

Time allowed: 45 minutes

Maximum Marks: 200

General Instructions: Same as Practice Paper-1.

I. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct option.

- (1) It is rare to find someone with good technical and communication skills. You can get far ahead of your colleagues if you combine these two early in your career. People will judge, evaluate, promote or block you on the basis of your communication skills. Any habit can be inculcated by repetition. Learn to observe great communicators and adopt their styles and traits, in both written and verbal forms. The art of listening and learning from each and every interaction is another secret recipe. Develop the subconscious habit of listening to yourself as you speak and know when to pause.
- (2) Learning what not to say is probably more important than learning what to say. As your career develops, you will realise that the wise speaks less. Speak when you have value to add, else refrain. Poorly worded emails with grammatical errors are acceptable between friends, but they should be completely avoided while communicating formally with your colleagues. Avoid any communication in an emotional state as that is when you might say things you will regret later. One unnecessary word uttered at the wrong time or place can ruin a relationship, career or even your life. Such is the power of words. If such a thing happens, you should apologise immediately, else it may haunt you for life.
- (3) Another problem to overcome is speaking too fast. Since our minds are working faster than our speech, we are often inclined to speak fast. This does not necessarily mean that the person hearing it will comprehend it at that speed. On the contrary, it is always the reverse. So slow down, think before you speak. "When I get ready to speak to people," Abraham Lincoln said, "I spend two-thirds of the time thinking what they want to hear and one-third thinking what I want to say." Adding humour and wit is also essential. But understand that not all jokes are funny and observe certain boundaries. Never say anything that could offend. Remember you are not a comedian who must offend as many people as you can, to be witty.

1. Why is it necessary to have good communication skills along with technical skills?

Study the following statements.

- A. We can get far ahead of our colleagues, if we combine good communication skills along with technical skills.**
- B. We can overcome the problem of speaking fast, if we combine good communication skills along with technical skills.**

- (a) A. is right and B. is wrong
- (c) Both A. and B. are right

- (b) A. is wrong and B. is right
- (d) Both A. and B. are wrong

2. Good communication skills can be developed by:

- A. Observing good communicators**
- B. Developing the habit of listening to ourselves**
- C. Learning from every interaction**
- D. Communicating formally with everyone**
- E. Learning what not to say**

(a) A., B., E.

(b) B., D., E.

(c) B., C., D.

(d) A., B., C.

3. Study the following statements.
A. We are often inclined to speak fast.
B. Our minds are working faster than our speech.
 (a) A. is an assertion and B. is the reason. (b) B. is an assertion and A. is the reason.
 (c) Both A. and B. are unrelated assertions (d) Both A. and B. are reasons to some other assertions.
4. Which of the following statements are true?
A. Any habit can be inculcated by repetition.
B. Learning what to say is probably more important than learning what not to say.
C. It is rare to find someone with good technical and communication skills.
D. Our speech is working faster than our minds.
 (a) A. and B. (b) B. and C. (c) C. and A. (d) B. and D.
5. What, according to the writer, should be avoided while communicating?
 (a) Avoid adding humour and wit (b) Avoid communicating in an emotional state
 (c) Avoid apologising immediately (d) Avoid formal communication
6. Which of the following statements are true about the technique Abraham Lincoln applies while speaking to the people?
A. He spends the entire time thinking what to say.
B. He spends one-third of his time thinking what people want to hear.
C. He spends two-thirds of the time thinking what people want to hear.
D. He spends one-third of the time thinking what he wants to say.
 (a) A. and B. (b) B. and C. (c) C. and D. (d) D. and A.
7. What will we realise as our career develops?
 (a) Interaction is another secret recipe. (b) The wise speaks less.
 (c) Think before you speak. (d) Not all jokes are funny.
8. Study the following statements.
A. Poorly worded emails with grammatical errors are acceptable between friends.
B. People will judge, evaluate, promote or block someone on the basis of their communication skills.
C. Certain boundaries must be observed while comprehending.

The following are correct:

- (a) A. and B. (b) B. and C. (c) C. and A. (d) A., B. and C.

9. Complete the following sentence.

Learn to observe great communicators and adopt their _____.

- (a) comprehending speed (b) subconscious habit of listening
 (c) art of living (d) style and traits

10. 'Speak when you have value to add, else refrain.'

Choose the correct option to substitute the underlined word.

- (a) Avoid (b) Indulge (c) Release (d) Continue

II. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct option.

- (1) Everybody wants to succeed in life. For some, success means achieving whatever they desire or dream. For many, it is name, fame, and social position. Whatever be the meaning of success, it is success which makes a man popular.
- (2) All great men have been successful. They are remembered for their great achievements. It is certain that success comes to those who are sincere, hardworking, loyal, and committed to their goals.
- (3) Success has been man's greatest motivation. It is very important for all. Success has a great effect on life. It brings pleasure and pride. It gives a sense of fulfillment. It means all-round development. Everybody hopes to be successful in life. But success smiles on those who have a proper approach, planning, vision, and stamina. Proper and timely application of all these elements is bound to bear fruit. One cannot be successful without cultivating these basic qualities. It is very difficult to set out on a journey without knowing one's goals and

purposes. Clarity in objective is a must to succeed in life. A focused approach with proper planning is certain to bring success. Indecision and insincerity are big obstacles on the path to success.

- (4) One should have the capability and resources to turn one's dreams into reality. Mere desire cannot bring you success. The desire should be weighed against factors like capability and resources. This is the basic requirement of success. The next important thing is the eagerness, seriousness, and urge to be successful. It is the driving force which decides the first step on the ladder of success.
- (5) One needs to pursue one's goals with all sincerity and passion. One should always be in high spirits. Lack of spirit leads to an inferiority complex which is a big obstruction on the path to success. Time is also a deciding factor. Only the punctual and committed achieve success in life.
- (6) Hard labour is one of the basic requirements of success. Every success has a ratio of five per cent inspiration and ninety-five per cent perspiration. It is patience, persistence, and perseverance which play a decisive role in achieving success. Failures are the pillars of success as they are our stepping-stones and we must get up and start again and remain motivated.

11. Study the following statements.

A. Only the punctual and committed achieve success in life.

B. Hard labour is one of the basic requirements of success.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) A. is an assertion and B. is the reason | (b) B. is an assertion and A. is the reason |
| (c) Both A. and B. are assertions | (d) Both A. and B. are reasons |

12. What can lead to an inferiority complex?

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|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) Urge to be successful | (b) Lack of high spirit | (c) Sense of fulfillment | (d) All-round development |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|

13. Complete the following sentence.

One should have the _____ and _____ to turn one's dreams into reality.

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|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) Capability; Planning | (b) Seriousness; Resources |
| (c) Capability; Resources | (d) Planning; Seriousness |

14. Study the following statements.

A. Every success has a ratio of five per cent perspiration and ninety-five per cent inspiration.

B. Indecision and insincerity are big obstacles on the path to success.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (a) A. is right and B. is wrong | (b) A. is wrong and B. is right |
| (c) Both A. and B. are right | (d) Both A. and B. are wrong |

15. Which of the following statements are true about 'success'?

A. Success brings pleasure and pride.

B. Mere desire can bring you success.

C. Failure is a deciding factor of success.

D. Success gives a sense of fulfillment.

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|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| (a) A. and B. | (b) B. and C. | (c) C. and D. | (d) A. and D. |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|

16. What does success mean to some people, as mentioned in the passage?

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|--|---|
| (a) Man's greatest motivation | (b) The ability to do things that they love |
| (c) Making a difference in the society | (d) Achieving whatever they desire or dream |

17. 'Inspiration' and 'perspiration' means the same as:

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|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) encouragement and sweat | (b) reality and absorption |
| (c) depression and absorption | (d) hinderance and sweat |

18. In the passage, the author has commented on the power of words. Why do you think he considers words to be powerful?

- (a) Because words shape our beliefs and drive our behaviour
- (b) Because words have the ability to help, heal, hurt or humiliate
- (c) Because words arouse our emotional responses
- (d) Because words are powerful than weapons and have the capacity to change the world.

19. What has the author eventually suggested in the passage?

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|------------------------|--|
| (a) To be punctual | (b) To remain motivated |
| (c) To succeed in life | (d) To be famous in order to be successful |

20. 'Proper and timely application of all these elements is bound to bear fruit.'

What do you understand by the phrase 'bear fruit'?

- (a) To innovate something
- (b) To yield positive results
- (c) To work together
- (d) To wait for a long time

III. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct option.

- (1) Despite plenty of nay-sayers, the textbook is dead. It just doesn't know it yet and continues on walking about as though alive. I even have one, A Textbook of Physics, on my bookshelf beside me that was printed in 1891. It has some line drawings and no colour. Today, textbooks have tons of advice for teachers on how to use them effectively.
- (2) The word 'textbook' originated in the 1720s, almost 300 years ago. It's had a good run and is ready to retire. Those who argue that you cannot learn well without a textbook ignore the centuries prior to 1720 when lots of people learned and learned well with no textbooks anywhere. You can learn without textbooks. That's certain. But why should we bother to change something that's worked for 300 years? Many deliver the verdict in a single word: technology. That's way too simplistic.
- (3) We've seen film loops, overhead projectors, motion picture projectors, machine scoring of tests and a myriad of other technological innovations in classrooms, but the textbook remains. No, technology alone will not end the reign of the textbook. It takes something more, and that became available in the 1940s – the programmable electronic computer. But here we are, 70 years later, with plenty of textbooks visible. The computer was not sufficient by itself.
- (4) The next big change began with ARPANET in the 1960s. This foundation led to the Internet, and its growth has been phenomenal. But a widespread communication medium alone is not sufficient to dislocate textbooks either. Inexpensive computers, easy-to-use interfaces (GUIs) and ready access to the Internet all contribute.
- (5) "Fine," say many. "But the textbook publishers are putting their books online. They are creating e-textbooks. So, textbooks live!"
- (6) This argument misses the essential difference between education technology in the earlier times and education technology in the present, other than mere cost. Computer software can be interactive. Previous education technology was, like textbooks, rather passive. Active learning is far superior to passive learning, so much so that it's not a step, not a leap, but a rocket-propelled launch past old-fashioned learning.
- (7) It's the mental engagement with something that determines whether you learn and how well. The really big change will come when students can jump into online situations that are more like real life, and are able to use a variety of devices to reach the web and become part of the learning community. They will be guided by a combination of human mentors and machines. Furthermore, diagnostic analysis of their work will tell mentors when students are ready for certain learning and, more importantly, when they're not.
- (8) Textbooks do not tap into our brains to realise this learning potential. Hence, today, the textbook is a zombie. It's just waiting for that wooden stake or silver bullet to put it to a well-deserved rest.

–Harry Keller, July 22, 2013

21. In the passage, the author talks about a well-deserved rest for the textbooks.

Which of these describes the author's attitude towards textbooks?

- (a) He criticises the value added by textbooks in society.
- (b) He recommends that textbooks are the sole medium for effective learning.
- (c) He thinks that textbooks are far more superior than other mediums of knowledge.
- (d) He is concerned about the continued use of textbooks as a primary source of learning.

22. Based on the passage, the following developments took place in the education field.

- A. The process of learning took place without the use of textbooks.**
- B. The invention of computers and digital books reduced the dependency on physical books.**
- C. The creation of adaptive and interactive learning tools contributed to the way learning took place.**
- D. The introduction and circulation of textbooks turned them into a commonly used medium of learning.**

Arrange the developments in the order of their occurrence in the passage.

- (a) A., B., C., D.
- (b) A., D., B., C.
- (c) B., A., C., D.
- (d) C., A., B., D.

- 23. Select the option that can weaken the author's case for a complete shift to computer learning in paragraph (4).**
 (a) A sharp increase in the creation of e-textbooks
 (b) A rising dependency on using technology as a medium of learning
 (c) Scholarly articles comparing the effectiveness of online learning with that of textbooks
 (d) The development of e-textbooks with activities that require active participation from readers
- 24. Which of these best conveys the meaning of 'diagnostic analysis' as used in paragraph (7)?**
 (a) A depiction of the learners' interests (b) A display of the learners' achievements
 (c) An evaluation of the learners' capabilities (d) An appreciation of the learners' initiatives
- 25. Which of these sentences correctly uses the phrase 'rocket-propelled' as used in paragraph (6)?**
 (a) Sean is lucky to have a friend who talks to him in a rocket-propelled way.
 (b) Anika screamed out in fear and ran out of her house in a rocket-propelled manner.
 (c) Regular practice and a good coach gave the batsman a rocket-propelled rise in his career.
 (d) The TV was buzzing with the news of severe damage caused by a rocket-propelled explosion.
- 26. Select the option that best describes the passage.**
 (a) Harry Keller's piece gives an account of the origin of textbooks.
 (b) Harry Keller's essay provides a boost to the field of education technology.
 (c) Harry Keller's commentary on the popularity of computers is a must-read.
 (d) Harry Keller's observations on the changes in learning patterns are brilliant.
- 27. Select the option from the passage that does not qualify as a fact.**
 (a) Today, textbooks have lots of colourful images and engaging questions sprinkled about. (Paragraph 1)
 (b) The word 'textbook' originated in the 1720s, almost 300 years ago. (Paragraph 2)
 (c) But here we are, 70 years later, with plenty of textbooks visible. (Paragraph 3)
 (d) The really big change will come when students can jump into online situations that are more like real life (Paragraph 7)
- 28. Suppose the students have to learn about the water cycle.**
According to the author, a student will best learn about the water cycle while _____.
 (a) creating a miniature model of it
 (b) listening to a teacher explain it in detail
 (c) reading about it through colourful textbooks
 (d) watching an informative video about it in the internet
- 29. Based on the text given, we can say that the author is _____.**
 (a) documenting the history of learning tools (b) suggesting ways to limit the use of technology
 (c) proposing an argument and making a case for it (d) highlighting the cause of a problem and its effects
- 30. We've seen film loops, overheard projectors _____ and a myriad of other technological innovations in classrooms _____.**
In other words, we can say that the author has seen film loops, projectors and _____ technological innovations in classrooms.
 (a) Multitude (b) Definite (c) Distinct (d) Complex

IV. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct option.

- (1) Are you bored of bananas, apples, and grapes, and need a change? A nutrient-rich serving of kiwi may be just what you need. A serving of kiwi (2 kiwis) has twice the amount of vitamin C in an orange, as much potassium as in a banana, and the fiber equivalent to that in a bowl of whole grain cereal—all for less than 100 calories!
- (2) The fuzzy fruit is sky-high in both soluble and insoluble fibres, both of which are essential for promoting heart health, regulating digestion, and lowering cholesterol levels—a winning trifecta! Kiwi fruit has also been considered a 'nutritional all-star' as Rutgers University researchers have found that the kiwi fruit has the best nutrient density of 21 commonly consumed fruits.
- (3) Along with vitamin C, kiwi fruit is rich in many bioactive compounds that have antioxidant capacity to help protect against free radicals, harmful by-products produced in the body. If you want clean energy, think of kiwi fruit because it is rich in magnesium, a nutrient essential to convert food into energy.

- (4) Kiwi fruit also doubles as a peeper-keeper by supplying your eyes with protective lutein, a carotenoid that's concentrated in eye tissues and helps protect against harmful free radicals. Kiwi fruit is also packed with blood pressure-lowering potassium. In fact, a 100-gram serving of kiwi fruit—that's about one large kiwi—provides 15% of the Recommended Daily Allowance (RDA) of potassium.
- (5) Kiwi fruit has been growing in New Zealand for over 100 years. Once the fruit gained in popularity, other countries, including Italy, France, Chile, Japan, South Korea, and Spain started to grow it too. At first, kiwis were referred to as Yang Tao or Chinese Gooseberry, but the name was ultimately changed to kiwi fruit, so that everyone would know where the fruit came from.
- (6) A ripe kiwi fruit will be plump and smooth-skinned, and free of wrinkles, bruises, and punctures. After having purchased it, if you find that your kiwi is a little too firm, simply let it ripen at room temperature for three to five days. The firmer the kiwi fruit, the more tart it will taste. To speed up the ripening process, you can also place kiwis in a paper bag along with an apple or a banana. If you want to store the fruit longer, you should keep it in a plastic bag in the refrigerator.

31. Which of the following does not qualify as a fact, according to the passage?

- (a) If you want to store the fruit longer, you should keep it in a plastic bag in the refrigerator.
 (b) Kiwi fruit has been growing in New Zealand for over 100 years.
 (c) Kiwi fruit is rich in bioactive compounds that have antioxidant capacity.
 (d) A 100-gram serving of kiwi fruit provides 15% of the RDA of calcium.

32. How can we know if the kiwi fruit is ripe?

- A. It will be plump. B. It will be firmer.
 C. It will be smooth-skinned. D. It will be free of wrinkles.
 E. It will smell like a banana.

- (a) A., B. (b) B., C. (c) C., D., E. (d) A., C., D.

33. Study the following statements.

- A. Kiwi fruit is rich in magnesium, a nutrient essential to convert food into energy.
 B. Think of kiwi fruit, if you want clean energy.

- (a) A. is an assertion and B. is the reason. (b) B. is an assertion and A. is the reason.
 (c) Both A. and B. are unrelated assertions. (d) Both A. and B. are reasons of different assertions

34. Study the following statements.

- A. Kiwi is a fuzzy fruit.
 B. Rutgers University researchers have found that the kiwi fruit is packed with blood pressure-lowering potassium.
 C. A serving of kiwi helps protect against free radicals.
 D. Kiwi fruit supplies your eyes with protective lutein.

The following are correct:

- (a) A. and B. (b) B. and C. (c) C. and D. (d) A. and D.

35. In which of the following countries do kiwi fruit grow?

- A. South Korea, Italy, France B. Chile, Japan, New Zealand
 C. Spain, Egypt, Russia D. France, Japan, Sri Lanka

- (a) A. and B. (b) C. and D. (c) Only A. (d) Only D.

36. What is kiwi fruit considered, according to the passage?

- (a) Yang Tao (b) Chinese Gooseberry
 (c) Nutritional all-star (d) Peeper-Keeper

37. Which of the following statements are not true, according to the passage?

- A. The firmer the kiwi fruit, the more tart it will taste.
 B. The kiwi fruit is sky-high in both soluble and insoluble fibres.
 C. A serving of kiwi has as much magnesium as in a banana.
 D. To store the kiwi longer, it should be kept in a paper bag.

- (a) A. and B. (b) B. and C. (c) C. and D. (d) D. and A.

38. Complete the following statement.

Along with vitamin C, kiwi fruit is rich in many bioactive compounds that have antioxidant capacity to _____.

Choose the correct option from the following.

- (a) help protect against free radicals (b) increase bone density
(c) produce clean energy (d) speed up the ripening process

39. Why is kiwi fruit considered a 'nutritional all-star'?

- (a) Because it is rich in many bioactive compounds
(b) Because it has the best nutrient density of 21 commonly consumed fruits
(c) Because it provides 15% of the Recommended Daily Allowance of potassium
(d) Because it gained popularity in other countries

40. Read the statement extracted from the passage.

"A serving of kiwi has twice the amount of vitamin C in an orange, as much potassium as in a banana, and the fiber equivalent to that in a bowl of whole grain cereal – all for less than 100 calories!"

Replace the underlined word with the correct option given below.

- (a) Disparate (b) Discriminable (c) Inordinate (d) Proportionate

V. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct option.

- (1) Why does a person become overconfident? The reason lies in an overassessment of one's capabilities. Sometimes, people over assess their competence and jump into situations that are way beyond their control.
 - (2) Napoleon Bonaparte, who became the Emperor of France, would say that the word 'impossible' was common only amongst fools. The overconfident Napoleon invaded Russia in the winter of 1812. This proved to be a big disaster.
 - (3) Overconfidence generally leads people into misadventures, thereby endangering their chances in life. It is wisely said that any achievement is a result of two factors—firstly, one's personal planning, and secondly, the support from the external world. People take into account only their planning, generally, ignoring the external factors. They become unable to foresee future developments. Hence, leads to a great risk of failure.
 - (4) Then, there is the question: How can one manage overconfidence? The formula is very simple. Before taking a decision, discuss the matter with other well-informed people who have an objective mind. If and when it is proved that you are about to go off the path, accept the reality and without delay say that you have made a mistake and were wrong.
 - (5) Overconfidence is a flaw that characterises people who lack the virtue of modesty. Modesty makes a person a realist. People of this kind become very cautious. Before taking any action, they assess the whole situation very thoroughly and then adopt a realistic approach.
 - (6) Overconfident people live within their own thoughts. They know themselves but they are unaware of the others. Living inside their own cell, they are unable to make use of the experiences of others. This kind of habit is highly damaging to all concerned.
 - (7) There is a saying that the young man sees the rule and the old man sees the exception. With a slight change, I would like to say that the overconfident person sees the rule and the confident person sees the exception. Overconfident people are always at risk. It is said that taking a risk is good, but it must be well calculated, otherwise it becomes very dangerous.
- 41. What is the author's opinion about people who are modest?**
- (a) They assess the whole situation very thoroughly and then adopt a realistic approach.
(b) They live within their own thoughts.
(c) They discuss the matter with other well-informed people.
(d) They take into account only their planning, ignoring the external factors.
- 42. Study the following statements.**
- A. Overconfidence generally leads people into misadventures.**
B. People over assess their competence and jump into situations.
- (a) A. is an assertion and B. is the reason (b) B. is an assertion and A. is the reason
(c) Both A. and B. are unrelated assertions (d) Both A. and B. are the reasons of different assertions

43. What should one do if it is proved that he/she is about to go off the path?
(a) That person should over assess his or her capabilities
(b) That person should accept the reality
(c) That person should become very cautious
(d) That person should see the exceptions
44. Study the following statements.
A. Overconfident person sees the exception and confident person sees the rule.
B. Taking risk is good, but it must be well calculated.
(a) A. is right and B. is wrong (b) A. is wrong and B. is right
(c) Both A. and B. are right (d) Both A. and B. are wrong
45. 'This kind of habit is highly damaging to all concerned.'
What is the author talking about in the above line?
(a) The habit of living inside one's own cell (b) The habit of foreseeing future developments
(c) The habit of endangering one's own life (d) The habit of ignoring the external factors
46. Which of the following statements are true, according to the passage?
A. Any achievement is a result of two factors.
B. The invasion of Russia by Napoleon proved to be a big disaster.
C. Modesty is a flaw that characterises people who lack confidence.
D. Overconfident people make utmost use of the experience of others.
(a) A. and B. (b) B. and C. (c) C. and D. (d) D. and A.
47. According to the author, what is the difference between a young man and an old man?
(a) A young man is overconfident and an old man is under-confident.
(b) A young man sees the rule and an old man sees the exception.
(c) A young man has an objective mind and an old man has a subjective mind.
(d) A young man jumps into a conclusion and an old man over assesses his competence.
48. What is the formula discussed by the author in the passage?
(a) To assess the whole situation very thoroughly and then adopt a realistic approach
(b) To accept the reality and without delay say that you have made a mistake and were wrong
(c) To make use of the experiences of others
(d) To discuss the matter with other well-informed people, before taking a decision
49. What are the two factors that result in achievement of any kind?
(a) One's personal planning and endangering their chances in life
(b) Support from the external world and adopting a realistic approach
(c) Being cautious and seeing the exception
(d) Support from the external world and one's personal planning
50. They become unable to foresee future developments.
Substitute the underlined word with the most appropriate option given below.
(a) Neglect (b) Anticipate (c) Interpolate (d) Overlook



PRACTICE PAPER-02

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (d) | 3. (a) | 4. (c) | 5. (b) | 6. (c) | 7. (b) |
| 8. (a) | 9. (d) | 10. (a) | 11. (c) | 12. (b) | 13. (c) | 14. (b) |
| 15. (d) | 16. (d) | 17. (a) | 18. (b) | 19. (b) | 20. (b) | 21. (d) |
| 22. (b) | 23. (d) | 24. (c) | 25. (c) | 26. (b) | 27. (d) | 28. (a) |
| 29. (c) | 30. (a) | 31. (a) | 32. (d) | 33. (b) | 34. (b) | 35. (a) |
| 36. (c) | 37. (c) | 38. (a) | 39. (b) | 40. (d) | 41. (a) | 42. (c) |
| 43. (b) | 44. (a) | 45. (a) | 46. (a) | 47. (b) | 48. (d) | 49. (d) |
| 50. (b) | | | | | | |