerns the country's integrity and its culture. It may be able to derive some inspiration from France's successful attempts in the recent GATT to protect its cinematographic industry.

1. Which of the following is one of the points weakening the argument to prevent entry of foreign media?

- (a) The foreign media may not be treated on par with the domestic media.
 (b) Such entry would be against traditional culture.
 (c) The arguments being put forth are at loggerheads.
 (d) The threat being voiced by those whose business will be harmed by such an entry.
 (e) None of these.
2. Which of the following has been the major recommendation regarding the entry of foreign media?
 (a) Allow entry provided they do not ask for duty concessions on import of technology.
 (b) Allow entry treating them on par with domestic media.
 (c) It should be welcomed without putting any restrictions.
 (d) It should not be allowed.
 (e) None of these.
3. Which of the following means 'without let'?
 (a) without confinement
 (b) without restrictions
 (c) with no difficulty
 (d) with strings
 (e) conducive environment
4. Which of the following means 'at loggerheads' as used in the passage?
 (a) opposite to each other
 (b) unsuited to each other
 (c) in league with
 (d) unimportant
 (e) out of place
5. Why should the entry of foreign media harm local interests?
 (a) Different sets of laws and rules were made applicable for foreign media.
 (b) Economic reform programmes will get a setback.
 (c) The cultural heritage will be lost.
 (d) They are better equipped—managerially and technologically.
 (e) None of these
6. In the controversy involving two principles regarding allowing foreign media, which of the following is against its entry?
 (a) Governmental restrictions
 (b) Preserve culture
 (c) Security across national borders
 (d) Western ideology
 (e) Free flow of ideas
7. Which of the following will be the impact of increasing competition?
 (a) It will improve Indian newspapers and television.
 (b) The domestic media will not be able to withstand it.
 (c) The Indian news agencies will seek protection from the court.
 (d) The foreign media will not be allowed duty concessions on import of technology.
 (e) None of these
8. Which of the following means 'at variance' as used in the passage?
 (a) at large (b) in conformity
 (c) variable (d) discrepancy
 (e) differing
9. A country has been cited as having succeeded in protecting which of the following?
 (a) News Agencies (b) Television
 (c) GATT (d) Cultural relations
 (e) None of these
10. According to the passage, which media in particular promotes Western interests?
 (a) Western (b) Foreign (c) American
 (d) French (e) None of these
11. Which of the following seems to be the most likely purpose of writing this passage?
 (a) To highlight the exploitation by developed nations
 (b) To make the public aware of the technological and managerial superiority of western media
 (c) To criticise foreign media
 (d) To highlight the steps and caution to be taken about the entry of foreign media
 (e) To prevent foreign media from entering our country

Passage 17 (Bank P.O. 1995)

The recent passage of the Bill, on the transplantation of human organs, by Parliament, is a long-overdue measure aimed at curbing widespread trafficking in organs, especially kidneys. As the only country where kidneys can be transplanted from donors unrelated to the patient, India, and notably Bombay, has gained international notoriety as the capital of the organ trade. Wealthy patients from India and abroad, unscrupulous doctors and rapacious brokers have made this a multi-crore racket in which the only loser is the impoverished donor parting with an

organ for small money. The legislation strikes at such exploitative transactions by stipulating that blood relations and spouses are the only live donors from whom kidneys can be transplanted, and making the buying and selling of human organs a cognisable offence. By allowing the transport of cadaver organs, the Act not only opens new avenues in the treatment of renal failure, where the availability of donor kidneys falls far short of demand, but paves the way for liver transplants for which expertise exists in India. The statutory recognition of brain stem death, which is accepted medical practice the world over, widens the scope of cadaver transplants by making 'beating heart' cadavers another source for donor organs.

True, the mere enactment of such legislation cannot put an end to an entrenched practice that *thrives on patronage* from sections of the medical community, and political and public apathy. The delay of nearly two years between the introduction of the Bill and its passage and the attempts of people with vested interests to introduce certain dubious 'amendments' are an indication of what the law is up against. The effectiveness of the law will depend, therefore, on the state's determination to implement it through vigilant monitoring. The provisions for cadaveric transplants will remain on paper in the absence of public education to encourage the voluntary donation of bodies and organs overcoming religious taboos, and the setting up of institutional facilities for organ retrieval and storage. Most of all, the law *rests on* the realisation by medical professionals that ethical and humane values must *prevail over* other considerations. The removal of organs from unrelated donors is almost invariably a transfer of health from the poor and weak to the rich. It cannot be defended on any ground.

- Which of the following means 'thrives on patronage'?
 - supports the practice
 - confusion by the patron
 - prosperes on support
 - fails in spite of support
 - disintegrates
- Which of the following is the meaning of the phrase 'parting with' as used in the passage?
 - sacrificing
 - fall in line
 - coming together
 - partition into two

- Which of the following is the reason for Bombay gaining international notoriety?
 - Human organs like kidney are smuggled here.
 - There is no legislation against kidney transplantation.
 - There are international underworld gangs operating.
 - Even patients from other countries come here for kidney transplantation donated by poor people.
 - None of these
- Which of the following is one of the features of the Bill?
 - It allows for transplant of only cadaver organs.
 - Hefty sum is to be paid to the donors.
 - Total ban on kidney transplantation
 - Only blood relations and spouses can be the live donors.
 - None of these
- Which of the following would be an impediment in getting donation of cadaver organs?
 - Storage problems
 - Religious taboos
 - Absence of adequate legislation
 - Effective implementation of law
 - None of these
- How much time was spent in drafting the Bill before its introduction?
 - 2 years
 - 3 years
 - 4 years
 - Not specified
 - None of these
- Which of the following is not true in the context of the passage?
 - There is a widespread organ trafficking of livers.
 - India does not have expertise for liver transplantation.
 - The problems of transplantation of human organs have been unnecessarily highlighted.
 - The Bill on human organs transplantation was needed much earlier.
 - The final Bill has not been passed so far.
- Which of the following means 'prevail over' as used in the passage?
 - spread along
 - predominate
 - triumph
 - insist upon
 - convince
- Which of the following means 'rests on' as used in the passage?
 - based on
 - depends on

- lingers along
- puts an end to
- support

- Which of the following can be correctly inferred from the passage about kidney transplantation in other countries?
 - There is no legislation against kidney transplantation in some other countries.
 - There is a ban on kidney transplantation in some of the countries.
 - In other countries, kidney is transplanted only if it is donated by the patient's relative.
 - There are unscrupulous doctors in other countries also.
 - None of these

Passage 18

The political system always dominates the entire social scene; and hence those who wield political power are generally able to control all the different social sub-systems and manipulate them to their own advantage. The social groups in power, therefore, have always manipulated the education systems, especially when these happen to depend upon the State for their very existence, to strengthen and perpetuate their own privileged position. But herein lies a contradiction. For the very realization of their selfish ends, the social groups in power are compelled to extend the benefits of these educational systems to the under-privileged groups also. The inevitable task is generally performed with three precautions abundantly taken care of:

A. the privileged groups continue to be the principal beneficiaries of the educational system, dominate the higher stages of education or the hard core of prestigious and quality institutions or the most useful of courses, so as to safeguard their dominant position of leadership in all walks of life;

B. the system is so operated that under-privileged groups can utilize it only marginally in real terms and the bulk of them become either drop-outs or push-outs and get reconciled to their own inferior status in society; and

C. the few from the weaker sections that survive and succeed in spite of all the handicaps are generally co-opted within the system to prevent dissatisfaction. But

education is essentially a liberating force so that, as time passes some under-privileged groups do manage to become aware of the reality, the number of the educated persons soon becomes too large to be fully co-opted, and many able individuals among them strive to organize and liberate the weak and the under-privileged. The resultant awareness of the people, combined with suitable organization necessary leads to adjustment in the social structure and to an increase in vertical mobility so that new groups begin to share power. Eventually, other social changes also follow and the traditional, inequalitarian and hierarchical social structure tends to be replaced by another which is more modern, less hierarchical and more egalitarian. The educational system, therefore, is never politically neutral, and it always performs three functions simultaneously viz, it helps the privileged to dominate, domesticates the underprivileged to their own status in society, and also tends to liberate the oppressed. Which of these functions shall dominate and to what extent, depends mostly on one crucial factor, viz, the quality and quantity of the political education which the system provides or upon its 'political content'.

The developments in Indian society, polity and education during the past 175 years should be viewed against the back ground of this broad philosophy. From very ancient times, the Indian society has always been elitist and power, wealth and education were mostly confined to the upper castes of the society. What is important to note is that the system has an infinite capacity to adjust or to absorb and, for that very reason, it is extremely resistant to any radical transformation. The social system continued to exist almost unchanged till the British administrators began to lay the foundation of the modern system of education.

- Which of the following statements is not true in the context of the passage?
 - The privileged groups try to deprive the 'have nots' of the real benefits of education.
 - The education system is never politically biased.

- (c) Educational system tends to enlighten the minds of the under privileged.
- (d) The privileged class depends upon the Government for their survival.
- (e) Credit for bringing modern system of education goes to Britishers.
2. According to the passage, the Indian society has always been
- (a) politically neutral
- (b) insensitive to the needs of elite groups
- (c) conscious about the sufferings of the underprivileged
- (d) less hierarchical
- (e) None of these
3. Which of the following is the most opposite in meaning to the word 'radical' as used in the passage?
- (a) superficial (b) simple
- (c) slow (d) narrow
4. How does education work for ameliorating the lot of the under privileged classes?
- (a) It encourages them to domesticate the privileged people.
- (b) It helps the underprivileged people to dominate others.
- (c) Some educated persons from this class organise and liberate the weak people.
- (d) It helps them to achieve higher goals in life.
5. In the context of the passage, which of the following statements is true regarding those who control political power?
- (a) They facilitate the upward mobility of the underprivileged classes.
- (b) They try to establish a just social order.
- (c) They facilitate the upward mobility of the privileged classes.
- (d) They try to control all the different social sub systems.
6. Sharing of power by new groups is an outcome of
- (a) increase in the vertical mobility of the underprivileged groups.
- (b) a liberal democratic approach of the privileged class
- (c) the total replacement of the traditional social structure by a modern one
- (d) a politically neutral educational system
7. According to the passage, why do the majority of underprivileged groups become drop-outs?
- (a) They constantly suffer from the feeling of inferiority.
- (b) The system is so manipulated that they cannot utilize it meaningfully.
- (c) They do not possess the required intellectual potential to survive in the educational system.
- (d) The privileged class continues to be the major beneficiary of the system.
8. According to the passage, the social groups in power have manipulated the educational system because
- (a) they wanted to make it politically neutral.
- (b) they wanted to give maximum benefits to the underprivileged.
- (c) they wanted to introduce social changes through the educational system.
- (d) they wanted to preserve their special status.
- (e) None of these
9. The Indian social system is resistant to the major changes because
- (a) it is basically elitist.
- (b) it can absorb social changes without changing its basic frame-work.
- (c) it is extremely traditional and conservative.
- (d) power, wealth and education are mostly confined to the upper classes.
10. According to the passage, social groups in power extend the benefits of education to the under-privileged groups because
- (a) they want to achieve their selfish objectives.
- (b) they want to create an egalitarian society.
- (c) they have realized that the growth of a nation depends upon the spread of education.
- (d) they want to abdicate their dominant position of leadership in all walks of life.

Passage 19

(NABARD, 1994)

Though the U.S. prides itself on being a leader in the world community, a recent report shows that it lags far behind other industrialised countries in meeting the needs of its youngest and most vulnerable citizens. The U.S. has a higher infant mortality rate, a higher proportion of low birthweight babies, a smaller

proportion of babies immunised against childhood diseases and a much higher rate of adolescent pregnancies. These findings, described as a "quiet crisis" requiring immediate and far-reaching action, appeared in a report prepared by a task force of educators, doctors, politicians and business people. According to the report, a fourth of the nation's 12 million infants and toddlers live in poverty. As many as half confront risk factors that could harm their ability to develop intellectually, physically and socially. Child immunisations are too low, more children are born into poverty, more are in *substandard* care while their parents work and more are being raised by single parents. When taken together, these and other risk factors can lead to educational and health problems that are much harder and more costly to reverse.

The crisis begins in the womb with unplanned parenthood. Women with unplanned pregnancies are less likely to seek pre-natal care. In the U.S. 80% of teenage pregnancies and 56% of all pregnancies are unplanned. The problems continue after birth where unplanned pregnancies and *unstable* partnerships often go hand in hand. Since 1950, the number of single parent families has nearly tripled. More than 25 percent of all births today are to unmarried mothers. As the number of single parent families grows and more women enter the work force, infants and toddlers are increasingly in the care of people other than their parents.

Most disturbingly, recent statistics show that American parents are increasingly neglecting or *abusing* their children. In only four years from 1987-1991 the number of children in foster care increased by over 50 percent. Babies under the age of one are the fastest growing category of children entering foster care. The crisis affects children under the age of three most *severely*, the report says. Yet, it is this period-from infancy through preschool years-that sets the stage for a child's future.

1. The main focus of the passage is on the plight of
- (a) orphaned children
- (b) teenage mothers
- (c) low birth weight babies
- (d) unwed mothers

- (e) None of these
2. Children falling in which age group are most severely affected by the 'quiet crisis'?
- (a) Below 1 year (b) Below 3 years
- (c) Between 2 & 3 years
- (d) Between 1 & 3 years
- (e) None of these
3. Which of the following does not constitute the 'quiet crisis' in the U.S. as per the task force report?
- (a) Lower proportion of new born babies with normal weight
- (b) Higher incidence of adolescent girls becoming mothers
- (c) Lower rate of babies surviving childhood diseases
- (d) Larger proportion of babies who are deprived of immunisation
- (e) Increasing cases of teenage couples getting divorced
4. Which of the following statements is not true in the context of the passage?
- (a) The number of single-parent families today is approximately three times that four decades ago.
- (b) The number of children in the U.S. entering foster care has decreased after 1991.
- (c) In the U.S., the number of infants living in poverty is about 3 million.
- (d) Only 20 percent of all the pregnancies in the U.S. are planned.
- (e) About 6 million infants in the U.S. are likely to develop educational and health problems.
5. The number of children-born to married mothers in the U.S. is approximately how many times the number of children born to unwed mothers?
- (a) 1.5 times (b) 2 times
- (c) 3 times (d) 3.5 times
- (e) Not mentioned in the passage
6. Children born out of unplanned pregnancies are highly vulnerable because
- (a) they are raised by single parents.
- (b) their parents are mostly poor.
- (c) they are mostly malnourished.
- (d) they are less likely to receive prenatal care.
- (e) their parents are emotionally immature.
7. Decide which of the following factors is/are responsible for the physical, intellectual and social under-development of infants in the U.S.?

- A. Illiteracy of parents
 B. Lack of parental care
 C. Poverty
 (a) Only A (b) Only B
 (c) Only C (d) Both A & C
 (e) Both B & C

8. An increasing number of infants in the U.S. are in foster care on account of
 (a) an increasing number of single parent families with the female member working
 (b) an increasing number of women maintaining the status of unwed motherhood and becoming economically independent
 (c) an increasing number of employed couples who are required to stay apart
 (d) an increasing number of women getting divorced and abandoning their babies
 (e) an increasing number of parents who lack awareness about baby-care
9. The task force report seems to be based on the data pertaining to the period
 (a) 1987-91
 (b) 1950 onwards till date
 (c) 1987 onwards till date
 (d) 1950-91 (e) 1991 onwards till date

Directions (Q 10-12) : Choose the word which is most nearly the same in meaning as the given word as used in the passage.

10. CONFRONT
 (a) Face (b) Tolerate
 (c) Succumb (d) Eliminate
 (e) Oppose
11. VULNERABLE
 (a) Insecure (b) Indispensable
 (c) Risky (d) Promising
 (e) Delicate
12. ABUSING
 (a) Cursing (b) Beating
 (c) Ill treating (d) Accusing
 (e) Oppressing.

Directions (Q. 13-15) : Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning to the given word as used in the passage.

13. SEVERELY
 (a) Drastically (b) Intensely
 (c) Minutely (d) Normally
 (e) Slightly
14. UNSTABLE
 (a) Changing (b) Steady
 (c) Stagnant (d) Confined
 (e) Constant

15. SUBSTANDARD
 (a) Impoverished (b) Compassionate
 (c) Excellent (e) Valuable
 (d) Beneficial

Passage 20

The history of literature really began long before man learned to write. Dancing was the earliest of the arts. Man danced for joy round his primitive camp fire after the defeat and slaughter of his enemy. He yelled and shouted as he danced and gradually the yells and shouts became coherent and caught the measure of the dance and thus the first war song was sung. As the idea of God developed prayers were framed. The songs and prayers became traditional and were repeated from one generation to another, each generation adding something of its own.

As man slowly grew more civilised, he was compelled to invent some method of writing by three urgent necessities. There were certain things that it was dangerous to forget and which, therefore, had to be recorded. It was often necessary to communicate with persons who were some distance away and it was necessary to protect one's property by making tools, cattle and so on, in some distinctive manner. So man taught himself to write and having learned to write purely for utilitarian reasons he used this new method for preserving his war songs and his prayers. Of course, among these ancient peoples, there were only a very few individuals who learned to write, and only a few could read what was written.

1. Before man invented writing
 (a) literature was passed on by word of mouth.
 (b) prayers were considered literature.
 (c) literature was just singing and dancing.
 (d) there was no literature.
2. As for the war songs and prayers each generation
 (a) added something of its own to the stock
 (b) blindly repeated the songs and prayers
 (c) composed its own songs and prayers.
 (d) repeated what has handed down to it
3. The first war-song
 (a) was inspired by God
 (b) developed spontaneously

- (c) was a song traditionally handed down
 (d) was composed by leading dancers
4. The war song evolved out of
 (a) creative inspiration
 (b) there was no literature
 (c) artistic urge
 (d) yelling and shouting
5. Man invented writing because he wanted
 (a) to be artistic
 (b) to write war song
 (c) to write literature
 (d) to record and communicate
6. The word 'measure' in the context of the passage means
 (a) weight (b) rhythm
 (c) size (d) quantity

Passage 21 (I. Tax & Central Excise, 1994)

The stock-taking done at the first national convention on consumer protection served to highlight the areas that called for special attention to sustain the momentum of the movement as genuine forum for safeguarding the people's interests. Spreading awareness about the rights of the consumers and the relief open to them in case they did not get their money's worth of goods and services has rightly been identified as the first priority. While this may not be a difficult task in urban areas, where the movement is concentrated at present, taking it to the vast rural hinterland calls for a multi-media approach in which radio and television have a crucial role to play. The involvement of the 500-odd consumer organisations in the country in publicising the concept of fair trade practices and the remedies available against their violation will prove rewarding, if the message is conveyed through village bodies.

Government efforts remain confined at best to setting up the infrastructure after the formal launch of the movement with the enactment of the Consumer Protection Act. The mounting backlog of cases in consumer courts, points to the need for toning up the district level redressal machinery.

The main objective of the movement is the creation of a culture that denies place in the market for products that are not consumer friendly. This is possible only if consumer bodies take over the watchdog role performed by the Government till now and exercise social control over the market to see that the benefits of liberalisation are

not reaped by traders alone. But the plea to industry to exercise self-regulation and maintain minimum standards of quality and devise appropriate pricing is bound to go unheeded unless strict measures are taken to ensure compliance. (I. Tax, 1994)

1. The first national convention on Consumer Protection has
 (a) highlighted the areas for special attention
 (b) spread awareness about consumer rights
 (c) specified in relief open to the consumer
 (d) given it a momentum
2. Consumer Protection Act proposes to give the consumer protection against
 (a) highly priced substandard goods
 (b) cheating by selling substandard goods
 (c) not getting his money's worth
 (d) denial of relief if the product is not upto the mark
3. Government contributed to the Consumer Protection Movement by
 (a) toning up a district level redressal machinery
 (b) clearing the backlog cases in the consumer court
 (c) setting by infrastructure
 (d) enactment of the Consumer Protection Act
4. Spreading Consumer Protection Movement to the rural areas needs
 (a) official patronage
 (b) a multi-media approach
 (c) consumer organisation to canvass this
 (d) message to be conveyed by village bodies
5. Role of consumer bodies is
 (a) To maintain minimum standards of quality
 (b) To function as a watchdog
 (c) To make a plea to industry to exercise self control
 (d) To exercise social control over the market

Passage 22

Power and possession have been central pursuits of modern civilisation for a long time. They blocked out or distorted other features of the western renaissance (revival) which promised so much for humanity. What people have been and are still being taught to prize are money,

success, control over the lives of others, acquisition of more and more objects. Modern social, political, and economic systems, whether capitalist, fascist or communist, reject in their working the basic principle that the free and creative unfoldment of every man, woman and child is the true measure of the worth of any society. Such infoldment requires understanding and imagination, integrity and compassion, cooperation among people and harmony between the human species and the rest of nature. Acquisitiveness and the pursuit of power have made the modern man an aggressor against everything that is non-human, an exploiter and oppressor of those who are poor, meek and unorganised, a pathological type which hates and distrusts the world and suffers from both acute loneliness and false pride.

The need for a new renaissance is *deeply* felt by those sensitive and conscientious men and women who not only perceive the dimensions of the crisis of our age but who also realise that only through conscious and cooperative human effort may this crisis be *met* and probably even overcome.

- The author appears to be advocating which of the following approaches to be adopted by the society?
 - Capitalistic
 - Communist
 - Humanistic
 - Authoritarian
 - Socialist
- Which of the following best describes the behaviour of modern man?
 - Imaginative and sympathetic
 - Cruel and greedy
 - Conscientious and cooperative
 - Perceptive and creative
 - Seeker of truth and non-violence
- According to the passage, why has modern man turned out as an enemy of everything that is non-human?
 - He hates and distrusts other human beings.
 - Non-human have refused cooperation to human beings.
 - He has been dominated by drives of acquisitiveness and power.
 - He consciously practises spirit of cooperation.
 - None of these
- Which of the following statements is not true in context of the given passage?
 - Power and possession go hand in hand.

- There is a need for a new renaissance.
 - Poor and weak people are oppressed by the modern man.
 - The modern man is not individualist.
 - Western renaissance had held so much promise for the mankind.
- The real attainment of any society can be adjudged by which of the following?
 - The encouragement for acquisitive tendencies
 - Total victimisation of conscientious persons
 - The degree of freedom for pursuing more and more power
 - Strict adherence to authoritarian structure
 - None of these
 - Which of the following is one of the requirements bringing out the best in man?
 - Money
 - Success
 - Power
 - Understanding
 - Acquisitiveness
 - The western renaissance could not make total impact on today's humanity because
 - it was conceptually weak.
 - it was against basic principle.
 - conscientious men opposed it.
 - old civilisation was based on acquisitiveness and control over others.
 - None of these
 - The author hopes that the present crisis can be solved by
 - devoted individual efforts
 - different political systems
 - purpose and collective human efforts
 - spiritually developed individuals
 - powerful elite human beings
 - The modern value systems encourage the importance of which one of the following?
 - Craving for power and possession
 - Basic respect for all individuals.
 - Spiritual development of all individuals
 - Spirit of inquiry and knowledge
 - Recognition of freedom and equality
 - Which of the following is most opposite in meaning to the word 'central' as used in the passage?
 - Lateral
 - Inadequate
 - Peripheral
 - Major
 - Insignificant
 - Which of the following is most nearly the same in meaning as the word 'rest' as used in the passage?
 - Partial
 - Remaining

- Relax
 - All
 - Everything
- Which of the following is most opposite in meaning to the word 'deeply' as used in the passage?
 - Widely
 - Superficially
 - Wrongly
 - Openly
 - Intensely
 - Which of the following is most nearly the same in meaning as the word 'met' as used in the passage?
 - Introduced
 - Found
 - Dealt with
 - Discovered
 - Satisfied with

Passage 23

(Bank P.O. 1994)

What is the future which awaits our children? The underlying assumption of the question that Indian children have a common future is itself dubious. It can legitimately be asked whether a student who is well-fed, attending a boarding school in the salubrious climate of the hills, and learning to use computers has any future in common with a malnourished child who goes to a school with no black boards, if indeed he does go to school. The latter may have no worthwhile future at all. And it might be worthwhile to analyse the significance of this marginalisation of more than 75 per cent of the children of this country.

The failure to provide an infrastructure for primary education in the villages of India more than 40 years after Independence is in sharp contrast with the sophisticated institutions, for technical institutes of higher education are funded by government, which essentially means that the money to support them comes from taxes. And since indirect taxation forms a substantial part of the taxes collected by the government, the financial burden is borne by all the people. L.K. Jha put it graphically when he observed that 25 paise of every rupee spent on educating an IIT student comes from the pockets of men and women whose children may never enter a proper classroom.

- The author is trying to highlight which of the following?
 - The greatness of L.K. Jha
 - Need to have common future for Indian children
 - Need of sophisticated education for rural poor
 - Faulty system of direct taxes

- None of these
- What seems to be the likely answer of the author to the question posed by him in the first sentence of the passage?
 - There is no common future for the Indian children.
 - The future is worthwhile for majority of Indian children.
 - The majority may never enter a proper classroom.
 - Only A
 - Only B
 - Only C
 - Both A and B
 - Both B and C
 - Which of the following pairs have been termed as 'sharp contrast' by the author?
 - Infrastructure for technical education
 - Lack of infrastructure for rural primary schools
 - 25 paise of every rupee earned by Government is spent on education.
 - The financial burden of higher technical education is borne by all people.
 - 75% of children have limited opportunities.
 - II & IV
 - II & III
 - III & IV
 - I & II
 - IV & V
 - According to the author, who among the following does not have a hopeful and a prosperous future?
 - All students from technical institutes
 - All students financially supported by the Government
 - Only A
 - Only B
 - Both A and B
 - Neither A nor B
 - Not mentioned in the passage
 - Which of the following statements is not true?
 - The author welcomes Govt's initiative on primary education.
 - 75% of the children have a bright future.
 - 25% cost of educating a technocrat comes from poor people.
 - Only A
 - Only B
 - Only C
 - Only A & B
 - Only A & C

Passage 24

The past decade has upset many preconceptions above development and this, more than anything else, makes it difficult to be overly definite about what the next decade has in store. But there are a few

things that one can assert with some confidence. First, education, health and productive employment are crucial both for growth and for equity. We have tended to assume that all of these are the consequences of rapid economic growth and that only growth can generate the resources required for these purposes. But, increasingly, it appears that these are better seen as the causes rather than as consequences of development. Virtually every case of successful development involves a prior improvement in literacy, technical skills, health status and access to productive work.

Second, technological competence is the most important resource endowment and it explains a far larger proportion of growth in output and trade than more conventional factors like natural resources or capital accumulation. The competence required is not just in research. In fact technological dynamism in the factory and the farm is more important than the presence of large research establishment.

Third, the environmental imperative can no longer be ignored. Today, as an international issue, it is second only to disarmament. Nationally, the developmental consequences of environmental neglect are increasingly obvious.

In the Indian context there are at least two further factors which reinforce the above propositions. The first is population growth. Given the pace of expansion of the population and the work force, human resource development acquires an added urgency. Population growth is also one, but not necessarily the most important factor, which underlines environmental stress in rural and urban areas. The second factor is that as a large country we cannot carve out an independent position in the global system without building up a substantial capacity for self-reliant growth. The acquisition of technical competence is crucial for this purpose.

Until now we have tended to treat human resource development, technology issues and environment as subsidiary to the main task of planning. The thrust has been on: Quantitative expansion of infrastructure and production with a focus on production targets like tonnes of steel, kWh of electricity etc., capacity targets like

road length, rail kilometrage; and coverage targets like number of schools and students, number of villages electrified etcetra, catching up with known technologies —Fuller use of natural resources —Maximum mobilisation of financial resources.

- What seems to be the purpose of the author in writing this passage?
 - To appreciate the steps taken by our Government in the past and doubts about future
 - To show how the policy makers have failed
 - A review of world affairs with special emphasis on developed countries
 - Review of the past with a view to evolve positive directions for future
 - To prove how his predictions have turned out to be correct
- According to the passage, we have so far placed more emphasis on which of the following?
 - Optimum use of available natural resources
 - Increased number of basic facilities and meeting number targets
 - Maximum utilisation of available finances
 - Following known technologies
 - All of these
- According to the author, which of the following factors support and strengthen his point of view?
 - Necessity for carrying out growth on the basis of our own strength
 - Increased emphasis on production and coverage targets
 - Only A
 - Only B
 - Either A or B
 - Both A and B
 - Not mentioned in the passage
- According to the author, which of the following is a less important factor resulting in environmental stress in rural and urban areas?
 - Increase in capital accumulation
 - Rapid economic growth
 - Rate of growth of population
 - Availability of productive employment
 - Continued environmental neglect
- According to the author, at the national level, with passage of time, the effects of which of the following are being felt?
 - Expansion of work force of high quality

- Lack of attention and action for protecting environmental wealth
- Reduction in growth rate of population
- Progressive degradation of technological competence in urban areas
- Emphasis on slow rate of disarmament as compared to other nations

- Which of the following statements is not true in the context of the passage?
 - Optimum self reliance is the need of the day.
 - We will have bright future by only catching up known technologies.
 - We have to now emphasise aspects of human resource development.
 - Technological competence has to be given due priority over more conventional factors.
 - We cannot afford to ignore the importance of environment.
- According to the author, which of the following cannot be viewed as cause of development?
 - Betterment in health services
 - Increase in underemployment
 - Speedy economic growth
 - Enhancement in technical skills
 - Improvement in literacy
- What seems to be the approach of the author regarding present status of research?
 - He desires that more research establishments should come up.
 - Application of new technologies in factories and field is more vital than setting up of research laboratories.

- Only A
- Only B
- Neither A nor B
- Both A and B
- Not mentioned in the passage

Directions (Q. 9-12) : Choose the word which is most nearly the same in meaning as the given word as used in the passage.

- PURPOSE
 - effect
 - ability
 - outcome
 - reason
 - use
- CARVE
 - drive
 - cover
 - forget
 - decide
 - acquire
- LARGE
 - long
 - free
 - uncontrolled
 - big
 - diverse
- CATCHING UP
 - coming down
 - lifting up
 - drawing level with
 - leading from
 - throwing up

Directions (Q 13-15) : Choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word as used in the passage.

- TREAT
 - consider
 - disregard
 - dislike
 - misbehave
 - unwind
- REINFORCE
 - strengthen
 - remove
 - weaken
 - delink
 - simplify
- OVERLY
 - casually
 - certainly
 - insignificantly
 - minutely
 - inwardly

ANSWERS

Passage 1

1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (d) 5. (a) 6. (c) 7. (a) 8. (c) 9. (a) 10. (d)
11. (b)

Passage 2

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (d) 6. (b) 7. (d) 8. (c) 9. (b) 10. (b)
11. (d) 12. (a) 13. (c) 14. (d) 15. (b)

Passage 3

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (e) 4. (a) 5. (c) 6. (e) 7. (e) 8. (a) 9. (d) 10. (d)
11. (e) 12. (b) 13. (d) 14. (b) 15. (a)

Passage 4

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (d)

Passage 5

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (e) 6. (a) 7. (b)

Passage 6

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (d) 6. (d) 7. (a) 8. (c) 9. (b) 10. (c)
11. (b) 12. (c) 13. (d) 14. (a) 15. (b)

Passage 7

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (e) 6. (b) 7. (a) 8. (c) 9. (b) 10. (a)
11. (d) 12. (c) 13. (c) 14. (b) 15. (d) 16. (b) 17. (a) 18. (a)

Passage 8

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (a) 6. (d) 7. (c) 8. (d) 9. (d) 10. (a)

Passage 9

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (c)

Passage 10

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (e) 5. (e) 6. (a) 7. (d) 8. (c) 9. (d) 10. (c)
11. (c) 12. (e) 13. (b) 14. (a)

Passage 11

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (d) 6. (c) 7. (e) 8. (b) 9. (d) 10. (c)
11. (c) 12. (c) 13. (a) 14. (d) 15. (b)

Passage 12

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (e) 4. (c) 5. (d) 6. (a) 7. (b) 8. (d) 9. (b) 10. (a)

Passage 13

1. (e) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (e) 5. (d) 6. (b) 7. (a) 8. (c) 9. (b) 10. (e)

Passage 14

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (d) 5. (a) 6. (d) 7. (c) 8. (b) 9. (a) 10. (d)

Passage 15

1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (a) 6. (c) 7. (d) 8. (d) 9. (c) 10. (d)

Passage 16

1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (d) 6. (b) 7. (a) 8. (e) 9. (e) 10. (c)
11. (d)

Passage 17

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (d) 5. (b) 6. (d) 7. (e) 8. (b) 9. (b) 10. (c)

Passage 18

1. (b) 2. (e) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (d) 6. (a) 7. (b) 8. (d) 9. (b) 10. (a)

Passage 19

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (e) 4. (b) 5. (c) 6. (d) 7. (e) 8. (a) 9. (d) 10. (a)
11. (e) 12. (c) 13. (e) 14. (b) 15. (d)

Passage 20

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (d) 6. (b)

Passage 21

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (d)

Passage 22

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (e) 6. (d) 7. (e) 8. (c) 9. (a) 10. (c)
11. (b) 12. (c) 13. (e)

Passage 23

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (d) 6. (a)

Passage 24

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b) 6. (b) 7. (b) 8. (b) 9. (c) 10. (e)
11. (d) 12. (c) 13. (b) 14. (c) 15. (a)
-