

Chapter

2

Objective Comprehension

Objective Comprehension of a given passage or a number of passages is an integral part of any examination test in English. The objective English tests of competitive examination are designed to assess through questions the verbal ability, language skills, the knowledge of the examinees on grammar, vocabulary and comprehension of written English. Therefore, a student is required to read the passage carefully and choose a correct answer out of the alternatives given under the question. However, the questions are challenging and they all require an appreciation of more than just the superficial understanding of the passage. Therefore, it is very important that due attention should be paid to comprehension exercises.

The important points to be noted in this field are given as under :

- (a) It is pertinent to note that sense of language and fund of words should be ample enough so that students may not feel disadvantage on that account.
- (b) The questions are based on what is stated or implied in each passage.
- (c) Invariably the inference is based on the logical consequence of the information in the passage. Therefore, the answers must be based on and supported by the information given in the passage under reference.
- (d) In some competitive examinations the students are also required to answer questions on synonyms and antonyms given in the passage. It is very important to note that the meaning of the word should be chosen from the alternatives in the context of the theme of the passage. One must not take into account only the literal meaning of the word.

Passage 1

Directions : Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Vishwaditya, the king of Magadh, heard that a great physician who lived in the neighbouring kingdom had invented an edible magic substance, which, if eaten with sweetmeat, would give one long life. He invited the physician through his messengers. The physician arrived with four sweetmeat balls mixed with the magic substance. The delighted king ordered his soldiers to bring a big garland made of very attractive looking and scented flowers, and himself garlanded the physician. The physician removed the precious cloth with which he had covered the plate of sweetmeat balls. The king's joy knew no bounds at the sight of the contents of the plate. While the physician was about to offer the sweetmeat balls to the king, the court jester rushed forward, picked up a ball and began eating it. Everyone present in the court was astonished. "Take hold of the mad chap!" shouted the king. The king's bodyguards did so. The half eaten sweetmeat ball fell from his hand. "How dare you touch the magic thing meant for me? Be ready to face the consequence-death!" The jester shed tears. "No use crying",

said the king. "I am crying for you, my Lord!" replied the jester. "Why?" asked the king. "My lord, by eating only half of the magic thing, I am going to die. What will happen to you when you eat the whole of the magic thing?" said the jester. The king saw sense in what the jester said. He realized his mistake of believing in such magic things. He suitably honoured the jester.

1. "The king's bodyguards did so." Which of the following correctly explains 'did so'?
 - (a) They snatched away the half-eaten ball.
 - (b) They arrested the physician.
 - (c) They snatched away the plate of balls.
 - (d) They took hold of the physician.
 - (e) None of these.
2. According to the king's information, which of the following was the invention of the physician?
 - (a) An edible substance that was very sweet.
 - (b) A magic substance that would give strength.
 - (c) A magic substance that would reduce the life span.
 - (d) A substance that would postpone death.
 - (e) A substance that would make life miserable.
3. Which of the following statements is true in the context of the passage?
 - (a) The king was not moved by the jester's weeping.
 - (b) The sweetmeat balls were having wonderful power.
 - (c) The punishment sentenced on the jester was implemented.
 - (d) The physician was one of the king's own subjects.
 - (e) The king had realized his mistake even before the jester's act.
4. When the physician visited the court, the king :
 - (a) got annoyed.
 - (b) was wearing a garland.
 - (c) became very happy.
 - (d) ordered him to garland his soldiers.
 - (e) uncovered the plate of sweetmeat balls.
5. According to the jester, what was the effect of eating of half a ball, on him?
 - (a) Tears in eyes.
 - (b) Death sentence.
 - (c) Longer life.
 - (d) Being honoured by the king.
 - (e) None of these.
6. Which of the following surprised the courtiers?
 - (a) The physician's wonderful invention.
 - (b) The king's unlimited joy at the sight of the plate.
 - (c) The jester's wisdom of exposing the physician.
 - (d) The king's reaction towards the jester.
 - (e) The jester's act of picking up and eating a sweetmeat ball.

7. What made the jester weep with sorrow?
- The death sentence passed on him by the king.
 - His concern and anxiety for the life safety of the king.
 - The effect of the physician's invention on the lives of the people.
 - The destruction of the half sweetmeat ball.
 - None of these.
8. The king offered death sentence on the jester because the jester had :
- tried to teach the king a lesson.
 - caught hold of the physician.
 - insulted the physician by his impolite act.
 - snatched away the thing which was meant for the king.
 - touched the magic sweetmeat ball to remove its power.
9. "He realized his mistake of believing in such magic things." Which of the following explains 'such magic things'?
- Things which have miraculous power.
 - Things which have been prepared by famous physicians.
 - Things said to possess magic power but do not have such power.
 - Things offered to the king to help him live longer.
 - None of these.
10. The king honoured the jester for his act of :
- opening the king's eyes.
 - committing a mistake.
 - realizing that he was wrong.
 - believing in false things.
 - eating up half a sweetmeat ball.

Passage 2

White cement is the basic raw material for producing cement tiles and cement paint which are used extensively in building construction. The main consumers of white cement are, therefore, cement tile and cement paint manufacturing units. These consumers, mostly in the small scale sector, are today facing a major crisis because of a significant increase in the price of white cement during a short period. The present annual licensed production capacity of white and grey cement in the country is approximately 3.5 lakh tonnes. The average demand is 2-2.5 tonnes. This means that there is idle capacity to the tune of one lakh tonnes or more. The price rise is, therefore, not a phenomenon arising out of inadequate production capacity but evidently because of artificial scarcity created by the manufacturers in their self-interest.

The main reason for the continuing spurt in cement price is its decontrol. As it is, there is stiff competition in the cement paint and tile manufacturing business. Any further price revision at this stage is bound to have a severe adverse impact on the market conditions. The Government should take adequate steps to ensure that suitable controls are brought in. Else it should allow import of cement.

1. Why is the price of cement going up?
- Because the Government is controlling the quota.
 - Because of export of white cement.
 - Because of the large usage of white cement.
 - Because of extensive usage of white cement for construction.
 - None of these.

2. Which of the following statement is false according to the passage?
- (a) Price rise in white cement would increase the price of cement paint.
 - (b) White cement is a controlled product.
 - (c) Increase in price of white cement is not because of production problem.
 - (d) Price rise in white cement would upset cement tile market.
 - (e) Most cement paint manufacturers are from small scale sector.
3. What is the crisis being faced by the cement tile manufacturers as described in the passage?
- (a) White cement is priced very low.
 - (b) White cement is not of good quality.
 - (c) White cement usage is high.
 - (d) White cement prices are very high.
 - (e) White cement is being exported.
4. Which of the following words has the same meaning as the word 'idle' as used in the passage?
- (a) Lazy
 - (b) Clumsy
 - (c) Large
 - (d) Excess
 - (e) Known
5. Which of the following is correct according to the passage?
- (a) White cement is not used in the manufacture of paint.
 - (b) White cement forms a minor part of tile manufacturing.
 - (c) White cement is very important for tile manufacturing.
 - (d) White cement is used only for making paints.
 - (e) None of these.
6. Which of the following words has the same meaning as the word 'artificial' as used in the passage?
- (a) Unnatural
 - (b) Prolonged
 - (c) Practical
 - (d) Absolute
 - (e) Deliberate
7. What is the author's suggestion to bring down prices?
- (a) Government should control the white cement market.
 - (b) Production capacity should be increased.
 - (c) Usage of white cement in other areas should be reduced.
 - (d) Competition among manufacturers of cement paints and tiles should be reduced.
 - (e) None of these.
8. Which of the following words has the opposite meaning as the word 'basic' as used in the passage?
- (a) Vital
 - (b) Unimportant
 - (c) Acidic
 - (d) Last
 - (e) Small

9. Which of the following is correct according to the passage?
- (a) Cement production capacity is more than usage.
 - (b) Cement production capacity is less than usage.
 - (c) Cement production capacity is equal to usage.
 - (d) Cement production capacity is twice than usage.
 - (e) None of these.
10. What can be presumed from the passage regarding foreign trade in cement?
- (a) The country is exporting cement at present.
 - (b) The country is importing cement at present.
 - (c) The country is exporting and importing cement.
 - (d) The country is neither exporting nor importing cement.
 - (e) None of these.

Passage 3

Because goldfish can be kept easily in small ponds and aquariums, They make good pets, but like many other pets, they must have proper care and the right kind of place to live.

A twoinch fish requires a minimum of two gallons of water containing sufficient oxygen to support life. Some oxygen will make its way into the water of an aquarium from the air that touches the surface. Plants in an aquarium also help to furnish oxygen. Snails help to keep an aquarium clean. Thus, with plenty of plants and snail, the water in an aquarium does not have to be changed frequently. A large lake may prove to be a quite unsuitable abode for goldfish.

It is important that goldfish should not be overfed. They can be fed such things as dried insects in addition to commercially prepared goldfish food, but they should never be fed more than once a day. Even then, they should not be given more food than can be consumed in about five minutes. This ensures prolonged life.

1. Which of the following statement is true?
- (a) Goldfish should be given food only once a day.
 - (b) Snails eat up the goldfish in an aquarium.
 - (c) Plants provide food to the snails.
 - (d) Goldfish comes above the surface of water to get oxygen from air.
 - (e) A large take is an ideal place for goldfish.
2. Which of the following statements is not true?
- (a) Snails make the aquarium clean by eating up goldfish.
 - (b) Two gallons of water with sufficient oxygen is enough for two inch fish.
 - (c) Goldfish can be made good pets.
 - (d) Plants in an aquarium provide oxygen to goldfish.
 - (e) Goldfish must never be given too much food.
3. Which of the following helps supply goldfish with oxygen?
- (a) Snails
 - (b) Plants
 - (c) Dried insects
 - (d) Aquarium
 - (e) Surface of water

4. Water in an aquarium needs to be changed if
 - (a) there are plenty of snails and plants in it.
 - (b) there is no sufficient oxygen in it.
 - (c) it is very clean and contains sufficient oxygen.
 - (d) it does not contain goldfish food and dried insects.
 - (e) None of these.
5. What is important to remember when feeding goldfish?
 - (a) They should be fed more than once a day.
 - (b) They should be fed at five-minute intervals.
 - (c) They should be fed with plants and snails.
 - (d) They should be fed only once a day.
 - (e) They should be given more food than they can consume.

Passage 4

The forces that generate conditions conducive to crime and riots are stronger in urban communities than in rural areas. Urban living is more anonymous living. It often releases the individual from community restraints more common in tradition-oriented societies. But more freedom from constraints and controls also provides greater freedom to deviate. And living in the more impersonalized, formally controlled Urban society means that regulatory orders of conduct are often directed by distant bureaucrats. The police are strangers executing these prescriptions on an anonymous set of subjects. Minor offences in small town or village are often handled without resort to official police action. As disputable as such action may seem to be, it results in fewer recorded violations of the law compared to the big cities. Although perhaps causing some decision-difficulties for the police in small town, formal and objective law enforcement is not always acceptable to villagers.

Urban areas with mass population, greater wealth, more commercial establishments and more products of our technology also provide more frequent opportunities for theft. Victims are impersonalized, property is insured, consumer goods in more abundance are vividly displayed and are more portable. The crime-rate increases despite fromal moral education given in schools.

1. According to the passage, all the following contribute to higher crime-rates in urban areas except :
 - (a) vivid display of consumer goods.
 - (b) higher standard of living.
 - (c) Urban impersonalized living.
 - (d) increasing population.
 - (e) inadequate police force.
2. Which of the following is a characteristic of an urban setting?
 - (a) Unreported minor crimes.
 - (b) Deviation from freedom.
 - (c) Less forceful social control.
 - (d) Minimal opportunities of crime due to better law enforcement.
 - (e) Fewer recorded violations of the law.

3. The author's view of 'Traditional Societies' is best expressed by which of the following?
- (a) They provide less freedom for the individual in many circumstances.
 - (b) They have lower crime-rates because of the moral teachings in schools.
 - (c) They provide inadequate freedom for personal movements and travel.
 - (d) They do not have adequate modern technology.
 - (e) They are ruled and controlled by distant bureaucrats.
4. People live under more social control in :
- (a) formally controlled Urban societies.
 - (b) the presence of the police authorities.
 - (c) an anonymous form of living.
 - (d) non-traditional societies.
 - (e) None of these.
5. It can be inferred from the passage that urban crime can be controlled by :
- (a) greater emphasis on moral education.
 - (b) enforcement of law by distant bureaucrats.
 - (c) vivid display of expensive consumer goods.
 - (d) making the expensive consumer goods less portable.
 - (e) None of these.
6. Which of the following statements is true in the context of the passage?
- (a) The display of consumer goods is the main cause of crime.
 - (b) Lack of personal contacts increases crimes in Urban areas.
 - (c) Small communities have more minor crimes than in Urban centres.
 - (d) Urban crime areas cannot be prevented.
 - (e) Police in Urban areas settle minor disputes without official action.
7. Which of the following statements is not true in the context of the passage?
- (a) Moral education imparted in schools is ineffective in checking crime-rate.
 - (b) There is less freedom in the current society than in a traditional society.
 - (c) Urban areas are thickly populated and commercialized.
 - (d) Anonymous living in urban areas may lead to a freedom to deviate from rules.
 - (e) Urban areas provide more opportunities for crime than rural areas do.
8. According to the passage, the crime in small towns :
- (a) is less frequently reported or dealt with officially.
 - (b) is brought well under control by distant bureaucrats.
 - (c) leads to an impersonalized style of living.
 - (d) is often dealt with objective law enforcement.
 - (e) always causes difficulties for the police authorities.

Passage 5

A close look at the facts relating to political interference in administration shows that it is not a one-way process. There is often a nexus between power-hungry and corrupt politicians and civil servants with convenient principles. Many civil servants are only too anxious to

oblige the politicians, and then cash the obligation when they need some special favour. So the attitude of self-righteousness adopted by the civil service is sometimes only a way of covering their own flaws by blaming others.

Every now and then some retired civil servants come out with his memoirs, painting a glorious picture of the heights of administrative efficiency reached during his reign. There is often the suggestion that had there not been so much political interference, things would have been even more fantastic. It is not unusual for the self-styled hero to blame not only interfering politicians but also fellow civil servants who were idiots or crooks, for his failures. This attitude of smug self-satisfaction is, unfortunately, developed during the years of service. Self-preservation rather than service is encouraged by our whole system of rules and procedures.

The remedy has to be drastic and quickly effective. The over-protection now granted to civil servants must end. Today to remove an erring civil servant is just not possible. And the only thing that the highest authority in the Government, both in the State and at the Centre, can do is to transfer an official from one job to another. The rules for taking disciplinary action are so complicated that, in the end, the defaulting civil servant gets away, and gets his full emoluments even for the period of the disciplinary proceedings, thus making it a paid holiday for him.

The result is that the administration has become rule-oriented and not result-oriented. Action is possible against the official who takes some interest in his work, but no action is ever taken against a person who does not deliver the goods. If the country is to adopt a result-oriented approach, it is necessary to link job performance with job retention.

1. The facts relating to the problem of political interference indicate that :
 - (a) honest bureaucrats are always being troubled by politicians.
 - (b) politicians are often misled and trapped by civil servants.
 - (c) politicians and civil servants co-operate to gain mutual advantages.
 - (d) politicians and civil servants use interference as an excuse for victimizing the common man.
2. The attitude of self-righteousness adopted by the civil service, according to the writer :
 - (a) is not welcomed and supported by politicians.
 - (b) is dishonest and conceals the facts.
 - (c) is very difficult to maintain because of opposition.
 - (d) does not really help the public get fair treatment.
3. Civil servants who write their memoirs after retiring :
 - (a) claim that they would have achieved outstanding success if interference had not come in the way.
 - (b) prove that constant political interference made it impossible for them to do anything properly.
 - (c) complain that the credit for their achievements goes to dishonest politicians.
 - (d) prove that people of inferior quality in the civil service bring about interference.

4. The existing system of administration seems to encourage civil servants :
 - (a) to become self-styled heroes and boss over others.
 - (b) to present a glorious picture of the administration.
 - (c) to become self-centred and concerned mainly about their own gain.
 - (d) to become self-righteous and fight back against corrupt politicians.
5. The problem with the present set-up needing urgent action is :
 - (a) a lack of accountability on the part of civil servants.
 - (b) a lack of control over the power of politicians.
 - (c) a neglect of the ideals of self-righteousness.
 - (d) complicated rules and procedures that greatly reduce efficiency.
6. The main principle of the remedy proposed by the writer is, that :
 - (a) the politicians should be made accountable for all their decisions.
 - (b) the high level of protection enjoyed by civil servants should be reduced.
 - (c) the common man's right to efficient and fair administration must be protected.
 - (d) rules should be simplified so that there is less scope for misuse.
7. According to existing procedures, if a civil servant is found to be unsuitable or dishonest, :
 - (a) he can appeal to an authority like the Supreme Court.
 - (b) politicians with whom he has special links will interfere to help him.
 - (c) transferring him to another post is the usual action taken.
 - (d) a conflict between Central Government and State Government interests can arise.
8. The writer refers to 'a paid holiday' to support his argument that :
 - (a) civil servants get a lot of extra benefits.
 - (b) disciplinary action is generally not quick or effective.
 - (c) lazy and inefficient bureaucrats seem to be on holiday even when on duty.
 - (d) special postings that 'favoured' civil servants are unnecessary and wasteful.
9. The expression 'linking job performance with job retention' refers to a policy in which :
 - (a) selection to civil service jobs is on the basis of rigorous performance tests.
 - (b) selection to civil service jobs is on the basis of rigorous performance and not a minister's opinions is the basis of transfer or promotion.
 - (c) retention of good Government servants by discouraging their going to private companies.
 - (d) continuation in service will depend on satisfactory performance.
10. The expression 'deliver the goods' means :
 - (a) show good job performance.
 - (b) accept bribes or other illegal favours.
 - (c) make payments of black money as bribes.
 - (d) successfully defend oneself against a charge, in a disciplinary inquiry.

Passage 6

A recent report in News Week says that in American colleges, students of Asian origin outperform not only the minority group students but the majority whites as well. Many of these students must be of Indian origin, and their achievement is something we can be proud of. It is unlikely that these talented youngsters will come back to India, and that is the familiar brain drain problem. However recent statements by the nation's policy-makers indicate that the perception of this issue is changing. 'Brain bank' and not 'brain drain' is the more appropriate idea, they suggest since the expertise of Indians abroad is only deposited in other places and not lost.

This may be so, but this brain bank, like most other banks, is one that primarily serves customers in its neighbourhood. The skills of the Asians now excelling in America's colleges will mainly help the U.S.A.. No matter how significant, what non-resident Indians do for India and what their counterparts do for other Asian lands is only a by-product.

But it is also necessary to ask, or be reminded, why Indians study fruitfully when abroad. The Asians whose accomplishments News Week records would have probably had a very different tale if they had studied in India. In America they found elbow room, books and facilities not available and not likely to be available here. The need to prove themselves in their new country and the competition of an international standard they faced there must have cured mental and physical laziness. But other things helping them in America can be obtained here if we achieve a change in social attitudes, specially towards youth.

We need to learn to value individuals and their unique qualities more than conformity and respectability. We need to learn the language of encouragement to add to our skill in flattery. We might also learn to be less liberal with blame and less tightfisted with appreciation, especially.

1. Among the many groups of students in American colleges, Asian students :
 - (a) are often written about in magazines like News Week.
 - (b) are most successful academically.
 - (c) have proved that they are as good as the whites.
 - (d) have only a minority status like the blacks.
2. The student of Asian origin in America include :
 - (a) a fair number from India.
 - (b) a small group from India.
 - (c) persons from India who are very proud.
 - (d) Indians who are the most hard working of all.
3. In general, the talented young Indians studying in America :
 - (a) have a reputation for being hard working.
 - (b) have the opportunity to contribute to India's development.
 - (c) can solve the brain drain problem because of recent changes in policy.
 - (d) will not return to pursue their careers in India.
4. There is talk now of the 'brain bank'. This idea :
 - (a) is a solution to the brain drain problem.
 - (b) is a new problem caused partly by the brain drain.
 - (c) is a new way of looking at the role of qualified Indians living abroad.
 - (d) is based on a plan to utilize foreign exchange remittances to stimulate research and development.

5. The brain bank has limitations like all banks in the sense that :
 - (a) a bank's services go mainly to those near it.
 - (b) small neighbourhood banks are not visible in this age of multinationals.
 - (c) only what is deposited can be withdrawn and utilized.
 - (d) no one can be forced to put his assets in a bank.
6. The author feels that what non-resident Indians do for India :
 - (a) will have many useful side effects.
 - (b) will not be their main interest and concern.
 - (c) can benefit other Asian countries, as a by-product.
 - (d) can American colleges be of service to the world community.
7. The performance of Indians when they go to study in the West :
 - (a) shows the fruits of hardwork done by school teachers in India.
 - (b) should remind us that knowledge and wisdom are not limited by the boundaries of race and nation.
 - (c) is better than people in the West expect of non-whites.
 - (d) is better than what it would have been if they had studied in India.
8. The high level of competition faced by Asian students in America :
 - (a) helps them overcome their lazy habits.
 - (b) makes them lazy since the facilities there are good.
 - (c) makes them worried about failing.
 - (d) helps them prove that they are as good as whites.
9. The author feels that some of the conditions other than the level of facilities that make the West attractive :
 - (a) are available in India but young people do not appreciate them.
 - (b) can never be found here because we believe in conformity.
 - (c) can be created if our attitudes and values change.
 - (d) can also give respectability to our traditions and customs.
10. One of the ways of making the situation in India better would be :
 - (a) to eliminate flattery from public life.
 - (b) to distinguish between conformity and respectability.
 - (c) to give appreciation and not be tightfisted.
 - (d) to encourage people and not merely flatter them.

Passage 7

True, it is the function of the army to maintain law and order in abnormal times. But in normal times there is another force that compels citizens to obey the laws and to act with due regard to the rights of others. The force also protects the lives and the properties of law abiding men. Laws are made to secure the personal safety of its subjects and to prevent murder and crimes of violence. They are made to secure the property of the citizens against theft and damage to protect the rights of communities and castes to carry out their customs and ceremonies, so long as they do not conflict with the rights of others. Now the good citizen, of his own free will obey these laws and he takes care that everything he does is done

with due regard to the rights and well-being of others. But the bad citizen is only restrained from breaking these laws by fear of the consequence of his actions. And the necessary steps to compel the bad citizen to act as a good citizen are taken by this force. The supreme control of law and order in a State is in the hands of a Minister who is responsible to the State Assembly and acts through the Inspector General of Police.

1. The expression 'customs and ceremonies' means :
 - (a) fairs and festivals.
 - (b) habits and traditions.
 - (c) usual practices and religious rites.
 - (d) superstitions and formalities.
2. A suitable title for the passage would be :
 - (a) the function of the army.
 - (b) laws and the people's rights.
 - (c) the fear of the law and citizen's security.
 - (d) the functions of the police.
3. Which of the following is not implied in the passage?
 - (a) Law protects those who respect it.
 - (b) Law ensures people's religious and social rights absolutely and unconditionally.
 - (c) A criminal is deterred from committing crimes only for fear of the law.
 - (d) The forces of law help to transform irresponsible citizens into responsible ones.
4. According to the writer, which one of the following is not the responsibility of the police?
 - (a) To protect the privileges of all citizens.
 - (b) To check violent activities of citizens.
 - (c) To ensure peace among citizens by safeguarding individual rights.
 - (d) To maintain peace during extraordinary circumstances.
5. Which of the following reflects the main thrust of the passage?
 - (a) It deals with the importance of the army in maintaining law and order.
 - (b) It highlights role of the police as superior to that of the army.
 - (c) It discusses the roles of the army and the police in different circumstances.
 - (d) It points to the responsibility of the Minister and the Inspector General of Police.
6. "They are made to secure the property of citizens against theft and damage", means that the law :
 - (a) helps in recovering the stolen property of the citizens.
 - (b) assist the citizens whose property has been stolen or destroyed.
 - (c) initiate process against offenders of law.
 - (d) safeguard people's possessions against being stolen or lost.
7. Out of the following which one has the opposite meaning to the word 'restrained' in the passage?
 - (a) Promoted
 - (b) Accelerated
 - (c) Intruded
 - (d) Inhibited

8. Which one of the following statement is implied in the passage?
- Peaceful citizens seldom violate the law, but bad citizens have to be restrained by the police.
 - Criminals, who flout the law, are seldom brought to book.
 - The police hardly succeed in converting bad citizens into good citizens.
 - The police check the citizens, whether they are good or bad, from violating the law.
9. Which of the following statements expresses most accurately the idea contained in the first sentence?
- It is the job of the army to ensure internal peace at all times.
 - It is the police that should always enforce law and order in the country.
 - Army and the police ensure people's security through combined operations.
 - It is in exceptional circumstances that the army has to ensure peace in the country.
10. The last sentence of the passage implies that :
- The Inspector General of Police is the sole authority in matters of law and order.
 - In every State maintenance of public peace is under the overall control of the responsible Minister.
 - A Minister and a responsible State, Assembly exercise direct authority in matters pertaining to law and order.
 - The Inspector General of Police is responsible to the State Assembly for maintaining law and order.

Passage 8

The first step is for us to realise that a city need not be a frustrater of life; it can be among other things, a mechanism for enhancing life, for producing possibilities of living which are not to be realized except through cities. But, for that to happen, deliberate and drastic planning is needed. Towns as much as animals, must have their systems of organs—those for transport and circulation are an obvious example. What we need now are organ systems for recreation, leisure, culture, community expression. This means abundance of open space, easy access to unspoilt Nature, beauty in parks and in fine buildings, gymnasias and swimming baths and recreation grounds in plenty, central spaces for celebrations and demonstrations, halls for citizens' meetings, concert halls and theatres and cinemas that belong to the city. And the buildings must not be built anyhow or dumped down anywhere; both they and their groupings should mean something important to the people of the place.

1. Cities can be made to provide full facilities for life, only if :
- these can be mechanically developed.
 - proper transport system is introduced.
 - cinemas, theatres and concert halls are established there.
 - these are thoughtfully and vigorously designed to serve people's needs.

2. A suitable title for the passage would be :
 - (a) Towns versus Animals.
 - (b) The Need for Planned Cities.
 - (c) Transport and Communication System in a City.
 - (d) The Need for Entertainment Centres in a City.
3. "A city need not be a frustrater of life" means that :
 - (a) one does not expect fulfilment of all life's requirements from a city.
 - (b) city life provides all the essential needs of life.
 - (c) a city does not necessarily lift man's standard of living.
 - (d) a city should not defeat the fulfilment of life's aspirations and aims.
4. Which one of the following has the opposite meaning to the word 'frustrater' in the passage?
 - (a) Promoter
 - (b) Applauder
 - (c) Approver
 - (d) Executer
5. "The building must not be built anyhow or dumped down anywhere"....the statement implies that building :
 - (a) should be built with suitable material.
 - (b) should be constructed, according to some suitable design, not indiscriminately.
 - (c) should be scattered to provide for more of open space.
 - (d) should be built to enable citizens to enjoy nature.
6. The word 'drastic' in the passage means :
 - (a) orderly.
 - (b) powerful.
 - (c) consistent.
 - (d) determined.
7. The author talks about 'Unspoilt Nature'. In what way can Nature remain unspoilt?
 - (a) If Nature is not allowed to interfere with people's day-to-day life.
 - (b) By building cities with the system of organs like those of animals.
 - (c) By allowing free access to parks and open spaces.
 - (d) By allowing Nature to retain its primitive, undomesticated character.
8. According to the author, the function of a city is to :
 - (a) provide adequate community expression.
 - (b) make available centres of recreation and public gatherings.
 - (c) facilitate traffic and communication.
 - (d) raise the tone of life and make it more meaningful.
9. The opening sentence of the passage implies that :
 - (a) the possibilities of living a decent life cannot be found in a city.
 - (b) only a city can provide the means to lead a full life.
 - (c) among other places, a city can also help man to lead a successful life.
 - (d) a city provides better opportunities for good living than a village.

Passage 9

It is strange that, according to his position in life, an extravagant man is admired or despised. A successful businessman does nothing to increase his popularity by being careful with his money. He is expected to display his success, to have a smart car, an expensive life, and to be lavish with his hospitality. If he is not so, he is considered mean and his reputation in business may even suffer in consequence. The paradox remains that if he had not been careful with his money in the first place, he would never have achieved his present wealth. Among the two income groups, a different set of values exists. The young clerk who makes his wife a present of a new dress when he hadn't paid his house rent, is condemned as extravagant. Carefulness with money to the point of meanness is applauded as a virtue. Nothing in his life is considered more worthy than paying his bills. The ideal wife for such a man separates her housekeeping money into joyless little piles—so much for rent, for food, for the children's shoes; she is able to face the milkman with equanimity and never knows the guilt of buying something she can't really afford. As for myself, I fall into neither of these categories. If I have money to spare, I can be extravagant, but when, as is usually the case, I am hard up, then I am the meanest man imaginable.

1. In the opinion of the writer, a successful businessman :
 - (a) is more popular if he appears to be doing nothing.
 - (b) should not bother about his popularity.
 - (c) must be extravagant before achieving success.
 - (d) is expected to have expensive tastes.
2. The phrase 'lavish with his hospitality' signifies :
 - (a) miserliness in dealing with his friends.
 - (b) considerateness in spending on guests and strangers.
 - (c) extravagance in entertaining guests.
 - (d) indifference in treating his friends and relatives.
3. We understand from the passage that :
 - (a) all mean people are wealthy.
 - (b) wealthy people are invariably successful.
 - (c) carefulness generally leads to failure.
 - (d) thrift may lead to success.
4. It seems that low paid people should :
 - (a) not pay their bills promptly.
 - (b) not keep their creditors waiting.
 - (c) borrow money to meet their essential needs.
 - (d) feel guilty if they overspend.
5. The word 'paradox' means :
 - (a) statement based on facts.
 - (b) that which brings out the inner meaning.
 - (c) that which is contrary to received opinion.
 - (d) statement based on the popular opinion.

6. How does the housewife, described by the writer, feel when she saves money?
- (a) is content to be so thrifty.
 - (b) wishes life were less burdensome.
 - (c) is still troubled by a sense of guilt.
 - (d) wishes she could sometimes be extravagant.
7. Which of the following is opposite in meaning to the word 'applauded' in the passage?
- (a) Humiliated
 - (b) Decried
 - (c) Cherished
 - (d) Suppressed
8. The statement 'she is able to face the milkman with equanimity' implies that :
- (a) she is not upset as she has been paying the milkman his dues regularly.
 - (b) she loses her nerve at the sight of the milkman who always demands his dues.
 - (c) she manages to keep cool as she has to pay the milkman only a month's dues.
 - (d) she remains composed and confident as she knows that she can handle the milkman tactfully.
9. As far as money is concerned, we get the impression that the writer :
- (a) is incapable of saving anything.
 - (b) is never inclined to be extravagant.
 - (c) would like to be considered extravagant.
 - (d) doesn't often have any money to save.
10. Which of the following would be the most suitable title for the passage?
- (a) Extravagance leads to poverty.
 - (b) Miserly habits of the poor.
 - (c) Extravagance in the life of the rich and the poor.
 - (d) Extravagance is always condemnable.

Passage 10

A pioneering scheme has been started recently in Southampton on England's south coast to educate motorists who have been convicted of drunken driving.

The penalty for drunken driving might be the loss of a driving licence and a heavy fine. But under the new scheme, convicted drivers do not pay the fine. Instead they have to attend eight training sessions—one a week organized by the local authority probation service. Designed to demonstrate the damage alcohol can do, the scheme was devised by senior probation officer John Cook. He said about a quarter of the people who came to him had a drink problem, but had not realized how much they were drinking. One way of getting the message across was to make the drivers pour out their usual ration of alcohol and then measure it. Almost everyone pours out not a single measure but a double at least an example of how easy it is to have more than just one drink and to encourage other people to do the same. The instructors on the course are giving clinical evidence of the effects of alcohol on the body and brain. The sober truth is that drinking badly affects driving skills, although the drinker might like to believe otherwise.

1. The Southampton scheme requires convicted drivers :
 - (a) to pay a heavy fine.
 - (b) to attend eight driving sessions—one a week.
 - (c) to undergo a probation service.
 - (d) to surrender their driving licence.
2. John Cook devised the scheme :
 - (a) as a demonstration technique for driving.
 - (b) to demonstrate the harmful effects of alcohol.
 - (c) to show that Southampton was concerned about drivers.
 - (d) to prove that alcohol does influence driving.
3. The problem with a quarter of the people who went to John Cook was that they :
 - (a) did not want to stop drinking.
 - (b) were unaware of the fact that they could get drunk.
 - (c) would not admit that they had a drinking problem.
 - (d) did not know how much they were drinking.
4. Most drivers start off with at least :
 - (a) a double measure.
 - (b) a single measure.
 - (c) a little less than a single measure.
 - (d) two doubles.
5. The truth is that alcohol :
 - (a) does not affect the body but only the brain.
 - (b) affects only the brain.
 - (c) affects the body and the brain.
 - (d) has no effect on the body or the brain.

Passage 11

The reformer must know that what moves people is the authentic life, not mere writing. The newspaper and journals that Lokmanya Tilak and other reformers ran, the books they wrote, sold little, but had enormous effect. Their writing was known to reflect and be just an extension of, their exemplary lives. It was the authenticity of their lives which lent weight to their message, to their example. All knew that their lives were an integral whole—they were not moral in public life and lax in private, nor vice versa. They were not full of pious thoughts and sacred resolutions within the walls of a temple.

A writer who is merely entertaining his readers, even one who is merely informing them, can do what he wants with the rest of his life. But the writer, who sets out to use his pen to reform public life, cannot afford such dualities.

Here is the testimony of one great man—about the influence of another, Lokmanya Tilak.

"I believe that an editor who has anything worth saying and who commands a clientele cannot be easily hushed. He delivered his finished message as soon as he is put under duress. The Lokmanya spoke more eloquently from the Mandalay fortress than through columns of the printed Kesari. His influence was multiplied thousand fold by his imprisonment and his speech and his pen had acquired much greater power after he was discharged than before his imprisonment. By his death we have been editing his paper without pen and speech through

the sacred resolution of the people to realize his life's dream. He could possibly have done more if he were today in the flesh preaching his view. Critics like me would perhaps be still finding fault in the expression of his or that. Today his message rules millions of hearts which are determined to raise a permanent living memorial by the fulfilment of his ambition in their lives."

1. Lokmanya Tilak's messages were most effective :
 - (a) when he delivered them through his editorials.
 - (b) after his death.
 - (c) before his imprisonment.
 - (d) when he delivered speeches.
 - (e) None of these
2. Which of the following is the result of Lokmanya Tilak's exemplary life?
 - (a) The newspapers edited by him did not incur monetary loss.
 - (b) The books written by him were useful.
 - (c) People resolved to fulfil his life's dream.
 - (d) Critics still find fault with his views.
 - (e) He was put in jail at Mandalay.
3. Which of the following is the general tendency of critics according to the passage?
 - (a) To find fault with one or the other expression of a writer.
 - (b) To praise only those writers whom they like.
 - (c) To condemn one and all the reformer writers.
 - (d) To suggest new ideas to the public.
 - (e) To justify their criticism.
4. In the context of the passage, a reformer becomes effective if :
 - (a) he is a journalist with an objective viewpoint.
 - (b) he is an author with an excellent style of writing.
 - (c) he is an effective political leader of the masses.
 - (d) he is a person with consistency in his writing and life style.
 - (e) he is good critic of social practices.
5. In the context of the passage, which of the following statements about Lokmanya Tilak and the reformers is true?
 - (a) They were moral in private life but lax in public life.
 - (b) Their influence on people was negligible.
 - (c) Very few people used to read the newspapers edited by them.
 - (d) They were allowed to edit their newspapers even from inside the jail.
 - (e) Their influence was multiplied a thousand fold by their imprisonment.
6. Which of the following types of writers can be moral in their personal life and law in public life?
 - (a) Those who want to reform people.
 - (b) Those who want to entertain people.
 - (c) Those who have a large number of followers who wish to emulate them.
 - (d) Those who lead an authentic life.
 - (e) Those whose writing is an extension of their exemplary lives.

Passage 12

A person who takes the trouble to form his own opinions and beliefs, will feel that he owes no responsibility to the majority for his conclusions. If he is a genuine lover of truth, if he is inspired by a passion for seeing things as they are and an abhorrence of holding ideas which do not conform to facts, he will be wholly independent of the assent of those around him. When he proceeds to apply his beliefs in the practical conduct of life, the position is different. There are then good reasons why his attitude should be less inflexible. The society in which he is placed is an ancient and composite growth. The people from whom he dissents have not come by their opinions, customs and by a process of mere haphazard. These opinions and customs all had their origin in a certain real supposed fitness. They have certain depth of root in the lives of a proportion of the existing generation. Their congruity with one another may have come to an end. That is only one side of the truth. The most zealous propagandism cannot penetrate to them. In common language, we speak of a generation as something possessed of a kind of exact unity, with all its parts and members homogenous. Yet, plainly it is not this. It is a whole but a whole in a state of constant flux its factors and elements are eternally shifting. It is not one but many generations. Each of the seven ages of man is neighbour to all the rest. The column of the veterans is already sinking into the last abyss, while the column of the newest recruits is forming to each its tradition, its tendency and its possibilities. Only a proportion of each can have nerve enough to grasp the banner of a new truth and endurance to bear it along rugged and untrodden ways. Thus we must remember the stuff of which life is made. We must consider what an overwhelming preponderance of the most tenacious energies and most concentrated interests of a society must be absorbed between material cares and the solitude of the affections. It is obviously unreasonable to lose patience and quarrel with one's time because it is tardy in throwing off its institutions and beliefs and slow to achieve the transformation which is the problem in front of it. Men and women have to live. The task for most of us is arduous enough to make us well pleased with even such imperfect shelter as we find in daily use and wont. To insist on whole community being made at once to submit to the reign of new practices and ideas that have just begun to commend themselves to the most advanced speculative intelligence of the time, this even if it were a possible process, would do hurry on social dissolution.

1. What is the hard task the author is referring to in the paragraph?
 - (a) To earn a living.
 - (b) To live normal life.
 - (c) To change the society.
 - (d) To change according to times.
 - (e) To find shelter.
2. According to the passage, customs and traditions originate from?
 - (a) Beliefs
 - (b) Conflicts of life
 - (c) Social utility
 - (d) Contemporary leadership
 - (e) Ignorance
3. According to the author, the attitude of self-opinionated person in the practical social life should be :
 - (a) rigid.
 - (b) flexible.
 - (c) generous.
 - (d) optimistic.
 - (e) revolutionary.

4. According to the author, a generation is a whole but it is always :
(a) homogeneous. (b) unified in values.
(c) growing. (d) constant.
(e) heterogeneous.
5. What does the author mean by describing 'apply his beliefs in the practical conduct of life' in line six of the passage?
(a) To practise what he believes. (b) To preach what he believes.
(c) To indoctrinate what he believes. (d) To adhere to what he believes.
(e) To denounce what he believes.
6. According to the author, why overnight change in social setting is not desirable?
(a) It will invigorate our life.
(b) It is difficult to bring about.
(c) It will lead to social disintegration.
(d) It will retard progress of the society.
(e) None of these.
7. The author's attitude towards the problem he discusses is :
(a) opportunistic. (b) realistic.
(c) pessimistic. (d) intransigent.
(e) doctrinaire.

Passage 13

Most of us use the products of science—railways, aeroplanes, electricity, wireless and thousands of others—without thinking how they came 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 are ourselves so 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 true?
(a) An engine-driver is cleverer than Plato or Socrates.
(b) Plato or Socrates is in no way inferior to the engine-driver.
(c) Plato and Socrates surpassed the engine-driver in every respect.
(d) The engine-driver cannot be compared to Plato or Aristotle.
2. In this passage the author mentions Plato and/or Socrates to emphasise that :
(a) they are/were men of great scholarship.
(b) people as individuals in the modern age are not more advanced than their predecessors.
(c) the engine is a better mode of locomotion than Plato's chariot.
(d) Plato and Aristotle had greater respect for learning.

3. According to the author, the present age is far more advanced than :
 - (a) all the previous ages in some respect.
 - (b) the age of Socrates and Aristotle in some respects.
 - (c) some of the previous ages in all respects.
 - (d) all the previous ages in all respects.
4. Many of us make use of machines :
 - (a) with very little knowledge of their mechanism.
 - (b) without any knowledge of their historical significance.
 - (c) with full knowing of their genesis.
 - (d) without knowing how they were invented.
5. People today are very proud because they live :
 - (a) in a philosophically advanced age.
 - (b) in a materially advanced age.
 - (c) in a scientifically advanced age.
 - (d) in a spiritually advanced age.

Passage 14

I tried a smile—there was no response. I offered the customary gifts—he waved them aside. I tried the few words I knew—and with a gesture of dignity and scorn he handed me a present, a solitary egg; white and chill it nestled in my palm. I smiled again but even I felt that my smiles had become mechanical. There was obviously nothing for it : I would have to put on my little act, which in my opinion is worth a whole Platoon of Assam Rifles as a safety measure. I removed my dentures. There was a roar of interest and excitement from the crowd. I put them back. Another roar. After I had conducted this humiliating performance several times, there was at least a reaction. The chief's lips began to twitch, and finally he broke into a hearty laugh. Pointing to his greying hair, he declared, 'I am an old man too', and soon he was sitting beside me very affably.

1. At first the author was treated by the chief as :
 - (a) a person of lower status.
 - (b) a person of higher status.
 - (c) an old friend of the community.
 - (d) a possible enemy.
2. The removing of dentures by the author was intended to show that :
 - (a) he was not frightened.
 - (b) he was old and weak in some ways.
 - (c) he knew a lot of tricks to amuse people.
 - (d) he did not wish to be treated as a friend.
3. The crowd was made up of :
 - (a) the soldiers from Assam Rifles.
 - (b) the tribal people.
 - (c) the men who had accompanied the author.
 - (d) the chief's bodyguards.

4. The passage suggests that :
- (a) it is impossible to make friends with the tribals.
 - (b) it is quite easy to be accepted by the tribals.
 - (c) with a little effort it is possible to make friends with the hearts of the tribals.
 - (d) only a gift can win over the hearts of the tribals.
5. The chief laughed heartily when :
- (a) the author offered the usual gifts.
 - (b) the crowd roared with interest and excitement.
 - (c) the author removed his dentures again and again.
 - (d) the author received the present and smiled.

Passage 15

In the past man's worst enemy was Nature. He lived under the continual threat of famine and pestilence, a wet summer could bring death to whole nation' and every winter was a menace. Mountains stood like a barrier between people and people, a sea was less a highway than an impassable division. Today Nature, though still an enemy, is an enemy almost completely conquered. Modern agriculture assures us of an ample food supply. Modern transportation has made the resources of the entire planet accessible to all its inhabitants. Modern medicine and sanitation allow dense populations to cover the ground without risk of pestilence. True, we are still at the mercy of the more violent natural convulsions. Against earthquake, flood and hurricane man has, as yet, devised no adequate protection. At most times, Nature is no longer formidable, she has been subdued.

1. Modern medicine has helped man :
- (a) to live longer everywhere in the world.
 - (b) to live a healthy life in hygienic conditions.
 - (c) to live in thickly populated areas without fear of epidemics.
 - (d) balance population with available resources.
2. Man has not yet succeeded in controlling the furies of :
- (a) earthquakes.
 - (b) floods.
 - (c) hurricanes.
 - (d) All the three above.
3. Which one of the following statements best reflects the underlying conviction of the passage?
- (a) Man can do wonders.
 - (b) Man's knowledge has no end.
 - (c) Man has been able to control Nature to a great extent.
 - (d) Man has been able to control Nature completely.
4. In ancient times, Man had an apprehension of :
- (a) epidemics.
 - (b) severe droughts.
 - (c) floods.
 - (d) All the three above.
5. The modern transport system is a blessing as it :
- (a) has helped decrease the distance between towns and villages.
 - (b) has brought comfort to both towns and villages.
 - (c) has made all the commodities available to everyone.
 - (d) has encouraged people to travel for pleasure.

Passage 16

The capitalist system of society does not foster healthy relations among human beings. A few people own all the means of production and others—though nominally few have to sell their labour under conditions imposed upon them. The emphasis of capitalism being on the supreme importance of material wealth the intensity of its appeal is to the acquisitive intensity. It promotes worship of economic power with little regard to the means employed for its acquisition and the end that it serves. By its exploitation of human beings to the limits of endurance its concentration is on the largest profit rather than maximum production. Thus the division of human family is done on the basis of economic circumstance. All this is injurious to division of human dignity. And when the harrowed poor turn to the founders of religion for succour, they rather offer a subtle defence of the established order. They promise future happiness for their present suffering and conjure up visions of paradise to redress the balance to soothe the suffering and the revolt of the tortured men. The system imposes injustice, the religion justifies it.

1. The passage indicates that the capitalist system is :
 - (a) fair.
 - (b) ambitious.
 - (c) prosperous.
 - (d) dehumanising.
2. The established order is supported by religion to :
 - (a) alleviate the suffering of the poor in the capitalist system.
 - (b) perpetuate the injustice imposed by the capitalist system.
 - (c) balance the suffering of the poor with hopes of future rewards.
 - (d) help the tortured men to seek redress.
3. In a capitalist system :
 - (a) the means justify the ends.
 - (b) the ends justify the means.
 - (c) the means endorsed by religion are strictly followed.
 - (d) means which lead to exploitation are strictly prohibited.
4. Capitalism is injurious to human relations because it divides society into two groups, i.e. :
 - (a) working and non-working.
 - (b) exploiters and exploited.
 - (c) religious and irreligious.
 - (d) buyers and sellers.
5. In a capitalistic system of society each man wishes :
 - (a) to acquire maximum wealth.
 - (b) to produce maximum wealth.
 - (c) to have visions of paradise.
 - (d) to soothe the sufferings of other.

Passage 17

If I had been asked in my early youth whether I preferred to have dealings only with men or only with books, my answer would certainly have been in favour of books. In later years this has become less and less. Not that I have had so much better experiences with men than with books, on the contrary delightful books even now come my way more often than purely delightful men. But the many bad experiences with men have nourished the meadow of my life as the noblest book could not do.

1. The author says that in later years his love of books diminished because :
 - (a) he did not get many delightful books to read.
 - (b) he had better experiences with men than with books.
 - (c) he had given up the habit of reading books.
 - (d) even the bad experiences he had with men were more valuable than what the noblest books could give.
2. Which one of the following statements best reflects the main arguments of the passage?
 - (a) Books are always better than men.
 - (b) There are more purely delightful men than purely delightful books.
 - (c) It is the experience with other human beings that nourishes one's life and not necessarily books.
 - (d) Neither men nor books give any worth while experience.
3. Which one of the pairs of phrases best helps to bring out the metaphorical meaning of the meadow of my life?
 - (a) Pure and healthy life.
 - (b) Vast and rich life.
 - (c) Well nourished but dull life.
 - (d) Poor but simple life.
4. In his early youth, the author :
 - (a) liked to have more dealings with books than with men.
 - (b) preferred to have dealings only with books.
 - (c) liked to have more dealings with men than with books.
 - (d) liked to have dealings more with men than with books.

Passage 18

In everyday speech we talk of having a good memory, of having a poor memory, of having a better memory for faces than for names, of having a memory that is failing and so on. Such talk suggests that memory is an object, a thing which we possess in the same way as we possess a head or a big toe. Yet it is true to say there is no such things as memory. A big toe can be seen and touched, but not so memory. Should an acquaintance boast of having an excellent memory, we cannot confirm his claim in the same way as if he boasted the possession of a well stocked library. We cannot ask him to show his memory. What we could do, however, is to see how much of his past experience he can recollect and how many of the books that he has read he can remember. Memory is a physical and mental retention of the past for future use. The mind and the body tend to forget experiences which are either unwelcome or useless.

1. The author says that :
 - (a) memory is not tangible.
 - (b) memory is like a big toe.
 - (c) big toes are more tangible than memory.
 - (d) memory is an object.

2. The author implies :
 - (a) that memory has something to do with the brain.
 - (b) that memory has got nothing to do with the brain.
 - (c) that memory is like a well stocked library.
 - (d) that memory is experience.
3. Memory deals with :
 - (a) the past.
 - (b) the present.
 - (c) the future.
 - (d) both the past and the present.

Passage 19

The stock-taking done at the first national convection 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 oncentrated 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 organizations 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 watch-dog role performed by the Government till now and exercise social control over the market to see that the benefits of liberalization 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.

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 up 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 organization 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 watch-dog.
 - (c) to make a plea to industry to exercise self-control.
 - (d) to exercise social control over the market.

Passage 20

Though the U.S. prides itself on being a leader in the world community, a recent report shows that it lags far behind other industrialized 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 birth-weight babies, a smaller proportion of babies immunized 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 immunizations 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 per cent of all births today are to unmarried mothers. As the number of single parent families grow 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 per cent. 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 pre-school years-that sets the stage for a child's future.

Directions (Q. 1-9) : Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning to the given word as used in the passage.

1. The main focus of the passage is on the plight of :
- (a) orphaned children.
 - (b) teenage mothers.
 - (c) low birthweight 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 one year.
 - (b) Below three years.
 - (c) Between two & three years.
 - (d) Between one & three 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 immunization.
 - (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 more than 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 per cent 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
 - (d) Beneficial
 - (e) Valuable

ANSWERS

PART-C

1. Sequence of Sentences

Work Book Exercise (A) : Jumbled Parts of a Sentence

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (c) 6. (d) 7. (b) 8. (c) 9. (b) 10. (d)
11. (a) 12. (a) 13. (a) 14. (d) 15. (b) 16. (a) 17. (b) 18. (d) 19. (c) 20. (b)
21. (d) 22. (b) 23. (c)

Work Book Exercise (B)

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (c) 6. (a) 7. (a) 8. (d) 9. (d) 10. (c)
11. (c) 12. (a) 13. (b) 14. (b) 15. (d) 16. (c) 17. (b) 18. (a) 19. (d) 20. (a)
21. (c) 22. (b) 23. (c) 24. (b) 25. (b) 26. (d)

Work Book Exercise (C) : Ordering of sentences

1. (d) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (d) 6. (c) 7. (a) 8. (b) 9. (c) 10. (c)
11. (c) 12. (b) 13. (c) 14. (a) 15. (b) 16. (a) 17. (d) 18. (b) 19. (c) 20. (d)
21. (b) 22. (a) 23. (c) 24. (d) 25. (c)

Work Book Exercise (D)

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

Work Book Exercise (E)

- | | | | | | |
|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| I. | 1. (a) | 2. (d) | 3. (b) | 4. (c) | 5. (e) |
| II. | 1. (e) | 2. (d) | 3. (a) | 4. (c) | 5. (b) |
| III. | 1. (c) | 2. (e) | 3. (d) | 4. (a) | 5. (b) |

2. Objective Comprehension

Passage 1

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

Passage 2

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

Passage 3

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

Passage 4

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

Passage 5

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

Passage 6

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

Passage 7

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

Passage 8

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

Passage 9

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

Passage 10

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

Passage 11

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

Passage 12

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

Passage 13

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

Passage 14

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

Passage 15

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

Passage 16

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

Passage 17

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

Passage 18

1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (a)

Passage 19

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

Passage 20

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)