



Comprehension

A comprehension exercise consists of a passage upon which questions are set. The main purpose of this exercise is to test the candidate's ability to understand the content of the given text. Therefore, a student is required to read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer out of the alternatives, given under the questions.

How to Attempt?

1. Read the given passage slowly and carefully to know the details.
2. Study the questions thoroughly. Turn to the relevant portions of the passage and choose the correct answer.
3. The answers must be based on the information given in the passage. You should not choose the answer according to your own thought or opinion.

Passage 1

Mahatma Gandhi is unanimously looked upon as the greatest man of the world today. This is no underserved epithet. The ideals of self-sacrifice and love of truth which he has brought before the world's eyes are simply adorable. His message of truth has awakened the sleeping population of India. But Gandhiji, like all other personages, belongs not only to a particular country but the whole world. His philanthropic mission is exemplary in the history of mankind. It is no

wonder if the future progeny will look upon him as the incarnation of God himself.

1. What has awakened the sleeping population of India?
(a) Gandhiji's message of truth
(b) Gandhiji's faith in non-violence
(c) Gandhiji's ideal of self-sacrifice
(d) Gandhiji's vision of free India
2. Like all other personages Gandhiji
(a) belongs to the whole world
(b) likes truth
(c) believes only in non-violence
(d) is worshipped as God
3. What does the expression 'unanimously looked upon' mean?
(a) Loved by all (b) Regarded by all
(c) Decided by all (d) Deputed by all
4. It is no wonder if the future generation will look upon Mahatma Gandhi as
(a) a great man of India
(b) a lover of human kind
(c) the incarnation of God himself
(d) a divine person
5. The two ideals Gandhiji brought before the world are
(a) self-sacrifice and love of truth
(b) truth and non-violence
(c) self-sacrifice and non-violence
(d) truth and tolerance

Passage 2

It is strange that ducks mostly swim in water, though their feathers keep dry. They swim in water for long hours and sometimes plunge into water but the feathers still keep dry. What is the secret of it? There is a small oil limb produced in the root of a duck's tail. The duck expels oil by pressing this limb which spreads over their feathers. Generally, all the birds have this oil producing limb but it is well developed in an aquatic animal, there is no sweat producing limb in birds.

1. The above passage, describes about a duck's
 - (a) sweat limb
 - (b) oily feathers
 - (c) oil limbs
 - (d) secret of remaining dry
2. The peculiarity of ducks is that they
 - (a) can swim for long
 - (b) can swim very fast
 - (c) can plunge quickly
 - (d) can remain dry inspite of swimming in water
3. The oil limb of a duck is
 - (a) on its back (b) in its tail
 - (c) in its feathers (d) in its feet
4. "What is the secret of it?" Which action of a duck is represented by these words?
 - (a) Swimming
 - (b) Plunging
 - (c) Remaining dry
 - (d) Remaining in water for a long time
5. The oil limb is
 - (a) not developed in all birds
 - (b) not found in all ducks
 - (c) not found in all birds
 - (d) well developed in only some ducks

Passage 3

The Sahara is the biggest desert in the world. It stretches across the whole of North Africa. The Arabian desert is also a very large desert. In India too, there is a desert called Thar desert in Rajasthan. Life in a desert is tough. The days are very hot and nights are cold.

1. The biggest desert in the world is in climate in a desert is
 - (a) India
 - (b) Africa
 - (c) Arabia
 - (d) America
2. Date palms grow in
 - (a) plains
 - (b) hilly regions
 - (c) deserts
 - (d) snowy regions
3. In desert regions
 - (a) there is no rainfall
 - (b) it rains heavily
 - (c) there is enough rain
 - (d) there is a little rain
4. The climate in a desert is
 - (a) pleasant
 - (b) difficult
 - (c) comfortable
 - (d) cold
5. Very few trees grow in deserts because
 - (a) most trees need water to grow
 - (b) there is sand all around
 - (c) nights are very cold
 - (d) there is no one to take care of trees

Passage 4

Mr. Verma is a typist in the town hospital. He lives near the hospital. He, his wife and their daughter, Leela, are a small and happy family. They are hard working. Mr. Verma's wife, Smt. Aruna is busy from morning to evening. She has no servant. She gets up before sunrise and begins her work. She sweeps the rooms, washes the vessels and cooks the food. Leela wakes up before 6 o'clock. She helps her mother with her work in the kitchen. She brings water from the well and washes the clothes. So, she is busy too. She does her homework after breakfast and leaves for school at nine.

1. Who is a typist in the town hospital?
 - (a) Smt.Aruna
 - (b) Leela
 - (c) Mr.Verma
 - (d) None of these
2. Who is busy from morning to evening?
 - (a) Smt.Aruna
 - (b) Mr.Verma
 - (c) Leela
 - (d) None of these
3. Smt. Aruna has no ...
 - (a) room
 - (b) food
 - (c) work
 - (d) servant
4. Who brings water from the well?
 - (a) Leela
 - (b) Smt.Aruna
 - (c) Mr. Verma
 - (d) Servant

5. At what time does Leela get up?
(a) After 6 0' clock (b) Before 6 0' clock
(c) At 6 0' clock (d) None of the above

Passage 5

There was once a boy who would never pay any attention to his studies. His parents sent him to school but he took to playing on the road and did not care for the opinion of even those friends who helped him in danger. One day a gentleman who was on the look out for a boy-servant, happened to come across him, wandering all alone in the street. He carried him away to a different-town and made him work day and night as a servant. Now, the boy repented his folly and one day while his master was fast asleep, he slipped away and after a good deal of trouble, reached home. He applied himself hard to his books now and rose, in after life, to be a great man .

1. Who took to playing on the road?
(a) A servant (b) A boy
(c) Parents (d) A gentleman
2. Who helped him in danger?
(a) Friends (b) Parents
(c) A gentleman (d) A boy-servant
3. What did the gentleman make him to do day and night?
(a) Play (b) Study
(c) Work (d) Sleep
4. "The boy slipped away when the master was....".
(a) working (b) sleeping
(c) playing cards (d) having lunch
5. The opposite gender for the word 'gentlemen' is
(a) gentlewoman (b) lady
(c) gentlemen (d) madam

Passage 6

The Earth is known as a 'watery planet' because it is the only planet of the solar system containing water in abundance. The presence of life on our planet is mainly due to water and air. More than two-thirds of the Earth's surface is covered with water. Oceans contain about 97% of the total

water available on the Earth's surface. The fresh water found in the form of snow and ice on the ground and water in lakes and rivers accounts for the remaining 3%. Ocean water is always saline. Hence, it is not of direct use to man. It is however, important as it provides the bulk of water vapour that enters the atmosphere where it forms clouds.

1. The presence of life on our Earth is due to
(a) good food and crops
(b) good roads and motor cars
(c) air and water
(d) sunlight
2. ... surface of the Earth is covered with water.
(a) More than half
(b) More than two-thirds
(c) Less than half
(d) Less than two-thirds .
3. Spot the correct statement.
(a) Man uses ocean water directly
(b) Fresh water is always saline
(c) Ocean water is always saline
(d) Earth gets water from Sun
4. Oceans contain
(a) 50% of the total water
(b) 3% of the total water
(c) 97% of the total water
(d) ice and snow
5. Clouds are formed
(a) by the water vapours
(b) by the sunlight
(c) by the ice and snow
(d) by air and sunlight

Passage 7

In our approach to life, be it pragmatic or otherwise a basic fact that confronts us squarely and unmistakably is the desire for peace, security and happiness. Different forms of life at different levels of existence make- up the teeming denizens of this Earth of ours. And no matter whether they belong or the higher groups such as human beings or to the lower groups such as animals, all beings primarily seek peace, comfort and security. Life is as dear to a mute creature as it is to a man. Even the lowliest insect strives for protection against

dangers that threaten its life. Just as each one of us wants to live and not to die, so do all other creatures.

1. The author's main point is that
 - (a) different forms of life are found on Earth
 - (b) different levels of existence are possible
 - (c) peace and security are the chief goals of all living beings
 - (d) even the weakest creature struggles to preserve its life
2. How is life of a mute creature?
 - (a) They are ignorant
 - (b) It is as dear as a man itself
 - (c) Cannot be forecast
 - (d) It is comfortable
3. According to the passage, the higher groups are mentioned as
 - (a) all the animals
 - (b) all human beings
 - (c) under threaten
 - (d) mute like insects
4. The lowliest insect strives for
 - (a) food
 - (b) existence
 - (c) peace,
 - (d) protection
5. Who does want to die?
 - (a) None of us and all other creature
 - (b) Happiness, peace
 - (c) Human beings
 - (d) Lower groups of animals

Passage 8

One of the major crises facing the country is the looming water shortage. A recent report of the UN has named India among the worst countries for poor quality of water. The report ranks 122 countries according to the quality of their water as well as their ability and commiunent to improve the situation. Belgium is considered the worst basically because of the quality of its ground water. Rains failed in most parts of India last year and the vast areas of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra and Odisha were in the grip of devastating drought. People without water turn desperate and violent. Villagers in Rajasthan last year attacked the Food Corporation godowns. Worse may be coming. With man refusing to control pollution (America, the world's greatest polluter, refuses to co-operate with, other

countries) the world's getting hotter. This means that the great ice shelves (weighing billions of tonnes) of the Antarctic are collapsing. We cannot even conceptualise the dangerous consequences.

1. Belgium, is suffering acutely because
 - (a) the sluggish pace of its economy
 - (b) the discharge of industrial effluents
 - (c) quality of its ground water
 - (d) rising cost of living
2. Villagers in Rajasthan attacked Food Corporation godowns because of
 - (a) low prices offered to them for wheat
 - (b) refusal of food Corporation to buy wheat from the local farmers
 - (c) no financial help from the government bodies
 - (d) shortage of water
3. What major crises is the country facing today?
 - (a) Rainfall
 - (b) Water shortage
 - (c) Drought
 - (d) Violent
4. How many countries are there in the UN report?
 - (a) 136
 - (b) 80
 - (c) Above 200
 - (d) 122
5. The world's greatest polluter country is
 - (a) India
 - (b) America
 - (c) Belgium
 - (d) Unknown

Passage 9

In Asia and much of Third World, trees are still destroyed in the old-fashioned way: they are cut down for fuel and cropland. In Europe, there is new and potentially more deadly culprit, The Germans call it 'Waldsterben', the dying forest syndrome. But the disease is far more than a German phenomenon. Since, it was first observed by German scientists in the, autumn of 1980, the mysterious malady has raced across Europe, blighting woods in countries as'far apart as Sweden and Italy. Explanations for the epidemic range from a cyclic change in the environment to a baffling form of tree cancer. But the most convincing evidence points to air pollution. Indeed saving the rapidly deteriorating forests of Europe will probably require a two-pronged strategy an offensive campaign that includes the breeding of

pollution-immune trees and a defensive scheme that calls for reductions in toxic emissions. But both will require more money than is currently being spent on such measures, as well as total commitment to protecting the environment.

1. According to his passage, which one of the following statements is correct?
 - (a) There is less damage in Asia than in Europe
 - (b) More forests are dying in Germany than anywhere else in Europe
 - (c) A cyclic change in the environment is responsible for deforestation
 - (d) Air pollution is the main culprit of destroying European forests
2. Saving the trees of European forests
 - (a) should not be difficult because of the advances in experimental research
 - (b) appears to be a hopeless task and therefore pointless to undertake
 - (c) requires a much bigger budget
 - (d) demands vigilance and punitive measures against those who cut down the trees
3. The dying forest syndrome is a disease that
 - (a) is peculiar to the forests of Asia
 - (b) has spread rapidly over the forests of Europe
 - (c) is confined to the forests of Germany
 - (d) has affected forests all over the world
4. The writer suggests that
 - (a) it is no longer possible to grow trees in industrialised areas
 - (b) pollution-immune trees will absorb toxic emissions
 - (c) all pollution-prone trees should be destroyed
 - (d) it is not possible to grow trees that remain unaffected by pollution
5. The writer's approach toward the problem of forest devastation is one of
 - (a) tolerance
 - (b) indifference
 - (c) well-thought-out strategy
 - (d) despondency

Passage 10

Thomas Edison was an American scientist. As a little boy he used to sell newspapers on the American railway station. Most of the time he was

found in the telegraph office watching the operators at work. One day he saw the station master's little boy in danger of meeting an accident. Jumping forward he saved the child and in return for the service the station master taught him all about telegraphy. Many hours did the young man spend in research and to him we owe some of the greatest comforts of modern life. He was only twenty years old when he invented gramophone.

1. Which country did Thomas Edison belong to?
 - (a) India
 - (b) China
 - (c) America
 - (d) Japan
2. Where did he sell newspapers?
 - (a) At the railway station
 - (b) At the airport
 - (c) At the bus-stop
 - (d) At the mall
3. What did he do in the telegraph office?
 - (a) Talk to the people
 - (b) Help the people
 - (c) Fill the details
 - (d) Watch the operators
4. What was his age when he invented gramophone?
 - (a) Eighteen
 - (b) Twenty-four
 - (c) Twelve
 - (d) Twenty
5. Who was in danger?
 - (a) Thomas Edison
 - (b) The station master
 - (c) The station master's little boy
 - (d) None of the above

Passage 11

Ram Mohan Roy was born at Radhanagar in the Hooghly district of Bengal on 22nd May, 1772. His father, Ramakant Roy, had settled at Radhanagar after giving up his post under Sirajuddoula, the Nawab of Bengal. He had been unjustly treated by the Nawab and he also had some trouble about his lands. So, he became unattached to the world and generally spent his time in prayer and thinking of God.

1. Who was born at Radhanagar?
 - (a) Sirajuddoula
 - (b) Ram Mohan Roy
 - (c) Ramakant Roy
 - (d) The Nawab of Bengal

2. Who was the Nawab of Bengal?
 (a) Ram Mohan Roy (b) Ramakant Roy
 (c) Sirajuddoula (d) Akbar
3. Who spent his most of the time in prayer?
 (a) Ramakant Roy (c) Ram Mohan Roy
 (b) Sirajuddoula (d) None of these
4. Choose the incorrect statement.
 (a) Radhanagar is in Bengal
 (b) Ramakant Roy worked under Sirajuddoula
 (c) Ram Mohan Roy had trouble about his lands
 (d) Ramakant Roy became unattached to the world
5. The district Hoogly is in
 (a) Odisha (b) Paschim Bangal
 (c) Bihar (d) Uttar Pradesh

Passage 12

On a summer day, a stag felt very thirsty. He went in search of water. After searching for a long time, he came across a lake. He began to drink water: While drinking, he saw his own reflection in the water. His beautiful branching horns attracted him very much. He was proud of his horns but he condemned God for giving him thin, ugly legs.

In the meantime, a hunter came in the forest. The stag thought that his life was in danger. The dogs chased him. But his ugly legs helped him very much in running very fast. He defeated the dogs but his branching horns were caught in a thick bush. At the same time the dogs came and killed him.

1. What was the stag proud of ?
 (a) His height (b) His horns
 (c) His legs (d) God
2. Which season is mentioned in the story?
 (a) Winter (b) Summer
 (c) Spring (d) Autumn
3. What did he hate in himself?
 (I) His horns (b) His stomach
 (c) His body (d) His thin legs
4. ... killed the stag.
 (a) Lion (b) Fox
 (c) Dogs (d) Bear

5. helped the stag.
 (a) His horns (b) His thin legs
 (c) His body (d) His stomach

Passage 13

Florence Nightingale was born on 15 May, 1820, at Florance in Italy. Her parents called Florence after the name of the city where she was born. Her main ambition was to be a nurse so she gave up all the thoughts of marriage and personal happiness. She spent years visiting hospital after hospital. Day and night she visited every bed in the hospital to see that no patient was neglected and all were as comfortable as possible. However hard, she might have worked all day, every night she would take her lamp and move from bed-to-bed. The soldiers named her 'the lady with the Lamp'.

1. In which city was Florence Nightingale born?
 (a) France (b) Italy
 (c) Florance (d) London
2. What was her main ambition?
 (a) Nursing (b) Teaching
 (c) Personal happiness (d) Travelling
3. Where did she spend years?
 (a) In schools (b) In forests
 (c) In hospitals (d) In the temple
4. What did she do every night?
 (a) Sleep in her bedroom
 (b) Did not sleep at all
 (c) Watched mysterious dreams
 (d) Visited all the patients
5. What did the soldiers name her?
 (a) The Lady without the Lamp
 (b) The Lamp with the Lady
 (c) The Lady with the Lamp
 (d) No Lady without the Lamp

Passage 14

The blue whale is the largest living animal to have ever lived on the planet Earth. Blue whales are way larger than the largest dinosaur that ever lived. The largest blue whales can grow as large as 100 feet long, which is longer than three school

buses put together! Even though blue whales are huge, they eat tiny creatures known as krill. The blue whale may eat over 8000 pounds of krill in a single day!

- Which is the largest living animal on the Earth?
(a) Elephant (b) Human
(c) Ostrich (d) Blue Whale
- The blue whale eats ...
(a) sharks (b) big fish
(c) humans
(d) small creatures called krill
- Blue whales can grow
(a) 1100ft (b) 100 ft (c) 1000ft (d) 10ft
- 8000 pounds of krill may be eaten by
(a) elephant (b) crocodile
(c) blue whale (d) dinosaur
- Opposite of 'longer' is
(a) bigger (b) higher (c) shorter (d) greater

Passage 15

A woodpecker is a kind of bird. Woodpeckers are found all over the world except in the North and South poles, Australia and Newzealand. There are over 200 different kinds of woodpeckers. The two largest woodpeckers, the imperial woodpecker and the ivory-billed woodpecker are most likely extinct. Animals that are extinct are no longer found on Earth. Woodpeckers have sharp bills for drilling into wood and short, stiff tails. Woodpeckers also have very long tongues, which help them get at insects deep within trees .. Woodpeckers are often heard drumming loudly on trees. Woodpeckers can even become pests if they learn to drum on siding of a house.

- Why do woodpeckers have long tongues?
(a) So they can drum on trees
(b) To get at insects on the ground
(c) To get at insects within trees
(d) To eat seeds
- When do woodpeckers sometimes become pests?
(a) When they become extinct
(b) When they drum on houses
(c) When they eat suet

(d) When they visit feeders

- Woodpeckers are not found in
(a) South Poles (b) Australia
(c) Newzealand (d) All of the above
- The word 'extinct' means
(a) the two largest woodpeckers
(b) pest
(c) insects
(d) animals that are no longer found
- Woodpeckers use their sharp bills for
(a) flying high ,
(b) drilling wood
(c) sitting on the tree branches
(d) drinking

Passage 16

Rainbows are often seen when the sun comes out after or during a rainstorm. Rainbows are caused when sunlight shines through drops of water in the sky at a specific angle. When white sunlight enters a raindrop, it exits the raindrop a different colour. When light exits lots of different raindrops at different angles, it produces the red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet that you see in a rainbow. Together, these colours are known as the spectrum. These colours can sometimes be seen in waterfalls and fountains as well.

- Rainbows are often seen
(a) after a rainstorm
(b) before a rainstorm
(c) after the sun sets at night
(d) before a storm
- Rainbows are produced when
(a) light exits many raindrops at different angles
(b) the sun causes a rainstorm
(c) the spectrum causes a rainstorm
(d) the sun comes out after a storm
- What colour is not in a rainbow?
(a) Yellow (b) Indigo (c) Orange (d) Pink
- What is spectrum?
(a) Bright part of the rainbow
(b) Entire colour of rainbow
(c) Indigo and violet
(d) Sunlight

5. How many colours are there in a rainbow?
(a) 5 (b) 7 (c) 6 (d) 4

Passage 17

Venus, named after the Roman God of love and beauty, is the second planet from the sun and the closest planet to Earth. The thick cloud cover on Venus reflect the Sun's light which causes Venus to be the second brightest object in our night sky. Venus is also called the evening star. Venus is also the hottest planet. It covered by very thick, rapidly spinning clouds of water vapour and carbon dioxide. These clouds hold in heat and are continually warming the planet. The surface of Venus can reach almost 900° F!

1. Which planet is closest to Venus?
(a) Mars (b) Jupiter
(c) Earth (d) Mercury
2. The surface of Venus can reach
(a) 9000° F (b) 900° F
(c) 910° F (d) 90° F
3. Venus is often known as
(a) Roman Star (b) Night Star
(c) Morning Star (d) Evening Star
4. Venus was named after the
(a) God of Sacrifice (b) Roman God
(c) Love and Rome (d) Love and Beauty
5. Venus is the..... planet.
(a) closet (b) coldest
(c) hottest (d) darkest

Passage 18

The martyrs who laid down their lives for the freedom of the country, had a lofty vision of the future. They wanted the nation to be free from all the slavery and bondage. They wanted an India in which all the communities would live in perfect harmony and in which there would be no high class and no lowpass and no low class of people, the curse of untouchability having been wiped out completely. Women would enjoy equal rights with men and contribute their fullest to the making of

a great nation. Such a vision was in keeping with the ancient glory of the country renowned for its splendid achievements in literature, art and culture. We must now revitalise this ancient culture of Ours with tolerance as its masthead. If we forget or cease to take pride in our noble heritage. We shall have to face severe indictment in the court of history which is a ruthless judge and seldom spares the erring people.

1. The martyrs who died for the freedom of India wanted.
(a) the country to be the strongest nation in the world
(b) the country to rule over the other nations
(c) the country to be free from slavery
(d) the people to give up their antiquated customs
2. These martyrs wanted that
(a) there should be reservation in the jobs for the backward section of the society
(b) there should be perfect communal love and peace in the country
(c) the old caste system should be retained in the future.
(d) the women should look after their families only
3. We must strive with our total commitment
(a) defeat and overcome the enemies of the nation
(b) revitalise our rich past culture
(c) inject scientific temper into our past culture
(d) make scientific advancements
4. Our freedom fighters envisioned that in free India
(a) there should be an egalitarian society
(b) women would enjoy higher privileges and rights than others
(c) the country would be taken forward by some selected classes of the society
(d) industrialisation should occupy the top priority
5. Opposite word for 'equal' is
(a) complete (b) inequal
(c) equality (d) unequal

Passage 19

Dr. S Radhakrishnan, the illustrious philosopher statesman of India, was one of the greatest sons of our motherland. He cautioned the world against the domination of Science in society. It is erroneous to claim that scientific knowledge would bring with it perpetual progress and a steady improvement in human relations. The recent period of great scientific achievements has also increased human misery in the world wars, concentration camps, atomic destruction, cold war, deadly wars in the middle East, Persian Gulf and at many other places in the world. Growth in human wisdom has not been commensurate with the increase in scientific knowledge and power. The fear of universal destruction hangs over the world. There is a feeling of disenchantment, anxiety and even despair. Science had failed to liberate man from the tyranny of his own nature. Mankind is passing through a critical period and an education of the human spirit has become essential. In order to remake society, man has to remake himself. If humanity is to survive, man must integrate his knowledge with a social responsibility.

1. Dr. S Radhakrishnan has
 - (a) emphasized that science should be banished from the society
 - (b) opposed the teaching of Science in educational institutions
 - (c) favoured scientific thinking in life
 - (d) counseled that preponderance of Science in life does not necessarily generate happiness
2. The recent past of tremendous scientific progress has
 - (a) made the world a very happy place
 - (b) led to global warming
 - (c) brought about internal transformation in men
 - (d) shown that human wisdom has not kept pace with galloping scientific knowledge
3. Man is despaired of Science because
 - (a) Science has given too much knowledge
 - (b) Science has brought him excessive material comforts
 - (c) he has become a captive of science
 - (d) he is confronted with the nightmare of total annihilation of the world

4. Man can save humanity only if he
 - (a) abandons science
 - (b) brings about an internal transformation in himself.
 - (c) makes his life more comfortable with scientific gadgets .
 - (d) goes back to nature and primitive times.
5. In this passage, the writer has tried to show that
 - (a) science is the only savior that shall lead humanity forward
 - (b) science can bring about an end to all the wars
 - (c) social change comes with the advancement of science .
 - (d) human wisdom must grow proportionately with growth of knowledge to evolve a creative integration to help mankind

Passage 20

Most of us use the products of science railways, aeroplanes, electricity, wireless and thousands of others-without thinking how did they come into existence. We take them for granted, as if we were entitled to them as a matter of right. And we are very proud of the fact that we live in an advanced age and act ourselves very advanced. Now, there is no doubt that our age is a very different one from previous ages and I think it is perfectly correct to say that it is far more advanced. But that is a different thing from saying that we as individuals or groups are more advanced. It would be the height of absurdity to say that because an engine driver can run an engine and Plato or Socrates could not, the engine driver is more advanced than, or is superior to, Plato or Socrates. But it would be perfectly correct to say that the engine itself is a more advanced method of locomotion than Plato's chariot was.

1. Which one of the following statements is correct?
 - (a) An engine driver cannot be compared to Plato or Socrates
 - (b) Plato or Socrates is in no way inferior to the engine driver
 - (c) Plato or Socrates surpassed the engine driver in every respect
 - (d) An engine driver is cleverer than Plato or Socrates

2. People today are very proud because they
- (a) live in a philosophically advanced age
 - (b) live in a spiritually advanced age
 - (c) enjoy digital communications
 - (d) live in a scientifically advanced age
3. Many of us make use of Machines
- (a) with full knowledge of their genesis
 - (b) without knowing how were they invented
 - (c) with very little knowledge of their mechanism
 - (d) without any knowledge of their historical significance

4. In this passage, the writer mentions Plato and Socrates to emphasize that
- (a) they had a great respect for learning
 - (b) they were men of great scholarship
 - (c) people as individuals in the modern age are not more advanced than their predecessors
 - (d) the engine is a better mode of locomotion than Plato's chariot
5. Which is not the product of science?
- (a) Wireless
 - (b) Aeroplanes
 - (c) Electricity
 - (d) Wood

Answers

Passage 1

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

Passage 2

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

Passage 3

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

Passage 4

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

Passage 5

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

Passage 6

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

Passage 7

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

Passage 8

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

Passage 9

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

Passage 10

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

Passage 11

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

Passage 12

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

Passage 13

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

Passage 14

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

Passage 15

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

Passage 16

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

Passage 17

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

Passage 18

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

Passage 19

1 (d) 2 (d) 3 (d) 4 (b) 5 (d)

Passage 20

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