

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

T.B.C. : B-ABPA-P-HRK

Test Booklet Series

TEST BOOKLET
ENGLISH

A

Time Allowed : Two Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

INSTRUCTIONS

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET **DOES NOT** HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to encode and fill in the Roll Number and Test Booklet Series Code A, B, C or D carefully and without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the OMR Answer Sheet. Any omission/discrepancy will render the Answer Sheet liable for rejection.
3. You have to enter your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. **DO NOT** write *anything else* on the Test Booklet.
4. This Test Booklet contains 120 items (questions). Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case, you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.
5. You have to mark your responses **ONLY** on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See directions in the Answer Sheet.
6. All items carry equal marks.
7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your Admission Certificate.
8. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator **only the Answer Sheet**. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.
9. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.
10. **Penalty for wrong Answers :**
THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPERS.
 - (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **one-third** of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
 - (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.
 - (iii) If a question is left blank i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be **no penalty** for that question.

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SENTENCE IMPROVEMENT

Directions for the following 20 (twenty) items :

Look at the underlined part of each sentence. Below each sentence are given three possible substitutions for the underlined part. If one of them (a), (b) or (c) is better than the underlined part, indicate your response on the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter (a), (b) or (c). If none of the substitutions improves the sentence, indicate (d) as your response on the Answer Sheet. Thus a "No improvement" response will be signified by the letter (d).

1. The police accused him for theft.
 - (a) with
 - (b) in
 - (c) of
 - (d) No improvement
2. He wanted that I left immediately.
 - (a) I may leave
 - (b) me to leave
 - (c) I leave
 - (d) No improvement
3. This is to certify that I know Mr. J. Mathews since 1970.
 - (a) am knowing
 - (b) had known
 - (c) have known
 - (d) No improvement
4. They took away everything that belonged to him.
 - (a) that had been belonging
 - (b) that belong
 - (c) that has been belonging
 - (d) No improvement
5. It was the mother of the girl of whose voice I had recognised.
 - (a) whose voice
 - (b) the voice of who
 - (c) voice whose
 - (d) No improvement
6. The Executive Council is consisted of ten members.
 - (a) consists of
 - (b) comprises of
 - (c) constituted of
 - (d) No improvement
7. The maid was laying the table for dinner.
 - (a) setting up
 - (b) lying
 - (c) sorting out
 - (d) No improvement
8. We have so arranged the matters and one of us is always on duty.
 - (a) that one of us
 - (b) so that one of us
 - (c) such that one of us
 - (d) No improvement

9. Hardly have we got into the forest when it began to rain.

- (a) Hardly we got
- (b) We had hardly got
- (c) We had got hard
- (d) No improvement

10. Each time he felt tired he lied down.

- (a) lies
- (b) lays
- (c) lay
- (d) No improvement

11. Though it was raining, but I went out.

- (a) but yet I
- (b) I
- (c) however I
- (d) No improvement

12. There is no chance of success unless you do not work hard.

- (a) unless you work
- (b) until your working
- (c) until you do not work
- (d) No improvement

13. She has grown too old to do little work.

- (a) some
- (b) any
- (c) a little
- (d) No improvement

14. No one enjoys to deceive his family.

- (a) deceiving
- (b) for deceiving
- (c) deceive
- (d) No improvement

15. Have you ever saw the flower of a pumpkin plant ?

- (a) see
- (b) seeing
- (c) seen
- (d) No improvement

16. It is an ancient, historical place and it once belongs to the Pandavas.

- (a) belonged
- (b) belonging
- (c) belong
- (d) No improvement

17. Since we were knowing the correct route, we did not worry at all.

- (a) knew
- (b) have known
- (c) know
- (d) No improvement

18. Our country can progress when only people work hard.

- (a) when people only work hard
- (b) when people work hard only
- (c) only when people work hard
- (d) No improvement

19. Wake me up when father will come.

- (a) comes
- (b) will have come
- (c) came
- (d) No improvement

20. Do take an umbrella with you lest you do not get wet.

- (a) lest you should get wet
- (b) lest you should not get wet
- (c) lest you might not get wet
- (d) No improvement

ORDERING OF WORDS IN A SENTENCE

Directions for the following 15 (fifteen) items :

Each of the following items in this section consists of a sentence the parts of which have been jumbled. These parts have been labelled P, Q, R and S. Given below each sentence are four sequences namely (a), (b), (c) and (d). You are required to re-arrange the jumbled parts of the sentence and mark your response accordingly.

21. that it would affect the investigation process they refused of these raids saying
P Q R
to divulge the venues
S

The proper sequence should be

- (a) P Q R S
- (b) S R P Q
- (c) Q S R P
- (d) R P Q S

22. that he already has buying things that rich man goes on
P Q R S

The proper sequence should be

- (a) P S Q R
- (b) R S Q P
- (c) S Q R P
- (d) R P Q S

30. I wonder whenever I decide to go to the cinema with my scooter
P Q R
why I always have trouble
S

The proper sequence should be

- (a) Q S P R
- (b) Q R S P
- (c) P S R Q
- (d) P R S Q

31. The bird-catcher by means of snares knew all the birds of the forest by the hundred
P Q R
and was accustomed to capturing the winged creatures
S

The proper sequence should be

- (a) Q P S R
- (b) Q S R P
- (c) P Q S R
- (d) P R Q S

32. Man is a biological being his physical and material needs confined to not merely
P Q R S

The proper sequence should be

- (a) R S P Q
- (b) S R Q P
- (c) R P S Q
- (d) S P R Q

33. A gang of robbers while they were fast asleep entered the village
P Q
and stole the property of the villagers at night
R S

The proper sequence should be

- (a) Q S R P
- (b) S Q P R
- (c) S P Q R
- (d) Q P S R

37. S1 : One of the first things the learning of a new language teaches you is that language comes from the region of the unconscious.

S6 : The test of how much you know is : how much can you say without having to think how you are going to say it ?

P : What is often meant by "thinking in a language" is really the ability to use it without thinking about it.

Q : We grown-up people have to filter it through our minds – a much more laborious process.

R : That is why children learn a new language so effortlessly : it comes straight from their instincts.

S : But we cannot say that we know a language, or know what we have studied of it, until we can use it instinctively.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) S Q R P
- (b) R P S Q
- (c) P Q S R
- (d) R Q S P

38. S1 : For seventeen years she led a sheltered life in the convent.

S6 : Two years later she left the Loreto Convent where she had spent many happy and useful years.

P : Her heart went out to the people living there.

Q : In 1946 she asked for permission to work in the slums.

R : Then one day, while she was returning from an errand, she saw the slums of Calcutta.

S : She felt she had found her second vocation, her real calling.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) P R S Q
- (b) R P S Q
- (c) R P Q S
- (d) Q R P S

39. S1 : Good memory is so common that we regard a man who does not possess it as eccentric.

S6 : She wheeled away the perambulator, picturing to herself his terror when he would come out and find the baby gone.

P : I have heard of a father who, having offered to take the baby out in a perambulator, was tempted by the sunny morning to pause on his journey and slip into a public house for a glass of beer.

Q : A little later, his wife had to do some shopping which took her past the public house where to her horror, she discovered her sleeping baby.

R : Leaving the perambulator outside, he disappeared into the drink shop.

S : Indignant at her husband's behaviour, she decided to teach him a lesson.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) P Q R S
- (b) P R Q S
- (c) P S Q R
- (d) P Q S R

40. S1 : Human ways of life have steadily changed.

S6 : Even if we try to do nothing, we cannot prevent change.

P : Ancient Egypt – Greece – the Roman Empire – the Dark Ages and the Middle Ages – the Renaissance – the age of modern science and of modern nations one has succeeded the other; the history has never stood still.

Q : About ten thousand years ago, man lived entirely by hunting.

R : A settled civilized life only began when agriculture was discovered.

S : From that time to this, civilization has always been changing.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) Q R S P
- (b) Q P S R
- (c) Q S R P
- (d) P R S Q

41. S1 : In our youth we are apt to think that applause and publicity constitute success.

S6 : So let us be initiated into the mysteries of maturity and be taught how to resist and spurn the lure of hollow shows.

P : The man who values the applause more than his own effort has not outgrown his youth.

Q : It is our achievement or work which wins lasting rewards.

R : But these are only the trappings, the ephemeral illusions.

S : One should concentrate on one's work knowing that applause will come unsought.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) S R Q P
- (b) P S R Q
- (c) Q P S R
- (d) R Q P S

42. S1 : My office sent an urgent email asking me to return.

S6 : It was evening before I could sit and write to my parents that I would be joining them soon.

P : I immediately replied requesting a few days of grace as I had to book the return passage, pack and attend sundry matters before winding up my establishment here.

Q : On the way, I went to the laundry and made sure I would get my clothes in time.

R : Then I rushed to the bank, collected all my money and made reservations for my return journey.

S : From the shop next to it, I bought a couple of trunks to dump my books and other odd articles so that I could send them away in advance.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) P Q R S
- (b) P R Q S
- (c) P R S Q
- (d) P S R Q

43. S1 : Wordsworth knew the behaviour of owls in the night better than most of us know the ways of black birds in day time.

S6 : His great poetry owes much to the night.

P : Out of school there were no restrictions on the hours he kept.

Q : No poet ever had happier school-days.

R : He would skate by the light of the stars, snare woodcocks at dead of night, watch the sunrise after a long ramble.

S : Throughout life he was an inveterate walker by night.

The proper sequence should be

(a) Q P R S

(b) P S Q R

(c) Q R P S

(d) S Q P R

44. S1 : Science has already conferred an immense boon on mankind by the growth of medicine.

S6 : The general death rate in 1948 (10.8) was the lowest ever recorded up to that date.

P : It has continued ever since and is still continuing.

Q : In the eighteenth century people expected most of their children to die before they were grown up.

R : In 1920 the infant mortality rate in England and Wales was 80 per thousand; in 1948 it was 34 per thousand.

S : Improvement began at the start of the nineteenth century, chiefly owing to vaccination.

The proper sequence should be

(a) R P Q S

(b) Q S P R

(c) S Q R P

(d) P Q S R

45. S1 : The young traveller gazed out into the dismal country with a face of mingled repulsion and interest.

S6 : He quickly restored it to his secret pocket.

P : At intervals he drew from his pocket a bulky letter to which he referred, and on the margins of which he scribbled some notes.

Q : It was a navy revolver of the largest size.

R : From the back of his waist he produced something which one would hardly have expected to find in the possession of so mild-mannered a man.

S : As he turned it slantwise to the light, the glint upon the rims of the copper shells within the drum showed that it was fully loaded.

The proper sequence should be

(a) P Q R S

(b) R P Q S

(c) Q P R S

(d) P R Q S

FILL IN THE BLANK

Directions for the following 10 (ten) items :

Each of the following sentences in this section has a blank space and four words are given after each sentence. Select whichever word you consider most appropriate for the blank space and indicate your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

46. The mounting pressure was so overwhelming that he ultimately _____ to her wish.
- (a) yielded in
(b) gave in
(c) cowed in
(d) agreed in
47. Authority _____ when it is not supported by the moral purity of its user.
- (a) prevails
(b) entails
(c) crumbles
(d) waits
48. In a developing country like India some industries will have to be brought within public _____ and control, for otherwise rapid growth of the economy may be impossible.
- (a) perspective
(b) hegemony
(c) observation
(d) ownership
49. Gandhiji conceived of the idea of channelizing the powerful currents of the united mass movement so as to give the utmost impetus to the national _____ for independence.
- (a) struggle
(b) conflict
(c) onslaught
(d) march
50. Because of his _____ habits, he could not save much money.
- (a) extravagant
(b) frugal
(c) unsavoury
(d) bad
51. Socrates was _____ of spreading discontent among young men of Athens and of trying to destroy their faith in the old gods.
- (a) rebuked
(b) disparaged
(c) accused
(d) demonised

52. The robbers fell _____ amongst themselves over the sharing of the loot.

- (a) out
- (b) through
- (c) off
- (d) across

53. A really sophisticated person would never be _____ enough to think that he is always right.

- (a) reverent
- (b) naive
- (c) articulate
- (d) humble

54. Speeding and blocking are traffic offences which lead to _____ accidents.

- (a) troublesome
- (b) final
- (c) great
- (d) gruesome

55. Creative people are often _____ with their own uniqueness.

- (a) obsessed
- (b) deranged
- (c) unbalanced
- (d) dissatisfied

SELECTING WORDS

Directions for the following 20 (twenty) items :

In the following passage at certain points you are given a choice of three words marked (a), (b) and (c), one of which fits the meaning of the passage. Choose the best word out of the three. Mark the letter, viz., (a), (b) or (c), relating to this word on your Answer Sheet. Examples K and L have been solved for you.

K
The (a) boy was in the school in Simla.
(b) horse
(c) dog

L
(a) She was home sick.
(b) It
(c) He

Explanation : Out of the list given in item K, only, 'boy' is the correct answer because usually, a boy, and not a horse or a dog, attends school. So '(a)' is to be marked on the Answer Sheet for item K. A boy is usually referred to as 'he', so for item L, '(c)' is the correct answer. Notice that to solve the first item K you have to read the rest of the sentence and then see what fits best.

Passage

I was engaged in many activities and I wanted a proper reconciliation between

- my activity and thought. Thought without (a) wish is undeveloped thought. Action
(b) action
(c) idea
57. without (a) thought is folly. Of course we (a) never act on some impulse or
(b) wish (b) belatedly
(c) idea (c) sometimes
59. (a) peaceful urge. If suddenly you throw (a) no brick at me and my (a) hand
(b) uncontrollable (b) an (b) wrist
(c) indisputable (c) a (c) finger
62. goes up in front to (a) stimulate myself, it is an automatic, (a) uncontrollable action
(b) rescue (b) instinctive
(c) protect (c) impulsive
64. and not a result (a) to deliberate thought. Our living is (a) made by a series
(b) in (b) conditioned
(c) of (c) developed
66. of automatic (a) thoughts from morning till night. Anything (a) we do outside that
(b) actions (b) I
(c) wishes (c) they
68. common range of (a) thoughts however, has to be (a) proceeded by some measure
(b) ideas (b) preceded
(c) actions (c) followed
70. of thinking. (a) Some more action and thought are (a) developed and integrated, the
(b) If (b) allied
(c) The (c) hostile
72. more effective (a) they become and the happier you (a) appear. There will then
(b) thoughts (b) develop.
(c) we (c) grow.
74. be no (a) reconciliation between a wish to do something and (a) inability to act.
(b) conflict (b) probability
(c) inflict (c) plausibility
56. (a) wish is undeveloped thought. Action
(b) action
(c) idea
58. (a) never act on some impulse or
(b) belatedly
(c) sometimes
60. (a) no brick at me and my
(b) an
(c) a
61. (a) hand
(b) wrist
(c) finger
63. (a) uncontrollable action
(b) instinctive
(c) impulsive
65. (a) made by a series
(b) conditioned
(c) developed
67. (a) we do outside that
(b) I
(c) they
69. (a) proceeded by some measure
(b) preceded
(c) followed

SPOTTING ERRORS

Directions for the following 15 (fifteen) items :

Each question in this section has a sentence with three underlined parts labelled (a), (b) and (c). Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in any underlined part and indicate your response in the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter i.e., (a) or (b) or (c). If you find no error, your response should be indicated as (d).

76. This hardly won freedom should not be lost so soon. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
77. I tried to meet the person whom you said was looking for me. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
78. We looked after the thief, but he was nowhere to be found. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
79. I hoped that the train will arrive on time, but it did not. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
80. Their all belongings were lost in the fire. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
81. He was in the temper and refused to discuss the matter again. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
82. The decorations in your house are similar to his house. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
83. Despite of the increase in air fares, most people still prefer to travel by plane.
(a) (b) (c)
No error.
(d)
84. He told the boys that if they worked hard, they will surely pass. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
85. I shall write to you when I shall reach Chennai. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

86. Neither of these two documents support your claim on the property. No error.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
87. He is school teacher, but all his sons are doctors. No error.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
88. His grandfather had told him to smoke was a bad habit. No error.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
89. My book, which I gave it to you yesterday, is very interesting. No error.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
90. I am entirely agreeing with you, but I regret I can't help you. No error.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)

COMPREHENSION

Directions for the 21 (twenty one) items which follow :

In this section you have six short passages. After each passage, you will find some questions based on the passage. First, read a passage and answer the questions based on it. You are required to select your answers based on the contents of the passage and opinion of the author only.

Passage 1

To avoid the various foolish opinions to which mankind is prone, no superhuman brain is required. A few simple rules will keep you, not from all errors, but from silly errors.

If the matter is one that can be settled by observation, make the observation yourself. Aristotle could have avoided the mistake of thinking that women have fewer teeth than men, by the simple device of asking Mrs. Aristotle to keep her mouth open while he counted. Thinking that you know, when in fact you do not, is a bad mistake to which we are all prone. I believe myself that hedgehogs eat black beetles, because I have been told that they do; but if I were writing a book on the habits of hedgehogs, I should not commit myself until I had seen one enjoying this diet. Aristotle, however, was less cautious. Ancient and medieval writers knew all about unicorns and salamanders; not one of them thought it necessary to avoid dogmatic statements about them because he had never seen one of them.

91. The writer believes that
- (a) most people could avoid making foolish mistakes if they were clever
- (b) through observation we could avoid making many mistakes
- (c) Aristotle made many mistakes because he was not observant
- (d) All errors are caused by our own error in thinking

92. With reference to the passage, which one of the following is the correct statement ?
- (a) Aristotle was able to avoid the mistake of thinking that women have fewer teeth than men
 - (b) Aristotle thought women have fewer teeth than men
 - (c) Aristotle proved that women have fewer teeth by counting his wife's teeth
 - (d) Aristotle may have thought that women have fewer teeth because he never had a wife
93. The writer says that if he was writing a book on hedgehogs
- (a) he would maintain that they eat black beetles because he had been told so
 - (b) he would first observe their eating habits
 - (c) he would think it unnecessary to verify that they ate black beetles
 - (d) he would make the statement that they ate black beetles and later verify it
94. The writer is of the opinion that
- (a) unicorns and salamanders were observed by ancient and medieval writers but were unknown to modern writers
 - (b) ancient and medieval writers wrote authoritatively about unicorns and salamanders though they had never seen them
 - (c) unicorns and salamanders do not exist
 - (d) only those who had observed the habits of unicorns and salamanders wrote about them
95. A 'dogmatic statement' in the context means a statement which is
- (a) convincing
 - (b) proved
 - (c) unquestionable
 - (d) doubtful

Passage 2

Since I had nothing better to do, I decided to go to the market to buy a few handkerchiefs, the old ones had done vanishing trick. On the way I met an old friend of mine and I took him to a nearby restaurant for tea and snacks. Afterwards I went to the shop and selected a dozen handkerchiefs. I pulled out my purse to make the payment, and discovered that it was empty; I then realized that it was not my purse, it was a different purse altogether. How that happened is still a source of wonder to me and I refuse to believe that it was the work of my good old friend, for it was his purse that I held in my hand.

96. The man could not buy the handkerchiefs because
- (a) he did not like the handkerchiefs
 - (b) his friend did not allow him to buy them
 - (c) the shop did not have any handkerchiefs
 - (d) he had no money in the purse
97. When he tried to take out the purse, he discovered that
- (a) it was not there
 - (b) it was lost
 - (c) it was a new purse
 - (d) it was his friend's purse

Passage 3

A profound terror, increased still by the darkness, the silence and his waking images, froze his heart within him. He almost felt his hair stand on end, when by straining his eyes to their utmost, he perceived through the shadows two faint yellow lights. At first he attributed these lights to the reflection of his own pupils, but soon the vivid brilliance of the night aided him gradually to distinguish the objects around him in the cave, and he beheld a huge animal lying but two steps from him.

98. The opening of the passage suggests that
- (a) darkness, silence and waking images added to his already being in profound terror
 - (b) a profound terror increased the waking images in his frozen heart
 - (c) the person was frightened by darkness and silence
 - (d) a profound terror was caused in him by the silence and darkness of the night
99. When he perceived through the shadows two faint lights,
- (a) he experienced a great strain
 - (b) he felt his hair stand upright
 - (c) his eyes felt strained to their utmost
 - (d) his pupils dilated
100. The person in the story
- (a) imagined that he saw an animal
 - (b) could not recognize the animal
 - (c) saw the animal by chance
 - (d) expected to see the animal

Passage 4

We are tempted to assume that technological progress is real progress and that material success is the criterion of civilization. If the Eastern people become fascinated by machines and techniques and use them, as Western nations do, to build huge industrial organizations and large military establishments, they will get involved in power politics and drift into the danger of death. Scientific and technological civilization brings great opportunities and great rewards but also great risks and temptations. Science and technology are neither good nor bad. They are not to be tabooed but tamed and assigned their proper place. They become dangerous only if they become idols.

101. According to the author, people think that real progress lies in
- (a) material success and technological growth
 - (b) imitating Western nations
 - (c) having large industries and political power
 - (d) taking risks and facing temptations

102. According to the author, science and technology should be

- (a) tabooed and eliminated from life
- (b) used in a controlled and careful manner
- (c) encouraged and liberally used
- (d) made compulsory in education

103. From the passage one gathers that the Eastern people must

- (a) appreciate scientific achievements
- (b) build huge industrial organizations

(c) avoid being controlled by machines and techniques of industrial production

(d) be fascinated by machines

104. According to the author, science and technology are

- (a) totally harmless
- (b) extremely dangerous
- (c) to be treated as idols
- (d) useful, if they are not worshipped blindly

Passage 5

It is not luck but labour that makes men. Luck, says an American writer, is ever waiting for something to turn up; labour with keen eyes and strong will always turns up something. Luck lies in bed and wishes the postman would bring him news of a legacy; labour turns out at six and with busy pen and ringing hammer lays the foundation of competence. Luck whines, labour watches. Luck relies on chance; labour on character. Luck slips downwards to self-indulgence; labour strides upwards and aspires to independence. The conviction, therefore, is extending that diligence is the mother of good luck; in other words, that a man's success in life will be proportionate to his efforts, to his industry, to his attention to small things.

105. Which one of the following statements sums up the meaning of the passage ?

- (a) Luck waits without exertion but labour exerts without waiting
- (b) Luck waits and complains without working while labour achieves success although it complains
- (c) Luck often ends in defeat but labour produces luck
- (d) Luck is self-indulgent but labour is selfless

106. Which one of the following statements is true about the passage ?

- (a) Luck is necessary for success
- (b) Success depends on hard work and attention to details
- (c) Expectation of good luck always meets with disappointment
- (d) Success is exactly proportionate to hard work only

107. "_____ labour turns out at six and with busy pen and ringing hammer lays the foundation of competence." This statement means

(a) hard work of all kinds makes people efficient and skilled

(b) the labour lays the foundation of the building

(c) the writer and the labourer are the true eyes of the society

(d) there is no worker who works so hard as the labourer who begins his day at six in the morning

Passage 6

The avowed purpose of the exact sciences is to establish complete intellectual control over experience in terms of precise rules which can be formally set out and empirically tested. Could that ideal be fully achieved, all truth and all error could henceforth be ascribed to an exact theory of the universe, while we who accept this theory would be relieved of any occasion for exercising our personal judgement. We should only have to follow the rules faithfully. Classical mechanics approaches this ideal so closely that it is often thought to have achieved it. But this leaves out of account the element of personal judgement involved in applying the formulae of mechanics to the facts of experience.

108. The purpose of the exact sciences is to

(a) form opinions about our experience

(b) formulate principles which will help us to exercise our personal judgement

(c) assert our intellectual superiority

(d) make formal and testable rules which can help verify experience

110. In exact sciences

(a) personal judgements are set aside in favour of a mechanical theory

(b) one does not find answers to all questions and problems

(c) one reposes faith in actual experience

(d) one interprets the universe according to one's wish

109. An exact theory of the universe is

(a) not desirable

(b) improbable

(c) possible

(d) yet to be made

111. Classical mechanics

(a) has formulated precise rules based on experience

(b) has gained intellectual control over the world

(c) has formulated an exact theory of the universe

(d) just falls short of achieving intellectual control over experience

SYNONYMS

Directions for the following 9 (nine) items :

Each item in this section consists of a word in capital letters followed by four words or groups of words. Select the word or groups of words that is most **similar** in meaning to the word in capital letters.

112. AMBIGUOUS

- (a) contrasting
- (b) connivance
- (c) vague
- (d) wilful

113. ELUCIDATE

- (a) clarify
- (b) calculate
- (c) summarise
- (d) update

114. MONOTONOUS

- (a) dreary
- (b) dreadful
- (c) single-minded
- (d) monologue

115. KINDLE

- (a) make fun of
- (b) excite
- (c) very kind
- (d) kind-hearted

116. PALATIAL

- (a) very clean
- (b) very special
- (c) sense of taste
- (d) magnificent

117. TACTFUL

- (a) diplomatic
- (b) indifferent
- (c) intelligent
- (d) deceitful

118. VORACIOUS

- (a) very bad
- (b) insatiable
- (c) stingy
- (d) malicious

119. STRICTURE

- (a) strictness
- (b) stinging
- (c) discipline
- (d) censure

120. OBEISANCE

- (a) homage
- (b) pilgrimage
- (c) subjugation
- (d) obligation

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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