

Directions (1-10) : In these questions, you have two brief passages with five questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 1997)

PASSAGE-I

What one wonders, is the lowest common denominator of Indian culture today. The attractive Hema Malini! The songs of Vividh Bharati! Or the mouth-watering Masala Dosa! Delectable as these may be, each yields pride of place to that false symbol of a new era—the synthetic fibre. In less than twenty years, the nylon sari and the terylene shirt have swept the countryside, penetrated to the farthest corners of the land and persuaded every common man, woman and child that the key to success in the present day world lies in artificial fibres : glass nylon, crepe nylon, tery mixes, polysters and what have you. More than the bicycles, the wristwatch or the transistor radio, synthetic clothes have come to represent the first step away from the village square. The village lass treasures the flashy nylon sari in her trousseau most dearly; the village youth gets a great kick out of his cheap terrycot shirt and trousers, the nearest he can approximate to the expensive synthetic sported by his wealthy citybred contemporaries. And the Neo-rich craze for 'phoren' is nowhere more apparent than in the price that people will pay for smuggled, stolen, begged, borrowed secondhand or thrown away synthetics. Alas, even the unique richness of the traditional tribal costume is being fast eroded by the deadening uniformity of nylon.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

penetrated	: went into or through something.
persuaded	: made somebody do something by giving him good reasons for doing it.
trousseau	: the clothes and the possessions collected by a woman who is soon going to get married in order to begin her married life
kick out	: a great feeling of excitement and pleasure.
city bred	: brought up in a city.
contemporaries	: belonging to the same time.
Neo-rich	: Newly rich people.
'phoren'	: foreign.
eroded	: gradually destroyed something or made it weaken over a period of time.
deadenng	: making something such as a sound, a feeling, etc. less strong.
tragic	: making you feel very sad, because somebody has died or has suffered a lot.
ironic	: showing that you really mean the opposite of what you are saying.
sombre	: sad and serious.
satiric	: using humour to show the faults and weaknesses of a person.

- The lowest common denominator of the Indian culture today is
 - (1) Hema Malini
 - (2) songs of Vividh Bharati
 - (3) Masala Dosa
 - (4) synthetic fibre
- The synthetic fibre has
 - (1) always been popular in India.
 - (2) become popular during the last twenty years.
 - (3) never been popular in India.
 - (4) been as popular as other kinds of fibre.
- The latest symbol of modernity for the rural people is
 - (1) the bicycle.
 - (2) the wristwatch.
 - (3) the transistor.
 - (4) the synthetic cloth.
- The term Neo-rich means
 - (1) the aristocracy.
 - (2) the industrialists.
 - (3) the newly rich people.
 - (4) the common people.
- The tone of the passage is
 - (1) tragic
 - (2) ironic
 - (3) sombre
 - (4) satiric

PASSAGE-II

Most people who bother with the matter at all would admit that the English language is in a bad way, but it is generally assumed that we cannot by conscious action do anything about it. Our civilization is decadent and our language—so the argument runs—must inevitably share in the general collapse. It follows that any struggle against the abuse of language is a sentimental archaism, like preferring candles to electric light or handsome cabs to aeroplanes. Underneath this lies the half-conscious belief that language is a natural growth and not an instrument which we shape for our own purposes.

Now it is clear that the decline of a language must ultimately have political and economic causes : it is not simply due to the bad influence of this or that individual writer. But an effect can become a cause, reinforcing the original cause and producing the same effect in an intensified form, and so on indefinitely. A man may take to drink because he feels himself to be a failure, and then fails all the more completely because he drinks. It is rather the same thing that is happening to the English language. It becomes ugly and inaccurate because our thoughts are foolish, but the slovenliness of our language makes it easier for us to have foolish thoughts. The point is that the process is reversible. Modern English, especially written English, is full of bad habits which spread by imitation and which can be avoided if one is willing to take the necessary trouble. If one gets rid of these habits, one can think more clearly, and to think clearly is a necessary first step towards political regeneration : so that the fight against bad English is not frivolous and is not the exclusive concern of professional writers.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

decadent	: having or showing low standards, especially moral ones, and an interest only in pleasure and enjoyment rather than serious things.
collapse	: to fall down/to break down suddenly.
archaism	: a very old word or phrase that is no longer used.
reinforcing	: making a feeling, an idea, etc. stronger.
intensified	: increased in degree or strength.
indefinitely	: for a period of time with no fixed limit
slovenliness	: carelessness, untidiness or dirtiness in appearance or habits
regeneration	: making to develop and grow strong again
frivolous	: silly or amusing behaviour.

6. Many people believe that nothing can be done about the English language because
 - (1) bad habits spread by imitation.
 - (2) we live in a decadent civilization.
 - (3) there are too many bad writers.
 - (4) people are too lazy to change their bad habits.
7. The author believes that
 - (1) it's now too late to do anything about the problem.
 - (2) language is a natural growth and cannot be shaped for our own purposes.
 - (3) the decline in the language can be stopped.
 - (4) the process of an increasingly bad language cannot be stopped.
8. The author believes that the first stage towards the political regeneration of the language would be
 - (1) taking the necessary trouble to avoid bad habits.
 - (2) avoiding being frivolous about it.
 - (3) clear thinking.
 - (4) for professional writers to help.
9. The author believes that
 - (1) English is becoming ugly.
 - (2) bad language habits are inevitable.
 - (3) our thoughts are becoming uglier because we are making the language uglier.
 - (4) our civilization is decadent so nothing can be done to stop the decline of the language.
10. What causes bad language in the end ?
 - (1) The bad influence of individual writers.
 - (2) The imitation of bad language habits.
 - (3) Political and economic causes.
 - (4) An assumption that nothing can be done about it.

Directions (11-20) : You have two brief passages with five questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 09.09.2001)

PASSAGE-I

The achievement of science in the twentieth century has been very great. Its influence can be felt in every sphere of life. From the small pins and needles to the huge iron

sheets and joints, most of the things we require for our everyday use, come out of factories where scientific principles are utilized for practical ends. Science has enabled man to bring forces of nature under control and to use them for his own advantage. It has brought the distant parts of the world close together. Our knowledge of the universe has been much widened on account of the untiring efforts of the astronomers like Jeans and Eddington. Remarkable cures of human diseases have been possible owing to the discovery of some wonderful medicines.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

logical	: seeming natural, reasonable or sensible
anatomical	: related to human/animal body
descriptive	: saying what something/somebody is like
expository	: intended to explain/describe something

11. The main idea of the passage is
 - (1) the impact of science can be felt in every sphere of life
 - (2) science is an anathema
 - (3) nothing is beyond the purview of science
 - (4) science can work miracles
12. The mode of approach is
 - (1) logical.
 - (2) anatomical.
 - (3) descriptive.
 - (4) expository.
13. What has enabled man to harness the forces of nature to the advantage of mankind?
 - (1) Arts.
 - (2) Oratory.
 - (3) Bravery.
 - (4) Science.
14. Science has proved a great boon for
 - (1) scientists.
 - (2) artists.
 - (3) explorers.
 - (4) mankind.
15. The most appropriate title for the passage will be
 - (1) Science is a curse
 - (2) Science, a great boon
 - (3) Achievements of science
 - (4) None of these

PASSAGE-II

"Science cannot reduce the magic of a sunset to arithmetic, nor can it express friendship with a formula" observed the eminent medical researcher, Dr. Lous Orr. He added, "also beyond science's mastery of nature are love and laughter, pain and loneliness and insights into truth and beauty". This distancing of science from the human condition perhaps explains why most foreign tourists visiting Britain flock predictably to see the hallowed homes of playwrights, writers and poets, but choose to ignore the habitations where its eminent scientists lived and worked.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

insights	: an understanding of what something is like.
distancing	: a difference or lack of connection between two things.
flock	: to go or gather together somewhere in large numbers.
predictably	: in a predictable (capable of being foretold) manner.
hallowed	: regarded as holy; sacred.

16. Why is it that science cannot express friendship with a formula?
 (1) Science and friendship cannot co-exist.
 (2) It is abstract term which cannot be grappled by science.
 (3) Friendship is beyond science's mastery.
 (4) Friendship is unknown to scientists.
17. The word magic refers to
 (1) evening dusk.
 (2) the sunrise.
 (3) solar and lunar eclipse.
 (4) setting of the sun, with all its beauty.
18. Which of the following are beyond science's reach, according to the passage?
 (1) Love and laughter, pain and loneliness.
 (2) Derivation of a formula.
 (3) Complexity of time and tide.
 (4) Work of the mind.
19. The verb flock refers to.
 (1) tourists in Britain.
 (2) local people.
 (3) large number of foreign tourists visiting homes of playwrights, writers, poets.
 (4) Indian tourists.
20. Why according to the author do tourists prefer to visit hallowed homes of playwrights, writers and poets rather than visiting the habitation of eminent scientists?
 (1) The houses of playwright and writers are well-decorated and are full of splendour
 (2) Science cannot explain human emotions. Hence, people have a soft corner for those who produce a splendid display of emotions in their work.
 (3) Scientists are loathsome.
 (4) Houses of scientists are untidy and not well-served.

Directions (21-25) : You have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 16.11.2003)
 PASSAGE

There are three main groups of oils-animal, vegetable and mineral. Great quantities of animal oil comes from whales, those enormous creatures of the sea, which are the largest of the animals remaining in the world. To protect the whales from the cold of the Arctic seas, nature has provided them with a thick covering of fat, called blubber. When the whale is killed, the blubber is stripped off and boiled down. It produces a great quantity of oil which can be made into food for human consumption. A few other creatures yield oil, but none so much as the whale. The livers of the cod and halibut, two kinds of fish, yield nourishing oil. Both cod liver oil and halibut oil are given to sick children and other invalids who need certain vitamins.

Vegetable oil has been known from very old times. No household can get on without it, for it is used in cooking. Perfumes may be made from the oils of certain flowers. Soaps are made from vegetable and animal product and the oils of certain flowers.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

stripped off : removed completely
 invalids : persons who need other people to take care of them, because of illness that they have had for a long time.

21. The main source of animal oil is
 (1) fish. (2) whale.
 (3) sea weeds. (4) plants.
22. Vegetable oil is mainly used for
 (1) eating. (2) cooking.
 (3) frying. (4) lubricating.
23. The of fish yeilds nourishing oil.
 (1) liver (2) stomach
 (3) eyes (4) head
24. The thick protective covering of fat on a whale is called a
 (1) skin. (2) cells.
 (3) blubber. (4) fins.
25. are made from vegetable, animal products and the oils of certain flowers.
 (1) Perfumes (2) Cosmetics
 (3) Cooking medium (4) Soaps

Directions (26-35) : You have two brief passages with five questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 14.12.2003)
 PASSAGE-I

Vacations were once the prerogative of the privileged few, even as late as the nineteenth century. Now they are considered the right of all, except for such unfortunate masses as in China, for whom life, except for sleep and brief periods of rest, is uninterrupted toil.

They are more necessary now than before because the average life is well rounded and has become increasingly departmenta-lised. The idea of vacations, as we conceive it must be incomprehensible to primitive people. Rest of some kind has of course always been a part of the rhythm of human life, but earlier ages did not find it necessary to organise it in the way that modern man has done. Holidays, feast days, were sufficient.

With modern man's increasing tensions, with the use-less quality of so much of his work, this break in the year's routine became steadily more necessary. Vacations became necessary for the purpose of renewal and repair.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

prerogative : a right or advantage belonging to a particular person or group because of his/its importance or social position.
 privileged : having special rights or advantages that most people do not have.
 toil : hard unpleasant work that makes you feel very tired.
 conceive : to form an idea, a plan, etc. in your mind.
 incomprehensible : impossible to understand

26. The author's main purpose in this passage is to
 (1) explore the history of vacations.

- (2) tell why vacations have become more common.
 (3) contrast holidays and festive occasions with vacation.
 (4) demonstrate that vacations are not really necessary.
27. According to the passage, we need vacations now more than ever because we have
 (1) a more carefree nature
 (2) much more free time
 (3) little diversity in our work
 (4) a higher standard of living
28. It is implied in the passage that our lives are very
 (1) habitual (2) patriotic
 (3) varied (4) independent
29. As used in the passage the word prerogative (line)
 (1) habit (2) privilege
 (3) request (4) hope
30. The contemporary attitude towards vacations is best expressed by which of the following proverbs ?
 (1) A penny saved is penny earned.
 (2) The devil finds work for idle hands.
 (3) All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.
 (4) Many hands make light work.

PASSAGE-II

In an effort to produce the largest, fastest and most luxurious ship afloat, the British built the S.S. Titanic. It was so superior to anything else on the seas that it was dubbed 'unsinkable'. So sure of this were the owners that they provided only twenty life boats and rafts, less than one-half the number needed for the 2,227 passengers on board.

Many passengers were aboard the night it rammed an iceberg only two days at sea and more than halfway between England and its New-York destination. Because the luxury liner was travelling so fast, it was impossible to avoid the ghostly looking iceberg. An unextinguished fire also contributed to the ship's submersion. Panic increased the number of casualties as people jumped into the icy water or fought to be among the few to board the life boats. Four hours after the mishap, another ship, the 'Carpathia', rescued 705 survivors.

The infamous S. S. Titanic had enjoyed only two days of sailing glory on its maiden voyage in 1912 before plunging into 12,000 feet of water near the coast of Newfoundland where it lies today.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

infamous	: well-known for being bad or evil.
plunging	: moving or making somebody/something more suddenly forwards and/or downwards.
afloat	: floating on water
rammed	: to drive into/hit another vehicle, ship, etc. with force (vehicle, ship, etc.)
destination	: a place to which somebody/something is going/being sent
submersion	: the state of being under water/liquid

panic	: a feeling of great fear
casualties	: persons killed/injured in a war/an accident
mishap	: a small accident
rescued	: to save somebody/something from a dangerous situation
maiden	: being the first of its kind
voyage	: a long journey (sea, space)

31. All of the following are true except that
 (1) Only a third of those aboard perished
 (2) The Carpathia rescued the survivors
 (3) The S.S. Titanic sank near Newfoundland
 (4) The S.S. Titanic was the fastest ship afloat in 1912
32. All of the following contributed to the large death toll except
 (1) panic (2) fire
 (3) speed (4) The Carpathia
33. How many days was the S.S. Titanic at sea before sinking ?
 (1) 2 (2) 4
 (3) 6 (4) 12
34. Maiden voyage is closest in meaning to
 (1) inaugural (2) most elegant
 (3) longest (4) final
35. What does this passage convey?
 (1) The S.S. Titanic proved itself the most seaworthy vessel in 1912
 (2) Attempts to rescue the S.S. Titanic's survivors were not successful
 (3) Overconfidence by builders and owners was greatly responsible for the sinking of the vessel
 (4) A fire and panic were the only causes for the sinking of the ship

Directions (36-45) : You have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise)
 Exam. 05.12.2004)

PASSAGE-I

The Printing Press has made knowledge available to the vast multitude of people-Pray, what kind of knowledge is it ? Is it of any permanent character ? Books have become common and, when we say that books like the Sexton Blake series sell like hot cakes, we have an index of the nature of knowledge which a typical person in a vast multitude seeks. Let me tell you of an incident that took place in America a few years ago. An American publisher printed a million copies of the works of Charles Dickens in the hope that he could easily sell them on the name of the author. But to his disappointment, not even the widest publicity and advertisement could enable him to sell the books. Being sorely tired, he hit on a plan. He tore off the cover pages, substituted covers containing sensational love headings for the titles and again advertised the new books. In a week, all the books were sold out. We are not con-

cerned here with the moral of the bookseller's action. What we have to note is that only books of a sensational type are really sought for by the ordinary folk who have a great aversion to serious study. So, you will see that the grand argument that the Printing Press has made knowledge available even to the masses is certainly fallacious and quite misleading. To put it correctly, it has created a taste for a low order of books.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

multitude	: an extremely large number.
sorely tired	: very much tired.
aversion	: a strong feeling of not liking somebody/something.
fallacious	: wrong; based on a false idea.
sell like hot cakes	: to sell quickly/in great numbers
substituted	: to use somebody/something instead of somebody/something else
sensational	: causing great surprise, excitement or interest
misleading	: giving the wrong idea/impression and making you believe something that is not true

36. Sexton Blake series are big sellers because they
 - (1) disseminate knowledge.
 - (2) are informative.
 - (3) satisfy a typically serious reader.
 - (4) are sensational.
37. The American publisher had chosen the works of Charles Dickens to
 - (1) give wide publicity to Dickens' works.
 - (2) offer the readers what best he could.
 - (3) counter the trash.
 - (4) make money easily.
38. What is the main contention of the passage ?
 - (1) To stress the popularity of the printing press.
 - (2) To point out the disappointment of serious readers.
 - (3) To shed light on the morale of the publishers.
 - (4) To bring out the evil impacts of the printing press.
39. The author's contention makes us feel that he
 - (1) is unilateral in his argument.
 - (2) is balanced.
 - (3) is a typical critic.
 - (4) argues convincingly.
40. Who is Charles Dickens ?
 - (1) A playwright.
 - (2) An epic poet.
 - (3) A short story writer.
 - (4) A novelist.

PASSAGE-II

Our awareness of time has reached such a pitch of intensity that we suffer acutely whenever our travels take us into some corner of the world where people are not interested in minutes and seconds. The unpunctuality of the orient, for example is appalling to those who come freshly from a land of fixed meal-times and regular train services. For a modern American or Englishman, waiting is a psychological torture. An Indian accepts the blank hours with

resignation, even with satisfaction. He has not lost the fine art of doing nothing. Our notion of time as a collection of minutes, each of which must be filled with some business or amusement, is wholly alien to the Greek. For the man who lives in a pre-industrial world, time moves at a slow and easy pace; he does not care about each minute, for the good reason that he has not been made conscious of the existence of minutes.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

orient	: the countries of Asia, especially of eastern Asia, (China, Japan, Russia, etc.)
appalling	: shocking; extremely bad.
notion	: an idea, a belief or an understanding of something.
alien	: not usual or acceptable.
pitch	: the highest point of something
intensity	: the strength of something
acutely	: to a severe and dangerous degree
torture	: mental/physical suffering
blank hours	: leisure/empty time

41. What is the main theme of the passage ?
 - (1) Concept of time in pre-industrial world.
 - (2) The Greek concept of time.
 - (3) Awareness of time in the modern industrial world.
 - (4) The orientals and their awareness of time.
42. The orientals are alien to
 - (1) the business of amusement.
 - (2) the notion of time as a collection of minutes.
 - (3) industrialization.
 - (4) the fine art of doing nothing.
43. A person who belongs to pre-industrial world
 - (1) knows the utility of time.
 - (2) knows how to derive happiness by making use of time carefully.
 - (3) does not care about each minute.
 - (4) cares much for every minute.
44. According to the author
 - (1) the orientals are very punctual.
 - (2) the Americans or the Englishmen are punctual.
 - (3) the Greek and the orientals are very punctual.
 - (4) the Indians are very punctual.
45. The orient in the passage refers to
 - (1) China and Japan.
 - (2) Japan and England.
 - (3) England and America.
 - (4) America alone.

Directions (46-55) : You have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 05.06.2005)

PASSAGE-I

In the technological systems of tomorrow-fast, fluid and self-regulating-machines will deal with the flow of physical materials; men with the flow of information and insight. Machines will increasingly perform tasks. Machines and men both, instead of being concentrated in gigantic factories and factory cities, will be scattered across the globe,

linked together by amazingly sensitive, near-instantaneous communications. Human work will move out of the factory and mass office into the community and the home. Machines will be synchronized, as some already are, to the billionth of a second; men will be de-synchronized. The factory whistle will vanish. Even the clock, "the key machine of the modern industrial age" as Lewis Mumford called it a generation ago, will lose some of its power over humans, as distinct from purely technological affairs. Simultaneously, the organisation needed to control technology shift from bureaucracy to Ad-hocracy, from permanence to transience, and from a concern with the present to a focus on the future.

In such a world, the most valued attributes of the industrial age become handicaps. The technology of tomorrow requires not millions of lightly lettered men, ready to work in unison at endlessly repetitive jobs, it requires not men who take orders in unblinking fashion, aware that the price of bread is mechanical submission to authority, but men who can make critical judgments, who can weave their way through novel environments, who are quick to spot new relationships in the rapidly changing reality. It requires men who, in C.P. Snow's compelling terms, "have the future in their bones".

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

near-instantaneous	: very immediate
synchronized	: happened at the same time or moved at the same speed as something.
bureaucracy	: a system of government where the officials are not elected.
Adhocracy	: a system with a lack of structure; opposite of bureaucracy.
transience	: temporary.
attributes	: qualities.

46. The technological system of tomorrow will be marked by
 - (1) dehumanization. (2) perfection.
 - (3) automation. (4) unpredictability.
47. The future man, according to this passage, must be
 - (1) most adaptative and intelligent.
 - (2) most capable of dealing with the changing reality.
 - (3) more concerned with the present than the future.
 - (4) trained and obedient.
48. Near-instantaneous communications may be regarded as a symbol of
 - (1) anachronization. (2) mischronization.
 - (3) desynchronization. (4) synchronization.
49. If a person believes that the price of bread is mechanical submission to authority, he is
 - (1) a believer in devotion to duty.
 - (2) a believer in taking things for granted.
 - (3) a believer in doing what he is told, right or wrong.
 - (4) a believer in the honesty of machines.
50. The type of society which the author has mentioned makes a plea for
 - (1) a mind assimilative of modern scientific ideas.

- (2) a critical mind having insight into future.
- (3) a mind well-versed in cultural heritage.
- (4) a mind with firm principles of life.

PASSAGE-II

A reason why people at school read books is to please their teacher. The teacher has said that this, that, or the other is a good book, and that it is a sign of good taste to enjoy it. So a number of boys and girls, anxious to please their teacher, get the book and read it. Two or three of them may genuinely like it, for their own sake, and be grateful to the teacher for putting it in their way. But many will not honestly like it, or will persuade themselves that they like it. And that does a great deal of harm. The people who cannot like the book run the risk of two things happening to them; either they are put off the idea of the book-let us suppose the book was David Copperfield-either they are put off the idea of classical novels, or they take a dislike to Dickens, and decide firmly never to waste their time on anything of the sort again; or they get a guilty conscience about the whole thing, they feel that they do not like what they ought to like and that therefore there is something wrong with them.

They are quite mistaken, of course. There is nothing wrong with them. The mistake has all been on the teacher's side. What has happened is that they have been shoved up against a book before they were ready for it. It is like giving a young child food only suitable for an adult. Result : indigestion, violent stomach-ache, and a rooted dislike of that article of food evermore.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

genuinely	: truly ; in a sincere and honest way
persuade	: to make somebody do something
a great deal of	: lot of
run the risk	: to make possible a particular risk
put off	: to make somebody dislike somebody/ something
guilty	: to feel that you have
conscience	done wrong
shoved up	: moved away
evermore	: always

51. The passage is about what
 - (1) we should do to make children read.
 - (2) we should not do when we ask children to read.
 - (3) teachers should teach in the classroom.
 - (4) treatment is to be given for indigestion.
52. The writer says that teachers should
 - (1) prevent children from reading any book.
 - (2) compel children to read moral stories.
 - (3) stop compelling children to read books recommended by them.
 - (4) carefully supervise what children read.
53. According to the author many boys and girls read books to
 - (1) win the favour of their teachers.
 - (2) spend money in a useful way.
 - (3) express their gratitude to their teachers.
 - (4) show others that they are lovers of books.

54. The mistake has been on the teacher's side. Here the mistake refers to
 (1) making the children to please the teacher.
 (2) asking the children to read books which teachers do not like.
 (3) discouraging children from reading more books.
 (4) recommending them the books intended for adults.
55. Indigestion and violent stomach-ache will be the result if the child
 (1) reads books not suitable for his age.
 (2) does not read any book.
 (3) is forced to eat food meant for adults.
 (4) is not taken to doctor regularly.

Directions (56-65) : You have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passages. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 31.7.2005)

PASSAGE-I

The interview may be conducted by letter and by telephone, as well as in person. Letter and telephone interviews are less satisfactory. Direct contact with an individual and a face-to-face relationship often provide a stimulating situation for both interviewer and interviewee. Personal reaction and interaction aid not only in rapport but also in obtaining nuances and additional information by the reactions which are more fully observed in a face-to-face relationship.

Adequate preparation for the interview is a "must". Careful planning saves not only time but also energy of both parties concerned. The interview is used to obtain facts or subjective data such as individual opinions, attitudes, and preferences. Interviews are used to check on questionnaires which may have been used to obtain data, or when a problem being investigated is complex, or when the information needed to solve it cannot be secured easily in any other way. People will often give information orally but will not put it in writing.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

rapport	: a friendly relationship in which people understand one another very well.
nuances	: a very slight difference in meaning, sound, colour or somebody's feelings that is usually not very obvious.
face-to-face	: directly
stimulating	: making you feel more active and healthy
subjective	: based on your own ideas/opinions

56. The intention of the writer of this passage is to
 (1) warn the readers against conducting interviews.
 (2) instruct people on the best means of conducting interviews.
 (3) tell people how to make friends with interviewers.
 (4) advise people on the use of letters and telephone.
57. According to the author the best way to conduct interviews is
 (1) to talk to the interviewees over telephone.
 (2) to write letters to the interviewees.

- (3) to observe the interviewees from a distance.
 (4) to have a direct conversation with the interviewees.
58. If I want to interview someone,
 (1) all I need to do is to just drop in and have a talk with the person.
 (2) I ought to plan and prepare for the interview well in advance.
 (3) I have to ring up the person and ask him/her all the questions I want to.
 (4) establishing good rapport with the person will be enough.
59. Face-to-face interaction with the interviewees enables the interviewer to
 (1) understand shades of meaning not readily available in written responses.
 (2) observe the physical stature of the interviewee.
 (3) listen to the voice of the interviewee directly.
 (4) compel the interviewees to express their opinions in writing.
60. The author used 'individual opinions', 'attitudes' and 'preferences' as examples of
 (1) objective data about the interviewees.
 (2) abstract philosophical concepts irrelevant to the interview process.
 (3) psychological properties particular to a given interviewee.
 (4) likes and dislikes common to interviewers and interviewees.

PASSAGE-II

Among the natural resources which can be called upon in national plan for development, possibly the most important is human labour; without productive labour force, including effective leadership and intelligent middle management, no amount of foreign assistance or natural wealth can ensure successful development and modernisation. One essential factor is usually overlooked or ignored. The forgotten factor is the role of women. Development will be handicapped as long as women remain second-class citizens, uneducated, without any voice in family or community decisions, without legal or economic status, married when they are still practically children, and thenceforth producing one baby after another, often only to see half of them die before they are of school age. We can enhance development by improving 'woman power' by giving women opportunity to develop themselves.

61. The most important natural resource for national development is
 (1) human labour.
 (2) effective leadership.
 (3) intelligent middle management.
 (4) foreign assistance.
62. Human power means
 (1) only men.
 (2) only women.
 (3) people including children.
 (4) both men and women.
63. The ignored and overlooked factor in the development of the nation is

- (1) role of women.
 (2) role of middle management.
 (3) role of child labour.
 (4) role of foreign assistance.
64. Women have hardly
 (1) any voice in family or community decisions.
 (2) any economic or legal status.
 (3) any voice in family or community decision or legal or economic status.
 (4) any voice to decide about themselves.
65. Woman power is
 (1) an essential power in the development of the nation.
 (2) an essential power in child production.
 (3) an essential power in marriages.
 (4) an essential power in the death of children.

Directions (66 – 70) : You have one brief passage with five questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit)
 Exam. 5.09.2005)

The public sector banks are witnessing in India a period of transition and are at crossroads, where they without giving up social responsibility, should also remain healthy. They need to undertake risky experiments, yet perform it innovatively in a way it does not fail. They should make forays into new areas which are rarely tread by them and lose no emerging opportunities. It should be understood that absence of any bad advance is no sign of efficient banking system. It only indicates immense conservatism. However this is no guarantee for profit. There should be a balance between liquidity and risk. Past sins should be forgotten. Novel and pragmatic techniques should be adopted without which banks would be in danger.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

transition	: the process/a period of changing from one state or condition to another.
innovatively	: using/introducing new ideas, ways of doing, etc.
forays	: an attempt to become involved in a different activity or profession.
tread	: used/tried/acted upon
conservatism	: the tendency to resist great or sudden change.
liquidity	: the state of owning things of value that can easily be exchanged for cash
at the cross roads	: the point at which an important choice has to be made
novel	: new interesting and different
pragmatic	: solving problems in a practical and sensible way rather than by having fixed ideas/theories

66. What, according to the author, are the public sector banks witnessing ?
 (1) A period of profit (2) A period of change
 (3) A period of certainty (4) A loss-making period

67. In addition to being socially responsible, what does the author want the banks to be ?
 (1) Customer friendly
 (2) Able to attract foreign investors
 (3) Financially healthy
 (4) Senseless risk-takers
68. How can the banks take risks without risking a failure ?
 (1) By being innovative.
 (2) By soliciting the help of the government.
 (3) By being financially healthy.
 (4) By being conservative.
69. What does the absence of any bad advance indicate ?
 (1) A penchant for risks
 (2) Immense conservatism
 (3) Financial independence
 (4) A deep-seated social commitment
70. What would happen if novel and pragmatic techniques are ignored ?
 (1) Will put the banks in danger.
 (2) Will undermine the banks' social commitment.
 (3) Will reveal the untapped talent.
 (4) Will result in inefficient portfolio management.

Directions (71–80) : You have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise)
 Exam. 11.12.2005)

PASSAGE-I

In the past 50 years, doctors across the world have accepted the practice to prescribe antibiotics at the first sign of a trivial infection or treat patients with a handful of antibiotics. These days it is not uncommon to see practitioners prescribing multiple antibiotics without any real indication or relevance for such a combination of drugs. Antibiotics have traditionally been known as miracle drugs, but there is growing evidence that they are overworked miracles, especially in countries like ours where there is easy access to drugs across the counter, including antibiotics. We cannot think of a return to pre-antibiotic days. Yet the unbridled use of these agents is inexorably propelling us in that direction.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

unbridled	: not controlled and therefore extreme.
inexorably	: not stopping or changing.
propelling	: forcing somebody to move in a particular direction or to get into a particular situation.
antibiotics	: a substance (penicillin) that can destroy/prevent the growth of bacteria and cure infections
trivial	: not important/serious
miracle	: wonder
overworked	: made to work too hard/too much
access	: the opportunity/right to use something/to see somebody/something

71. Antibiotics are called overworked miracles because
 (1) they performed miracles.
 (2) they are hardly used.
 (3) they are over-used.
 (4) they exhausted their miracles.
72. 'We cannot think of a return to pre-antibiotic days' means
 (1) antibiotics became indispensable.
 (2) we must go back to pre-antibiotic days.
 (3) we cannot stop using antibiotics.
 (4) we can stop using antibiotics.
73. The passage tells us that
 (1) the antibiotics work miracles.
 (2) the antibiotics are available at the counters.
 (3) the use of antibiotics is uncontrollable.
 (4) antibiotics are used indiscriminately.
74. The passage discusses the use of
 (1) drugs in general.
 (2) miracle drugs.
 (3) antibiotics.
 (4) combination of different drugs.
75. These days it is not uncommon to prescribe antibiotics' means
 (1) it is rare to prescribe antibiotics.
 (2) it is a common practice to prescribe antibiotics.
 (3) it is not a common practice to prescribe antibiotics.
 (4) it is compulsory to prescribe antibiotics.

Passage II

Among Nature's most intriguing phenomena are the partnerships formed by any different species. The name used for these relationships, Symbiosis, comes from Greek meaning "living together". Not all symbiotic relationships are the same. There are some called commensal relationships, in which one partner gains a benefit while the other gains little or none but is not harmed. One example is the relationship between two types of fish – remoras and sharks. The remora, which is long and often striped, attaches itself to a shark (sometimes to another type of fish or a whale), using a sucker on its head. When the shark makes a kill, the hitchhiker briefly detaches itself to feed on the scraps. Another type of symbiotic relationship is parasitism, in which one partner benefits at the expense of others. Ticks and tapeworms are among familiar parasites.

The third type of symbiotic relationship, called mutualism, is a true partnership in which both partners benefit. The relationship may be limited as when zebras and wild-beast graze together on the vast African grasslands. Each species can survive on its own, but together their chances of detecting predators are improved because each contributes a specially keen sense. (Zebras have the better eyesight; wildbeast, hearing and sense of smell). In a few cases partners are so interdependent that one cannot survive without the other. Most mutualistic relationships probably lie somewhere in between.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

intriguing	: very interesting because of being unusual or not having an obvious answer.
commensal	: living on another animal/plant and getting food from the situation, but doing no harm.
hitch hiker	: taking lifts from others (here, remora is the hitch hiker).
parasitism	: living on another animal plant and getting its food from it.
ticks	: small insects that bite humans and animals and suck their blood.
mutualism	: sharing by two or more people.
predators	: animals that kill and eat other animals.
symbiosis	: a relationship of mutual benefit/dependence

76. Remora attaches itself to the shark or whale
 (1) by entwining its long body around the bigger fish.
 (2) by biting into the fish's body with its teeth.
 (3) with an adhesive organ found in its head.
 (4) with a hook like structure in its head.
77. Commensal relationship is a type of symbiosis in which the relationship is beneficial
 (1) to one and harmless to other.
 (2) to one and harmful to other.
 (3) to both.
 (4) to both for a very short time.
78. The passage talks about how animals
 (1) help each other.
 (2) live together.
 (3) take advantage of the weaker ones.
 (4) are related to each other.
79. Parasites
 (1) are neither beneficial nor harmful to animals they are with.
 (2) benefit at the expense of the animals they live with.
 (3) are beneficial to the animals they live with.
 (4) harm the animals they live with.
80. Remora feeds
 (1) on the shark it travels with.
 (2) on the left-over parts of the shark's prey.
 (3) by detaching itself to attack the prey.
 (4) on a whale or another type of fish.

Directions (81-90) : You have two brief passages with five questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV
 Exam. 13.08.2006)

PASSAGE-I

Power and possession have been central pursuits of modern civilisation for a long time. They blocked out or distorted other features of the western renaissance (revival) which promised so much for humanity. What people have been and are still being taught to prize are money, success, control over the lives of others, acquisition of more and more objects. Modern social, political, and economic

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

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

pursuits	: the act of looking for or trying to find something.
distorted	: changed.
to prize	: to value highly.
acquisition	: the act of getting/acquiring something
capitalist	: a person who owns or controls a lot of wealth and uses it to produce more wealth.
fascist	: a person who supports central government that does not allow any opposition.
communist	: a person who believes that all are treated equally.
unfoldment	: known to all people.
Compassion	: a strong feeling of sympathy for people who are suffering and a desire to help them.
integrity	: the quality of being honest and having strong moral principles.
acquisitiveness	: wanting very much to buy or get new possessions.
harmony	: a state of peaceful existence and agreement
aggressor	: a person, country, etc. that attacks first
oppressor	: a person/group that treat somebody in a cruel and unfair way
pathological	: not reasonable/sensible/controllable
acute	: very serious/severe
false pride	: a high opinion of oneself/one's abilities, not based on real achievement/success

81. The author appears to be advocating which of the following approaches to be adopted by society.
 - (1) Capitalistic (2) Communists
 - (3) Humanistic (4) Authoritarian
82. Which of the following best describes the behaviour of modern man?
 - (1) Imaginative and sympathetic.
 - (2) Cruel and greedy.
 - (3) Conscientious and co-operative.
 - (4) Perceiving and creative.
83. According to the passage, why has modern man turned out as an enemy of everything that is non-human?
 - (1) He has been dominated by drives of acquisitiveness and power.
 - (2) He consciously practises spirit of co-operation.

- (3) Non-humans have refused co-operation to human beings.
- (4) He hates and distrusts other human beings.
84. Which of the following statements is not true in context of the given passage ?
 - (1) Power and possession go hand in hand.
 - (2) The modern man is not individualist.
 - (3) There is a need for a new renaissance.
 - (4) Poor and weak people are oppressed by the modern man.
85. Which of the following is one of the requirements bringing out the best in man ?
 - (1) Money. (2) Success.
 - (3) Power. (4) Understanding.

PASSAGE-II

Child psychology is certainly not a strong point with most Indian schools; why else would they inflict a double trauma on a student forming badly in the pre-boards by banning her from taking the board exams. Often with fatal results as evidenced by reports of student suicides in the run-up to the boards. Now the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has stepped in and put the brakes on this discriminatory practice, ruling that no student can be barred from the Boards without prior clearance from the CBSE. This is good news for parents and students, many of whom have had to live with the threat of performance-linked department. While the school's logic is that in order to attract talented students, they need to maintain their performance records at high levels. Chances are that a student faring poorly at the pre-boards will replicate this at the boards is faulty. Chances are that the student will be spurred to work doubly hard. On the other hand, the threat of debarment, will almost certainly impact adversely on his/her performance. Of course, linking pre-boards to the boards is only one of the problems with our school system.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

inflict	: to make somebody/something suffer something unpleasant.
trauma	: an unpleasant experience that makes you feel upset and/or anxious; or mental condition caused by a severe shock.
run-up	: period of time leading up to an important event; preparation for this
discriminatory	: unfair
replicate	: duplicate; to copy/produce something exactly.
faulty	: not perfect; defective
spurred	: encouraged
debarment	: being officially prevented to do something
banning	: to decide or say officially that something is not allowed
fatal	: causing/ending in death
put the brakes on	: to stop an activity
barred	: prevented
logic	: a way of thinking/explaining something

doubly hard:	very hard
impact	: the powerful effect that something has on somebody/something
adversely	: in a negative/unpleasant way

86. Which is the good news for parents, according to the passage?
- (1) School will take the responsibility of preparing students for the board.
 - (2) School will provide study facilities to the poor student.
 - (3) Schools will enforce discipline to ensure higher attendance of students.
 - (4) No students can be barred from the Boards without prior clearance from the CBSE.
87. What is the ruling of the CBSE ?
- (1) Students must pass the pre-board exam before appearing for the Board exam.
 - (2) Schools should follow the practice of performance-linked debarment.
 - (3) Schools should maintain the performance record of students at high level.
 - (4) Schools must motivate students to work hard.
88. What is the faulty assumption of schools, according to the passage?
- (1) Students who do not do well at pre-boards will be motivated to work hard.
 - (2) Pre-boards are generally easy and therefore students take them lightly.
 - (3) Students who fare poorly at the pre-board will fail at the boards.
 - (4) Learning by note is a better method of learning.
89. Which of the following according to the passage is the problem with our school system ?
- (1) Providing study facilities to the students.
 - (2) Linking pre-board performance of students to the boards.
 - (3) Teacher's lack of knowledge of child psychology.
 - (4) Attracting talented students
90. According to the passage, parents had to live with the threat of
- (1) falling grades of their wards.
 - (2) not getting their wards admitted in the quality schools.
 - (3) schools not treating their wards with the attitude of counsellor.
 - (4) linking performance of their wards in pre-boards to the debarment.

Directions (91-100) : You have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise)
Exam. 12.11.2006)

PASSAGE-I

In 776 BC the First Olympic Games were held at the foot of Mount Olympus to honour the Greek's chief God Zeus. The Greeks emphasized, physical fitness and strength

in their education of youth. Therefore contests in running, jumping, discus and javelin throwing, boxing and horse and chariot racing were held in individual cities, and the winners competed every four years at Mount Olympus. Winners were greatly honoured by having poems sung about their deeds. Originally these were held as games of friendship, and any wars in progress were halted to allow the games to take place. The Greeks attached so much importance to these games that they calculated time in four-year cycles called 'Olympiads' dating from 776 BC.

91. Where were the First Olympic Games held?
- (1) Mount Olympus
 - (2) Mount Olympiad
 - (3) Mount Orels
 - (4) Mount of Greeks
92. Why were the Olympic Games held ?
- (1) To stop wars
 - (2) To crown the best athletes
 - (3) To honour Zeus
 - (4) To sing songs about athletes
93. Approximately how many years ago did these games originate ?
- (1) 776 years
 - (2) 2279 years
 - (3) 1207 years
 - (4) 2781 years
94. Which of the following contests was not held ?
- (1) Discus throwing
 - (2) Skating
 - (3) Boxing
 - (4) Running
95. The values connected with Olympic Games were
- (1) physical fitness, education of youth and friendship.
 - (2) health, contests and singing.
 - (3) running, jumping, throwing and boxing.
 - (4) four-year cycles, war-time, young age and friendship.

PASSAGE-II

Faith in progress is deep within our culture. We have been taught to believe that our lives are better than the lives of those who came before us. The ideology of modern economics suggests that material progress has yielded enhanced satisfaction and well-being. But much of our confidence about our own well-being comes from the assumption that our lives are easier than those of earlier generations.

The lives of the so-called primitive peoples are thought to be harsh—their existence dominated by the 'incessant quest for food'. In fact, primitives did very little work. By contemporary standards we'd have to judge them very lazy.

The key to understanding why these 'stone-age people' failed to act like us – increasing their work effort to get more things—is that they had limited desires. In the race between wanting and having, they had kept their wanting low—and, in this way ensured their own kind of satisfaction. They were materially poor by contemporary standards, but in at least one dimension—time—we have to count them richer.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

incessant	: never stopping; constant.
quest	: a long search for something—knowledge/truth/happiness.

96. What is the basis for progress and growth according to the writer ?
 (1) Faith in progress is deep-rooted in our culture.
 (2) We have been taught that progress is necessary.
 (3) Material progress has given us strength.
 (4) We have assumed to progress.
97. What does the writer attribute to modern economics ?
 (1) That our lives are easier than before.
 (2) The progress is a natural process.
 (3) That material progress leads to higher satisfaction and well-being.
 (4) That it forces us to assume progress.
98. What is the writer's image of the primitive people ?
 (1) Their life was harsh.
 (2) They did no work.
 (3) They were lazy.
 (4) Search for food was their primary focus in life.
99. What is the key to understanding the primitive people's behaviour according to the passage ?
 (1) They had no desires.
 (2) They had everything they needed.
 (3) They had limited desires.
 (4) They kept their wants high.
100. How does the writer appreciate the primitives ?
 (1) They have a low degree of wants.
 (2) They are the masters of their time owing to their contentedness.
 (3) They are materially poor.
 (4) They are highly satisfied.

Directions (101-105) : You have one brief passage with five questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit)

Exam. 26.11.2006 (IInd Sitting)

Passage-I

All of us have enormous capabilities. In many of us however, our achievements fail to correlate with our potential, because of lack of self-discipline-the effort needed to channel our energy for productive uses. To maximise your effectiveness you must "learn to put your nose to the grindstone, work against boredom and learn to take the long, hard way in life rather than the short, easy way".

Here are a few suggestions that focus on "How to do what you want to do." Take risks. It is important to realise that nothing in life is achieved unless you risk something. That's how self-confidence develops. Every chance you take, offers you valuable spinoffs in terms of learning. Earn a reward. Sometime back I had to face the rather unenviable task of preparing for two examinations simultaneously. I had to be ruthless in driving myself from one goal to another. Hard nosed attitude saw me sail through the courses. I rewarded myself at the end of it indulging in my favourite pastime and taking a short holiday.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

correlate	: to show that there is a close connection between two or more facts, figures, etc.
potential	: possibility of something happening/being developed/used.
spin-offs	: unexpected but useless results of an activity that is designed to produce something else.
unenviable	: difficult/unpleasant.
ruthless	: hard and cruel; determined to get what you want and not caring if you hurt other people.
put your nose to the grindstone	: to work hard for a long period of time without stopping.
hard-nosed	: not affected by feelings while trying to get what you want.

101. Why do our achievements fail to correlate with our potential?
 (1) Because of lack of intelligence.
 (2) Because of lack of discipline.
 (3) Because of lack of external help.
 (4) Because of lack of self-discipline.
102. How does one's self-confidence develop?
 (1) By taking risks.
 (2) By always meeting with success.
 (3) By being cautious.
 (4) By being garrulous.
103. What does every chance in our life teach us?
 (1) It helps us to become philosophical.
 (2) It helps us to become idealistic.
 (3) It helps us to learn.
 (4) It shows us our limitation.
104. How does the author reward him after his success?
 (1) By taking a short holiday.
 (2) By doing more work.
 (3) By visiting friends.
 (4) By thanking God.
105. What does the author try to convey?
 (1) One has to be complacent about his present self.
 (2) One has to work hard and learn at least from failures.
 (3) Only inborn genius brings success in life.
 (4) One has to believe in luck.

Directions (106-115) : You have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 10.12.2006)

PASSAGE-I

The Law is an ass, declared Mr. Bumble in Oliver Twist, and it often seems he was right. For punishment does not always fit the crime and it rarely happens that a prison term reforms a criminal".

Consider the following two cases. The first one had happened in a village in Madurai District. One Gopal Yadhav, a hard-core criminal undergoing life sentence in the Madurai Prison came out on bail for two days to perform the last rites of his mother. But he was rearrested on the same evening on the charges of murdering his neighbour's son to settle old scores.

The second case too came to Madurai Court recently. Deserted by her husband a drunkard, his grief-stricken wife mixed rat poison in the food and gave it to her four

children aged between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 9 years. Before she could

swallow the same food she was unable to bear the pitiable sight of her children writhing in pain. She rushed them to hospital where she disclosed everything. She was able to save the lives of the first three children, but the law of the country awarded her two years imprisonment (later commuted to one year) on the charges of plotting to kill her children. Would you say women like her are a danger to the society? Would you call them criminals? It is high time that we found other ways of registering our disapproval of wrong doing. To imprison the bad is expedient – when they are dangerous. To imprison the mad and the merely sad, as we do, is not only unnecessary, it is uncivilised.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

settle old scores	: to hurt/punish somebody/who has harmed/cheated you in the past.
writhing	: suffering a lot.
expedient	: an action that is useful/necessary for a particular purpose, but not always fair or right.
lifer	: a person who has been sent to prison for whole life.
hard-core	: stubbornly resistant to change/improvement
bail	: security - release from prison by payment of money
last rites	: a ceremony at which a dead person is buried
deserted	: left by a person ; abandoned
grief-stricken	: feeling extremely sad because of something that has happened
pitiable	: deserving pity/causing you to feel pity
commuted	: to replace one punishment with another that is less severe

106. The writer says The Law is an ass because

- (1) it is as patient as an ass.
- (2) it does not punish the criminals severely.
- (3) punishments do not help to reform criminals.
- (4) criminals can escape punishment.

107. Gopal Yadhav came out on bail

- (1) in order to murder his enemy.
- (2) to cremate his mother.
- (3) so that he could be rearrested.
- (4) to see his four children under- going treatment in the hospital.

108. The mother in the second case cannot be called a criminal because she

- (1) rushed her children to the hospital.
- (2) mixed an ineffective poison in the food.
- (3) was able to save three out of four children.
- (4) was deserted by her husband.

109. The writer argues that punishments for people like the woman in the second case are not necessary because they

- (1) don't commit crimes frequently.
- (2) are less dangerous than other criminals.
- (3) represent poor society.
- (4) should not be clubbed with other criminals.

110. The main difference between the two cases is

- (1) the first is about a man and the other is about a woman.
- (2) the woman regrets what she has done, but not the man.
- (3) the man is a lifer but the woman is not.
- (4) the man and the woman belong to different communities.

PASSAGE-II

The United Nations Fourth World Women 's Conference had a colourful start at Beijing on September 4th. This is the century's most crucial conference which aimed at changing the status quo of women's lives characterised by inequality.

In a preliminary session, Ms. Aung Suu Kyi, the Nobel Peace Prize winner said that expanding women's power will bring greater peace and tolerance to the world.

"It is not the prerogative of men alone to bring light to this world. Women with their capacity for compassion and self-sacrifice, with their courage and perseverance have done much to dissipate the darkness of intolerance and hate", said Ms. Suu Kyi.

In the afternoon session Ms. Ayako Yamaguchi, a Japanese delegate, launched a petition against beauty pageants. "What right do men have to evaluate women in a few minutes? All women are beautiful. Beauty is something different for everyone", Ms. Ayako Yamaguchi said.

"Beauty contests are used as trade and exploitation. The training is very vigorous, but it is the organisers, not the women, who get the full benefit", said Ms. Ranjana Bhargava. "After the competition, the women become trapped and the abuse and the bad things begin. The women are tainted, no one else will accept them".

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

crucial	: extremely important, because it will affect other things
status quo	: the situation as it is now/as it was before a recent change
preliminary	: happening before a more important action/event
intolerance	: the fact of not being willing to accept ideas that are different from your own
launched	: to start an activity

petition	: an official document asking a court to take a particular course of action
beauty pageants	: beauty contests/competitions
vigorous	: done with great force and energy
abuse	: unfair, cruel/violent treatment of somebody
prerogative	: a right/advantage belonging to a particular person or group because of his/its importance or social position.
perseverance	: the quality of continuing to try to achieve a particular aim despite difficulties.
dissipate	: to gradually make something become weaker until it disappears.
tainted	: damaged or spoiled the quality of something or the opinion that people have of somebody/something

111. The Women's World Conference was very important because
- (1) Ms. Aung Suu Kyi has just been awarded the prestigious Nobel Peace Prize.
 - (2) Ms. Aung Suu Kyi was taking part in the Conference.
 - (3) its main purpose was to change inequalities between men and women.
 - (4) it was to protest against beauty contests.
112. Which of the following arguments of Ms. Aung Suu Kyi is not true ?
- (1) Women also can bring greater peace to the world.
 - (2) Men cannot claim they have done more for peace.
 - (3) Women have the capacity for compassion and sacrifice.
 - (4) Men have done nothing to dissipate ignorance.
113. The main emphasis in Ms. Ayako Yamaguchi's argument is
- (1) men have no right to judge women.
 - (2) men should be given more time to evaluate women.
 - (3) all women are beautiful in a way.
 - (4) beauty contests are not necessary.
114. Beauty is something different for everyone. This statement means
- (1) beauty is certainly different from ugliness.
 - (2) beautiful women do not mingle with other women.
 - (3) beauty cannot be defined adequately.
 - (4) each woman is beautiful.
115. Colourful start in the first sentence refers to
- (1) participants who were all beautiful.
 - (2) a lot of excitement and cheerfulness in the conference hall.
 - (3) absence of black coloured girls.
 - (4) flags of various colours outside the conference hall.

Directions (116-120) : You have one brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit)
Exam. 30.09.2007 (IInd Sitting))

Every society must develop in its people a social responsibility. This is something that we, in India, have been falling short of.

We are very individualistic and don't relate ourselves to our society as such. Very seldom, do we actually go out and do something, which is beneficial to the society and which does not have a side-benefit for ourselves, as individuals. And, this is another thing that must be built into the education system.

Our young boys and girls coming out must have a feeling for our society. There is a special responsibility that you have, that we all have in building up the spirit. We have to see that what we learn is not used only for our own personal benefits, that every task we do is such that it benefits the weak and the poor, as Gandhiji has said.

India, today, is striving out into the modern world. We are looking ahead to new technology, to high technology, new methods, new types of employment, and a new dynamism in our economic growth.

But while we look ahead, we must not forget the millions who are still below the poverty line. When we look at technology, when we look at science, when we look at development, our attention must not be diverted from what is still a major block in India — the poor and deprived groups. And everything we do must be targetted in a manner that the benefit will flow to the weak, the deprived and the depressed.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

dynamism	: energy and enthusiasm to make new things happen or to make things succeed.
fall short of	: to fail to reach the standard you need
deprived	: needy
depressed	: very sad and without hope

116. According to the author, the Indian people
- (1) are socially very responsible
 - (2) lack social responsibility
 - (3) have several responsibilities
 - (4) are highly irresponsible
117. Indians do not do anything beneficial to society unless
- (1) there is a benefit for themselves.
 - (2) it involves personal sacrifices.
 - (3) other individuals are benefitted.
 - (4) the whole society benefits by it.
118. The author says that India
- (1) wants to acquire new technology.
 - (2) does not want new technology.
 - (3) already has sufficient new technology.
 - (4) can export technology to other countries.
119. The author suggests that
- (1) the poor and the weak must benefit from new technology.
 - (2) the poor and the weak produce new technology.
 - (3) the new technology must help the rich.
 - (4) the new technology is useless to the poor and the weak.

120. What value does the author want to build into the educational system ?

- (1) Individuals must work for themselves.
- (2) Individuals must work for the benefit of the society without expecting any return or personal benefits.
- (3) Society must work for the benefit of the individuals.
- (4) Side-benefit is a must for any social work.

Directions (121-130) : You have two brief passages with five questions following each passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise)
Exam. 25.11.2007)

PASSAGE-1

Journalism means several things. First of all, it means the ability to write and convey thoughts in a way that people will understand things quickly. It means being able to turn long articles into shape. It means knowing your grammar and composition rules inside out and upside down. It also means a nose for news and feel for words, respect for truth and a sense of mission. A journalist should be able to size up a situation on the spot. He should also develop a deep insight into human conditions. Nobody can teach you the finer aspects of journalism. No plastic surgeon can give you a nose for news. No teacher can give you a feel for words.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

nose for news : reading the news and giving it all your attention; search for news

121. The passage is on
 - (1) the journalists, surgeons and teachers.
 - (2) the merits of journalism.
 - (3) what journalism is about.
 - (4) the journalists's feel for words.
122. A journalist should be thorough with
 - (1) all the rules of writing.
 - (2) the news.
 - (3) grammar and composition.
 - (4) the insight into human conditions.
123. One of the main requirements for a journalist is to
 - (1) edit articles.
 - (2) have a good nose for news.
 - (3) respect everyone.
 - (4) exploit a situation.
124. The ethics of journalism is
 - (1) respect for truth.
 - (2) understanding people.
 - (3) ability to write.
 - (4) search for news.
125. Which of the following statements is not true ?
 - (1) A plastic surgeon can help a journalist.
 - (2) A teacher can hardly assist a journalist.
 - (3) Everyone cannot be a journalist.
 - (4) A journalist should be able to convey his thoughts to his readers.

PASSAGE-II

The Indians as a group are not cohesive. There is a lack of 'coordination' among individuals, groups, institutions and states. This lack of 'coordination' may be traced to selfishness, lack of trust and the inability to find joy in working together as a team for a common goal. This leads to divisiveness, asking for criticism, with the result images are tarnished and the main purpose is defeated. This phenomenon is visible among the bureaucrats, the politicians, the intellectuals, the business community and the sports fraternity, all those who matter and who give a poor account of themselves as a group despite individual brilliance. This contrast in human behaviour can perhaps be traced to age-old beliefs, religious tolerance, poverty and the diversity in day-to-day living conditions.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

cohesive	: forming a united whole.
divisiveness	: splitting into groups that disagree with or oppose one another.
coordination	: balanced and effective interaction of movement, actions, etc
criticism	: the act of expressing disapproval
tarnished	: to spoil the good opinion people have of somebody/something
bureaucrats	: an official working in an organisation/a government department
fraternity	: a group of people sharing the same profession, interests/beliefs
despite	: in spite of
contrast	: a difference between two/more people/things

126. Why are the Indians not cohesive as a group ?
 - (1) There is a lack of coordination between individuals.
 - (2) There is a lack of coordination among individuals, groups and states.
 - (3) There is a lack of coordination between individuals and states.
 - (4) There is a lack of coordination among individuals, groups, institutions and states.
127. What does lack of coordination lead to ?
 - (1) Divisiveness.
 - (2) Divisiveness and asking for criticism.
 - (3) Asking for criticism.
 - (4) Nothing in particular.
128. Which word in the passage means loss of brightness or dull?
 - (1) Brilliance.
 - (2) Phenomenon.
 - (3) Visible.
 - (4) Tarnish.
129. To what can the contrast in human behaviour be traced to ?
 - (1) Age-old beliefs and diversity in day-to-day living.
 - (2) Age-old beliefs and religious tolerance.
 - (3) Age-old beliefs, religious tolerance, poverty and diversity in day-to-day living.
 - (4) Nothing in particular.

130. What does goal in this passage mean ?

- (1) The place where the ball has to pass in the foot- ball match.
- (2) The object of ambition.
- (3) A point scored by a particular team in a football match.
- (4) The poles fitted at the end of a football field.

Directions (131-140) : Read the following passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 10.12.2006)

PASSAGE-I

For months the old tanker, African Queen, lay turned over on her side, stuck fast in the sands off the coast of Maryland. She had run aground so badly that her owners had decided to leave her to her fate. It was considered impossible to refloat her and the ship began to rust and sink deeper and deeper into the sands. Men frequently came out in small boats and removed any parts that could be sold-until two men decided to attempt the impossible : to float the African Queen once more. Both men were engineers and had no experience of ships so that few people thought they could succeed.

The men began by studying the exact state of the African Queen and came to the conclusion that she would float again if air was pumped into the tanks which were now full of sea-water. A diver was sent down to examine the underside of the ship. In the cold, dark water he found an enormous hole in her side which had been torn when the ship ran aground. It was plain that nothing could be done until the hole was repaired. As no single sheet of steel would cover it, the men were obliged to order a great number of sheets which had to be joined together. For several weeks divers worked continually to close the hole. At times, the sea was so rough that it was difficult to go down; and on more than one occasion, they had to contend with sharks.

At last the hole was covered and the men began to pump the sea-water out of the ship's tanks. It seemed as if they were bound to succeed, for when the tanks were full of air, the African Queen began to stir in the water. The men could not understand why she still would not float until they discovered that her rudder was embedded in mud. Huge cranes were brought to haul the sunken rudder out and the ship was again afloat. By this time, the men were almost exhausted. They had worked ceaselessly for three months to save the African Queen and had succeeded when everyone thought they would fail. Now they stood on the bridge of the ship, tired but proud, as tugs brought the African Queen into the harbour.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

contended	: to have to deal with a problem or with a difficult situation or person.
embedded	: fixed firmly
aground	: touching the ground in shallow water and unable to move (ship)
refloat	: to make a boat/ship float again
afloat	: floating on water
ceaselessly	: without stopping
tugs	: small powerful boats for pulling ships

131. Men frequently went out to the African Queen because

- (1) it was a rare sight to see a sunken ship.
- (2) they attempted to float the ship once again.
- (3) they wanted to take parts of the ship and sell them.
- (4) it was an interesting exercise.

132. How did the two men propose to float the ship again ?

- (1) By sending divers to examine the damage.
- (2) By closing the large hole in her side.
- (3) By joining a large number of steel sheets together.
- (4) By pumping air into the tanks.

133. What was the danger which the divers faced ?

- (1) The rough sea.
- (2) The cold and dark situation underwater.
- (3) Having to contend with sharks.
- (4) The cutting edges of the steel sheets.

134. The two men felt proud because

- (1) they could float the ship in three months.
- (2) they had succeeded when everyone thought they would fail.
- (3) the African Queen was coming into the harbour.
- (4) the African Queen began to stir in the water.

135. The part of the ship used for steering is called

- (1) rudder
- (2) bridge
- (3) underside
- (4) tank

PASSAGE-II

Speech is a great blessing but it can also be a great curse for while it helps us to make our intentions and desires known to our fellows, it can also, if we use it carelessly make our attitudes completely misunderstood. A slip of the tongue, the use of an unusual word or of an ambiguous word may create an enemy where we have hoped to win a friend. Again, different classes of people use different vocabularies and the ordinary speech of an educated man may strike an uneducated listener as showing pride; unwillingly we may use a word which bears a different meaning to our listeners from what it does to men of our own class. Thus, speech is not a gift to use lightly without thought but one which demands careful handling. Only a fool will express himself alike to all.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

slip of the	
tongue	: unintentional/careless use of words
ambiguous	: having different meanings

136. Speech is a great blessing,

- (1) if we use it indiscriminately.
- (2) if we use it carefully.
- (3) if we use it to please others.
- (4) if we use it to play one against the other.

137. Speech can also be a great curse

- (1) if we express ourselves alike to all.
- (2) if we adopt different vocabularies to different classes of people.
- (3) if we always try to please every one with it.
- (4) if we always try to win friends with it.

138. A slip of the tongue means
 (1) biting the tongue while speaking.
 (2) telling lies to defend oneself.
 (3) using words carelessly.
 (4) incurring loss of profit in hasty bargain.
139. The passage reveals that
 (1) the use of ambiguous and unusual words brings us friends.
 (2) careless use of words creates enemies.
 (3) careful use of words may bring us profit but not friends.
 (4) speech always reflects one's attitudes.
140. A fool will express himself alike to all kinds and conditions of the men because
 (1) he wants to play with people.
 (2) he wants to deceive every one.
 (3) he wants to amuse every one.
 (4) he lacks the power of discrimination in the use of words.

Directions (141–150) : You have two brief passages with five questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)

Exam. 30.11.2008)

PASSAGE – I

For any activity, discipline is the key word. It should begin with self, then be extended to the family, neighbours, environment, workplace, society and the nation at large. It is from society that inspiration is drawn. Systems and institutions should provide the inspiration to society through performance which in turn will provide leaders capable of rebuilding and restructuring the society into a strong nation. The nationalists' spirit then becomes infectious.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

babysitter : a person who takes care of children while their parents are away from home

141. What is the key word for Activity according to the passage ?
 (1) Active Discipline. (2) Key Discipline.
 (3) Self Discipline. (4) Discipline.
142. According to the passage Discipline should begin
 (1) with self.
 (2) with self, family and neighbours.
 (3) with self, family, neighbours and environment.
 (4) with self, family, workplace, society.
143. According to the passage, where do we draw inspiration from ?
 (1) Society. (2) Society and nation.
 (3) Environment. (4) Nothing in particular.
144. According to the passage, a good leader should be capable of
 (1) rebuilding a nation the way he/she likes.
 (2) rebuilding and restructuring society into a strong nation.

- (3) building a national consensus.
 (4) rebuilding and structuring a nation.
145. What is the meaning of the word infectious in the passage ?
 (1) dangerous.
 (2) spreading to everyone.
 (3) spreading to everyone by germs.
 (4) give disease.

PASSAGE – II

A 23-year-old British woman was yesterday sentenced to six months in jail, for leaving her two-year-old daughter home alone, eight-hours a-day, five days a week, for a year while she went to work. The young mother from the central town of Warwick initially hired a babysitter, when she landed a job in a travel agency but eventually reached the point when she could no longer afford the facility, prosecutors said. The woman then started leaving the child home by herself, providing it with food and toys and removing all potentially dangerous objects from its reach. At first, the mother came home at lunch time but had to stop because her daughter threw tantrums every time she left to go back to work.

The mother, who was not identified, told the court, "If I had money I would not have done it. It was a case of that or not keeping my job and living on benefit".

The judge, Mr. Harrison Hall, however said "Having had a child, the absolute priority is to look after it. There must be an alternative to leaving a child alone all day, a thing you would not do even to a dog".

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

potentially : possibly
 tantrums : angry, unreasonable behaviour, in a child, for a sudden short period.

146. The young mother had to work in the office
 (1) 40 hours a week.
 (2) 8 hours a week.
 (3) 48 hours a week.
 (4) all the seven days a week.
147. The word Facility in sentence refers to
 (1) her job in the travel agency.
 (2) living in a well furnished apartment.
 (3) getting adequate salary.
 (4) employing someone to look after the child.
148. The mother stopped coming home for lunch because
 (1) her house was far away from the office.
 (2) she was not able to control her angry baby.
 (3) she had to work extra hours to earn more.
 (4) she was not interested in looking after the baby.
149. The sentence If I had money, I would not have done it means
 (1) I had money and so I did not leave the baby alone.
 (2) I had money and so I left the baby alone.
 (3) I had no money and so I left the baby alone.
 (4) I had no money and so I did not leave the baby alone.
150. Which one of the following statements about the judge Mr. Harrison Hall is correct ?

- (1) He can tolerate cruelty to children but not to animals.
- (2) He can tolerate cruelty to animals but not to children.
- (3) He can tolerate cruelty both to children and animals.
- (4) He can tolerate cruelty neither to children nor to animals.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 30.11.2008)

Directions (151–160) : You have two brief passages with five questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 14.12.2008)

PASSAGE-I

Read not to contradict and confuse, nor to believe and take for granted, nor to find talk and discourse, but to weigh and consider. Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested. That is some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly, and with diligence and attention. Some books may also be read by deputy, and extracts made of them by others but that would be only in the less important arguments and the meaner sort of books; else distilled books are like common distilled waters, flashy things. Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

discourse	: a long discussion of a speech or writing.
diligence	: careful and thorough work or effort.
contradict	: to declare to be opposite of
take for granted	: to believe something is true without first making sure that is
deputy	: a person appointed to act on behalf of/represent another
extracts	: a short passage from a book, that gives you an idea of what the whole thing is like
meaner	: average
distilled	: to get the essential meaning/ideas from thoughts, information, etc.
maketh	: makes

151. What should be the purpose of reading a book ?
 - (1) To contradict.
 - (2) To weigh and consider.
 - (3) To take it for granted.
 - (4) To understand the contents.
152. Why are some books to be tasted ?
 - (1) To be read with great care.
 - (2) To be read with great attention.
 - (3) To be read only in parts.
 - (4) To be read for fun.
153. How is man's character influenced by the art of writing ?
 - (1) It makes him a great writer.
 - (2) It makes him a ready man.

- (3) It makes him a full man.
- (4) It makes him an exact man.

154. What kind of books is to be read by the deputy ?
 - (1) Extraordinary books.
 - (2) Ordinary books.
 - (3) Interesting books.
 - (4) Meaner sort of books.
155. What is meant by chewed and digested ?
 - (1) Thoroughly read and understood.
 - (2) Partly read and understood.
 - (3) Understood without any effort.
 - (4) None of the above.

PASSAGE-II

From the world of magic, hypnosis is moving into the world of medicine, from hocus-pocus performed by men in black capes, to hypnotherapy practised by doctors in white coats. The purpose is to help people stop smoking, lose weight, overcome phobias, and control pain in a variety of medical situations, from childbirth to cancer. Research laboratories are currently checking out the success rate of therapy under hypnosis, while medical journals stand by to publish the results. And the important thing is, nobody is laughing.

In the 1840's, a British doctor in Calcutta created a controversy by performing over 1000 operations with hypnosis as the only anaesthesia. During the World Wars, German and British doctors used hypnosis to treat war neuroses.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

hypnosis	: an unconscious state in which somebody can still see and hear and can be influenced to follow commands or answer questions.
hocus-pocus	: language/behaviour that is nonsense and is intended to hide the truth from people.
capes	: loose outer piece of clothing that has no sleeves, fastens at the neck and hangs from the shoulders, like a cloak but shorter.
hypnotherapy	: a kind of treatment that uses Hypnosis to help with physical or emotional problems.
anaesthesia	: the state of being unable to feel anything, especially pain.
trance	: a state in which somebody seems to be asleep but is aware of what is said to him.
phobia	: a strong unreasonable fear of something

156. Hypnosis means
 - (1) auto-suggestion.
 - (2) suggestion made in trance.
 - (3) anaesthesia.
 - (4) hocus-pocus.
157. Nobody is laughing at hypnotherapy now, because they are

- (1) sad. (2) angry.
(3) taking it seriously. (4) annoyed.
158. The purpose of hypnotherapy is to
(1) cure patients.
(2) make life easier.
(3) carry out research.
(4) check out the success rate.
159. German and British doctors used hypnosis as
(1) anaesthesia was not available.
(2) anaesthesia was not needed.
(3) it was a substitute for anaesthesia.
(4) it was fashionable during the war period.
160. Treating war neurosis means
(1) curing madness.
(2) curing brain fever.
(3) dealing with war problems.
(4) curing war anxiety.

Directions (161-170) : You have two brief passages with five questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise)
Exam. 29.03.2009)

PASSAGE-I

"The beauty of the Japanese landscape is that it conveys philosophical messages through each feature. The use of curving pathways rather than straight lines, for instance. This feature springs from the belief that only evil travels in straight lines, good forces tend to wander. Then, odd numbers of plants or trees are used in these gardens because these numbers are considered auspicious. Even the plants used are symbolic. For example, the cyprus represents longevity and the bamboo symbolises abundance," says Sadhana Roy Choudhary.

In Japan, nature is said to be so closely intertwined with human life that parents actually plant a sapling in their garden when a child is born in the family, letting the growth of the child coincide with the growth of the plant.

161. They prefer curving pathways because
(1) they are inauspicious.
(2) they can walk easily.
(3) they stumble over straight ones.
(4) good spirits walk on them.
162. Abundance means
(1) long life. (2) happiness.
(3) plenty. (4) permanent.
163. The Japanese parents plant a sapling at the time of birth of a child because
(1) it is auspicious to plant a sapling.
(2) it is closely associated with the growth of the child.
(3) it gives longevity to the child.
(4) it gives happiness to the child.
164. According to the passage the Japanese are
(1) superstitious. (2) philosophical.
(3) lovers of nature. (4) lovers of numerology.

165. The Japanese pathways tend to be
(1) symbolic. (2) beautiful.
(3) curved. (4) straight.

PASSAGE-II

A recent investigation by scientists at the USA Geological Survey shows that strange animal behaviour might help predict future earthquakes. Investigators found such occurrences in a ten kilometre radius of the epicentre of a fairly recent quake. Some birds screeched and flew about wildly, dogs yelped and ran uncontrollably. Scientists believe that animals can perceive these environmental changes as early as several days before the mishap.

In 1976, after observing the animal behaviour, the Chinese were able to predict a devastating quake. Although hundreds of thousands of people were killed, the government was able to evacuate millions of other and thus keep the death toll at a lower level.

166. If scientists can accurately predict earthquakes there will be
(1) fewer animals going crazy.
(2) a lower death rate.
(3) fewer people evacuated.
(4) fewer environmental changes.
167. What prediction may be made by observing animal behaviour?
(1) An impending earthquake
(2) The number of people who will die
(3) The ten kilometre radius of epicentre
(4) Ecological conditions
168. How can animals perceive these changes when human beings cannot ?
(1) Animals are smarter than human beings.
(2) Animals have certain instincts that human beings don't possess.
(3) By running round the house, they can feel the vibrations.
(4) Human beings don't know where to look.
169. Which of the following is not true?
(1) Some animals may be able to sense an approaching earthquake.
(2) By observing animal behaviour scientists perhaps can predict earthquakes.
(3) The Chinese failed to predict the earthquake.
(4) All birds and dogs in a ten kilometre range went wild before the quake.
170. In this passage the word evacuate means
(1) remove. (2) exile.
(3) destroy. (4) expel.

Directions (171-175) : You have one brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I
Exam. 16.05.2010 (First Sitting))

Every profession or trade, every art and every science has its technical vocabulary, the function of which is partly to designate things or processes which have no names

in ordinary English and partly to secure greater exactness in nomenclature. Such special dialects or jargons are necessary in technical discussion of any kind. Being universally understood by the devotees of the particular science or art, they have the precision of a mathematical formula. Besides, they save time, for it is much more economical to name a process than to describe it. Thousands of these technical terms are very properly included in every large dictionary, yet, as a whole, they are rather on the outskirts of the English language than actually within its borders.

Different occupations, however, differ widely in the character of their special vocabularies. In trades and handicrafts and other vocations like farming and fishing that have occupied great numbers of men from remote times, the technical vocabulary is very old. An average man now uses these in his own vocabulary. The special dialects of law, medicine, divinity and philosophy have become familiar to cultivated persons.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

designate	:	to describe/ name something/somebody in a particular way.
nomenclature	:	a system of naming things.
dialects	:	the form of language that is spoken in an area with grammar, words and pronunciation that may be different from other forms of the same language.
jargons	:	words or expressions that are used by a particular profession or group of people, and are difficult for others to understand.
precision	:	the quality of being exact, accurate and careful accuracy.
cultivated people	:	having a high level of education and showing good manners.
outskirts	:	out of :
vocations	:	a type of work/way of life that you believe is suitable for you

171. Special words used in technical discussion

- (1) may become part of common speech.
- (2) never last long.
- (3) should resemble mathematical formula.
- (4) should be confined to scientific fields.

172. The writer of this article is

- (1) a scientist.
- (2) a politician.
- (3) a linguist.
- (4) a businessman.

173. This passage is primarily concerned with

- (1) various occupations and professions.
- (2) technical terminology.
- (3) scientific undertakings.
- (4) a new language.

174. It is true that

- (1) various professions and occupations often interchange words.
- (2) there is always a non-technical word that may be substituted for the technical word.

(3) the average man often uses in his own vocabulary what was once technical language not meant for him.

(4) everyone is interested in scientific findings.

175. In recent years, there has been a marked increase in the number of technical terms in the nomenclature of

- (1) Farming.
- (2) Fishing.
- (3) Sports.
- (4) Government.

Directions (176–180) : You have one brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 16.05.2010 (Second Sitting))

In May 1966, the World Health Organisation was authorised to initiate a global campaign to eradicate small-pox. The goal was to eradicate the disease in one decade. Because similar projects for malaria and yellow fever had failed, few believed that smallpox could actually be eradicated, but eleven years after the initial organisation of the campaign, no cases were reported in the field.

The strategy was not only to provide mass vaccinations, but also to isolate patients with active small-pox in order to contain the spread of the disease and to break the chain of human transmission. Rewards for reporting small-pox assisted in motivating the public to aid health workers. One by one, each small-pox victim was sought out, removed from contact with others and treated. At the same time, the entire, village where the victim had lived was vaccinated.

Today small-pox is no longer a threat to humanity. Routine vaccinations have been stopped worldwide.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

eradicate	:	to destroy/to get rid of something completely.
transmission	:	transfer.
sought out	:	found, using a lot of effort.

176. Which of the following is the best title for the passage ?

- (1) The World Health Organisation
- (2) The Eradication of Small-pox
- (3) Small-pox Vaccinations
- (4) Infectious Diseases

177. What was the goal of the campaign against small-pox ?

- (1) To decrease the spread of small-pox worldwide.
- (2) To eliminate small-pox worldwide in ten years.
- (3) To provide mass vaccinations against small-pox worldwide.
- (4) To initiate worldwide projects for small-pox, malaria and yellow fever at the same time.

178. According to the paragraph what was the strategy used to eliminate the spread of small-pox ?

- (1) Vaccination of the entire village
- (2) Treatment of individual victims.
- (3) Isolation of victims and mass vaccinations.
- (4) Extensive reporting of outbreaks.

179. Which statement doesn't refer to small-pox ?

- (1) Previous projects had failed.

- (2) People are no longer vaccinated for it.
 (3) The World Health Organisation mounted a world-wide campaign to eradicate the disease.
 (4) It was a serious threat.
180. It can be inferred that
- (1) no new cases of small-pox have been reported this year.
 (2) malaria and yellow fever have been eliminated.
 (3) small-pox victims no longer die when they contract the disease.
 (4) small-pox is not transmitted from one person to another.

Directions (181-185) : You have one brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC SAS Exam. 26.06.2010 (Paper-I))

If we look back on the great political revolutions and the great technological revolutions (both of which are clues to the range of mankind's capacities and possibilities), we see a striking contrast. Political revolutions, generally speaking, have revealed man's organised purposefulness, his social conscience, his sense of justice, the aggressive and assertive side of his nature. Technological change, invention and innovation have tended, rather, to reveal his play instinct, his desire and his ability to go where he has never gone, to do what he has never done. The one shows his willingness to sacrifice in order to fulfil his plans and the other his willingness to sacrifice in order to pursue his quest. Many of the peculiar successes and special problems of our time come from our efforts to assimilate these two kinds of activities. We have tried to make government more experimental and to make technological change more purposive, more focussed, more planned than ever before.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

assimilate : put together.

181. According to the author our peculiar successes and special problems are a result of
- (1) our ability to experiment.
 (2) man's organized purposefulness.
 (3) our efforts to assimilate political and technological activities.
 (4) desire to fulfil our plans.
182. Man's assertive and aggressive side of his nature is expressed in
- (1) technological revolutions.
 (2) political revolutions.
 (3) his social conscience.
 (4) his play instinct.
183. Technological revolutions reveal man's
- (1) aggressive side of his nature.
 (2) assertive side of his nature.
 (3) play instinct.
 (4) psychological maturity.
184. Man's willingness to sacrifice to fulfil his plans are attributed to
- (1) his organized purposefulness.

- (2) his kind nature.
 (3) his sense of responsibility.
 (4) his ability to go where he has never gone.
185. A striking contrast is established in the passage between
- (1) mankind's capacities and possibilities.
 (2) man's maturity and irresponsibility.
 (3) political and technological revolutions achieved by man.
 (4) peculiar successes and special problems of our time.

Directions (186-190) : Read the following passage and mark the correct answers based on the passage.

(SSC (South Zone) Investigators Exam. 12.09.2010)

The two dominant features of our age are science and democracy. They have come to stay. We cannot ask educated people to accept the deliverances of faith without rational evidence. Whatever we are called upon to accept must be justified and supported by reason. Otherwise our religious beliefs will be reduced to wishful thinking. Modern man must learn to live with a religion which commends itself to his intellectual conscience, to the spirit of science. Besides, religion should be the sustaining faith of democracy which insists on the intellectual and spiritual development of every human being irrespective of his caste, creed, community, or race. Any religion which divides man from man or supports privileges, exploitation, wars, cannot commend itself to us today.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

dominant : more important/powerful/noticeable than other things
 deliverances : an expressed thought/judgement
 rational : based on reason
 called upon : ordered ; required
 wishful thinking: thinking in a way in which one wishes/ believes to be real/likely to become true
 commends : approves
 sustaining : continuing
 privileges : special rights/advantages

186. In the passage it is said that democracy
- (1) should aim at the intellectual growth of all people.
 (2) should strengthen religion.
 (3) should work for spiritual development of every human being.
 (4) Both (1) and (3).
187. Which of the following is correct ?
- (1) A good religion supports wars if necessary.
 (2) A good religion grants a number of privileges to people.
 (3) A good religion divides man from man.
 (4) A good religion supports democratic system.
188. The writer of the passage stresses the importance of
- (1) religion. (2) science.
 (3) science and democracy. (4) democracy.
189. The writer says that
- (1) educated people are likely to accept faith not supported by reason.

- (2) people should have unquestionable faith in religion.
 (3) Faith and reason are two separate entities.
 (4) Faith without rational evidence may not be acceptable to the educated people.
190. What, according to the writer, is the role of religion in the present age ?
 (1) To promote rational thinking.
 (2) To inculcate scientific spirit in man.
 (3) To strengthen faith in democracy.
 (4) To develop faith in God.

Directions (191-200) : You have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Stenographer (Grade'C' &'D') Exam. 26.09.2010)

PASSAGE - I

Two hundred years after Malthus predicted that population growth would overtake food production by a margin of 256 to 9, the simple fact is that food production had always been ahead of the population growth. Malthus' doomsday prediction simply did not come true due to two major reasons: first, population did not grow geometrically and birth rates in all Western countries fell during the 20th Century, resulting in very slow population growth. Over the past quarter century, birth rates have been falling in the developing countries too. Second, modern agricultural practices and better irrigation have resulted in tremendous growth in food production in almost all parts of the globe, with the notable exception of sub-Saharan Africa. Therefore, at the global level, the Malthusian doomsday never befell on us.

India's population grew by about two and a half times in the past 45 years -from 361 million in 1951 to an estimated 916 million in 1995. But during the same period, India's food-grain production grew by nearly four times -from 51 million tonnes in 1951 to 191 million tonnes in 1995. As a result, the per capita food grain availability in India has gone up considerably since the independence. That is, the Malthusian prediction has not come true even in India.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

dooms day : the last day of the world
 befell : something unpleasant happened to somebody

191. In the developing countries, the birth rate is
 (1) increasing. (2) doubling.
 (3) falling. (4) static.
192. India's food production from 1951 to 1995 grew nearly
 (1) five times. (2) four times.
 (3) three times. (4) two times.
193. The food production had always been _____ of population growth.
 (1) slow (2) ahead
 (3) adequate (4) stagnant

194. Malthus doomsday prediction did not come true due to two major reasons. They are
 (1) rapid growth in population and Industrial development.
 (2) very slow growth in population and modern agricultural practices and better irrigation.
 (3) increase in percapita income and economic progress.
 (4) better facilities in Health and Hygiene.
195. In the past forty five years, India's population has grown about
 (1) three and a half times. (2) one and a half times.
 (3) five times. (4) two and a half times.

PASSAGE-II

The world's oil reserves are expected to run out by the middle of the next century unless oil consumption is reduced, according to a leading petroleum geologist from the U.S.. Dr. Craig Bond Hatfield, who is at the University of Toledo, Ohio, says the 1,000 billion barrels of known global oil reserves are expected to run out by 2036 unless the current 69-million barrels per day consumption of oil is brought down.

Reserves may last for an extra 21 years if estimates of an additional 550 billion barrels of oil yet to be discovered are taken into account. But "a permanent decline in global oil production is virtually certain to begin within 20 years." Hatfield believes. "Serious planning is needed to deal with the economic consequences."

Hatfield's comments, which appear in an article in the latest issue of the weekly science journal-*Nature*, are likely to provoke controversy. The oil industry, while acknowledging that oil reserves are finite, says Hatfield's comments are too alarmist. Mr. Julian Chisholm, a spokesman for the World Energy Council in London, a consortium of the world's leading energy suppliers, says the oil industry is bullish. The general view of the industry and of energy experts is that there is plenty of oil, and real concern about the level of reserves, at least until 2050 is not beyond.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

run out : used up/finished
 virtually : almost/very nearly
 provoke : to cause a particular reaction/have a particular effect
 controversy: public discussion and argument about something that many people strongly disagree about, disapprove of, or are shocked by
 consortium : a group of people, countries, companies, etc. who are working to gether on a particular project
 alarmist : causing unnecessary anxiety.
 bullish : causing, or connected with, an increase in the price of shares.

196. Unless consumption is reduced, the oil reserve will run out by the middle of
 (1) 20th century. (2) 21st century.
 (3) 23rd century. (4) 24th century.

197. Hatfield's comment on oil reserve is
 (1) not to be taken seriously.
 (2) to be taken seriously.
 (3) to be made public in oil using countries.
 (4) to be circulated in all oil producing countries.
198. To deal with economic consequences
 (1) there should be a cut in the use of oil.
 (2) serious planning is needed.
 (3) oil exploration should be geared up.
 (4) manufacture of vehicles should be controlled.
199. According to industry and energy experts, there is
 (1) short supply of oil. (2) adequate supply of oil.
 (3) plenty of oil. (4) increase in oil use.
200. The current consumption of oil is ____ million barrels.
 (1) forty nine (2) fifty nine
 (3) sixty nine (4) seventy nine

Directions (201–205) : You have one brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.11.2010)

India records the world's highest per-capita incidence of water-borne diseases such as diarrhoea, typhoid and hepatitis, in spite of which concern for safe drinking water is still abysmally low even among educated Indians. This alarming indifference was borne out in a survey conducted by market research agency Research International Ltd. based on a study of 3,000 households spread across all major cities in India. The survey found that over 73 per cent of all households in the highest income categories (SEC A & B) drink tap water without boiling it and as many as 55 per cent of the same group drink tap water after filtration through a cloth, but without boiling.

Though every school child knows that unboiled tap water contains unseen disease causing germs, and is unsafe to drink, the high level of indifference to boiling water will come as a surprise to many. Comments Dr. S.S. Narvekar, Deputy Director, Directorate of Health Services, Government of Maharashtra. " We regularly monitor water quality in all major urban centres in this State. During 1995 - 96, we found that 9,730 out of 159,233 samples of water were contaminated with disease causing organisms, representing a high 6.11 per cent of the total number of samples collected and analysed. This is an alarmingly high level of contamination considering that Maharashtra is one of the more developed states in India and it may be higher in other states. Also during late summer months when there is water scarcity, and during the monsoon season, contamination of drinking water is very high. Hence during these months it is doubly important to ensure drinking water is adequately sanitised."

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

water-borne : spread or carried by water.
 abysmally : very badly; terribly.
 borne out : showed that something/somebody is right/true.

incidence	: the extent to which something happens/has an effect
alarming	: causing worry and fear
indifference	: a lack of interest, feeling/reaction towards somebody/something
monitor	: to watch and check something over a period of time
contaminated	: a substance that is no longer pure
adequately	: in a way that is enough in quantity/good enough in quality
sanitised	: to clean something thoroughly using chemicals to remove bacteria

201. In India the concern for safe drinking water is
 (1) very low. (2) good.
 (3) enough. (4) more than expected.
202. In the highest income categories, the number of people drink tap water without boiling it is
 (1) about half of the house holds.
 (2) all the house holds.
 (3) nearly three fourths of the households.
 (4) one fourth of the households.
203. During rainy season, drinking water should be
 (1) cleaned. (2) sanitised.
 (3) stored. (4) used.
- 204- There is a high level of _____ to boiling water.
 (1) interest (2) indifference
 (3) care (4) curiosity
- 205- According to the passage, unboiled tap water contains ____.
 (1) impurities (2) chemicals
 (3) germs (4) waste matter

Directions (206-210) : You have one brief passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.11.2010 (1st Sitting))

Although Indians spend less money on allopathic medicines than people in most Asian Countries, more than 40,000 drug formulations are available here. All manufacturers are required by law to provide information about their product either on the packaging or in a pamphlet inside. But, in many cases, this information is very meagre and hard to understand. Many doctors, too do not tell their patients anything about the drugs they prescribe.

What should we be concerned about when we take drugs ? There are two areas : (1) Side effects. Many people taking a drug will notice an undesirable reaction, usually minor. But even the mildest drugs can do harm if taken improperly, long enough or in excessive doses. And everyone responds to a drug differently. (2) Failure to follow directions. Many of us disobey prescription instructions on how much to take and when. It is easy to fall into thinking that more of the drug will speed up the healing. It is more com-

mon, however for people to stop taking a drug when they begin to feel better. This, too, can be dangerous.

What are the steps to be taken for safety? (1) Take a drug only as recommended on the label or by the doctor. (2) If you feel ill after taking a drug, check it with a doctor. (3) Do not mix drugs. (4) Check whether any food or activities are to be avoided.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

formulations	: the act of creating/preparing something carefully
meagre	: deficient in amount/quality/extent
side-effects	: an extra and usually bad effect that a drug has on you
unintelligible	: impossible to understand

206. Which one of the following statements is true ?
 (1) Indians use more than 40,000 allopathic drugs.
 (2) Indians hate allopathic medicines.
 (3) Other Asian countries do not have allopathic medicines.
 (4) Indians cannot afford allopathic drugs
207. How are drug users to be instructed by the manufacturers ?
 (1) Doctors should give a manual of instruction.
 (2) The Chemist should issue an instruction manual.
 (3) Information should be printed on the carton or in a pamphlet kept inside it.
 (4) Patients should keep in touch with drug manufacturers.
208. Only one of the following sentences is right. Identify it.
 (1) All medicines produce reactions of various degrees in their users.
 (2) Even mild drugs are not always safe.
 (3) Medicines should be discontinued as soon as we feel better.
 (4) More than the prescribed dose brings quicker recovery.
209. Drug manufacturers _____ .
 (1) do not give instructions
 (2) give all instructions necessary
 (3) give very little and unintelligible information
 (4) give information only when asked
210. Which one of the following is true?
 (1) Throw away the drug that produces side effects and try another.
 (2) Drugs may be taken with all kinds of foods.
 (3) Drugs do not inhibit our normal life style.
 (4) Drugs should be used only according to prescription.

Directions (211 – 215) : You have one brief passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.11.2010 (IInd Sitting))

This is the thorny side of the prevailing examination system. Most examiners have perfected their skill in making it a veritable nightmare for majority of the students.

Quite unwittingly we have increased the enrolment in schools alarmingly. Most of the students have neither the requisite aptitude to learn nor any clear-cut goal in life. The destiny of students would be decided in the final examination of a written nature to test bookish, rote memory.

All laudable objectives of kindling originality and problem solving ability are trumpeted only in educational seminars and workshops. Ultimately all these are gone with the wind. No wonder examination hangs like a Damocles' sword.

Compare this with a related discipline such as music and dance. None would venture to seek entry into such centres of excellence unless one has proven aptitude to profit from training.

Here the students have excellent rapport with their teachers who evaluate their performance on a day-to-day basis and provide constant feedback. Students enjoy practising at home what they are taught in class.

As they realise their progress by constant reinforcement, they welcome and enjoy examination in class. Under the watchful guidance of committed teachers, students grow and blossom out as well-trained artistes.

This is possible and feasible because the teacher-pupil ratio is ideal and the attitude of the learner is based on devotion and dedication.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

veritable	: a word used for emphasizing that somebody/something can be compared to somebody/something else that is more exciting, more impressive, etc; positive
rote memory	: learning by repeating, until you remember it rather than by understanding the meaning of it.
laudable	: deserving to be praised/admired, even if not successful.
kindling	: making something such as an interest, emotion, etc. start to grow/feel in somebody.
trumpeted	: talked about/something publicly in a proud/enthusiastic way.
gone with the wind	: disappeared; gone for ever.
Damocles sword	: a bad/unpleasant thing that might happen to you at any time and that makes you feel worried/frightened.
Venture	: to say/do something in a careful way.
feasible	: that is possible and likely to be achieved.

211. Ultimately all these are gone with the wind. The above sentence shows that the writer
 (1) enjoys the prevailing situation.
 (2) regrets our ignoring the aims of true education.
 (3) is quite satisfactory about the syllabus.
 (4) makes fun of teachers and their students.
212. The passage emphasises the need for
 (1) making dance and music compulsory in schools.
 (2) making examinations an enjoyable experience.
 (3) seeking easy questions in the examinations.
 (4) warning examiners who harass students in the examinations.

213. The writer is dissatisfied with the examiners because they test students
 (1) memory. (2) originality.
 (3) aptitude. (4) creativity.
214. The writer's intention to compare the topic of discussion with that of dance and music is to
 (1) show how students of dance and music enjoy not only learning but also examinations.
 (2) popularise dance and music among all children.
 (3) congratulate teachers who take good care of their students.
 (4) prove that dance and music alone can bring peace to us.
215. According to the passage, the objectives of education should be
 (1) to teach dance, music and drama to students in schools and colleges.
 (2) to reduce teacher-pupil ratio.
 (3) not to test bookish, rote memory.
 (4) to encourage originality and problem solving ability.

Directions (216 – 225) : You have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Stenographer (Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 09.01.2011)

PASSAGE-I

The Stone Age was a period of history which began in approximately 2 million B.C. and lasted until 3000 B.C. Its name was derived from the stone tools and weapons that modern scientists discovered. This period was divided into the Paleolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic Ages. During the first period (2 million to 8000 B.C.) the first hatchet and the use of fire for heating and cooking were developed. As a result of the Ice Age, which evolved about 1 million years in the Paleolithic Age, people were forced to seek shelter in caves, wear clothing and develop new tools.

During the Mesolithic Age (8000 to 6000 B.C.) people made crude pottery and the first fish hooks, took dogs for hunting, and developed a bow and arrow, which was used until the fourteenth century A.D.

The Neolithic Age (6000 to 3000 B.C.) saw humankind domesticating sheep, goats, pigs, and cattle, becoming less nomadic than in the previous Ages, establishing permanent settlements and creating governments.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

hatchet : a small axe.

216. The Stone Age was divided into _____ periods.
 (1) five (2) four
 (3) three (4) six
217. What developed first in the Paleolithic period?
 (1) The bow and arrow. (2) Pottery.
 (3) The first hatchet. (4) The fish hook.
218. For how many years did Mesolithic Age exist?
 (1) 2000 (2) 3000
 (3) 4000 (4) 5000

219. Which period lasted longest?
 (1) Paleolithic (2) Ice Age
 (3) Mesolithic (4) Neolithic
220. When did people create governments ?
 (1) 8000 – 6000 B.C..
 (2) 2 million to 8000 B.C..
 (3) 6000 to 3000 B.C..
 (4) 2 million to 1 million B.C..

PASSAGE-II

I used to have my meals at a vegetarian restaurant. Here I met Mr. Albert West. We used to meet in this restaurant every evening and go out walking after dinner. Mr. West was a partner in a small printing concern. He read my letter in the press about the outbreak of the plague and, not finding me in the restaurant, felt uneasy.

My co-workers and I had reduced our diet since the outbreak, as I had long made it a rule to go on a light diet during epidemics. In these days I had therefore given up my evening dinner. Lunch also I would finish before the other guests arrived. I knew the proprietor of the restaurant very well, and I had informed him that, as I was engaged in nursing the plague patients, I wanted to avoid the contact of friends as much as possible.

Not finding me in the restaurant for a day or two, Mr. West knocked at my door early one morning just as I was getting ready to go out for a walk. As I opened the door Mr. West said : 'I did not find you in the restaurant and was really afraid lest something should have happened to you'.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

out break : the sudden start of something (violence/disease)
 epidemics : a wide spread out break of an infectious disease
 lest : in case.

221. What did the speaker and Mr. Albert West do every evening?
 (1) Went walking and met at the restaurant for eating.
 (2) After eating, met at the restaurant to go for walking.
 (3) Met in the restaurant and went out walking after dinner.
 (4) Had dinner and walked in the restaurant.
222. Why did the speaker not come to the restaurant?
 (1) He wanted to contact all his friends.
 (2) He had decided to diet in order to lose weight.
 (3) He did not want to meet Mr. Albert and was avoiding him.
 (4) He was taking care of plague patients.
223. Mr. Albert West was
 (1) considering to become a partner of the printing press.
 (2) a partner in a small printing press.
 (3) a partner in a large printing press.
 (4) concerned about printing.

224. Why did Mr. Albert West knock at the speaker's house?
- (1) To go out walking with the speaker.
 - (2) To make him a partner in the printing press.
 - (3) To avoid contact with friends.
 - (4) Because he was worried that something had happened to the speaker.

225. Why was Mr. West uneasy?
- (1) Because he could not find the speaker in the restaurant.
 - (2) He was concerned about the printing press.
 - (3) He had eaten something in the restaurant.
 - (4) He was avoiding his friends.

Directions (226 – 240) : You have two brief passages with questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 16.10.2011)

PASSAGE-I

John had never thought much about the origin of wealth or inequalities in life. It was his firm belief that if this world was not good, the next would be good, and this faith sustained him. He was not like some others whom he knew, who would sell their souls to the devil. He always thought of God before doing anything. He lived the life of an honest man. He had not married but did not desire another man's wife. He believed that women weakened men as was described in the story of Samson and Delilah.

226. To sell one's soul to the devil means
- (1) suppressing one's conscience.
 - (2) giving up goodness in exchange for evil.
 - (3) giving up one's honesty for the sake of monetary benefits.
 - (4) to sell oneself to earn livelihood.
227. John thought that women weakened men because
- (1) he thought that women were evil.
 - (2) he believed that a woman was a fancy devil.
 - (3) he thought that a woman would spoil his life.
 - (4) he was convinced that what the story of Samson and Delilah illustrates is correct.
228. It was John's belief that
- (1) one can be happy only by remaining a bachelor.
 - (2) the world is a happy place.
 - (3) there is no other world.
 - (4) one must lead an honest life.
229. By not desiring another man's wife John showed that
- (1) he wanted to get married.
 - (2) he was a man of principles.
 - (3) he felt sorry for other men.
 - (4) he had no desire for another's wealth.
230. From the above passage we understand that John was
- (1) not highly educated.
 - (2) a man of simple faith.
 - (3) a deeply pessimistic man.
 - (4) a scholar of scriptures.

PASSAGE-II

A farmer accompanied by his young son was driving his ass to the market in the hope of selling the ass for a good price. On the road, they met a bevy of girls who laughed and exclaimed, "See this pair of fools ? They are trudging along the dusty road, when they can be riding !" The man thought that there was sense in what they were saying. So he mounted his son on the ass and he walked at the side. Presently, they met some of his old friends, who greeted him and said, "You'll spoil your son, by letting him ride while you toil along on foot! Make him walk. It'll be good for him." The farmer followed their advice and took his son's place on the back of the ass while the boy trudged along behind. They would not have gone far, they were seen by women and children. The farmer heard them say, "What a selfish old man ! He rides in comfort, but lets his poor little fellow walk the distance." So he asked his son to get up behind him. Further along the road, they met some travellers. They asked the farmer whether the ass was his property or was it hired for the purpose. The farmer told them that he was taking his ass to the market to sell it. The travellers said, "Good Heavens ! With the load like this, the poor beast will look exhausted and no one would like to purchase him. Why don't you carry him." Immediately, the farmer got off the ass, tied its legs with the rope and slung him on a pole and carried him in between them. This was such an absurd sight that people laughed at it. They called the farmer and his son lunatics. They had then reached a bridge over a river. Frightened by the noise around, the ass struggled, kicked, broke the pole, fell into the river and died. The farmer returned home vexed and ashamed. In trying to please all, he in fact, had pleased none and he had lost the ass in the transaction.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

bevy	: young women
trudging	: walking slowly or with heavy steps, because you are tired or carrying something heavy.
toil	: to move slowly and with difficulty : slog.
absurd	: not logical and sensible; ridiculous.
lunatics	: persons doing crazy things that are often dangerous.
vexed	: annoyed/worried

231. The ass kicked because
- (1) it wanted to be let off.
 - (2) it was frightened by some noise.
 - (3) it wanted to stretch its legs.
 - (4) it had the habit of kicking.
232. The farmer was taking the ass to the market to
- (1) buy food for the family.
 - (2) carry the farmer to the market.
 - (3) sell the ass at the market.
 - (4) buy food for the ass.
233. The farmer made his son mount the ass because
- (1) the son could not walk the distance.
 - (2) the son was adamant about riding the ass.
 - (3) a group of girls laughed at the farmer's folly.
 - (4) the road was dusty.

234. The farmer dismounted his son from the ass because
 (1) the son found it difficult to ride the ass.
 (2) the son complained that the ride was not comfortable.
 (3) some old friends advised him to do so.
 (4) he was too tired to walk the distance.
235. The travellers asked the farmer to carry the ass because
 (1) the exhausted ass will have no takers in the market.
 (2) the ass was very tired.
 (3) the donkey wanted to be carried.
 (4) they felt sorry for the ass.
236. The word vexed means
 (1) pleased. (2) sad.
 (3) annoyed. (4) pestered.
237. The word trudged means
 (1) walk casually. (2) walk with effort.
 (3) walk stylishly. (4) walk briskly.
238. On seeing the boy walk beside the ass, the women and children
 (1) praised the boy for his compassion towards his father.
 (2) called the farmer a selfish man.
 (3) found fault with the farmer for ill-treating the ass.
 (4) asked the farmer to take their children to the market.
239. The lesson learnt by the farmer was
 (1) do not carry an ass when it can walk.
 (2) do not overload the ass.
 (3) in trying to please all you please none.
 (4) it is foolish to please the ass.
240. On seeing the farmer and his son walking along with the ass, the girls
 (1) called the farmer and his son fools for not riding the ass.
 (2) wondered at the dutiful father and son.
 (3) asked the farmer to take them also to the market.
 (4) sympathized with the beast of burden.

Directions (241–290) : You have eight brief passages with 5-10 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 04.08.2011 Paper-II)

PASSAGE-I

In the world have we made health an end in itself? We have forgotten that health is really a means to enable a person to do his work and do it well. A lot of modern medicine is concerned with promotion of good health. Many patients as well as many physicians pay very little attention to health; but very much attention to health makes some people imagine that they are ill. Our great concern with health is shown by the medical columns in newspaper, the health articles in popular magazines and the popularity of the television programme and all those books on medicine. We talk about health all the time. Yet, for the most only

result is more people are with imaginary illnesses. The healthy man should not be wasting any time talking about health, he should be using health for work, the work he does and the work that good health makes possible.

241. Modern medicine is primarily concerned with
 (1) promotion of good health.
 (2) people suffering from imaginary illnesses.
 (3) people suffering from real illnesses.
 (4) increased efficiency in work
242. A healthy man should be concerned with
 (1) his work which good health makes possible.
 (2) looking after his health.
 (3) his health which makes work possible.
 (4) talking about health.
243. Talking about health all the time makes people
 (1) always suffer from imaginary illnesses.
 (2) sometimes suffer from imaginary illnesses.
 (3) rarely suffer from imaginary illnesses.
 (4) often suffer from imaginary illnesses.
244. The passage suggests that
 (1) health is an end in itself.
 (2) health is a blessing.
 (3) health is only a means to an end.
 (4) we should not talk about health.
245. The passage tells us
 (1) how medicines should be manufactured.
 (2) what a healthy man should or should not do.
 (3) what the television programmes should be about.
 (4) how best to imagine illnesses.

PASSAGE-II

Time was when people looked heavenward and prayed, "Ye Gods, give us rain, keep drought away." Today there are those who pray. "Give us rain, keep El Nino away."

El Nino and its atmospheric equivalent, called the Southern Oscillation, are together referred to as ENSO, and are household words today. Meteorologists recognize it as often being responsible for natural disaster worldwide. But this wisdom dawned only after countries suffered, first from the lack of knowledge, and then from the lack of co-ordination between policy making and the advances in scientific knowledge.

Put simply, El Nino is a weather event restricted to certain tropical shores, especially the Peruvian coast. The event has diametrically opposite impacts on the land and sea. The Peruvian shore is a desert. But every few years, an unusually warm ocean current - El Nino - warms up the normally cold surface-waters off the Peruvian coast, causing very heavy rains in the early half of the year,

And then, miraculously, the desert is matted green. Crops like cotton, coconuts and banana grow on the otherwise stubbornly barren land. These are the Peruvians' *anos de abundencia* or years of abundance. The current had come to be termed El Nino, or the Christ Child because it usually appears as an enhancement if a mildly warm current that normally occurs here around every Christmas.

But this boon on land is accompanied by oceanic disasters. Normally, the waters off the South American coast are among the most productive in the world because of a

constant upswelling of nutrient rich cold waters from the ocean depths. During an El Nino, however waters are stirred up only from near the surface. The nutrient-crunch pushes down primary production, disrupting the food chain. Many marine species, including anchoveta (anchovies) temporarily disappear.

This is just one damning effect of El Nino. Over the years its full impact has been studied and what the Peruvians once regarded as manna, is now seen as a major threat.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

anchoveta

(anchovies) : small fish with a strong salty flavour.

manna : the food that God provided for the people of Israel during their 40 years in the desert

246. Meteorologists took time to understand El Nino because
- (1) it was neither a disaster nor a boon for the people living in desert areas.
 - (2) they recognized it as an atmospheric equivalent and hence called it Southern Oscillation.
 - (3) they suffered from lack of knowledge about El Nino as they were not scientifically advanced.
 - (4) All of the above
247. El Nino in a layman language is
- (1) a natural disaster. (2) Southern Oscillation.
 - (3) a weather event. (4) None of the above.
248. What are the two types of landscapes that are effected by El Nino ?
- (1) Coastal areas and sea.
 - (2) Tropical shores and land.
 - (3) Deserts and oceans.
 - (4) All of the above.
249. Which word in Para 3 is the antonym for Fertile?
- (1) matted. (2) abundance.
 - (3) barren. (4) None of the above.
250. What, according to the author, is a positive effect of El Nino ?
- (1) It causes changes in atmosphere.
 - (2) It results in vegetation on barren lands.
 - (3) It comes around Christmas.
 - (4) It is regarded as manna.
251. How can we say that El Nino proves to be a boon for South American Coast ?
- (1) It causes an upswelling of rich nutrients making it the most productive in the world.
 - (2) It causes the destruction of many marine species such as anchoveta.
 - (3) It warms up normally cold surface waters off causing heavy rains.
 - (4) It enhances warm currents around every Christmas.
252. The years of abundance is when
- (1) El Nino occurs during Christmas.
 - (2) the deserts are matted green.
 - (3) marine species is destroyed.
 - (4) None of the above

253. The phrase, damning effect means
- (1) negative effects. (2) destructive effects.
 - (3) full effects. (4) disrupting effects.
254. People today, pray to God to keep
- (1) rains and droughts away.
 - (2) drought away.
 - (3) El Nino away.
 - (4) El Nino and droughts away.
255. The word which means - equal in value, power and meaning is
- (1) unusual. (2) current.
 - (3) equivalent. (4) appear.

PASSAGE - III

There is a general consensus that 'International Understanding' need to be taught as a separate subject at the school stage as that would add to the curricular load which is already too heavy. Instead it should be woven into the curriculum and the numerous opportunities that present themselves while teaching normal school subjects may be intelligently and imaginatively used by the teacher to promote International Understanding.

The school subjects which can be most profitably used for this purpose are History, Geography, Civics, Economics, Sociology, Political Science, Social Sciences, Languages as well as Physical and Life Sciences. However, at the higher education level, international education can be prescribed as a separate subject of study. In fact, the present situation in India broadly conforms to this consensus so far as the school stage is concerned.

At the under-graduate and the post-graduate levels, courses of study in subjects like History, Geography, Economics, Political Science, International Relations, International Law and International Organization have been prescribed by most of the universities and these contain content which has a direct or indirect bearing on promoting UNESCO ideals.

256. How International Understanding can be taught at the school level?
- (1) Through various subjects like History, Civics, Geography, etc.
 - (2) By giving numerous opportunities to the students.
 - (3) By combining the subject content with the curriculum.
 - (4) All of these.
257. Which phrase from the passage means "combined with the curriculum" ?
- (1) Intelligently and imaginatively used in the curriculum
 - (2) Can be prescribed in the curriculum.
 - (3) Woven into the curriculum.
 - (4) None of the above
258. What are the two stages where "International Understanding" should be taught as a separate subject ?
- (1) Primary and Secondary stage.
 - (2) Under-graduate and post-graduate stage.
 - (3) Secondary and under-graduate stage.
 - (4) Post-graduate and doctoral stage.

259. Which word out of the given options mean – 'feeling of most people' ?
 (1) Promote. (2) Numerous.
 (3) Bearing. (4) Consensus.
260. Which word from the passage is the opposite of the word – narrow?
 (1) Concern. (2) Broad.
 (3) Direct. (4) None of the above.
261. Find the word from the passage which means advised.
 (1) Prescribed. (2) Proposed.
 (3) Conformed. (4) Presented.
262. Pick out the name of the subject which deals with the study of society.
 (1) Political Science. (2) Social Science.
 (3) Sociology. (4) Life Sciences.
263. On reading Para 1, it can be inferred that
 (1) all the subjects at school level may not be helpful in promoting International Understanding.
 (2) school subjects may be used creatively to promote International Understanding.
 (3) international Understanding may be treated as a separate subject in schools.
 (4) the school curriculum is too heavy to incorporate International Understanding.
264. The implied meaning of Para 3 is
 (1) most of the universities have prescribed learning of International Understanding.
 (2) the subject International Understanding is based on the UNESCO ideals.
 (3) international Understanding is to be taught only at under graduate and post graduate level.
 (4) international Understanding contains subjects like International Relations, International Law and International Organization.
265. Pick out the most probable meaning of the phrase – most profitably used.
 (1) Most fruitfully used.
 (2) Most rewardingly used.
 (3) Most valuably used.
 (4) Most commercially used.

PASSAGE - IV

Authors William Strauss and Neil Howe are known for their theories about cycles of generations in American history. They refer to each cycle of four generations as a constellation, and they posit that each constellational era corresponds to "recurring types of historical events" and moods. They state that adjacent generations do not live similar lives, and that each generation ages as a singular cohort as time moves forward. According to Strauss and Howe, each generation is comprised of people who possess (1) common age (2) common beliefs and (3) perceived membership in the same generation. A generation is approximately 22 years in length. Since a lifetime may reach 80-90 years, members of 4 generations are alive at one time. The four generational archetypes identified by Strauss are Idealist, Reactive, Civic and Adaptive. Idealists are "increasingly indulged youths after a secular crisis," who cultivate principle rather than pragmatism in midlife, and emerge as "visionary

elders." Reactives grow up "under protected and criticized youths during a spiritual awakening," mature into risk taking adults, mellow into "pragmatic midlife leaders during a secular crisis," and become reclusive elders. Civics grow up "increasingly protected youths after a spiritual awakening," become "a heroic and achieving cadre of young adults," build institutions as midlifers, and "emerge as busy midlifers, attacked by the next spiritual awakening." Adaptives grow up as "overprotected and suffocated youths during a secular crisis," become "risk-averse, conformist rising adults," mature into "indecisive arbitrator leaders during a spiritual awakening," and become sensitive elders.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

posit	: to suggest or accept that something is true so that it may be used as basis for an argument or discussion.
cohort	: a group of people who share a common feature or aspect of behaviour.
archetype	: the most typical or perfect example of a particular kind of person or thing.
pragmatism	: thinking about solving problems in a practical and sensible way rather than by having fixed ideas and theories.
mellow	: to become or make somebody become less extreme in behaviour, etc.
visionary	: original and showing the ability to think about or plan the future with great imagination and intelligence.
reclusive	: living alone and avoiding other people.
arbitrator	: a person who is chosen to settle a disagreement.

266. What is the assumption made by Strauss and Howe?
 (1) Alternate generations live similar lives.
 (2) Four generations co-exist at one and the same time.
 (3) The cycles of generations share some common features and moods.
 (4) Each constellational era corresponds to recurring types of historical events and moods.
267. What is the dissimilarity between adjacent generations ?
 (1) Adjacent generations do not live similar lives.
 (2) Each generation focuses on its specific traits.
 (3) Adjacent generations are not influenced by each other.
 (4) Adjacent generations are not in touch with each other.
268. According to the passage which of the following statements can be inferred ?
 (1) Idealists are one generation younger than the Reactives.
 (2) Adaptives are elders when Civics are midlifers.
 (3) When Reactives are adults, Civics are youths.
 (4) Reactives are one generation younger than the Civics.
269. According to the passage, what happens to the Civic generation as its members enter midlife ?
 (1) It is attacked by Idealists, who are coming of age.

- (2) It is attacked by Idealists, who are visionary elders.
 (3) It is attacked by Adaptives, who are rising adults.
 (4) It is attacked by Adaptives, who are youths.

270. Pragmatic most closely means

- (1) behaving in a reckless way.
 (2) acting in a practical way.
 (3) acting on the basis of principle.
 (4) behaving in a reclusive way.

PASSAGE - V

An old shepherd was playing on a flute on the marshlands outside Rome. He played so sweetly that a lovely fairy came and listened to him.

"Will you marry me, and play to me in my castle ?" she said.

"Yes, yes, lovely lady !" said the shepherd.

The fairy put a ring on his finger. At once he became a handsome young man dressed in princely robes.

"But I must first go to Rome and bid farewell to my friends", he said.

The fairy gave him a golden coach with twelve white horses. As he rode in State to Rome, he met the young Queen of Italy, who invited him to her palace.

The shepherd saw that he had won the Queen's heart. He resolved to marry her and become the King of Italy and let the fairy go. So when he and the Queen were alone together he knelt down and took her hand, saying :

"Marry me, dearest and I will help you to govern Italy."

But as soon as he spoke he turned into an old and rugged shepherd.

"What is this horrible beggar doing here ?" cried the Queen. "Whip him out of the palace."

271. The fairy wanted to marry the shepherd because

- (1) he was very handsome.
 (2) he had saved her life.
 (3) he could play sweetly on his flute.
 (4) the shepherd loved her.

272. When the fairy put a ring on his finger, the shepherd

- (1) disappeared.
 (2) changed into a handsome youth.
 (3) married her.
 (4) turned into a statue.

273. The shepherd went to Rome in a

- (1) palanquin. (2) boat.
 (3) cart. (4) coach.

274. When the shepherd reached Rome, he

- (1) planned to marry the Queen of Italy.
 (2) met his friends there.
 (3) sought his parents' permission to marry the fairy.
 (4) met the King of Italy.

275. The Queen ordered the shepherd to be whipped out of the palace because he

- (1) refused to marry her.
 (2) turned old and ugly.
 (3) tried to steal her jewels.
 (4) revealed his plan to marry the fairy.

PASSAGE - VI

The environment comprises all the physical, social and cultural factors and conditions influencing the existence or the development of an organism. Due to indiscriminate industrialization, man has created a state of decadence. He has continuously tampered "with nature which has resulted in the threat to the sustenance of mankind. Although, attempts have been made to restore nature to its previous state of purity and serenity, the efforts have not been wholehearted.

Earth is the home we all share and would pass on to our future generations as their legacy. But if they inherit the present state of the world, they would be unable to sustain themselves. Man has steadily improved the technologies and other means necessary for higher production of wealth and for the availability of devices that could give more physical and mental pleasures. The industrial revolution led to a drastic escalation of earth's surface temperature. Man exploited nature for his benefits, without any foresight as to what the implications of his actions would be. Indiscriminate industrialization resulted in urban migration as the rural poor settled in cities in search of opportunities. Cities, already facing a population crisis could not accommodate the migrants and this led to the development of slums. This has resulted in increased pressure on the available resources and further degradation of the environment.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

decadence	: behaviour, attributes, etc. which show a fall in standards, especially moral ones, and an interest in pleasure and enjoyment rather than more serious things.
sustenance	: the food and drink that people, animals and plants need to live and stay healthy.
serenity	: calmness and peacefulness

276. A state of decadence has come about because of

- (1) indiscriminate exploitation of resources.
 (2) due to half-hearted attempts.
 (3) natural disasters.
 (4) None of the above

277. Why would the future generations find it difficult to live on the earth?

- (1) Due to global warming.
 (2) Because they have inherited an overexploited environment.
 (3) Because they rely only on technology.
 (4) Due to lack of sustainability.

278. Implication means

- (1) after effects. (2) consequences.
 (3) wrong doing. (4) causes.

279. The theme of the passage is

- (1) environmental degradation
 (2) environmental pollution
 (3) crisis faced by the modern world
 (4) All of the above

280. Industrialization has resulted in

- (1) overpopulation (2) crowding of cities
 (3) migration of people to the cities
 (4) Both (2) and (3)

PASSAGE - VII

A hybrid vehicle is a vehicle which uses two or more kinds of propulsion. Most hybrid vehicles use a conventional gasoline engine as well as an electric motor to provide power to the vehicle. These are usually called hybrid-electric-vehicles, or HEVs. Hybrids use two types of propulsion in order to use gasoline more efficiently than conventional vehicles do. Most hybrid vehicles use the gasoline engine as a generator which sends power to the electric motor. The electric motor then powers the car. In conventional vehicles, the gasoline engine powers the vehicle directly. Since the main purpose of using a hybrid system is to efficiently use resources, most hybrid vehicles also use other efficient systems. Most hybrid vehicles have regenerative braking systems. In conventional vehicles, the gasoline engine powers the brakes, and the energy used in braking is lost. In regenerative braking systems, the energy lost in braking is sent back into the electrical battery for use in powering the vehicle. Some hybrid vehicles use periodic engine shutoff as a gas-saving feature. When the vehicle is idle, the engine temporarily turns off. When the vehicle is put back in gear, the engine comes back on. Some hybrids use tyres made of a stiff material which rolls easily and prevents drag on the vehicle. Since hybrid vehicles use less gasoline than conventional vehicles, they put fewer emissions into the atmosphere than conventional vehicles do. As hybrids have become more popular, conventional vehicles are being used less, and the level of emissions being put into the air is decreasing. Hybrid vehicles are an example of an energy - efficient technology that is good for both consumers and the environment.

281. Two kinds of propelling forces used by hybrid vehicles are
- (1) electric motor and power.
 - (2) electric engine and generator.
 - (3) gasoline engine and electric motor.
 - (4) electrical battery and gasoline.
282. The difference between hybrid and conventional vehicle is that
- (1) hybrids are heavier as compared to conventional ones.
 - (2) hybrids do not use electric motors while conventional ones do.
 - (3) hybrids use gas while conventional vehicles use petrol.
 - (4) hybrids use two types of propulsions while conventional rely on one.
283. Why do HEVs use two types of propulsions ?
- (1) To go faster.
 - (2) To use gasoline efficiently.
 - (3) To provide a comfortable ride.
 - (4) To become environmental friendly.
284. Regenerative most closely means
- (1) restorative
 - (2) electric
 - (3) gasoline
 - (4) powerful
285. In the context of the passage which of the following best articulates how the author regards the topic ?
- (1) Conventional vehicles may be more powerful than hybrid vehicles but hybrid vehicles are more socially responsible.

- (2) Since hybrid vehicles use less gasoline and put fewer emissions into the atmosphere, they are better for the environment.
- (3) Hybrid vehicles are less expensive, so they are a smarter buy than conventional vehicles.
- (4) Conventional vehicles are faster but hybrid vehicles are better for the environment.

PASSAGE - VIII

If you are a poet, you will see clearly that there is a cloud floating in this sheet of paper. Without a cloud there will be no rain; without rain, the trees cannot grow; and without trees, we cannot make paper. The cloud is essential for the paper to exist. If the cloud is not here, the sheet of paper cannot be here either. So we can say that the cloud and the paper are interrelated. If we look into this sheet of paper even more deeply, we can see the sunshine in it. If the sunshine is not there, the forest cannot grow. In fact, nothing can grow. Even we cannot grow without sunshine. And so, we know that the sunshine is also in this sheet of paper. The paper and the sunshine inter-are.

And if we continue to look, we can see the logger who cut the tree and brought it to the mill to be transformed into paper. And we see the wheat. We know that the logger cannot exist without his daily bread, and therefore the wheat that became his bread is also in this sheet of paper. And the logger's father and mother are in it too. When we look in this way, we see that without all of these things, this sheet of paper cannot exist.

Looking even more deeply, we can see we are in it too. This is not difficult to see, because when we look at a sheet of paper, the sheet of paper is part of our perception. Your mind is in here and mine is also. So we can say that everything is in here with this sheet of paper. You cannot point out one thing that is not here - time, space, the earth, the rain, the minerals in the soil, the sunshine, the cloud, the river, the heat. Everything co-exists with this sheet of paper. This is why I think the word inter-be should be in the dictionary, "To be" is to inter-be. You cannot just be by yourself alone. You have to inter-be with every other thing. This sheet of paper is, because everything else is.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

perception : the way you notice things, especially with the senses.

286. A poet sees a cloud in a sheet of paper as
- (1) he/she is very creative.
 - (2) he/she loves nature.
 - (3) he/she writes poetry on paper.
 - (4) he/she sees the universe as a single entity.
287. A cloud and the paper inter-are means
- (1) both are very important.
 - (2) both exist because of the other; they are interrelated.
 - (3) a cloud exists on its own.
 - (4) everything in this world is separate.
288. Why can't the logger exist without his bread ?
- (1) He will die without food.
 - (2) He can't grow wheat.

- (3) Without cutting trees he can't earn money; can't buy his meals.
 (4) There won't be enough trees to cut.
 289. The theme of the comprehension is
 (1) everything co-exists in nature.
 (2) don't harm anybody.
 (3) inter-are and inter-be.
 (4) very confusing.

290. Why does the writer think that the word inter-be should be in the dictionary ?
 (1) Because he didn't find this word in the dictionary.
 (2) Because he is a linguist.
 (3) Because he is interested in new words.
 (4) Because our very existence is defined by this term.

Directions (291– 320) : You have six brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer Exam. 28.08.2011
 Paper-II)

PASSAGE-I

The victory of the small Greek democracy of Athens over the mighty Persian Empire in 490 B.C. is one of the most famous events in history. Darius, King of the Persian Empire, was furious because Athens had interceded for the other Greek city-states in revolt against Persian domination. In anger the King sent an enormous army to defeat Athens. He thought it would take drastic steps to pacify the rebellious part of the Empire. Persia was ruled by one man.

In Athens, however, all citizens helped to rule. Ennobled by this participation, Athenians were prepared to die for their city-state. Perhaps this was the secret of the remarkable victory at Marathon, which freed them from Persian rule. On their way to Marathon, the Persians tried to fool some Greek city-states by claiming to have come in peace. The frightened citizens of Delos refused to believe this. Not wanting to abet the conquest of Greece, they fled from their city and did not return until the Persians had left. They were wise, for the Persians next conquered the city of Etria and captured its people.

Tiny Athens stood alone against Persia. The Athenian people went to their sanctuaries. There they prayed for deliverance. They asked their Gods to expedite their victory. The Athenians refurbished their weapons and moved to the plain of Marathon, where their little band would meet the Persians. At the last moment, soldiers from Plataea reinforced the Athenian troops.

The Athenian army attacked, and Greek citizens fought bravely. The power of the mighty Persians was offset by the love that the Athenians had for their city. Athenians defeated the Persians in archery and hand combat. Greek soldiers seized Persian ships and burned them, and the Persians fled in terror. Herodotus, a famous historian, reports that 6400 Persians died, compared with only 192 Athenians.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

interceded : to speak to somebody in order to persuade him to have pity on somebody else or to help settle an argument.

ennobled	: made somebody a member of the nobility.
abet	: to help or encourage somebody to do something wrong.
deliverance	: the state of being rescued from danger, pain, etc.
expedite	: to make a process happen more quickly.
refurbished	: cleaned and decorated a room, building, etc. in order to make it more attractive, more useful, etc.
reinforced	: made a feeling, an idea, etc. stronger.
combat	: fighting or a fight, especially during a time of war.

291. Who has given an account of the battle between Greece and Persia ?

- (1) Darius (2) Herodotus
 (3) Plataea (4) None of the above

292. What did the Athenians do to expedite victory ?

- (1) They equipped their army with better weapons.
 (2) They prayed for assistance of neighbouring states.
 (3) They fooled the Persians by retreating.
 (4) They sought divine assistance.

293. Marathon was the place where ____.

- (1) people went to sanctuaries
 (2) Athenians achieved victory
 (3) Darius ruled
 (4) Greeks seized Persian ships

294. In the passage intercede means to

- (1) argue in favour of
 (2) support without any conditions
 (3) justify with examples
 (4) intervene on behalf of

295. This is a passage about

- (1) military strategy. (2) committed patriotism.
 (3) social harmony. (4) historical record.

PASSAGE-II

The slamming of the doors had aroused Mother, she peeped out of her room. "What on earth are you boys doing?" she demanded. Herman ventured out of his room "Nothing" he said gruffly, but he was, in colour, a light green. "What was all that running around downstairs?" said Mother. So she had heard the steps, too. We just looked at her. "Burglars" she shouted intently. I tried to quieten her by starting lightly downstairs. "Come on, Herman," I said. "I'll stay back with Mother," he said, "She's all excited". I stepped back on the landing. "Don't either of you go a step," said Mother. "We'll call the police." Since the phone was downstairs I didn't see how we were going to call the police – nor did I want the police, but Mother made one of her quick incomparable decisions. She flung up a window of her bedroom which faced the bedroom, window of the house of a neighbour, picked up a shoe and whammed it through a pane of glass.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

intently : purposely

296. Herman wanted to remain with Mother because
 (1) she was excited.
 (2) he wanted to protect her.
 (3) he was lazy to climb down the staircase.
 (4) he was frightened.
297. Who or what would be running around downstairs ?
 (1) Rats (2) The brothers
 (3) Burglars (4) Mother
298. What was the difficulty in calling the police ?
 (1) The phone was downstairs.
 (2) There was no phone in the house.
 (3) Mother did not want to call the police.
 (4) The police would not come.
299. He (Herman), was in colour, a light green. This means he
 (1) was sick
 (2) was frightened
 (3) the room had a green light
 (4) his dress was green in colour
300. Choose the title most appropriate to the passage.
 (1) Call the police
 (2) Mysterious sounds in the night
 (3) Mother's timely action
 (4) Beware of burglars

PASSAGE-III

Modern living has programmed our lives to a hectic, monotonous schedule that we have forgotten the gentle smile that once fled across the human face. Smile has the power to dissolve all worries. It has the all pervasive ability to lift us from the abysmal depth of gloominess. We should not be cowed down by work pressure that a constant frown imprisons our face. In built confidence and positive attitude help a smile to blossom. A face bereft of smile makes us unarmed, for it is the smile that is a pleasant weapon which resists all hurdles and problems that depress us. If we learn to smile in a crisis, it shows that we have the forbearance and courage to face the crisis. A smile, after all, helps us preserve our perfect, present unmindful of our past or future.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

pervasive	: existing in all parts of a place or thing.
cowed down	: frightened
frown	: to make a serious, angry or worried expression by bringing your eyebrows close together so that lines may appear on your forehead.
abysmal	: extremely bad or of a low standard; terrible
bereft	: completely lacking something
forbearance	: the quantity of being patient and sympathetic towards other people, especially when they have done something wrong

301. What is meant by programmed our lives ?
 (1) We have set a mechanical routine.
 (2) We like to become software engineers.
 (3) We give various programmes.
 (4) We give a set of instructions.

302. Which of the following statements is not true in the context of the passage ?
 (1) If we don't smile we are ruining our present.
 (2) If we smile we are mad.
 (3) The frown on our face is an indication of the stress.
 (4) Confidence and optimism help us to be cheerful.
303. The author's main objective in writing the passage seems to be
 (1) to warn us of a dull future.
 (2) to highlight the ill-effects of computers.
 (3) to enhance our skill of time-management.
 (4) to unfold the healing powers of a gentle smile.
304. Smile is referred to as a pleasant weapon because
 (1) it is harmful.
 (2) it pierces the heart.
 (3) it helps us overcome our problems.
 (4) it is painful.
305. Choose the title most appropriate to the passage.
 (1) Game of life
 (2) Modern living
 (3) Crisis management
 (4) Effects of cheerful living

PASSAGE-IV

Suppose your son misbehaves towards you, or your father one day in his anger is unduly severe to you, it is no great virtue to forgive them. Suppose a brother of yours does you some harm, and you say, "Never mind, you are my brother, I let you go," there is no great virtue in that. The difficulty is when you have to forget the sins of your enemies. If your Dayady who has always hated you, does you some fresh injury and you forgive that, then it is a real act of forgiveness.

It is that which the Mahatma preaches. He says, "Forgive thine enemies," which is one of the teachings of Jesus Christ. It is a mistake to think Christianity alone preaches the virtue. Other religions also teach it. Now Gandhi is pre-eminently a Hindu, and he says he is living the best part of Hinduism when he himself forgives the sins of enemies, and asks people to love them as their friends.

306. Whom should we forgive ?
 (1) Son (2) Father
 (3) Dayady (4) Brother
307. What is difficult to forget ?
 (1) Sins of enemies. (2) Sins of brothers.
 (3) Sins of friends. (4) Sins of parents.
308. "Forgive thine enemies"– is one of the teaching of
 (1) Mohammed (2) Mahaveer
 (3) Jesus Christ (4) Gandhiji
309. What virtue of Gandhiji is the author talking about ?
 (1) Piety (2) Courage
 (3) Selflessness (4) Forgiveness
310. By practising forgiveness Gandhiji lives the best part of
 (1) Jainism (2) Hinduism
 (3) Buddhism (4) Christianity

PASSAGE-V

The Stone Age was a period of history which began in approximately 2 million B.C. and lasted until 3000 B.C. Its name was derived from the stone tools and weapons that modern scientists discovered. This period was divided into the Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic Ages. During the first period (2 million to 8000 B.C.) the first hatchet and the use of fire for heating and cooking were developed. As a result of the Ice Age, which evolved about one million years in the Paleolithic Age, people were forced to seek shelter in caves, wear clothing and develop new tools. During the Mesolithic Age (8000 to 6000 B.C.) people made crude pottery and the first fish hooks, took dogs for hunting and developed a bow and arrow, which was used until the fourteenth century A.D. The Neolithic Age (6000 to 3000 B.C.) saw human kind domesticating sheep, goats, pigs and cattle, becoming less nomadic than in the previous eras, establishing permanent settlements and creating Governments.

311. The Stone Age was divided into
 (1) 5 periods (2) 3 periods
 (3) 4 periods (4) 6 periods
312. Which of the following was first developed in Paleolithic period ?
 (1) The bow and arrow (2) Pottery
 (3) The first hatchet (4) The fish hook
313. How many years did Mesolithic Age exist ?
 (1) 2000 (2) 3000
 (3) 5000 (4) 4000
314. Which period lasted longest?
 (1) Paleolithic (2) Ice Age
 (3) Mesolithic (4) Neolithic
315. When did the people create Governments ?
 (1) 8000 to 6000 B.C. (2) 2 millions to 8000 B.C.
 (3) 6000 to 3000 B.C. (4) 2 millions to 1 million B.C.

PASSAGE-VI

In 1760, a man named Tiphaigne de la Roche made a bizarre prediction. In an imaginary story called Giphantie, mirror images of scenes from nature could be captured permanently on a canvas covered with a sticky material. After the material dried in darkness, the image would remain on the canvas forever. At the time, the idea was unheard of. It was not until the following century that the concept of photography was born, starting with some experiments by Nicéphore Niepce. Nicéphore Niepce, who was a French inventor, was interested in lithography, which is a printmaking technique. He was experimenting with lithography when he found a way of copying etchings onto glass and pewter plates using a chemical that changes when it is exposed to light. He learned to burn images onto the plates and then print the images on paper. He shared his findings with Louis Jacques Mande Daguerre, who improved the process and announced it to the French Academy of Sciences in 1839. The Daguerreotype, the photography method named after Daguerre, met with great success. It was so successful, in fact, that French newspapers said the French public had an illness called Daguerreot-yponania! Daguerreotypes were inexpensive and were suitable for portraiture. People called the Daguerreotype a "mirror with a memory". Some portrait artists went out of business when Daguerreotypes came into vogue. Others became Daguerreotypists, now known as photographers.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

bizarre	: very strange or unusual behaviour.
lithography	: the process of printing from a smooth surface, for eg. a metal plate, that has been specially prepared so that ink may only stick to the design to be printed.
etchings	: pictures that are printed from an etched (cut lines into) piece of glass, metal, etc. in order to make words or a picture)
pewter	: a grey metal made by mixing tin with lead, used especially in the past for making cups, dishes, etc.
Daguerreotype	: a photograph taken using an early process that used a silver plate and mercury gas.
portraiture	: the art of making portraits.
vogue	: a fashion for something.

316. The term bizarre most commonly means
 (1) humorous (2) strange
 (3) popular (4) obvious
317. When was the concept of photography born ?
 (1) When an imaginary story called Giphantie was born.
 (2) When mirror images of scenes were captured on a canvas.
 (3) When Roche made a prediction.
 (4) When Nicéphore conducted some experiments.
318. What does lithography deal with?
 (1) A print making technique.
 (2) Copying of etchings.
 (3) Usage of chemicals to make etchings.
 (4) Usage of light in printing.
319. What was the contribution of Daguerre ?
 (1) He improvised upon the work of Roche.
 (2) He introduced the method of photography.
 (3) He started the print making technique.
 (4) He could print images on canvas.
320. Why did the portrait artists go out of business ?
 (1) Because Daguerrotypes were not expensive at all.
 (2) Because etchings had become popular.
 (3) Because the photography method did not involve much money and was suitable for making portraits.
 (4) Because they demanded a lot of money which people found burdensome.

Directions (321–330) : You have a passage with 10 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I
 Exam. 11.11.2012 (1st Sitting))

Jazz had its beginnings in song. Its roots lie deep in the tradition of Negro folk singing that once flourished throughout the rural Southland of the United States before the Civil War. The Negro, in those days, owned only a few crude musical instruments which he made for himself from

boxes, barrels and brooms. His voice was his principal means of musical expression. Songs of work and play, trouble and hope, rose on rich and rhythmic voices everywhere in the South - from peddlers crying their wares to the countryside, from work gangs on the rail roads, from families gathered at the day's end to sing away their weariness in their unpainted cottages overlooking the cotton fields, from the wayside churches singing with the sounds of Sabbath praise.

These were the voices which the early Negro musicians imitated and transferred to their horns when they taught themselves to play the discarded band instruments that came into hands at the close of the Civil War in the eighties. As played by their proud Negro owners, the instruments became extensions of the human voice - "singing horns" which opened the way to Jazz. For this reason there has always been a strong, singing quality to Jazz.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

crude	: simple and not very accurate
peddler	: a person who travels from place to place to sell small objects
wares	: things sold in the streets/at a market
weariness	: tiredness
wayside	: the area at the side of a road/path
Sabbath	: the holiday of the week that is used for resting and worshipping God. (Jews → Saturday : Christians → Sunday)
discarded	: got rid of something that you no longer wanted/needed.

321. Where do the roots of Jazz lie ?

- (1) In the songs sung in the urban Southland of the United States.
- (2) In the songs sung on railroad gangs.
- (3) In church hymns.
- (4) In Negro folk singing.

322. The Negro owned ____ musical instruments.

- (1) only a few
- (2) many
- (3) no
- (4) the main

323. Where and when did Negro folk singing flourish ?

- (1) In the urban Southland of the United States after the Civil War.
- (2) In the United States at the end of the Civil War.
- (3) In the Southland during the Civil War.
- (4) In the rural Southland of the United States before the Civil War.

324. Who sang the folksongs ?

- (1) The religious groups.
- (2) Voices from everywhere in the South.
- (3) The early Jazz musicians.
- (4) The Negro musicians.

325. Where were the folk songs sung ?

- (1) Everywhere
- (2) In the churches only
- (3) On the railroads, in the cotton fields and in the churches
- (4) Everywhere in the urban Southland

326. Which of the following statements is true in the context of the passage ? The early Jazz musicians

- (1) were familiar with the instruments they were learning to play.
- (2) were not familiar with the instruments they were learning to play.
- (3) knew about the rules of music.
- (4) were taught to play the instruments.

327. What opened the way to Jazz ?

- (1) The discarded musical instruments.
- (2) The crude band instruments.
- (3) The musical instruments made from boxes.
- (4) "Singing horns".

328. Which of the following statements is false in the context of the passage ?

- (1) The early Jazz musicians extended the range of their horns.
- (2) The band instruments became extensions of the human voice.
- (3) Jazz has always had a strong, singing quality.
- (4) The Negro's voice was not his principal means of musical expression.

329. The phrase sing away in the passage means

- (1) sing songs at the end of a tiring day.
- (2) sing songs to forget.
- (3) sing songs to make the worry disappear.
- (4) sing songs to draw attention.

330. Which of the following is the most appropriate title for the passage ?

- (1) The tradition of Negro folk singing
- (2) The 'singing horns'
- (3) The early origin of Jazz
- (4) The history of Jazz

Directions (331-340) : You have a passage with 10 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III
Exam. 11.11.2012 (2nd Sitting))

Long ago men spent most of their time looking for food. They ate anything they could find. Some lived mostly on plants. They ate the fruit, stems, and leaves of some plants and the roots of others. When food was scarce, they ate the bark of trees. If they were lucky, they would find a bird's nest with eggs. People who lived near the water ate fish or anything that washed ashore, even rotten whales. Some people also ate insects and small animals like lizards that were easy to kill.

Later, men learned to make weapons. With weapons, they could kill larger animals for meat. These early people had big appetites. If they killed an animal, they would drink the blood, eat the meat, and chew the bones. When they finished the meal, there was nothing left.

At first men wandered from place to place to find their food. But when they began to grow plants, they stayed in one place and ate what they could grow. They tamed animals, trained them to work, and killed them for meat. Life was a little better then, but there was still not much variety in their meals. Day after day people ate the same food.

Gradually men began to travel greater distances. The explorers who sailed unknown seas found new lands. And in these lands they found new food and spices and took them back home.

The Portuguese who sailed around the stormy Cape of Good Hope to reach China took back "Chinese apples", the fruit we call oranges today. Later, Portuguese colonists carried orange seeds to Brazil. From Brazil oranges were brought to California, the first place to grow oranges in the United States. Peaches and melons also came from China. So did a new drink, tea.

331. What did men eat if there was shortage of food ?
 (1) Rotten whales. (2) The bark of trees.
 (3) The root of trees. (4) A bird's nest with eggs.
332. If men tamed animals, they made the animals _____ for them.
 (1) race (2) search
 (3) work (4) hunt
333. Where did oranges come from?
 (1) Brazil (2) China
 (3) U.S.A. (4) Portugal
334. What difference did weapons make in the kinds of food men ate ?
 (1) With weapons, they could kill animals.
 (2) With weapons, they could kill both birds and animals for meat.
 (3) With weapon, they could kill all kinds of animals for meat.
 (4) With weapons, they could kill larger animals for meat.
335. Which of the following statements is not true ?
 (1) The Portuguese colonists carried orange seeds to Brazil.
 (2) Oranges grow in California, in the United States.
 (3) Explorers took back home new food and spices.
 (4) Peaches, melons, oranges, tea and spices came from China.
336. The phrase live on in the passage means
 (1) to eat a certain kind of food in order to survive
 (2) to eat greedily
 (3) to eat everything that you are given to eat
 (4) to depend on plants and foods for a livelihood
337. At first men wandered from place to place to find their food. Then some of them began to stay in one place. Why?
 (1) Because they began to grow plants, and ate what they could grow.
 (2) Because they tamed animals and birds, and killed them for meat.
 (3) Because they trained wild animals and killed them for meat.
 (4) Because they began to grow plants and fruits, and ate what they could grow.
338. Which word in the passage means the main axis of a plant that bears buds and shoots ?
 (1) Roots (2) Stems
 (3) Bark (4) Leaves

339. What does the word stormy in the expression the stormy Cape of Good Hope mean ?

- (1) Volcanic (2) Strong
 (3) Hopeless (4) Rough

340. Which of the following titles best expresses the main idea of the passage ?

- (1) Eat Healthy Food
 (2) The Search for Food
 (3) The Foods We Eat
 (4) Great Food Regions of the World

Directions (341 – 350) : Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Delhi Police Sub-Inspector
 (SI) Exam. 19.08.2012)

The most logical and intelligent people seem to go berserk when talking about snakes. Recently a reputed scientist said with a wise look in his eyes that sand boas have two heads. The other day someone walked into my office and stated that in his village at least cobras mate with rat snakes. About other places he was not sure, he added modestly, but that was how it was in his village.

These stories about snakes are myths. Sand boas have only one head; vine snakes do not peck your eyes out; no snake will drink milk. But it is interesting to try and trace the origin of these untruths. The one about the sand boas two heads obviously exists because the short, stumpy tail of this snake looks remarkably like the head, an effective device to fool predators. Or take the one about vine snakes pecking at eyes. It was 'probably started by a vine snake that had a bad aim, as snakes, when provoked, will bite the most prominent projection of the offender, which is usually the nose.

But the most interesting one is about snakes coming to the scene of killing to take revenge. It so happens that when injured or under stress, a snake exudes, a large quantity of musk. Musk is a powerful sex attractant, the snakes' equivalent of after-shave lotion. So after a snake is killed, the ground around still has this smell and naturally a snake of the same species passing by will lick its lips and come to investigate. The killer of the snake, who is probably worried if the pooja he performed was adequate to liquidate the killing of a snake, sees the second snake and is convinced that it was not.

The Irula tribals have a good answer to the query about whether cobras have jewels in their heads; "If they did, we wouldn't be snake catchers, we would be rajas!"

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

berserk	: very angry : very excited
predators	: animals that kill other animals.
excludes	: comes out
attractant	: a substance that attracts something, especially an animal.
liquidate	: to pay a debt/loan.

341. Which of the following statement is true ?

- (1) The sand boas have two heads.
 (2) The sand boas have one head but no tail.
 (3) The sand boas have a head and a stumpy tail.
 (4) The sand boas have only a stumpy tail but no head.

342. According to the passage, the vine snakes
 (1) do not bite.
 (2) peck one's eyes.
 (3) peck at the nose.
 (4) bite the most prominent projection of the offender.
343. According to the passage, musk
 (1) is a sex attractant.
 (2) is an after-shave lotion.
 (3) is a poison aimed at the offender.
 (4) attracts other snakes to take revenge.
344. Who of the following have a better understanding of snakes ?
 (1) The scientists. (2) The Irula tribals.
 (3) The Villagers. (4) The killer of snakes.
345. According to the passage, the author
 (1) believes in myths. (2) is afraid of snakes.
 (3) worships snakes. (4) believes in facts.
346. In the passage, liquidate means
 (1) avenge (2) feel sorry
 (3) do away with (4) atone
347. Irula tribals are
 (1) snake lovers. (2) worshippers of snakes.
 (3) snake killers. (4) snake catchers.
348. In the context of the passage, exude means
 (1) display an emotion (2) capture
 (3) emit (a smell) (4) feel happy
349. The phrase that it is not means
 (1) the death of the snake has not been avenged.
 (2) the pooja has not been performed properly.
 (3) the snake has not been killed.
 (4) the place has not been cleaned.
350. In the context of the passage, predator means
 (1) snake charmer (2) plunderer
 (3) an animal of prey (4) a kind of snake

Directions (351 – 355) : You have a passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 10.03.2013, 1st Sitting : Patna)

Many years ago there lived in India a great king called Jehangir. He ruled over a very big kingdom or empire. So he was called an emperor.

The emperor wanted to be just to all his subjects. He ordered his soldiers to tie a big bell in front of the palace. Then he sent the soldiers to every part of the empire. They announced that if the people had any complaint they could come to the palace and ring the bell. The emperor himself would listen to their complaints. He would give them justice.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

just : fair ; impartial

351. Jehangir was called an emperor because
 (1) he was a great king
 (2) he ruled over a very big kingdom
 (3) he lived in India
 (4) he lived in a big empire many years ago

352. What was the desire of Jehangir ?
 (1) To order his soldiers.
 (2) To make many conquests.
 (3) To be just to his subjects.
 (4) To rule over a very big kingdom.

353. The soldiers
 (1) called all the people.
 (2) arrested all the criminals.
 (3) rode away to a distant land.
 (4) tied a big bell in front of the palace.

354. Complaint means
 (1) complete (2) complexity
 (3) objections (4) disaster

355. The people would ring the bell if
 (1) they were arrested
 (2) they went to the palace.
 (3) they had any wealth.
 (4) they wanted justice.

Directions (356-360) : You have a passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 10.03.2013)

Developed in New Zealand in the 1990s, originally as a means of crossing water, zorbing involves rolling downhill in a large, PVC ball, and an activity which requires no more skill than that of a hamster running inside its wheel. The three-metre zorb has two skins, with the area between them inflated to provide effective cushioning and so prevent zorbonauts from hurting themselves as they hurtle along at speeds of up to 50 kilometres per hour. Zorbers are also harnessed inside the ball to stop them moving around. In 'Hydrozorbing' however, you have to do away with the straps and slide around in a bucket or two of water. This version can be enjoyed alone, or you can share the experience with up to two other people inside the same zorb. But don't be surprised if you get the odd bump or bruise!

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

hamster : an animal like a large mouse
 bruise : injury
 hustle : to move very fast in a particular direction.
 harnessed : controlled and fastened

356. Zorbing is
 (1) a form of transport. (2) a form of sport.
 (3) a stunt act in a circus. (4) an indoor game.
357. The people who actively take up zorbing are called
 (1) Zorboes. (2) Zorbs.
 (3) Zorbingers. (4) Zorbers.
358. The author implies that zorbing
 (1) involves a lot of skills and a fair amount of risks.
 (2) requires a hamster to run inside the wheels.
 (3) was not at first intended as a land-based sport.
 (4) builds up team spirit.
359. Zorbing is fairly safe because
 (1) there is adequate cushioning in the zorbs.
 (2) it does not require much skill.
 (3) the PVC balls are airtight.
 (4) it does not demand any speed.

360. Hydrozorbing is

- (1) a form of zorbing in air.
- (2) a very violent form of zorbing.
- (3) a form of zorbing in or with water.
- (4) zorbing with a two - member team

Directions (361-365) : You have a passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff
Exam. 17.03.2013, 1st Sitting)

Long ago in Mongolia there lived an emperor who feared growing old. One day, he saw an old man in the street. Upset at being reminded that someday, he too, would age, he ordered all the old people to leave his land.

One day, a violent storm swept the kingdom. Nothing was safe from its fury. It roared into the palace and blew away the emperor's belongings, including his priceless golden pitcher. When the storm ended, the emperor ordered that the pitcher be found and brought back to him.

People went in search of the pitcher. They saw it in a lake nearby. But no matter who tried, no one could get a grip on the pitcher. All they got was a handful of water. Yet it could be plainly seen, glittering and just below the water's surface!

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

pitcher	: a container with a handle, for holding and pouring liquids
grip	: an act of holding somebody/something tightly

361. The emperor was upset to see the old man because

- (1) it reminded him that he might fall ill.
- (2) it reminded him that he would grow old too.
- (3) it reminded him that he had to colour his hair.
- (4) it reminded him of his grandfather.

362. The people saw the golden pitcher

- (1) in a lake nearby.
- (2) in a pit nearby.
- (3) inside the palace.
- (4) in a river nearby.

363. The emperor's orders were that all the

- (1) old men should leave his land.
- (2) old men should live in his land.
- (3) young men should stay in his land.
- (4) children should leave his land.

364. What did the people who went to bring the pitcher get?

- (1) A handful of water.
- (2) A handful of air.
- (3) The pitcher's handle.
- (4) Nothing at all.

365. The emperor feared

- (1) getting young.
- (2) getting weak.
- (3) getting ill.
- (4) getting old.

Directions (366 – 370) : You have a passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each questions out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff
Exam. 17.03.2013, IIInd Sitting)

The Prime Minister recommends the names of the persons for appointment as the members of the Council of Ministers by the President. He can recommend the name

of any person for appointment as Minister. Of course he has to see the interests of his Ministry so that it works in a homogeneous manner. Any Minister who does not see eye to eye with the Prime Minister has to quit the Council of Ministers.

The Prime Minister also advises the President on the allocation of portfolios to the members of his Council of Ministers. He can give any department to any Minister and thus keep a control over them.

The Prime Minister can make any changes in the formation of his Ministry. He can shuffle his Ministry like a pack of cards as he likes. He can change the portfolios of his colleagues or reallocate the portfolios according to their performance. The Prime Minister presides over the meetings of the Cabinet. The President does not participate in these meetings. In the Cabinet all the important decisions are taken which are binding on all the Ministers.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

homogeneous	: same
see eye to eye	: share the same views.
allocation	: the act of giving something to somebody for a particular purpose : $\text{v} \text{lo} \text{v} \text{u} \text{ } \text{f} \text{u} \text{e} \text{t} \text{u} \text{g} \text{ } . \text{k}$
portfolios	: a particular area of responsibility of a government minister : $\text{j} \text{kt} \text{ } \text{I} \text{f} \text{p} \text{o} \text{d} \text{k} \text{ } \text{i} \text{n}$
presides	: to lead/be in charge of a meeting, ceremony, etc. : $\text{I} \text{H} \text{k} \text{i} \text{f} \text{r} \text{ } \text{c} \text{u} \text{u} \text{k} \text{g} \text{u} \text{k} \text{ } \text{I} \text{p} \text{y} \text{u} \text{d} \text{j} \text{u} \text{k}$
binding on	: that must be obeyed because it is accepted in law

366. Homogeneous, in the passage means

- (1) consisting of the same substance
- (2) fragmented
- (3) united
- (4) working independently

367. The final control is in the hands of the

- (1) Individual Minister
- (2) Council of Ministers
- (3) President
- (4) Prime Minister

368. Colleagues, in the passage refers to

- (1) Ministers
- (2) All the people working in the Prime Minister's office
- (3) The Prime Minister's friends
- (4) Co-workers

369. Who recommends the names of the persons for appointment as Ministers ?

- (1) Prime Minister
- (2) Speaker
- (3) President
- (4) Cabinet Secretary

370. What happens if the Prime Minister and the Minister have a disagreement ?

- (1) The President dismisses the Government.
- (2) The Cabinet resigns.
- (3) The Prime Minister resigns.
- (4) The Minister quits.

Directions (371–375) : You have a passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff
Exam. 17.03.2013, Kolkata Region)

PASSAGE

The Met office has revised its prediction following decent rain on Monday morning, saying the cloud cover and light to moderate rain are likely to continue for at least the next 48 hours.

The weatherman had earlier predicted that the rain would dry up in the city and its adjoining areas for a couple of days from the start of the week.

The showers dragged down the day's maximum temperature four notches below normal to 28.3 degrees Celsius, from Sunday's 33.

"We were expecting the rain the city had been receiving for the past couple of days to stop from Monday as there was no cyclonic circulation and the monsoon trough was moving away from the city. But the trough got stronger, resulting in the rain," said an official of the Alipore weather office.

The trough is passing through Daltanganj in Jharkhand, Bhagalpur in Bihar and the central part of Bengal.

"The monsoon trough now is not very close to Calcutta but it has gained in strength, resulting in Monday morning's shower in the city," the official said.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

notches	: a level on a scale
trough	: a long narrow region of low air pressure between two regions of higher pressure.

371. Why did the Met office revise its prediction ?

- (1) As the clouds gained in strength.
- (2) There was decent rain on Monday.
- (3) There was no cyclonic circulation.
- (4) The clouds passed away.

372. The rains would continue for the

- (1) next two days at least.
- (2) next four days.
- (3) next eight hours.
- (4) next month.

373. The monsoon trough is passing through

- (1) North Bengal.
- (2) Jharkhand.
- (3) The southern part of Bengal.
- (4) Alipore.

374. What is the role of the Met office ?

- (1) To warn the city of an accident.
- (2) To bring rain to the city.
- (3) To stop rain.
- (4) To predict rain.

375. Rain falls in the city when the monsoon trough gets

- (1) weaker.
- (2) stronger.
- (3) moderate.
- (4) lighter.

Directions (376-380) % You have a passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 24.03.2013, 1st Sitting)

Michelle Obama plans to go to Oak Creek, Milwaukee, to meet family members of those killed and injured in the gurdwara shooting this month.

The White House said the First Lady's visit on Thursday is part of the administration's outreach to the Sikh

community after the August 5 shooting. A gunman killed six people attending Sunday services before killing himself. The gunman was associated with white supremacists and neo-Nazi groups. Investigators say they may never know for certain what prompted his attack.

The Sikh community welcomed the White House announcement as a great gesture. It is great to hear that the First Lady will be comforting the families devastated by the violence in the gurdwara, the chairman of the Sikh Council, Rajwant Singh, said

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

supremacists	: persons who believe that their own race is better than others and should be in power.
outreach	: a service/advice provided to people for help : igp (enn oð fy;ð)
prompted	: to make somebody to do something : i fjr djuk
gesture	: something that you do/say to show a particular feeling/intention : I nHkouk in'w
comforting	: making you feel calmer and less worried/unhappy : fu' pr _ I qh
devastated	: to completely destroy a place/an area

376. The shootout on August 5 was at

- (1) Milwaukee.
- (2) The White House.
- (3) Washington.
- (4) Canada.

377. The shootout killed

- (1) Americans.
- (2) Michelle Obama.
- (3) Sikhs.
- (4) A gunman.

378. The gunman was a member of

- (1) Oak Creek.
- (2) a gurdwara.
- (3) neo-Nazi groups.
- (4) Sikh community.

379. What was the cause of the gunmans attack?

- (1) Distaste for Sunday services.
- (2) His association with white supremacists ans neo-Nazi groups.
- (3) His hatred for Indians.
- (4) Particular reason may never be known.

380. Rajwant Singh

- (1) criticized Michelle Obama.
- (2) appreciated Michelle Obama.
- (3) attacked Michelle Obama.
- (4) grieved over Michelle Obama.

Directions (381-395) : You have 3 brief passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Main Exam. 07.04.2013)

PASSAGE- I

Two bike-borne youths snatched a gold chain worth ₹ 60,000 from a 35-year-old homemaker in Salt Lake on Thursday morning, two days after a Bangalore-based woman was robbed in the township in similar fashion.

Around 7.30 am at BG block, Keshtopur resident Sujata Dey was walking home after dropping her son in school

when the youths, wearing full-mask helmets that covered their faces, snatched the chain from behind and sped away.

"I was walking back towards the Keshtopur foot-bridge, talking with a friend, when I felt a tug at my neck. Within moments, my chain was in the hands of the pillion rider. We ran for a distance chasing them but they soon took a sharp turn and we lost them", Dey said.

She said she couldn't take down the bike's registration number. "I can only recall that it was orange," she said.

Dey dialled 100, the police helpline, from her cellphone. She was directed to lodge a complaint with Bidhannagar East police station.

On Tuesday morning, two bike-borne youths had snatched a chain from Papiya Roy Chowdhury near her home in AE block.

The back-to-back snatchings have prompted township residents to demand stricter policing. "Salt Lake is becoming unsafe. Criminals are robbing residents at will. The police should take strict measures," said Sreemoyee Sen, a resident of AB block.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

sped away	: to move away quickly
tug	: a sudden hard pull
pillion	: a seat for a passenger behind the driver of a bike
divected	: given order
lodge	: to make a formal statement about something to an authority
at will	: whenever/wherever you like

381. "Home maker" is a synonym of
 (1) construction worker. (2) servant.
 (3) housekeeper. (4) housewife.
382. The Homemaker stayed in
 (1) United States of America.
 (2) Bangalore.
 (3) Salt Lake.
 (4) Keshtopur.
383. The thieves were chased by
 (1) Papiya Roy Chowdhury.
 (2) Sujata Dey and her friend.
 (3) Sujata Dey alone.
 (4) The Police.
384. Why could Sujata Dey not identify the thieves ?
 (1) Because they wore full mask helmets.
 (2) Because they sped away fast.
 (3) Because they were on a bike.
 (4) Because they took a sharp turn.
385. Who told Sujata Dey to lodge a police complaint?
 (1) Local residents. (2) The police.
 (3) Her friend. (4) Papiya Roy Chowdhury.

PASSAGE-II

A flock of birds flew into an IndiGo Airbus about to take off at Patna this morning and damaged the plane's engine before the captain slammed the emergency brakes.

The close shave has again forced the glare on the airport already under the scanner for obstacles in its landing approach path. The Airbus A320, carrying 89 passengers and six crew members, had started taxiing when the birds, possibly attracted by the waste pile-up near the airport, crashed into the plane on the left around 8.05 am.

The pilot hit the brakes, bringing the plane to a screeching halt seconds before take-off. Sources said the plane would have been running at a speed of about 40 nautical miles (74 kmph) at the time.

Flight 6E 385 was scheduled to take off at 8.10 am for Delhi and onward to Hyderabad, Bangalore and Visakhapatnam.

"The left-hand side engine of the aircraft got damaged after it was hit by the birds. There were no casualties fortunately and all passengers were taken out of the aircraft immediately after the pilot took it to the parking bay. The aircraft has been grounded and it will operate only after the safety engineers of IndiGo give a fit-to-fly certificate," an IndiGo source at Patna airport said.

All passengers were accommodated on other IndiGo flight:, the source added.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

fly into	: hit against something
take off	: ready to fly
slammed	: push with a lot of force
close-shave	: narrow escape
glare	: a long, angry look
scanner	: a devise for examining something
obstacles	: hindrance
screeching	: a loud, high, unpleasant sound
halt	: stop
scheduled	: fixed (according to the time-table)
casualties	: victims
bay	: a marked section of ground, inside/outside a building (for parking/storing things)
grounded	: to prevent an aircraft from taking off

386. Close shave means
 (1) emergency (2) danger
 (3) a narrow escape (4) to shave carefully
387. Why did the birds fly into the plane?
 (1) As the birds were attracted to the plane.
 (2) As it was taking off slowly.
 (3) As the captain slammed the brakes.
 (4) As the birds were attracted to the waste pile-up near the airport.
388. The passengers were allowed to get off the plane
 (1) after the plane was taken to the parking bay.
 (2) immediately.
 (3) after many hours.
 (4) the next day.
389. The Airbus is a
 (1) a large bus (2) small plane
 (3) large plane (4) a small bus

390. What happened to the plane after the passengers were taken off?
- (1) It was given a fitness certificate.
 - (2) It was grounded.
 - (3) It was discarded.
 - (4) It was inspected and allowed to fly.

PASSAGE - III

Women's education in India is one of the foremost concerns of the Government of India as well as of the society at large. It is due to the fact that at the present time, the educated women play a very significant role in overall development and progress of the country. Women hold a prominent position in the Indian society and all over the world. However, since the prehistoric times women were denied opportunities and had to suffer for the hegemonic masculine ideology. This unjustifiable and unwarrantable oppression had resulted into a movement that fought to achieve the equal status of women all over the world. Women's education in India is the consequence of such progress and this led to the tremendous improvement of women's condition throughout the world. Nevertheless eradication of female illiteracy is considered as a major concern today.

In the present era, the Indian society has established a number of institutions for the educational development of women and girls. These educational institutions aim for immense help and are concerned with the development of women. In the modern society, women in India have come a long way. Indian women are at par with men in all kinds of tasks like reaching the moon, conquering Mount Everest, and participating in all fields. All this is possible just because of education and the profound impact it has had on women.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

prominent	: important/well-known
ideology	: a set of ideas/beliefs
oppression	: being treated in a cruel/unfair way
eradication	: destroyed completely.
profound	: very great ; felt/experienced very strongly.
impact	: the powerful effect
hegemonic	: control by one country, organization, etc. over other countries, etc. within a particular group.
unjustifiable	: impossible to excuse
unwarrantable	: or accept because there is no good reason for it. :

391. Education for women is necessary
- (1) to enable more women to conquer Mt. Everest.
 - (2) to usher in a modern and progressive society.
 - (3) to protest against masculine supremacy.
 - (4) to establish more educational institutions.
392. In present times, education for women is not at par with that of their male counterparts because
- (1) Indian women did not join the worldwide movement to gain equal status for themselves.
 - (2) female illiteracy is a major social problem.
 - (3) Indian women are traditionally more preoccupied with their household duties.
 - (4) ours is a male dominated society,

393. has been a major boost for female literacy in India today.
- (1) The global movement to gain equal status for women
 - (2) The modern governmental system
 - (3) Increase in the number of broad-minded men
 - (4) Increase in the number of women in prominent positions
394. Progress and improvement in education for women has enabled them to
- (1) overthrow male hegemony.
 - (2) bag coveted positions for themselves.
 - (3) create an impact on all aspects of life.
 - (4) All of the above.
395. Find the option opposite in meaning to unjustifiable.
- (1) compulsory
 - (2) progressive
 - (3) reasonable
 - (4) methodical

Directions (396-405) : You have two passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I
Exam. 21.04.2013, 1st Sitting)

PASSAGE-I

The Bengal Renaissance refers to a social reform movement during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in the region of Bengal in Undivided India during the period of British rule. The Bengal renaissance can be said to have started with Raja Ram Mohan Roy (1775-1833) and ended with Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941), although there have been many stalwarts thereafter embodying particular aspects of the unique intellectual and creative output. Nineteenth century Bengal was a unique blend of religious and social reformers, scholars, literary giants, journalists, patriotic orators and scientists, all merging to form the image of a renaissance, and marked the transition from the 'medieval' to the 'modern'.

During this period, Bengal witnessed an intellectual awakening that is in some way similar to the European Renaissance during the 16th century, although Europeans of that age were not confronted with the challenge and influence of alien colonialism. This movement questioned existing orthodoxies, particularly with respect to women, marriage, the dowry system, the caste system and religion. One of the earliest social movements that emerged during this time was the Young Bengal movement, that espoused rationalism and atheism as the common denominators of civil conduct among upper caste educated Hindus.

The parallel socio- religious movement, the Brahmo Samaj, developed during this time period and counted many of the leaders of the Bengal Renaissance among its followers.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

stalwarts	: loyal supporters who do a lot of work for an organization, officially a political party.
embodying	: expressing or representing an idea or a quality.
confronted	: faced with
alien	: different from usual.
espoused	: gave your support to a belief, policy, etc.

396. Find the option that is opposite in meaning to alien.
 (1) disputable (2) indigenous
 (3) unethical (4) unscientific
397. The Bengal Renaissance was different from the 16th century European Renaissance because
 (1) Europeans did not have the dowry system.
 (2) Raja Rammohan Roy and Tagore were not born in the 16th century.
 (3) The Bengal Renaissance was an essentially Hindu Movement.
 (4) Unlike the Bengalis, Europeans were not under foreign rule.
398. The spirit of Renaissance
 (1) is to embrace atheism.
 (2) is to get inspiration from Western-intellectual thought.
 (3) lies in breaking all shackles of backwardness and narrow mindedness.
 (4) is essentially scientific.
399. The Bengal Renaissance movement
 (1) wanted to overthrow colonialism.
 (2) wanted to propagate Brahmoism.
 (3) wanted social reform to improve the lot of the weak and the downtrodden.
 (4) None of the above.
400. The Bengal Renaissance gathered momentum in the 19th century because
 (1) the British had colonised India.
 (2) there was an abundance of intellectual and creative activities in Bengal then.
 (3) the Brahmo Samai was formed.
 (4) Raja Rammohan Roy and Tagore lived at that time.

PASSAGE-II

"I must find a hiding place," he thought, "and in the next few seconds or 1 am done for."

Scarcely had the thought crossed his mind that the lane took a sudden turning so that he found himself hidden from his pursuers. There are circumstances in which the least energetic of mankind learn to act with speed and decision. This was such an occasion for Rehmat Ali and those who knew him best would have been the most astonished at the lad's boldness. He stopped dead, threw the box or jewellery over a garden wall and, leaping upwards with incredible lightness, he seized the top of the walls with his hands and tumbled headlong into the garden.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- pursuers : persons who are following or chasing somebody.
 stopped dead : stopped immediately.

401. Rehmat Ali is most likely
 (1) a burglar. (2) a policeman.
 (3) a night watchman. (4) a jogger.
402. What kind of a person was Rehmat Ali originally ?
 (1) slow and steady. (2) lazy and indecisive.
 (3) reflective in nature. (4) bold and decisive.
403. The expression to stop dead means
 (1) to be paralysed. (2) to come to a complete halt.
 (3) to die suddenly. (4) be close to death.

404. Rehmat Ali found himself hidden from his pursuers because
 (1) he had gone around an unexpected bend.
 (2) his pursuers could not run fast enough.
 (3) he had stopped dead.
 (4) he had acted with speed and decision.
405. There are circumstances in which the least energetic of mankind, learn to act with speed and decision, (and the most cautious forget their care) Rehmat illustrates this by
 (1) running away from his pursuers.
 (2) by stopping dead.
 (3) turning into a lane.
 (4) jumping into the garden.

Directions (406-415) : You have a passage with 10 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I

Exam. 21.04.2013, IInd Sitting)

CYBER BOGEYS

The cyber-world is ultimately ungovernable. This is alarming as well as convenient; sometimes, convenient because alarming. Some Indian politicians use this to great advantage. When there is an obvious failure in governance during a crisis they deflect attention from their own incompetence towards the ungovernable. So, having failed to prevent nervous citizens from fleeing their cities of work by assuring them of proper protection, some national leaders are now busy trying to prove to one another, and to panic-prone Indians, that a mischievous neighbour has been using the internet and social networking sites to spread dangerous rumours. And the Centre's automatic reaction is to start blocking these sites and begin elaborate and potentially endless negotiations with Google, Twitter and Facebook about access to information. If this is the official idea of prompt action at a time of crisis among communities, then Indians have more reason to fear their protectors than the nebulous mischief-makers of the cyber-world. Wasting time gathering proof, blocking vaguely suspicious websites, hurling accusations across the border and worrying about bilateral relations are ways of keeping busy with inessentials because one does not quite know what to do about the essentials of a difficult situation. Besides, only a fifth of the 245 websites blocked by the Centre mention the people of the Northeast or the violence in Assam. And if a few morphed images and spurious texts can unsettle an entire nation, then there is something deeply wrong with the nation and with how it is being governed. This is what its leaders should be addressing immediately, rather than making a wrongheaded display of their powers of censorship.

It is just as absurd, and part of the same syndrome to try to ban Twitter accounts that parody despatches from the Prime Minister's Office. To describe such forms of humour and dissent as "misrepresenting" the PMO — as if Twitterers would take these parodies for genuine despatches from the PMO — makes the PMO look more ridiculous than its parodists manage to. With the precedent for such action set recently by the chief minister of West Bengal, this is yet another proof that what Bengal thinks today India will think tomorrow. Using the cyber-world for flexing the wrong muscles is essentially not funny. It might even prove to be quite dangerously distracting.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

panic-prone	: used for suffering from fear, anxiety, etc.
nebulous	: not clear; vague.
hurling	: shouting
accusations	: statements saying that you think a person is guilty of doing something wrong, especially of committing a crime.
inessentials	: unnecessary talks
morphed	: changed smoothly from one image to another.
spurious	: false; fake
syndrome	: a set of opinions or a way of behaving that is typical of a particular type of person, attitude or social problem.
parody	: a piece of writing that copies the style of somebody/something in order to be amusing.
dissent	: disagreement of opinions
flexing	: bending, moving, stretching, contracting, etc. in order to prepare for a physical activity
wrong-headed	: having or showing bad judgement
sane	: sensible and reasonable

406. According to the passage, the cyber-world is
- beyond the imagination of people.
 - outside the purview of common people.
 - not to be governed.
 - ungovernable.
407. The author is of the opinion that
- the centre should start negotiations with Google, Twitter and Facebook
 - the centre should help the citizens evacuate their city
 - the centre should not block the sites
 - the centre should arrest the guilty
408. Which of the following is closest to the meaning of nebulous?
- confused
 - vague
 - iridescent
 - glowing
409. The author's seriousness regarding the situation can best be described in the following sentences. Pick the odd one out.
- Our leaders should display their powers of censorship when needed.
 - If this is the official idea of prompt action at a time of crisis among communities, then Indians have more reason to fear their protectors than the nebulous mischief-maker of the cyber-world.
 - The politicians deflect attention from their own incompetence.
 - If a few morphed images and spurious texts can unsettle an entire nation, then there is something deeply wrong with the nation.

410. The word spurious means
- genuine
 - authentic
 - substantial
 - fake
411. The author warns us against
- not playing false with the citizens.
 - dangers inherent in the cyber-world.
 - not using the cyber-world judiciously.
 - not protecting the citizens from dangerous politicians.
412. Parody means
- twist
 - jeopardize
 - ridicule
 - imitate
413. What is the opposite of wrong headed ?
- silly
 - sane
 - insane
 - insensible
414. The passage suggests different ways of keeping the public busy with inessentials. Pick the odd one out.
- By blocking websites which are vaguely suspicious.
 - By blaming neighbouring countries across the border.
 - By turning the attention of the people to violence in Assam.
 - By getting involved in a discourse on bilateral relations.
415. The following is a list of statements made by the author of the above passage. Pick the odd one out.
- It is absurd to ban Twitter accounts that parody despatches from the Prime Minister's Office.
 - 'Twitterers take these parodies for genuine despatches from the PMO.
 - To describe such forms of humour as 'misrepresenting' the PMO makes the PMO look more ridiculous.
 - The precedent for such action was set recently by the chief minister of West Bengal.

Directions (416-425) : You have two passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013)

PASSAGE - I

The World Health Organisation is briefly called W.H.O. It is a specialised agency of the United Nations and was established in 1948.

International health workers can be seen working in all kinds of surroundings: in deserts, jungles, mountains, coconut groves, and rice fields. They help the sick to attain health and the healthy to maintain their health.

This global health team assists the local health workers in stopping the spread of what are called communicable diseases, like cholera. These diseases can spread from one country to another and so can be a threat to world health.

W.H.O. assists different national health authorities not only in controlling diseases but also in preventing them altogether. Total prevention of diseases is possible in a number of ways. Everyone knows how people, particularly children, are vaccinated against one disease or another. Similarly, most people are familiar with the spraying of houses with poisonous substances which kill disease-carrying insects.

416. It is a specialised agency of the United Nations and was established in 1948. Here specialised means
 (1) expert.
 (2) extraordinary.
 (3) uncommon.
 (4) made suitable for a particular purpose.
417. Total prevention of diseases is possible in a number of ways. The author has given illustrations of :
 (1) only two such ways.
 (2) only one such way.
 (3) more than two such ways.
 (4) none of these ways.
418. International health workers can be seen working in all kinds of surroundings : in deserts, jungles, mountains, coconut groves, and rice fields. Here International means
 (1) drawn from all countries of the world.
 (2) believing in cooperation among nations.
 (3) belonging to an organisation which has something to do with different nations.
 (4) belonging to the whole world.
419. W.H.O. assists different national health authorities not only in controlling diseases but also in preventing them, altogether. The above sentence implies that
 (1) W.H.O. assists more in preventing diseases than in controlling them.
 (2) W.H.O. assists in controlling diseases only if they have not been prevented.
 (3) W.H.O. assists both in controlling diseases and in preventing them.
 (4) W.H.O. assists many others in addition to the national health authorities
420. They help the sick to attain health and the healthy to maintain their health. Here they stands for
 (1) rice fields.
 (2) international health workers.
 (3) jungles.
 (4) deserts.

PASSAGE-II

Why don't I have a telephone? Not because I pretend to be wise or pose as unusual. There are two chief reasons; because I don't really like the telephone, and because I find I can still work and play, eat, breathe, and sleep without it. Why don't I like the telephone? Because I think it is a pest and time waster. It may create unnecessary suspense and anxiety, as when you wait for an expected call, that doesn't come; or irritating delay, as when you keep ringing a number that is always engaged. As for speaking in a public telephone booth, it seems to me really horrible. You would not use it unless you were in a hurry, and because you are in a hurry, you will find other people waiting before you. When you do get into the booth, you are half suffocated by the stale, unventilated air, flavoured with cheap face-powder and chain smoking; and by the time you have begun your conversation your back is chilled by the cold looks of somebody who is moving about restlessly to take your place.

If you have a telephone in your house, you will admit that it tends to ring when you least want it to ring; when

you are asleep, or in the middle of a meal or a conversation, or when you are just going out, or when you are in your bath. Are you strong minded enough to ignore it, to say to yourself. "Ah well, it will be all the same in hundred years time". You are not. You think there may be some important news or message for you. Have you never rushed dripping from the bath, of chewing from the table, or dazed from bed, only to be told that you are a wrong number? You were told the truth. In my opinion all telephone numbers are wrong numbers. If, of course, your telephone rings and you decide not to answer it, then you will have to listen to an idiotic bell ringing and ringing in what is supposed to be the privacy of your own home. You might as well buy a bicycle bell and ring it yourself.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

pest	: an annoying person/thing
suffocated	: lack of air (fresh)
stale	: not fresh

421. The author does not have a telephone because
 (1) he poses as unusual.
 (2) he would prefer to do something else.
 (3) he thinks that it can create unnecessary suspense and anxiety.
 (4) he pretends to be wise.
422. your back is chilled by the cold looks of somebody means
 (1) you feel cold at the back.
 (2) you feel uneasy because the person next in the queue looks at you restlessly.
 (3) people are very cold.
 (4) others look at you angrily.
423. All telephone numbers are wrong numbers, because
 (1) the author always gets wrong calls.
 (2) whenever he tries it always goes wrong.
 (3) he doesn't give much importance to telephone and telephone numbers.
 (4) None of the statements given above.
424. Ah well, it will be all the same in hundred years time. This sentence means
 (1) things have not changed for the past 100 years.
 (2) things will remain the same for 100 years to come.
 (3) one should be strong minded.
 (4) nothing is going to change even if you don't answer the telephone bell.
425. He hates speaking in a public telephone booth because
 (1) he is suffocated by the stale, unventilated air, flavoured with cheap face powder and chain-smoking.
 (2) others look at him angrily.
 (3) the other side may not know your number.
 (4) it is costlier.

Directions (426-435) : You have two passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013)

PASSAGE-I

Pidgins are languages that are not, acquired as mother tongues and that are used for a restricted set of communicative functions. They are formed from a mixture of languages and have a limited vocabulary and a simplified grammar. Pidgins serve as a means of communication between speakers of mutually unintelligible languages and may become essential, in multilingual areas. A Creole develops from a pidgin when the pidgin becomes the mother tongue of the community. To cope with the consequent expansion of communicative functions the vocabulary is increased and the grammar becomes more complex. Where a Creole and the standard variety of English coexist, as in the Carribbean, there is a continuum from the most extreme form of Creole to the form that is closest to the standard language. Linguists mark off the relative positions on the Creole continuum as the 'basilect' (the furthest from the standard language), the 'mesolect', and the 'acrolect'. In such situations, most Creole speakers can vary their speech along the continuum and many are also competent in the standard English of their country.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

pidgins	: simple form of languages, especially english, Portuguese or Dutch, with a limited number of words, that are used together with words from a local language. It is used when people who do not speak the same language need to talk to one another.
continuum	: a series of similar items in which each is almost the same as the one next to it but the last is very different from the first.

426. A pidgin develops in a situation when
- (1) different and mutually unintelligible languages exist side by side.
 - (2) a Creole becomes the mother tongue of a linguistic community.
 - (3) a language with restricted vocabulary undergoes an expansion in grammar and vocabulary.
 - (4) two similar languages are mixed to create a new language.
427. According to the given passage a pidgin becomes a Creole when
- (1) it ceases to be a means of communication
 - (2) it becomes the mother tongue for a new generation of speakers
 - (3) its vocabulary undergoes some kind of change
 - (4) two or more languages are mixed with an existing pidgin
428. According to the passage, a Creole continuum is
- (1) a linguistic term for the mixture of more than two languages.
 - (2) a scale which measures the linguistic competence of the speaker.
 - (3) a scale in which the proximity of the Creole to the standard language is measured.
 - (4) a record of the continuous history of a Creole.
429. According to the passage basilect means
- (1) an impure form of a Creole.

- (2) a form of Creole which is furthest from the standard language.
- (3) a form of creole which has an extended vocabulary.
- (4) a form of creole which is very close to the standard language.

430. Find out a word in the passage which is opposite in meaning to the word - Simplified

- (1) Complex
- (2) Expansion
- (3) Restricted
- (4) Consequent

PASSAGE-II

There were four of us – George, and William Samuel Harris, and myself, and Montmorency. We were sitting in my room, smoking and talking about "how bad we were - bad from a medical point of view I mean, of course.

We were all feeling seedy, and we were getting quite nervous about it. Harris said he felt such extraordinary fits of giddiness come over him at times, that he hardly knew what he was doing; and then George said that he had fits of giddiness too, and hardly knew what he was doing. With me, it was my liver that was out of order. I knew it was my liver that was out of order, because I had just been reading a patent liver-pill circular, in which were detailed the various symptoms by which a man could tell when his liver was out of order. I had them all.

It is a most extraordinary thing, but I never read a patent medicine advertisement without being impelled to the conclusion that I am suffering from the particular disease therein dealt with in its most virulent form. The diagnosis seems in every case to correspond exactly with all the sensations that I have ever felt.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

feeling seedy	: feeling dirty and unpleasant because of immoral or illegal activities.
impelled	: forced.
virulent	: extremely dangerous or harmful; showing strong negative and bitter feelings
vertigo	: the feeling of dizziness and fear, and of losing your balance.
garrulity	: talkativeness : clurhi u
tribulation	: great trouble or suffering.
frailty	: weakness and poor health

431. The four felt down and out because
- (1) the room was too smoky
 - (2) they could never read a patent medicine advertisement.
 - (3) they thought they were ill.
 - (4) they had experienced a most extraordinary thing.
432. Whenever the speaker read a liver pill circular
- (1) he suffered from an extraordinary surge of giddiness.
 - (2) he felt sure that he had a liver disorder.
 - (3) he felt the urge to smoke.
 - (4) All of the above.
433. The author of the above passage seems to be suffering from
- (1) fits of morbid depression without real cause.
 - (2) an abnormal anxiety about his health.

- (3) melancholia.
 (4) an unnecessarily dark, gloomy and pessimistic attitude to life.
434. Harris was troubled by
 (1) symptom of vertigo. (2) garrulity.
 (3) tribulation. (4) frailty.
435. The word which is closest in meaning to virulent is
 (1) fantastic (2) vital
 (3) viral (4) hostile

Directions (436-445) : You have a passage with 10 questions Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013)

Many people who are looking to get a pet dog get a puppy. There are many reasons why people get puppies. After all, puppies are cute, friendly, and playful. But even though puppies make good pets, there are good reasons why you should consider getting an adult dog instead. When you get a puppy, you have to teach it how to behave. You have to make sure that the puppy is housebroken so that it does not go to the bathroom inside the house. You have to teach the puppy, not to jump up on your guests or chew on your shoes. You have to train the puppy to walk on a leash. This is a lot of work.

On the other hand, when you get an adult dog there is a good chance that it will already know how to do all of the previously mentioned things. Many adult dogs have already been housebroken. Many adult dogs will not jump on or chew things that you do not want them to jump on or chew. Many adult dogs will be able to walk on a leash without pulling you to the other side of the street.

Puppies also have a lot of energy and want to play all of the time. This can be fun, but you might not want to play as much as your puppy does. Puppies will not always sleep through the night or let you relax as you watch television.

On the other hand, most adult dogs will wait on you to play. What is more, they will sleep when you are sleeping and are happy to watch television on the couch right beside you. There is one last reason why you should get an adult dog instead of a puppy. When most people go to the pound to get a dog, they get a puppy. This means that many adult dogs spend a lot of time in the pound and some never find good homes. So if you are looking to get a dog for a pet, you should think about getting an adult dog. They are good pets who need good homes.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

house-broken	: trained to defecate (to get rid of solid waste from your body through your bowels) and urinate outside the house or in a special box.
leash	: a long piece of leather, chain or rope used for holding and controlling a dog.
pound	: a place where dogs that have been found in the street without their owners are kept until their owners claim them.

436. Which is the best example of a dog that is housebroken ?
 (1) Muffin chews on people's shoes.

- (2) Spot goes outside to use the bathroom.
 (3) Rex always breaks things inside the house.
 (4) Rover never jumps on guests.
437. The author apparently thinks that puppies are
 (1) not as playful as adult dogs.
 (2) hardworking.
 (3) friendly and playful.
 (4) not as cute as adult dogs.
438. Which is the best synonym for behave as applicable to this passage?
 (1) act (2) listen
 (3) understand (4) train
439. The passage speaks of
 (1) the work involved in training puppies.
 (2) the immature acts of puppies.
 (3) how puppies do not make good pets.
 (4) how puppies can be very destructive.
440. As used in paragraph 3, which is the best synonym for relax ?
 (1) rest (2) work
 (3) leave (4) play
441. The author begins paragraphs 2 and 4 with the phrase, On the other hand. This phrase is used to
 (1) support the following paragraph.
 (2) highlight an example.
 (3) contradict previous information.
 (4) contradict a later statement.
442. In the final paragraph, the author says many adult dogs spend a lot of time in the pound, and some never find good homes. Based on the passage, why is this most likely?
 (1) People do not want to get a dog that does not have much time left to live.
 (2) People see adult dogs as unhappy and dangerous, while they see puppies as cute and friendly.
 (3) People understand that most adult dogs still need a lot of training before they understand how to behave properly.
 (4) People think that puppies are cute and playful and do not always think about how much work it will take to train them.
443. Based on the information in the passage, it can be understood that someone who owns a puppy must be very
 (1) responsible (2) strict.
 (3) serious. (4) optimistic.
444. According to the passage, why is it easier to take care of adult dogs than puppies?
 I. Puppies need to learn how to walk well on a leash.
 II. Adult dogs have less energy than puppies.
 III. It is harder for adult dogs to find a home than it is for puppies.
 (1) I, II and III (2) I only
 (3) I and II only (4) II and III only
445. Based on the information in the passage, which of the following statements is false ?
 (1) Adult dogs do not need to eat very much.

- (2) Puppies have a lot of energy.
- (3) Puppies need a lot of attention.
- (4) Adult dogs do not like to play.

Directions (446-455) : You have two passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013)
Passage -I

The Great Pyramid at Giza is one of the world's most amazing landmarks. Rising high above the Sahara Desert in the Giza region of northern Egypt, the Great Pyramid stands some 450 feet into the burning desert sky and occupies an area of 13 acres. The rough climate of the Sahara has actually caused the pyramid to shrink 30 feet from its original height. The pyramid was such an amazing feat of engineering, that it remained the tallest structure in the world for over 3,800 years ! The entire pyramid was originally faced with polished limestone to make it shine brilliantly in the sun.

Most Egyptologists, scientists who study ancient Egypt, agree that the Great Pyramid was built around 2560 BC, a little more than 4,500 years ago. It took tens of thousands of workers twenty years to build. The pyramid contains over two million stone blocks. Although most of the blocks weigh two or three tons, some weigh up to 80 tons !

The Great Pyramid of Giza was ordered built by the Pharaoh Khufu as a magnificent tomb. His vizier (advisor) Hemon is credited with being the pyramid's architect. Khufu's pyramid is actually part of a complex of pyramids that includes the Pyramid of Khafre, the smaller Pyramid of Menkaure, a variety of smaller pyramids and structures, and the Great Sphinx. The Great Pyramid of Giza is the last remaining of the Seven Wonders of the World.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

feat : an action or a piece of work that needs skill, strength or courage.

446. Which of these does not house the Great Pyramid ?
 (1) Giza. (2) Southern Egypt.
 (3) Northern Egypt. (4) Sahara Desert.
447. How many stone blocks constitute the pyramid ?
 (1) 4,500. (2) more than two million.
 (3) 3,800. (4) 2,560.
448. Most of the blocks in the pyramid weigh about tons.
 (1) five (2) eighty
 (3) two or three (4) 4,500
449. Which of the following definitions best describes the meaning of "complex" in the passage?
 (1) Pyramid. (2) Materials.
 (3) Group. (4) Army.
450. Which of the following is false?
 (1) The Great Pyramid is the last of the Seven Wonders of the World.
 (2) Khufu was Hemon's vizier and architect.
 (3) The Pyramid took tens of thousands of workers about twenty years to complete it.
 (4) Hemon was Khufu's vizier and architect.

Passage - II

One of the American Navy's greatest losses during World War II was inflicted not by the Japanese, but by the weather. On the evening of 17 December, 1944, destroyers, cruisers and aircraft carriers of the Third Fleet Task Force 38 were replenishing stocks of food, fuel and ammunition during a sea rendezvous with support ships when a savage tornado struck the Philippine Sea. One of the commanders said later; 'My ship was riding as though caught in some giant washing machine. We were rolling between heaving cliffs of water, caught in so strong a vice of wind and sea that our 50,000 horse-power engines were helpless.' It was nine hours before he regained control of his ship, after the fleet had bobbed like helpless shuttlecocks, unable to prevent collisions in the sledge hammer waves.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

ammunition	: a supply of bullets, etc. to be fired from guns.
rendezvous	: a place where people have arranged to meet.
savage	: violent
tornado	: a violent storm with very strong winds which move in a circle.
heaving	: rising up and down with strong, regular movements.
bobbed	: moved or made something move quickly up and down, especially in water.
inflicted	: suffered
replenishing	: refilling
cliffs of water	: rocks of water
collision	: a severe crash between two vehicles/people
sledge hammer (waves)	: large and heavy (waves)

451. The American Navy suffered great losses because of
 (1) the aircraft raid. (2) the Japanese fleet.
 (3) the weather. (4) the landmines.
452. Find a word from the passage which means refilling.
 (1) heaving (2) inflicting
 (3) retaliating (4) replenishing
453. A sea rendezvous means
 (1) a dive into the sea. (2) a swim in the sea.
 (3) a meeting at sea. (4) sailing in the sea.
454. Sledge hammer waves means
 (1) waves moving like a sledge.
 (2) waves like a big, heavy hammer.
 (3) waves hammering a sledge.
 (4) waves in which a hammer and a sledge are found.
455. The ships caught in the tornado
 (1) are compared to shuttlecocks.
 (2) had a cargo of shuttlecocks.
 (3) scattered shuttlecocks in the sea.
 (4) traded in shuttlecocks.

Directions (456-465) : You have a passage with 10 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013)

PASSAGE

The postmaster first took up his duties in the village of Ulapur. Though the village was a small one, there was an indigo factory nearby and the proprietor, an Englishman, had managed to get a post office established.

Our postmaster belonged to Calcutta. He felt like a fish out of water in this remote village. His office and living-room were in a dark thatched shed, not far from a green, slimy pond, surrounded on all sides by a dense growth.

The men employed in the indigo factory had no leisure, moreover they were hardly desirable companions for decent folk. Nor is a Calcutta boy an adept in the art of associating with others. Among strangers he appears either proud or ill at ease. At any rate the postmaster had but little company, nor had he much to do.

At times he tried his hand at writing a verse or two. That the movement of the leaves and clouds of the sky were enough to fill life with joy — such were the sentiments to which he sought to give expression. But God knows that the poor fellow would have felt it as the gift of a new life, if some genie of the Arabian Nights had in one night swept away the trees, leaves and all, and replaced them with a macadamised road, hiding the clouds from view with rows of tall houses.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

a fish out of water	: a person who feels uncomfortable because he/she is in unfamiliar surroundings.
slimy	: covered with unpleasant thick liquid substance.
adept	: skilful
verse	: poetry
macadamised	: to lay a path with broken stone, often with asphalt or coal tar.

456. The adjective used for describing the postmaster's living-room is
 (1) dark (2) light
 (3) deep (4) bright
457. What does the phrase ill at ease in the passage mean?
 (1) Disease (2) Comfortable
 (3) Uneasy (4) Forward
458. What does the phrase little company in the passage mean?
 (1) Hardly any friends (2) Small business
 (3) Business-like (4) Bad friendship
459. At times the postmaster wrote
 (1) novels (2) short stories
 (3) dramas (4) poems
460. The postmaster wrote on the
 (1) beauty of himself.
 (2) beauty of the weather.
 (3) beauty of the village.
 (4) beauty of nature.
461. The word genie, means
 (1) spirit (2) ghost
 (3) soul (4) monster

462. Which factory was situated near the village Ulapur ?
 (1) Rubber (2) Clothes
 (3) Dyes (4) Chemical
463. What does the idiom fish out of water suggest?
 (1) Can die any moment
 (2) Grasping for breath
 (3) Amphibious creature
 (4) Uncomfortable in unfamiliar surroundings
464. Find a word in the passage which is the opposite of near,
 (1) Unknown (2) Close
 (3) Remote (4) Convenient
465. Find a word in the passage which means the owner of a business.
 (1) Entrepreneur (2) Businessman
 (3) Proprietor (4) Constructor

Directions (466-475) : You have two passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFs SI & CISF ASI Exam. 23.06.2013)

PASSAGE -I

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

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

legacy	: inheritance (related to money, property, etc.) given when someone dies.
competence	: the ability to do something well.
strides	: improves; develops
relies	: depends
self-indulgence	: involving too much in any work.
conviction	: a strong opinion or belief.
diligence	: careful and thorough work or effort

466. Which one of the following words in the passage indicates that the writer does not ultimately reject the element of luck ?
 (1) Luck whines
 (2) Diligence is the mother of good luck
 (3) Luck.....wishes the postman would bring him news.
 (4) Luck.....is ever waiting.
467. Which pair of words means the same thing ?
 (1) Labour and industry (2) Industry and legacy
 (3) Diligence and legacy (4) Legacy and labour
468. Which one of the following statements sums up the meaning of the passage ?

- (1) Luck waits and complains without working while labour achieves success although it complains.
 (2) Luck is self indulgent, but labour is selfless.
 (3) Luck often ends in defeat but labour produces luck.
 (4) Luck waits without exertion, but labour exerts without waiting.
469. Labour turns out at six and with busy pen and ringing hammer lays the foundation of competence. What does this statement mean ?
 (1) Labour lays the foundation of the building.
 (2) The writer and the labourer are the true eyes of the society.
 (3) There is no worker who works so hard as the labourer who begins his day at six in the morning.
 (4) Hardwork of all kinds makes people different.
470. Which one of the statements is true about the passage ?
 (1) Success depends only on hardluck.
 (2) Expectation of good luck always meets with disappointment.
 (3) Success is exactly proportionate to hard work.
 (4) Luck is necessary for success.

PASSAGE - II

Violence has played a great part in the world's history. It is today playing an equally important part and probably it will continue to do so for a considerable time. It is impossible to ignore the importance of violence in the past and present. To do so is to ignore life. Yet violence is undoubtedly bad and brings an unending trail of evil consequences with it. And worse even than violence are the motives of hatred, cruelty, revenge and punishment which very often accompany violence. Indeed, violence is bad, not intrinsically, but because of these motives that go with it. There can be violence without these motives there can be violence for a good object as well as for an evil object. But it is extremely difficult to separate violence from these motives, and therefore, it is desirable to avoid violence as far as possible. In avoiding it, however someone can not accept a negative attitude of submitting to bad and far greater evils. Submission to violence or the acceptance of an unjust regime based on violence is against the spirit of non-violence. The non-violent method, in order to justify itself, must be dynamic and capable of changing such a regime of social order.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

intrinsically : in real sense.
 regime : a method or system of organizing or managing something.

471. The word dynamic in the concluding line of the passage means
 (1) active
 (2) energetic
 (3) capable of change and progress
 (4) All of the above
472. Which of the following statements is incorrect ?
 (1) Only violence can be used against violence.
 (2) Violence is not inherently ill
 (3) Violence is a historically accepted fact.
 (4) Violence cannot be ignored.

473. Violence without these motives is possible only in
 (1) practice (2) reality
 (3) dream (4) theory
474. Indeed, violence is bad, not intrinsically, but because of these motives that go with it. This suggests
 (1) violence is basically good.
 (2) violence is bad only when it is associated with certain motives.
 (3) violence is bad because the people who exercise it are bad.
 (4) violence is basically bad.
475. Non-violence, according to the writer, means
 (1) violence without the evil motives.
 (2) giving in to the tyranny of the powerful.
 (3) accepting violence as a fact of life.
 (4) None of the above.

Directions (476-505) : You have four passages with 5-10 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question, out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 29.09.2013)

PASSAGE - I

Many of the serious health concerns in modern America can be linked to poor diet. People who regularly consume foods high in sodium, sugar and saturated fats not only increase their chances of obesity, but also increase their risks of developing heart diseases, hypertension, diabetes and several types of cancer. Although some people, who regularly consume unhealthy foods do so knowingly, there is also a significant portion of the population that remains under-educated about proper nutrition. What is more, individuals who live in food deserts — areas in low-income neighbourhoods that lack easy access to healthy, affordable food — may not even have the opportunity to obtain nutritious food. Food deserts are located in high-poverty areas, such as sparsely populated rural areas or densely populated, low-income urban centres. Food deserts most often develop when major supermarket chains either relocate out of these areas or simply refrain from building stores there. Major food retailing chains tend to limit their store locations to wealthier urban or suburban neighbourhoods. This means that those who live in high-poverty areas often also live miles away from fresh meats, dairy products and produce available at supermarkets. Furthermore, fast food restaurants are disproportionately concentrated in low-income areas.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

sparsely : with only small amounts/numbers of something, often spread over a large area
 densely : in away that contains a lot of people, things, etc. with little space between them
 refrain : to stop yourself from doing something.

476. The best possible title for the passage is
 (1) Supermarket's Contribution to Obesity in America
 (2) The Dangers of Fast Food
 (3) Food Deserts : The Problem of Poor Diet
 (4) Why Processed Food Kills

477. Serious health concerns in modern America are related to
 (1) smoking (2) fast life
 (3) poor diet (4) loneliness
478. Food deserts are
 (1) areas having large supermarket chains.
 (2) low-income areas without access to healthy foods.
 (3) areas having large-scale plantations.
 (4) areas not having large number of restaurants.
479. Food-deserts are formed when
 (1) major supermarket chains are unavailable in some areas.
 (2) people do not like eating fresh food.
 (3) people relocate to new areas.
 (4) most remain under-educated about nutritious food.
480. People belonging to low-income group mostly resort to
 (1) fresh milk and vegetables. (2) gambling.
 (3) rash driving. (4) fast food.

PASSAGE - II

Today perhaps your only association with the word 'polio' is the Sabin Oral Vaccine that protects children from the disease. Fifty-five years ago, this was not so. The dreaded disease, which mainly affects the brain and the spinal cord, causes stiffening and weakening of the muscles, crippling and paralysis — which is why I am in a wheelchair today. If somebody had predicted, when I was born, that this would happen to me, no one would have believed it. I was the seventh child in a family of four pairs of brothers and sisters, with a huge 23-year gap between the first and the last. I was told that, unlike the others, I was so fair and brown-haired that I looked more like a foreigner than a Dawood Bohri. I was also considered to be the healthiest of the brood.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

brood : a large family of children

481. The narrator of the passage is a patient of
 (1) diabetes. (2) cerebral attack.
 (3) polio. (4) heart disease.
482. To say something about the future is to
 (1) addict. (2) verdict.
 (3) predict. (4) protect.
483. The narrator was the seventh child in a family that had
 (1) nine children. (2) one score children.
 (3) eight children. (4) twenty-three children.
484. Polio, the dreaded disease, mainly affects the
 (1) heart and spinal cord.
 (2) brain and spinal cord.
 (3) brain and nerves.
 (4) brain and heart.
485. What made the narrator look like a foreigner ?
 (1) He was fair and skinny.
 (2) He was fair and brown-haired.
 (3) He was fair with red hair.
 (4) He was dark and blonde.

PASSAGE - III

Andaman and Nicobar Islands consist of mainly two groups of islands, with distinctive features of the original residents — Negroid and Mongolese. It is strange to see how these two different groups migrated to these islands so far from the mainland — from India and Myanmar. The aborigines found in these islands are the Jarawas, Sentinelese, Onges, Shompenites, mainly found in Andaman and the Nicobarese in Nicobar. Of these the Nicobarese in general, and some of the Onges, have accepted the so-called modern civilization and learned the use of modern tools and facilities.

They can be seen frequently in the Port Blair market. The aborigines are looked after by the Anthropological Department of the Government, who make regular visits to their islands and supply them with food and other necessities.

These aborigines still do not know how to use a matchbox and prepare fire by rubbing two pieces of wood; they also do not know the use of cloth. If the people from the Anthropological Department offer them clothes, they use them only as turbans and not to wrap their bodies.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

aboriginals : relating to the original people, animals, etc. of a place and to a period of time before Europeans arrived

486. Original residents of Andaman and Nicobar Islands are
 (1) Negroid.
 (2) Mongolese.
 (3) Negroid and Mongolese.
 (4) None of them.
487. The so-called modern civilization has been accepted in general by
 (1) all the aboriginals. (2) the Nicobarese.
 (3) the Jarawas. (4) the Onges.
488. The original residents migrated to the islands from
 (1) India. (2) Myanmar.
 (3) Sri Lanka. (4) India and Myanmar.
489. The Jarawas, Sentinelese, Onges and Shompenites are mainly found in
 (1) Andaman.
 (2) Nicobar.
 (3) Andaman and Nicobar.
 (4) Port Blair.
490. The aborigines are looked after by
 (1) the Government of India.
 (2) the Anthropological Department of the Government.
 (3) the Tourism Department.
 (4) some NGOs.
491. The aborigines are still ignorant of the use of
 (1) fire. (2) clothes.
 (3) matchbox and cloth. (4) matchbox.
492. If clothes are offered, the aborigines use them as
 (1) turbans. (2) wrappers.
 (3) curtains. (4) None of these

493. The aboriginals prepare fire by
 (1) rubbing two pieces of stone.
 (2) using a matchbox.
 (3) using gas lighter.
 (4) rubbing two pieces of wood.
494. Find out a word which means to cover.
 (1) turbans (2) cloth
 (3) wrap (4) prepare
495. Find out a word which is the antonym for usual.
 (1) strange (2) migrated
 (3) frequently (4) regular

PASSAGE - IV

The habit of reading is one of the greatest resources of mankind; and we enjoy reading books that belong to us much more than if they are borrowed. A borrowed book is like a guest in the house; it must be treated with punctiliousness, with certain, considerate formality. You must see that it sustains no damage; it must not suffer while under your roof. You cannot leave it carelessly, you cannot mark it, you cannot turn down the pages, you cannot use it familiarly.

But your own books belong to you; you treat them with that affectionate intimacy that annihilates formality.

Books are for use, not for show, A good reason for marking favourite pages in books is that this practice enables you to remember more easily the significant sayings, to refer to them quickly.

Everyone should begin collecting a private library in youth; one should have one's own book-shelves, which should not have doors, glass windows, or keys; they should be free and accessible to the hand as well as to the eye. Books are of the people, by the people and for the people. Literature is an immortal part of history; it is the best and most enduring part of personality.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

punctiliousness :	carefulness and correctness in performing duties exactly as one should.
annihilates :	destroys completely.
enduring :	lasting for a long time.
considerate :	careful not to hurt/upset others
sustains :	suffers
affectionate :	loving
intimacy :	close relationship
accessible :	that can be reached
immortal :	that lives for ever

496. The above passage is all about
 (1) books. (2) games.
 (3) jokes. (4) magic.
497. Which title is suitable for the passage ?
 (1) Merits and Demerits of Books
 (2) The Pleasure of Owning Books
 (3) Reading a Book
 (4) Books and Thoughts
498. According to the passage, a borrowed book is like a
 (1) guest in the house.
 (2) host in the house.

- (3) neighbour in the house.
 (4) relative in the house.
499. All the following words mean mankind except.
 (1) homo sapiens (2) humanity
 (3) humankind (4) humanities
500. Which of the following statements is not true?
 (1) Books are for use.
 (2) Books are for show.
 (3) Books must not be damaged.
 (4) Books must be carefully handled.
501. According to the passage, everyone should begin collecting a private library
 (1) in infancy. (2) in childhood.
 (3) in youth. (4) in adulthood.
502. According to the passage, books are more enjoyable when they are
 (1) in book-shops. (2) borrowed.
 (3) in the library. (4) personal possessions.
503. How should you not treat a borrowed book ?
 (1) One's own possession.
 (2) With a considerate formality.
 (3) Carefully.
 (4) Carelessly.
504. What are the advantages of marking favourite passages of your personal books ? (Pick out the incorrect one)
 (1) It enables one to remember facts.
 (2) It enables one to remember the significant sayings.
 (3) It hinders one from remembering more easily.
 (4) It enables one to refer to particular passages.
505. How should the book-shelves of the private library be ?
 (1) Should have doors
 (2) Should have glass windows
 (3) Should have keys
 (4) Should be free and easily accessible

Directions (506-510) : You have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 20.10.2013)

Freedom has assuredly given us a new status and new opportunities. But it also implies that we should discard selfishness, laziness and all narrowness of outlook. Our freedom suggests toil and creation of new values of old ones. We should so discipline ourselves as to be able to discharge our new responsibilities satisfactorily. If there is any one thing that needs to be stressed more than any other in the new set-up, it is that we should put into action our full capacity, each one of us in productive effort – each one of us in his own sphere, however humble. Work, unceasing work, should now be our watch-word. Work is wealth, and service is happiness. Nothing else is. The greatest crime in India today is idleness. If we root out idleness, all our difficulties, including even conflicts, will gradually disappear.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

unceasing	: continuing all the time.
assuredly	: definitely ; certainly
watchword	: motto ; slogan
conflicts	: a clash/fight/disagreement

506. Nothing else can give us joy except
 (1) idleness. (2) wealth.
 (3) freedom. (4) service.
507. Anyone can free himself from the clutches of difficulties, if he
 (1) fulfils his responsibilities.
 (2) discards idleness.
 (3) discharges his obligations.
 (4) eliminates narrow outlook.
508. What has freedom undeniably offered to the citizens of India?
 (1) New outlook. (2) New responsibilities.
 (3) New values. (4) New opportunities.
509. One thing needs to be stressed more than anything else in this new set-up. It is that people should
 (1) discipline themselves suitably.
 (2) work to their full capacity.
 (3) substitute old values with new ones.
 (4) discard narrowness of outlook.
510. ____ work should be the motto of our citizens.
 (1) Incessant (2) Productive
 (3) Ingenious (4) Resourceful

Directions (511-515) : You have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.10.2013, IIInd Sitting)

The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) does not specify any standards for domestic exhaust fans. Therefore, none of the models tested carried the ISI mark. CERS tested the exhaust fans for power leakage, insulation resistance, earthing continuity, electrical input and protection against direct current. All of them were found to conform to the safety requirements for commercial or industrial purpose ventilating fans set by the BIS.

Usually exhaust fans are fitted with an external guard (grill or mesh). Such guards are useful to prevent accidental contact with moving parts of the fan.

The tests revealed that though all the models tested conformed to the safety tests, their air delivery and electricity consumption differed widely and hence, their service value also varied. Consumers should make a conscious decision depending on their need. For small spaces, an exhaust fan with high service value would be best because such a fan will give you sufficient air delivery with low energy cost. But for bigger spaces perhaps you wouldn't like to compromise with the air delivery of the fan, even if it adds a little more to your energy bill.

511. The installation of exhaust fans with high service value should be

- (1) space oriented. (2) bill oriented.
 (3) delivery-of-air oriented. (4) All of the above.
512. Conform means
 (1) establish the truth.
 (2) to authenticate.
 (3) comply with safety requirements.
 (4) comply with rules or standards.
513. None of the domestic exhaust fans carried the ISI mark because
 (1) CERS and not ISI tested them.
 (2) ISI has no standards for them.
 (3) they pose no danger of power leakage, earthing continuity, electrical input etc.
 (4) they are fitted with guards.
514. The service value of the exhaust fans varied because
 (1) air delivery differed.
 (2) electricity consumption differed.
 (3) they were not fitted with guards.
 (4) Both (1) and (2).
515. The decision of the consumers to buy an exhaust fan would depend on their
 (1) liking. (2) desire.
 (3) requirement. (4) fancy.

Directions (516-520) : In the following questions, you have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, Ist Sitting)

Earth is the only planet so far known with the suitable environment for sustaining life. Land, water, air, plants and animals are the major components of the global environment. Population, food and energy are the three fundamental problems facing mankind. Unemployment, inflation, crowding, dwindling resources and pollution are all due to the factors like increasing population, high standard of living, deforestation, etc.

Man has been tampering with the Ecosphere for a very long time and is forced to recognize that environmental resources are scarce. Environmental problems are really social problems. They begin with people as cause and end with people as victims. Unplanned use of resources has resulted in the depletion of fossils, fuels, pollution of air and water, deforestation which has resulted in ecological imbalance and draining away of national wealth through heavy expenditure on oil and power generation.

516. Increasing population causes
 (1) unemployment and crowding
 (2) inflation and pollution
 (3) dwindling resources
 (4) unemployment, inflation, crowding, dwindling resources and pollution
517. National wealth is drained away by spending heavily on
 (1) power generation.
 (2) fuels.
 (3) water and power generation.
 (4) oil and power generation.

518. The three major components of the global environment are
 (1) food, energy and population.
 (2) high standard of living, crowding and inflation.
 (3) land, water and air.
 (4) plants, animals and mankind.
519. Depletion of fossils and fuels, pollution of air and water and deforestation will never occur in case of
 (1) improper use of resources.
 (2) planned use of resources.
 (3) unplanned use of resources.
 (4) over use of resources.
520. We face the three fundamental problems that are
 (1) inflation, deforestation and unemployment.
 (2) population, deforestation and energy.
 (3) population, inflation and food.
 (4) population, food and energy.

Directions (521–525) : In the following questions, you have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC
 Exam. 10.11.2013, IInd Sitting)

As the rulers of the planet, humans like to think that it is the large creatures who will emerge victorious from the struggle for survival. However, nature teaches us the opposite : it is often the smallest species which are the toughest and most adaptable. A perfect example is the hummingbird, which is found in the Americas. One species of hummingbird known as the bee hummingbird ranks as the world's smallest and lightest bird and it is barely visible when it is in flight.

Hummingbirds are the only birds that can fly backwards. They feed mainly on the nectar of flowers, a liquid that is rich in energy. Nectar is an ideal food source, for hummingbirds need an incredible amount of energy to sustain their body metabolism. A hummingbird's wings flap at a rate of about 80 times per second and its tiny heart beats more than 1000 times per minute. This is why they must consume relatively large quantities of food. In the course of a day, a hummingbird consumes about half its body weight in nectar.

521. Which of the following statements about the bee hummingbird is true ?
 (1) It could fly high beyond the clouds.
 (2) It cannot be seen when it is in flight.
 (3) It is obviously visible when it flies.
 (4) It escapes our sight when it is in flight.
522. Hummingbirds need a lot of energy in order to
 (1) sustain a steady rhythm of heart-beat
 (2) win in the struggle for survival
 (3) maintain their body metabolism
 (4) flap their wings and fly backwards
523. The hummingbirds are exclusive in the sense that
 (1) they consume half their body weight every day
 (2) they can fly backwards
 (3) they subsist only on nectar
 (4) their pulse rate is more than 1000 per minute

524. The word incredible in the passage means
 (1) unbelievable (2) phenomenal
 (3) tremendous (4) inexhaustible
525. Nature has made man realize the fact that
 (1) humans who rule the planet are the most powerful beings on Earth
 (2) the largest and the smallest species are equally tough and strong
 (3) the large creatures emerge victorious from the struggle for survival
 (4) the smallest creatures are the toughest and most adaptable

Directions (526–530) : In the following questions, you have a passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Tech.)
 Staff Exam. 16.02.2014)

Peter Pan is a character created by Scottish novelist and playwright JM Barrie. A mischievous boy who can fly and who never ages, Peter Pan spends his never-ending childhood adventuring on the small island of Neverland as the leader of his gang the Lost Boys, interacting with mermaids, Native Americans, fairies, pirates, and occasionally ordinary children from the world outside of Neverland. In addition to two distinct works by Barrie, the character has been featured in a variety of media and merchandise, both adapting and expanding on Barrie's works. Peter Pan first appeared in a section of The Little White Bird, a 1902 novel written by Barrie for adults. The character's best-known adventure debuted on 27 December 1904, in the stage play Peter Pan, or The Boy Who Wouldn't Grow Up. The play was adapted and expanded somewhat as a novel, published in 1911 as Peter and Wendy.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

(1) mermaids (N.) : a creature with a woman's head and body, and a fish's tail instead of legs

526. What are the other activities of Peter Pan, the age-less boy who can fly ?
 (1) Interacting with ordinary children from outside Neverland
 (2) Interacting with fairies and mermaids
 (3) Interacting with J. M. Barrie
 (4) Interacting with mermaids, native Americans, fairies, and ordinary children from outside Neverland
527. Peter and Wendy was a _____.
 (1) play (2) novel
 (3) short-story (4) film
528. J. M. Barrie's creation, Peter Pan, featured-in addition to play in _____.
 (1) novels
 (2) novels, media and merchandise
 (3) media and merchandise
 (4) None of the above
529. Mermaids are legendary aquatic creatures with
 (1) body of a fish and tail of a spaniel

(2) body of a woman and tail of a spaniel

(3) body of a woman and tail of a fish

(4) body of spaniel and tail of a fish

530. The stage play Peter Pan was performed in :

(1) 1902

(2) 1911

(3) 1904

(4) 1912

Directions (531–535) : In the following questions you have a brief passage with five questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff (Patna) Exam. 16.02.2014)

The Baxter house is located at the end of the street. This house sits farther back from the curb than the other houses. It is almost difficult to see from the road without peering behind the deformed oak tree that has obscured it for years. Even so, the Baxter house stands out from the other houses on the street.

It is tall and white. However, this white is no longer pristinely white, but a dingy greyish cream colour. Long vines hang from the tattered roof. The Baxter house is two storeys tall and has a large yard in the back that has never been mowed. The other houses on the street are a mere one storey and have been painted a variety of colours.

The newer, single storey properties all appear to have been built around the same time; the yards mostly being of the same size, and the houses appearing to be clones of one another. Aside from the Baxter house at the end, this street is a perfect slice of middle America. The inhabitants of the other houses wonder who lives in the ancient, dilapidated house at the end of the street.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

(1) curb (N.) : the edge of the raised path at the side of a road, usually made of long pieces of stone

(2) peering (V.) : looking closely/carefully at something, especially when you cannot see it clearly

(3) obscured (V.) : to make it difficult to see, hear/understand something

(4) stand out (Phr. V.) : to be easily seen ; to be noticeable

(5) pristinely (Adv.) : fresh and clean, as if new

(6) dingy (Adj.) : dark and dirty

(7) mowed (V.) : to cut grass, etc. using a machine/tool with a special blade/blades

(8) clones (N.) : a person/thing that seems to be an exact copy of another

(9) aside from (Prep.) : apart from

(10) dilapidated (Adj.) : old and in very bad condition

531. What colour is the house ?

(1) A pristine white

(2) A greyish cream

(3) A dingy white

(4) A greyish white

532. Based on the context of the passage, choose the meaning of the word mowed.

(1) Watered

(2) Grown

(3) Trimmed

(4) Seeded

533. Why is it difficult to see the house from the road ?

(1) An oak tree obstructs the view

(2) Other houses obstruct the view

(3) The house is at the end of the street

(4) The house is behind the curb

534. How do the houses appear ?

(1) To be close to one another

(2) To be apart from one another

(3) To be next to one another

(4) To be clones of one another

535. How is the house described ?

(1) As old and sophisticated

(2) As new and sophisticated

(3) As old and dilapidated

(4) As old and dull

Directions (536–540) : In the following questions, you have a brief passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Tech.) Staff Exam. 23.02.2014, IInd Sitting)

Once upon a time, a businessman named Ray Kroc discovered a restaurant owned by two brothers. The restaurant served just four things: hamburgers, French fries, milk shakes and coca cola. But it was clean and inexpensive, and the service was quick. Mr. Kroc liked it so much that he paid the brothers so that he could use their idea and their name: McDonald's.

Beef, big business and fast service were the ingredients when Mr. Kroc opened his first McDonald's in 1955. Four years later, there were 100 of them. Kroc knew Americans liked success. So he put signs saying how many millions of McDonald's hamburgers people had bought. In just four years, the number was one hundred million. Now, there are more than 13,000 McDonald's restaurants from Dallas to Paris and from Moscow to Beijing.

Anyone who wants to open a McDonald's must first work in one for a week. Then, they do a nine-month training programme, in the restaurants and at "McDonald's University" in Chicago. There they learn the McDonald's philosophy: quality control, service, cleanliness and cheap prices. McDonald's has strict rules, Hamburgers must be served before they are ten minutes old, and French fries, seven.

McDonald's has never stopped looking for new methods to attract customers, from drive-in windows to birthday parties. Chicken, fish, salad and, in some places, pizza are now on the menu. McDonald's in Holland even sells a vegetarian burger. Their international popularity shows they have found the recipe for success.

536. How did putting up signs of his success in America help Mr. Kroc?

(1) People could work in the outlets for a week

(2) People could apply for jobs

(3) Children would visit the outlets more

(4) Americans would encourage him and buy more hamburgers

537. What made the restaurant popular?

(1) The servers were kind

(2) The ingredients used were genuine

(3) It was owned by two brothers

(4) It was clean and inexpensive

538. What is McDonald's philosophy?
 (1) Quality control, service, cleanliness and high prices
 (2) Quality control, cleanliness and cheap prices
 (3) Quality control, service and cheap prices
 (4) Quality control, service, cleanliness and cheap prices
539. Who is McDonald's named after?
 (1) Two brothers unrelated to Mr. Kroc
 (2) Two brothers related to Mr. Kroc
 (3) Mr. Kroc's two sons
 (4) Mr. Kroc's two brothers
540. Which statement is false ?
 (1) McDonald's is not innovative in their methods.
 (2) McDonald's is both a domestic and international food chain.
 (3) McDonald's is a rapidly growing food chain.
 (4) McDonald's is not a multi-cuisine restaurant.

Directions (541-550) : In the following questions, you have two passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I

Re-Exam-2013, 27.04.2014)

PASSAGE-I

We are living in the Age of Science. Everyday new inventions are being made for the good of humanity. The scientific inventions began after the Industrial Revolution of 1789. Within these 200 years, science has made a wonderful progress. The aeroplane is one of the most important inventions of science during the Modern Age. It is the fastest means of transport know so far. An aeroplane resembles a flying bird in shape. Inside there are seats for the passengers and a cabin for the pilot. This cabin is called a cockpit. It has an engine that is worked by petrol. It is all made up of metal and can fly at a very high speed. Before taking off it runs on the runway for some distance to gather speed. Then it suddenly hops up the earth and takes off.

541. The scientific invention began after the Industrial Revolution of _____.
 (1) 1789 (2) 1889
 (3) 1879 (4) 1779
542. The cabin for the pilot is called a _____.
 (1) cubicle (2) cube
 (3) cockpit (4) chamber
543. An aeroplane has an engine that is worked by
 (1) diesel (2) petrol
 (3) steam (4) gas
544. The _____ is one of the most important inventions of science during the Modern Age.
 (1) ship (2) aeroplane
 (3) motor vehicle (4) train
545. We are living in the _____.
 (1) Age of Inventions (2) Age of Industrialisation
 (3) Modern Age (4) Age of Science

PASSAGE-II

The National Highways Network of India measures over 70,934 km as of 2010, including over 1,000 km of limited-access expressways. Out of 71,000 km of National Highways

15,000 plus km are 4 or 6 lanes and remaining 50,000 km are 2 lanes. The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) is the nodal agency responsible for building, upgrading and maintaining most of the national highways network. The National Highways Development Project (NHDP) is a major effort to expand and upgrade the network of highways. NHAI often uses a public-private partnership model for highway development, maintenance and toll-collection. National highways constituted about 2% of all the roads in India, but carried about 40% of the total road traffic as of 2010. The majority of existing national highways are two-lane roads (one lane in each direction), though much of this is being expanded to four-lanes, and some to six or eight lanes. Some sections of the network are toll roads. Over 30,000 km of new highways are planned or under construction as part of the NHDP, as of 2011. This includes over 2,600 km of expressways currently under construction.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) nodal agency : almost an official agency/government agency

546. What is the current measurement of expressways under construction in India ?
 (1) 15,000 km (2) 30,000 km
 (3) 2,600 km (4) 1,000 km
547. What is the responsibility of the NHAI ?
 (1) planning of National Highways
 (2) building, upgrading and maintaining of National Highways
 (3) control of National Highways
 (4) expansion of National Highways
548. What is the measurement of two-lane National Highways of India ?
 (1) 15,000 km (2) 61,000 km
 (3) 50,000 km (4) 71,000 km
549. What percentage of roads in India are National Highways ?
 (1) 2% (2) 30%
 (3) 4% (4) 40%
550. The majority of National Highways in India have
 (1) two-lanes (2) six-lanes
 (3) eight-lanes (4) four-lanes

Directions (551-560) : In the following questions, you have two passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam-2013, 27.04.2014)

PASSAGE-I

The reports published by a Delhi based non-governmental organization working for the elimination of child labour in India suggest that there is no end in sight to the sordid saga of child labour. The studies conducted reveal the nightmarish ordeals that a vast majority of children undergo for getting the basic necessities of life. One of the activists narrated the heart-rending and shocking stories of many hapless children. He accused the society of insensitivity towards this vulnerable section.

It is said that more than five percent of the total Indian population are child workers. Tens of thousands are chiefly

engaged in agriculture in rural areas and in a variety of industries in urban areas. Children as young as seven years of age spend days stitching footballs, boxing and cricket gloves for export. Many children spend their entire childhood making carpets with their dexterous hands. Unofficial figures suggest that as many as 40 to 100 million children work in hazardous industries like glassware, fireworks, quarries etc. Many of them have been forced to work in unhygienic conditions often on a casual basis.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) sordid (Adj.) : very dirty and unpleasant
- (2) saga (N.) : a long series of events/adventures and/or a report about them
- (3) nightmarish (Adj.) : very frightening and unpleasant
- (4) ordeals (N.) : a difficult/unpleasant experience
- (5) heart-rending (Adj.) : causing feelings of great sadness ; heart-breaking
- (6) hapless (Adj.) : not lucky ; unfortunate
- (7) vulnerable (Adj.) : weak and easily hurt physically/emotionally
- (8) dexterous (Adj.) : skilful with your hands; skilfully done
- (9) hazardous (Adj.) : involving risk/danger, especially to somebody's health/safety

551. _____ of children work in hazardous conditions.

- (1) Many
- (2) Millions
- (3) Five percent
- (4) Thousands

552. The society is accused of _____ towards the problem of child labour.

- (1) reports
- (2) vulnerability
- (3) insensitivity
- (4) bias

553. The word heart-rending means _____.

- (1) risky
- (2) distressing
- (3) shocking
- (4) painful

554. The report was published by _____.

- (1) a Delhi based non-governmental organization
- (2) the Delhi government
- (3) a governmental organization
- (4) an activist

555. Their childhood is spent in _____ conditions.

- (1) vast
- (2) nightmarish
- (3) hapless
- (4) urban

PASSAGE-II

The advent of electric power was, in a way, comparable to the successful development and application of nuclear power in the 20th century. In fact, the historical roots of electricity extend far back into antiquity. Many men had a hand both in acquiring basic knowledge about the invisible form of power and in developing the ways adopted for practical purpose. One of the vital keys that helped to unlock the doors leading to the production of electricity was the discovery, in 1831, of the principle of electro-magnetic induction. This discovery was made simultaneously by Michael Faraday in England and Joseph Henry in the United States. From it came the generator, sometimes also called the dynamo but several decades of development had to follow before the first practical dynamos or generator came into existence in early 1870.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) advent (N.) : the coming of an important event, person, invention, etc.
- (2) antiquity (N.) : the ancient past

556. According to the author.

- (1) Michael Faraday and Joseph Henry revolutionized electricity in the USA
- (2) Nuclear power and electricity were discovered in the 20th century
- (3) The discovery of the principle of electromagnetic induction was not an important discovery
- (4) The advent of electric power is equivalent to the application of nuclear power in the 20th century

557. Michael Faraday and Joseph Henry discovered _____.

- (1) the application of nuclear power
- (2) the generator
- (3) the dynamo
- (4) the principle of electro-magnetic induction

558. Another word for advent is _____.

- (1) discovery
- (2) arrival
- (3) invention
- (4) constitution

559. The generator was also known as the _____.

- (1) inductor
- (2) dynamo
- (3) inventor
- (4) conductor

560. Give a synonym for antiquity.

- (1) Ancient
- (2) Antipathy
- (3) Modern
- (4) Uniqueness

Directions (561 – 570) : In the following questions, you have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 22.06.2014)

PASSAGE-I

Street theatre in India is a well established ancient art form. Despite the proliferation of modern means of entertainment and communication, street theatre continues to flourish in India.

Street theatre as a channel of communication has for centuries been propagating reforms by highlighting social, economic and political issues present in the society. Unlike in the olden days, its performance is no longer restricted to villages or small localities of the city. Today small groups of performers including students, would stage performances to mobilize public opinion or to help create or raise awareness over a particular issue of public importance. Themes on substance abuse, AIDS awareness, and domestic violence are some of the areas highlighted by contemporary street theatre troupe. Unlike in regular drama street drama employ very little props and images. The human body becomes the main tool in which choreography, mime, dialogues, songs and slogans are extensively used.

Street theatre is one of the most intimate media. Its appeal is to the emotions leading to quick psychological impact on audiences. By being local and live they also are able to establish not only direct contact with the audience but by being cost-effective and flexible they are popular among all age groups.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) proliferation (N.) : the sudden increase in the number/amount of something
(2) propagating (V.) : to spread an idea, a belief or a piece of information among many people
(3) intimate (Adj.) : very close

561. Modern means of entertainment and communication _____ street theatre.
(1) does affect (2) does not affect
(3) helps popularise (4) helps establish
562. In the olden days street theatre _____ to villages or small localities of the city.
(1) was restricted (2) was not restricted
(3) was opened (4) was entertained
563. Street theatre usually _____ with issues of public importance.
(1) is distanced (2) is performed
(3) deals (4) does not deal
564. Street theatre is _____ to stage.
(1) nothing (2) costly
(3) reasonable (4) affordable
565. Street theatre creates an/a _____ impact on audiences.
(1) intimate (2) emotional
(3) mystical (4) physical

PASSAGE-II

Self-directed learning, in its broadest meaning, describes a process in which individuals take the initiative with or without the help of others, in diagnosing their learning needs, formulating learning goals, identifying resources for learning, choosing and implementing learning strategies and evaluating learning outcomes. Thus it is important to attain new knowledge easily and skillfully for the rest of his or her life.

What is the need for self-directed learning ? One reason is that there is convincing evidence that people, who take the initiative in learning, learn more things and learn better than people who sit at the feet of teachers passively waiting to be taught. The second reason is that self-directed learning is more in tune with our natural processes of psychological development; an essential aspect of maturing is developing the ability to take increasing responsibility of our own lives to become increasingly self-directed. The third reason is that many of the new developments in education put a heavy responsibility on the learners to take a good deal of initiative in their own learning. To meet the challenges in today's instructive environment, self-directed learning is the most essential one.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) passively (Adv.) : without trying to change anything/oppose what happens/what people do
(2) in tune (with)(Id.) : in agreement

566. In self-directed learning, an individual
(1) takes initiative with or without the help of others
(2) is passive and waits for directions
(3) is helpless and dependent
(4) takes initiative, without an objective

567. There is need for self-directed learning because
(1) it is less challenging
(2) it helps people to learn more things and learn better
(3) it is a more cost-effective method
(4) it is a modern method of learning
568. Which word best describes self-directed learning?
(1) Active learning (2) Passive learning
(3) Compulsory learning (4) Repulsive learning
569. The modern environment according to the author is
(1) restrictive (2) instructive
(3) less developed (4) impracticable
570. The synonym of the word diagnosing is
(1) searching (2) examining
(3) identifying (4) complying

Directions (571-580) : In the following questions, you have two brief passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 22.06.2014)

Passage I

Poverty has its own meaning in different persons. Poverty or the state of being poor is a relative term. Its meaning varies depending upon the state of the economy.

Poverty is always and everywhere a social phenomenon in which a section of the society is unable to fulfil even its basic necessities of life. When a substantial segment of a society is deprived of the minimum level of living and continues at a bare subsistence level, that society is said to be plagued with mass poverty. The countries of the Third World exhibit invariably the existence of mass poverty, although pockets of poverty exist even in the developed countries of Europe and America.

It is a matter of great disappointment for India's economic planning that even after more than 60 years since Independence, India still suffers from the problem of mass poverty. Poverty is affecting our mind, affecting our state, our country and the world. Although there was the Global Economic Crisis, India was not as affected by it as was the USA and other European countries. This is because of the paradoxical situation of the Indian economy. It is ridden by extreme poverty on the one side while it also has a thriving and growing economy on the other.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) substantial (Adj.) : considerable
(2) deprived (V.) : without the basic needs
(3) bare (Adj.) : just enough
(4) subsistence (N.) : the state of having just enough money/food to stay alive
(5) plagued (V.) : suffering from
(6) paradoxical (Adj.) : seemingly contradictory but nonetheless possibly true
(7) ridden (Adj.) : full of unpleasant things
(8) thriving (Adj.) : flourishing
(9) invariably (Adv.) : always ; without fail

571. Poverty _____ on the state of the economy.
 (1) is a burden (2) depends
 (3) borders (4) does not depend
572. When a substantial segment of a society _____ a bare subsistence level, that society is said to be plagued with mass poverty.
 (1) thrives on a (2) is deprived of
 (3) struggles on (4) continues at
573. Mass poverty exists in the Third World countries _____ Europe and America.
 (1) excluding (2) including
 (3) and in pockets of (4) and invariably in
574. India _____ from the problem of mass poverty due to the failure of its economic planning.
 (1) is free (2) still suffers
 (3) is not affected (4) recovers
575. _____ and there is a lack of equitable distribution of wealth in India.
 (1) Some Indians are rich and poor
 (2) All Indians are poor
 (3) Some Indians are rich and some poor
 (4) All Indians are rich and poor

Passage II

At first sight, silence would seem to be the essence of non communication. Yet we know that in some circumstances silence can speak volumes. It is also a potent tool in the communication tool-box, for the speaker, as it adds emphasis to point, allowing time for its full significance to sink in. Handled skilfully, it can build up anticipation for what is to come - the pregnant pause. It gives opportunity to make eye contact with the audience and gauge their reactions. It is an essential component of the timing of one's delivery. For the listener, silence can buy time, either to digest what has been said or to consider a response, or both. Silence will often lure the speaker into saying more than he or she may have intended.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) potent (Adj.) : powerful
 (2) significance (N.) : the importance of something
 (3) sink in (Phr. V.) : to be fully understood/realized
 (4) anticipation (N.) : the fact of seeing that something might happen in the future and perhaps doing something about it now
 (5) a pregnant pause (Id.) : an occasion when nobody speaks, although people are aware that there are feelings/thoughts to express
 (6) gauge (V.) : to make a judgement about something, especially people's feelings/attitudes
 (7) buy time (Id.) : to do something in order to delay an event, a decision, etc.
 (8) lure (V.) : to persuade/trick somebody to do something by promising him a reward

576. Silence seems to be the essence of
 (1) communication
 (2) volumes
 (3) communication tool-box
 (4) non communication

577. For the listener, silence can
 (1) emphasise a point (2) be a potent tool
 (3) lure him to say more (4) buy time
578. According to the author, the pregnant pause
 (1) breaks up communication
 (2) helps communication
 (3) builds up anticipation
 (4) leads to confusion
579. The opposite of potent is
 (1) latent (2) patent
 (3) weak (4) inherent
580. Give the synonym of Gauge.
 (1) measure (2) Make statement
 (3) Gather knowledge (4) Share information

Directions (581-590) : In the following questions, you have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. (2013) 20.07.2014, 1st Sitting)

Opera refers to a dramatic art form, originated in Europe, in which the emotional content is conveyed to the audience as much through music, both vocal and instrumental, as it is through the lyrics. By contrast, in musical theatre an actor's dramatic performance is primary, and the music plays a lesser role. The drama in opera is presented using the primary elements of theatre such as scenery, costumes and acting. However, the words of the opera, or libretto, are sung rather than spoken. The singers are accompanied by a musical ensemble ranging from a small instrumental ensemble to a full symphonic orchestra.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) libretto (N.) : the words that are sung/spoken in an opera/a musical play
 (2) ensemble (N.) : a small group of musicians, dancers/actors who perform together
 (3) symphonic (Adj.) : characterized by the similarity of sound, as words

581. It is pointed out in the passage that opera
 (1) has developed under the influence of musical theatre
 (2) is a drama that is not dependent on music.
 (3) is not a high-budget production.
 (4) is originated in Europe.
582. We can understand from the passage that
 (1) audiences are captivated more by the lyrics than by the music.
 (2) in opera lyrics are as important as the music.
 (3) orchestras in operas do not vary in size.
 (4) musical theatre relies, above all, on music.
583. It is stated in the passage that
 (1) acting and costumes are secondary to music in musical theatre.
 (2) many people find musical theatre more captivating than opera.
 (3) music in musical theatre is not as important as it is in opera.
 (4) an opera requires a huge orchestra as well as a large choir.

584. A libretto is

- (1) the main character who is the liberator at the climax of the scene.
- (2) the words of the opera.
- (3) a musical composition which is played in a slow leisurely manner.
- (4) the sequence of well controlled, graceful movements performed as a display of skill.

585. The word conveyed also means

- (1) transmit (2) tote
- (3) keep (4) dissuade

These days we hear a lot about science, but scientists, the men and women who do the work and make the discoveries, seem distant and strange to us. Science often appears to be very difficult and sometimes even magical. It is difficult of course, but we are wrong if we believe that we cannot understand it. The chief thing about the scientific method is that we get the answers to questions by making tests. The man, to take an example, who finds his bicycle tyre is flat will pump some air into it. Suppose one hour later the tyre is flat again, if the man is wise, he will first test the valve in water. If he finds air is escaping from it he will put in a new piece of valve-rubber and then pump up the tyre. All should then be well again. This man is using a simple form of scientific method.

If the man was very 'unscientific' he might say to himself that an evil spirit had caused the tyre to go flat.

586. What do people talk a lot about these days ?

- (1) Science (2) Magic
- (3) Men and women (4) Work

587. What is the common man's attitude towards scientists ?

- (1) They are wrong.
- (2) They seem distant and strange.
- (3) They are wise.
- (4) They are difficult.

588. If we use the scientific method how do we get answers to questions ?

- (1) By believing (2) By example
- (3) By making tests (4) By methods

589. If a man does not use the scientific approach, what will he attribute the flat tyre to ?

- (1) An evil spirit (2) The rubber valve
- (3) The bicycle (4) Magic

590. The antonym of believe is

- (1) reveal (2) disbelieve
- (3) agree (4) deny

Directions (591-600) : In the following questions, you have two passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. (2013) 20.07.2014, IIInd Sitting)
Passage I

India is chiefly an agricultural land. The cultivation of crops depends on a proper supply of water throughout the year. Since olden times, large parts of our country have suffered from occasional periods of too much rain and those of drought. People have known that if surplus flood water could be stored away for use during the dry season, these problems will be solved. Unfortunately, they had neither

the knowledge nor the means to do much in this direction. Whatever little they knew, they tried to put into practice. They dug canals to drain water from perennial rivers. This was heavy and expensive work and practicable over only a small area. Large tanks were excavated and small dams built to hold back floods. But it was not possible to do anything on a countrywide scale.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) drought (N.) : a long period of time when there is little/no rain
- (2) perennial (Adj.) : happening again and again
- (3) excavated (V.) : to dig

591. The term perennial means

- (1) rivers flowing into canals
- (2) flowing once a year
- (3) flowing throughout the year
- (4) flowing during the monsoon

592. How has our country suffered since olden times ?

- (1) It has suffered due to the zamindari
- (2) It has suffered from heavy rains or severe droughts
- (3) It has suffered under the British Rule
- (4) It has suffered due to the caste system

593. Why were the people unable to solve the problem ?

- (1) Absence of will power
- (2) They were indifferent to the problem
- (3) They lacked knowledge and the means to solve the problem
- (4) Inadequate finance

594. Excavated means

- (1) to fill (2) to make caves
- (3) to dig (4) to flood

595. India's economy is chiefly

- (1) socialistic (2) industrial
- (3) mixed (4) agricultural

Passage II

Stop reading this passage for a few seconds and look around the room you're in. Without any perceived effort at all on your part, your brain will register everything within the scope of your vision. But where does all that information — known as sensory memory — go ? Well, pretty quickly, it vanishes.

So what if you want to hold on to these fleeting memories for longer ? The answer is obvious : you need to pay conscious attention to the sensory input we are receiving. By focusing on it, you can take the information to the next memory level, and turn it into working — or short-term — memory. This enables you, say, to remember the words you've just read so that what follows makes overall sense.

True to its name, short-term memory lasts for only a few seconds to a few minutes, but it plays a vital role in our daily lives, allowing us to write down doctor's appointment, make everyday decisions or have a conversation (think about it : you have to recall what someone said to you five seconds ago in order to respond). Of course, there is some information you need to keep for days, months or even years. What you need here is long-term memory. With this, the potential is there to remember something forever.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) perceived (Adj.) : sensed ; felt
(2) sensory (Adj.) : connected with your physical senses

596. The information stored in your sensory memory generally
(1) stays with you forever
(2) stays with you for a short while
(3) disappears completely
(4) lingers in your brain
597. To convert a sensory memory into a short-term memory we must
(1) ignore a sensory input completely
(2) focus on the information
(3) concentrate on what we are looking at
(4) be consciously attentive to sensory input
598. Short-term memory allows us to
(1) remember events for many years
(2) remember an event during childhood
(3) remember simple things like appointments
(4) remember plenty of dates and numbers
599. Long-term memory helps us
(1) forget unimportant things
(2) remember a thing for a long time
(3) forget things for a long time
(4) erase short-term memory
600. The information that your brain stores within a fleeting moment is called
(1) memory level (2) sensory memory
(3) short-term memory (4) long-term memory

Directions (601-610) : In the following questions, you have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014, 1st Sitting)

PASSAGE – I

The Critical Faculty is the most potent one in the human make-up. Its pervasiveness and force have not properly been recognized because like breathing, it is so much a part and parcel of human activity. The difference between a simpleton and an intelligent man, according to the man who is convinced that he is of the latter category, is that the former wholeheartedly accepts all things that he sees and hears while the latter never admits anything except after a most searching scrutiny. He imagines his intelligence to be a sieve of closely woven mesh through which nothing but the finest can pass.

The critical sense is essential for keeping social transactions in a warm state. Otherwise life would become very dull and goody-goody. The critical faculty is responsible for a lot of give and take in life. It increases our awareness of our surroundings; it sounds dignified, no doubt, but it seems also to mean that we can watch someone else's back better than our own! We never know our own defects till they are pointed out to us, and even then we need not accept them. We always question the bonafides of the man who tells us unpleasant facts. On the surface it is all very well to say, 'I want an honest criticism; that will help me, not blind compliments.' I wish people would mean it.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) pervasiveness (N.): the quality of existing in all parts of a place/thing
(2) part and parcel (Id.) : an essential part of something
(3) simpleton (N.) : a person who is not very intelligent and can be tricked easily
(4) convinced (Adj.) : completely sure about something
(5) scrutiny (N.) : careful and thorough examination
(6) sieve (N.) : strainer ; filter
(7) mesh (N.) : net
(8) bonafides (N.) : evidence that somebody/something is honest

601. The negative side of the critical faculty is that
(1) it makes us critical of others.
(2) it makes us critical of ourselves.
(3) it sounds dignified but it is not actually so.
(4) it is a tool for creating classificatory division.
602. People who solicit others' opinions (about themselves) generally want
(1) effusive compliments (2) honest criticism
(3) harsh facts (4) precise feedback
603. The critical faculty is defined as the 'most potent one in human make-up' because
(1) it is all pervasive and powerful.
(2) it separates the simpleton from the intelligent man.
(3) it is a help in social transactions.
(4) All of the above
604. What, according to the writer, is the essential link between breathing and the critical faculty ?
(1) Both are required in social relations
(2) Both are exercised by human beings
(3) Both grow with age
(4) Both stop with death
605. The self-defined intelligent man defines himself on the basis of
(1) his obvious divergence from the simpleton.
(2) his superior intelligence as a whole.
(3) his possession of the critical faculty.
(4) his heightened awareness of his surroundings.

PASSAGE – II

International trade represents a significant share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). While international trade has been present throughout much of history, its economic, social and political importance has been on the rise in recent centuries.

Industrialization, advances in technology, transportation, globalization, multinational corporations, and outsourcing are all having a major impact on the international trade system. Increasing international trade is crucial to the continuance of globalization. International trade is, in principle, not different from domestic as the motivation and the behaviour of parties is across a border or not. The main difference is that international trade. Another difference between domestic and international trade is that factors of production such as capital and labour are typically more mobile within a country than across countries.

606. Which of the following is one of the factors of production ?

- (1) Capital (2) Cost
(3) Profit (4) Loss
607. What is the synonym of mobile ?
(1) Versatile (2) Moveable
(3) Changeable (4) Transferable
608. Which one of the following has a major impact on international trade ?
(1) Contribution to GDP (2) Industrialization
(3) Outsourcing (4) Domestic trade
609. According to the author, increasing international trade
(1) brings about speedy industrialization
(2) uplifts technology and transportation
(3) is crucial to the continuance of globalization
(4) encourages multinational corporations
610. What is the main difference between international and domestic trade ?
(1) One is more significant than the other
(2) One is more costly than the other
(3) One is more advanced than the other
(4) One is more crucial than the other

Directions (611-620) : In the following questions, you have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014)

Passage - I

Poverty can be defined as a social phenomenon in which a section of the society is unable to fulfill even its basic necessities of life. When a substantial segment of the society is deprived of the minimum level of living and continues at a bare subsistence level, that society is said to be plagued with mass poverty. The countries of the third world exhibit invariably the existence of mass poverty, although pockets of poverty exist even in the developed countries of Europe and America.

Attempts have been made in all societies to define poverty, but all of them are conditioned by the vision of minimum or good life obtaining in society. For instance, the concept of poverty in the U.S.A. would be significantly different from that in India because the average man is able to afford a much higher level of living in the United States. There is an effort in all definitions of poverty to approach the average level of living in a society and as such these definitions reflect the coexistence of inequalities in a society and the extent to which different societies are prepared to tolerate them. For instance, in India, the generally accepted definition of poverty emphasizes minimum level of living rather than a reasonable level of living. This attitude is borne out of a realization that it would not be possible to provide even a minimum quantum of basic needs for some decades and therefore, to talk about a reasonable level of living or good life may appear to be wishful thinking at the present stage. Thus, political considerations enter the definitions of poverty because programmes of alleviating poverty may become prohibitive as the vision of a good life widens.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) substantial (Adj.) : considerable
(2) bare (Adj.) : just enough
(3) deprived (Phr. V.) : without the basic needs
(4) subsistence (N.) : the state of having just enough money/food to stay alive
(5) plagued with : suffering from
(6) invariably (Adv.) : always ; without fail
(7) borne out (Phr. V.) : justified ; confirmed
(8) quantum (N.) : a quantity/amount
(9) wishful thinking (N.) : the illusion that what you wish for is actually true
(10) alleviating (V.) : to lessen/reduce
(11) prohibitive (Adj.) : preventing people from doing something by law

611. What is poverty according to the writer?
(1) Ability to consider it as social phenomenon of a substantial segment of society.
(2) Inability of a society to provide the basic necessities of life.
(3) A political compulsion that dictates economic policies.
(4) A form of exhibition of subsistence living.
612. What conditions the various attempts to define poverty ?
(1) The definition of poverty in India
(2) The definition of poverty in the USA
(3) The vision of minimum or good life
(4) Political considerations
613. What do all definitions of poverty do ?
(1) Reflect coexistence of inequalities in society.
(2) Societies tolerance of inequalities.
(3) Approach the average level of living in a society.
(4) Minimum level of living in India.
614. Definition of poverty in India emphasizes minimum level of living because
(1) it is impossible at this stage to provide a reasonable quantum of living.
(2) political considerations enter the definitions of poverty,
(3) there is a reasonable level of good living.
(4) programmes of alleviation of poverty have been initiated.
615. Societies in the third world can be characterised plagued by mass poverty, because
(1) Europe and America have pockets of poverty.
(2) poverty is a mass social phenomenon.
(3) there is a wide variation in the definition of poverty.
(4) societies live at a bare subsistence level.

Passage - II

By the mid-nineteenth century, mass production of paper patterns, the emergence of the home sewing machine, and the convenience of mail order catalogues brought fashionable clothing into the American home. By the early twentieth century, home economists working in extension and outreach programs taught women how to use paper

patterns to improve the fit and efficiency to new garments as well as how to update existing ones.

Teachers of home economics traditionally made home sewing a critical part of their curriculum, emphasizing self-sufficiency and resourcefulness for young women. However, with the increasing availability of mass-produced clothing in catalogues and department stores, more and more women preferred buying garments to making them. As a result, home economists shifted their attention to consumer education.

Through field study's analysis and research, they became experts on the purchase and preservation of ready-to-wear clothing for the family, offering budgeting instruction targeted at adolescent girls. Modern home sewing made it possible for American women to transcend their economic differences and geographic locations with clothing that was increasingly standardized. The democratization of fashion continued through the twentieth century as the ready-to-wear market expanded and home sewing became more of a pastime than a necessity.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) outreach (N.) : the activity of an organization that provides a service/advice to people in the community, especially those who cannot/are unlikely to come to an office, a hospital, etc. for help
- (2) curriculum (N.) : the subjects that are included in a course of study/taught in a school, college, etc.
- (3) transcend (V.) : to be/go beyond the usual limits of something

616. What were the skills that were emphasized for young women ?
- (1) Self confidence and self-esteem
 - (2) Self-sufficiency and resourcefulness
 - (3) Resourcefulness and self-confidence
 - (4) Prudence and resourcefulness
617. Who became experts on the purchase and preservation of ready-to-wear clothing for the family ?
- (1) Owners of department stores
 - (2) Field-study analysts
 - (3) Young women
 - (4) Teachers of home economics
618. Who was the target group ?
- (1) Young women
 - (2) Young girls
 - (3) Adolescent girls
 - (4) Working women
619. How did home sewing help American women ?
- (1) They became field analysts and researchers.
 - (2) They went beyond economic boundaries.
 - (3) They found good jobs.
 - (4) They became excellent teachers.
620. What improved the fit and efficiency of new garments?
- (1) Sewing machines
 - (2) Economists
 - (3) Mass production
 - (4) Paper patterns

Directions (621-630) : In the following questions, you have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 26.10.2014)

PASSAGE-I

A crucial element that defines the soap opera is the open ended nature of the narrative, with stories spanning several episodes. One of the defining features that makes a television program a soap opera, according to Albert Moran is "that form of television that works with a continuous open narrative. Each episode ends with a promise that the storyline is to be continued in another episode."

In 2012, Robert Lloyd of the Los Angeles Times wrote of daily dramas, "Although melodramatically eventful, soap operas such as this also have a luxury of space that makes them seem more naturalistic, indeed, the economics of the form demand long scenes, and conversations that a 22-episodes-per-season weekly series might dispense with in half a dozen lines of dialogue may be drawn out, as here, for pages. You spend more time even with the minor characters, the apparent villains grow less apparently villainous."

Soap opera storylines run concurrently, intersect and lead into further developments. An individual episode of a soap opera will generally switch between several different concurrent narrative threads that may at times interconnect and effect one another or may run entirely independent of each other. Evening soap operas and serials that run for only a part of the year tend to bring things to a dramatic end of season cliffhanger.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) spanning (V.) : to last all through a period of time or to cover the whole of it
- (2) defining (Adj.) : decisive ; critically important
- (3) melodramatically (Adv.) : in a way that is full of exciting and extreme emotions or events
- (4) apparent (Adj.) : that seems to be real/true but may not be
- (5) concurrently (Adv.) : at the same time
- (6) cliff hanger (N.) : a situation in a story, film/movie, competition, etc. that is very exciting because you cannot guess what will happen next, or you do not find out immediately what happens next

621. A soap opera has the space for it to be more
- (1) artistic
 - (2) naturalistic
 - (3) dramatic
 - (4) tragic
622. The economics of a soap opera form demands for it to have
- (1) long scenes
 - (2) luxurious space
 - (3) melodramatic events
 - (4) promising storylines
623. An individual episode of a soap opera generally switches between
- (1) more time spent with minor characters.
 - (2) apparent villains that grow less apparent villainous.
 - (3) successive intersections of events.
 - (4) different concurrent narrative threads.
624. Soap operas that run for a part of the year usually end in
- (1) a cliff
 - (2) an episode
 - (3) a cliffhanger
 - (4) a sequence

625. What does the author mean by the open - ended nature of soap operas ?
- (1) Each episode ends with a promise that the storyline is to be continued in another episode
 - (2) Every episode has a different story
 - (3) Every episode ends abruptly
 - (4) Consecutive episodes have no connection

PASSAGE-II

Two or three days and nights went by; I reckon I might say they swum by, they slid along so quiet and smooth and lovely. Here is the way we put it in the time. It was a monstrous big river down there – sometimes a mile and a half wide; we ran nights, and laid up and hid daytimes; soon as night was most gone we stopped navigating and tied up – nearly always in the dead water under a towhead; and then cut young cottonwoods and willows, and hid the raft with them. Then we set out the lines. Next we slid into the river and had a swim, so as to freshen up and cool off; then we set down on the sandy bottom where the water was about knee deep and watched the daylight come. Not a sound anywhere – perfectly still – just like the whole world was asleep; only sometimes the bullfrog's clattering, maybe. The first thing to see, looking away over the water was a kind of dull line – that was the woods on the other side; you couldn't make anything else out; then a pale place in the sky; then more paleness spreading around; then the river softened up, away off, and wasn't black any more, but grey; you could see little dark spots drifting along-ever so far away – trading scows and such things and long black streaks – rafts; sometimes you could hear a sweep creaking or jumbled up voices, it was so still and sounds come so far and by and by you could see a streak on the water which you know by the look of the streak that there's a snag there in a swift current which breaks on it and makes that streak look that way.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) reckon (V.) : to think something/have an opinion about something
- (2) monstrous (Adj.) : very large and frightening
- (3) navigating (V.) : sailing over/through a sea, river, etc.
- (4) towhead (N.) : a sandbar/low-lying alluvial island in a river, especially one with a stand of trees
- (5) scows (N.) : a large flat-bottomed boat with square ends, used chiefly for transporting freight
- (6) streaks (N.) : a long thin mark/line
- (7) snag (N.) : difficulty
- (8) moor (N.) : a high open area of land that is not used for farming, especially an area covered with rough grass

626. They stopped navigating
- (1) at night
 - (2) at dusk
 - (3) at daytime
 - (4) at dawn
627. After a swim in the moor they
- (1) set down on the sandy bottom where the water was about ankle deep and watched the daylight come.
 - (2) set down on the sandy bottom where the water was about knee deep and watched the daylight come.

- (3) set down on the sandy shore and watched the daylight come.
 - (4) set down on the sandy bottom and watched the daylight come.
628. In the stillness of the night
- (1) sounds come so far
 - (2) the bullfrogs also were asleep
 - (3) the whole world was asleep
 - (4) a sweep creaking or jumbled up voices could be heard
629. The streak on the water looks as it does because
- (1) the swift current has broken the streak
 - (2) the streak has been swept by the swift current to the shore.
 - (3) of a snag there in the swift current which breaks on it.
 - (4) the streak has been swept by the swift current.
630. How did the days and nights go by, according to the writer ?
- (1) They slid along so quiet and smooth and lovely.
 - (2) They slid along so smooth and quietly.
 - (3) They slid along so smooth and soft and quietly.
 - (4) They slid along so quietly and smooth and softly.

Directions (631-660) : In the following questions, you have brief passages with 5/10 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC GL Tier-II Exam. 21.09.2014)

PASSAGE-I

As my train was not due to leave for another hour, I had plenty of time to spare. After buying some magazines to read on the journey, I made my way to the luggage office to collect the heavy suitcase I had left there three days before. There were only a few people waiting, and I took out my wallet to find the receipt for my case. The receipt did not seem to be where I had left it. I emptied the contents of the wallet, and the railway tickets, money, scraps of paper, and photographs tumbled out of it; but no matter how hard I searched, the receipt was nowhere to be found.

I explained the situation sorrowfully to the assistant. The man looked at me suspiciously as if to say he had heard this type of story many times and asked me to describe the case. I told him that it was an old, brown looking object no different from the many suitcases I could see on the shelves. The assistant then gave me form and told me to make a list of the contents of the case. If they were correct, he said, I could take the case away. I tried to remember all the articles I had hurriedly packed and wrote them down.

After I had done this, I went to look among the shelves. There were hundreds of cases there and for one dreadful moment, it occurred to me that if someone had picked the receipt up, he could easily have claimed the case already. Fortunately this had not happened, for after a time, I found the case lying on its side high up in the corner. After examining the articles inside, the assistant gave me the case.

I took out my wallet to pay him. I pulled out a ten shilling note and out slipped my 'lost' receipt with it! I could not help blushing. The assistant nodded his head knowingly, as if to say that he had often seen this happen too !!

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) suspiciously (Adv.) : in a way that shows you think somebody has done something wrong, illegal/dishonest
- (2) dreadful (Adj.) : very bad/unpleasant
- (3) flushing (V.) : to become red in the face because you are embarrassed/ashamed

631. The writer had plenty of time to spare because
- (1) he had arrived three days before
 - (2) he had arrived an hour earlier
 - (3) he had to collect his luggage
 - (4) he needed to buy magazines
632. The writer needed the receipt
- (1) to claim his suitcase
 - (2) to pay at the luggage office
 - (3) to prove that he had paid at the luggage office
 - (4) to prove that he had bought the suitcase
633. The writer felt foolish because
- (1) he could not find his receipt
 - (2) he hadn't really lost his receipt at all
 - (3) he had to fill in a form
 - (4) the assistant eyed him suspiciously
634. There weren't _____ people waiting at the luggage office.
- (1) very much
 - (2) a great deal of
 - (3) lots of
 - (4) very many
635. wrote them down means
- (1) copied them
 - (2) signed them
 - (3) made a note of them
 - (4) pointed at them
636. The writer found the receipt
- (1) on the high shelf near the cases
 - (2) among the contents of his suitcase
 - (3) nestled with the money in his wallet
 - (4) trapped between the photographs in his wallet
637. The writer took out his wallet the first time to
- (1) buy some magazines
 - (2) look for the receipt
 - (3) fill out the form given by the assistant
 - (4) pay the assistant
638. The assistant asked the writer to make a list of the contents to
- (1) ascertain his ownership of the case
 - (2) test his memory
 - (3) charge him extra money
 - (4) embarrass the writer
639. I explained the situation sorrowfully to the assistant means
- (1) the writer found the situation tragic
 - (2) he explained the situation to the assistant who was very sorrowful
 - (3) with great distress the writer explained his unfortunate situation to the assistant
 - (4) the assistant found the situation tragic
640. In this passage situation means
- (1) place
 - (2) event
 - (3) condition
 - (4) position

PASSAGE II

We all know that Eskimos have 50 different words for 'snow'. Or is it 500? Anyway, an awful lot. It is one of those interesting little facts that says something about the amazing ingenuity of humans. Whereas we see snow, the Eskimos perceive an endlessly varying realm of white textures and possibilities. Except that is not true. Talk to the average Eskimo and you'll find he has about the same number of words for snow as we do. I discovered this when I took a sledge-dog team through the Russian Arctic and asked the locals. And it gets worse: the Eskimo-Inuit do not live in igloos. They do not even rub their noses together! Hearing this I began wondering what other myths surround the world's far flung places.

Shelters made out of snow are indeed constructed and fashioned from snowy bricks, just as we like to imagine. Except the Eskimo-Inuit rarely lived in them for long periods and disappointingly, the elders that I met had never heard of them. In truth, these are coastal people who traditionally foraged for driftwood, whalebones, stones and turf to construct their camps, saving snow-houses for hunting excursions or migrations.

Chameleons also attract numerous myths. While many of them change colour, this is often less to do with camouflage and more to do with their mood and temperature. A chameleon might, if too cold, turn a darker shade to absorb more heat. Or it might turn a lighter colour to reflect the sun and so cool down. Moreover, chameleons often change colour as a signalling device -some such as the panther chameleon, transform into a vivid orange to scare off predators, while others flash bright colours to attract a mate. The brighter the colour a mate is able to display, the more dominant. Thus the act of standing out can be more important than that of blending in.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) ingenuity (N.) : the ability to invent things/solve problems in clever, new ways
- (2) perceive (V.) : see
- (3) realm (N.) : an area
- (4) foraged (V.) : to search for something
- (5) driftwood (N.) : wood that the sea carries up onto land, or that floats on the water
- (6) turf (N.) : short grass and the surface layer of soil that is held together by its roots
- (7) camouflage (N.) : the way in which an animal's colour/shape matches its surroundings and makes it difficult to see
- (8) predators (N.) : an animal that kills and eats other animals
- (9) stand out (Phr.V.) : to be easily seen
- (10) blend in (Phr. V.) : to match well with something

641. The author was surprised by the fact that
- (1) Eskimos have 500 words for 'snow'
 - (2) the ingenuity of humans
 - (3) the Eskimo-Inuit do not live in igloos
 - (4) the Eskimo-Inuit rub their noses together
642. The author discovered that
- (1) igloos are not fashioned from snowy bricks

- (2) only the Eskimo-Inuit elders live in igloos
 (3) snow houses are reserved for hunting migrations
 (4) the coastal people foraged for fire-wood
643. The changing colour of a chameleon is more to do with
 (1) camouflage (2) mood and temperature
 (3) transformation (4) protection
644. A chameleon warms itself by
 (1) residing in bright areas
 (2) turning a darker colour to absorb more heat
 (3) matching its colour with the environment
 (4) adjusting its body temperature with that of the environment
645. A male chameleon is believed to be more dominant if
 (1) he has the colours of the panther
 (2) he exhibits vivid orange colour
 (3) if he can blend in with the others
 (4) if he displays flashing bright colours

PASSAGE III

At low tide he walked over the sands to the headland and round the corner to the little bay facing the open sea. It was inaccessible by boat, because seams of rock jutted out and currents swirled round them treacherously. But you could walk there if you chose one of the lowest ebb tides that receded a very long way. You could not linger on the expedition, for once the tide was on the turn, it came in rapidly. For this reason very few people cared to explore the little bay fresh and unlitteed, as it was completely covered by the sea at high tide. The cave inviting, looked mysteriously dark, cool and inviting, and he penetrated to the farthest corner where he discovered a wide crack, rather like a chimney. He peered up and thought he could see a patch of daylight.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) headland (N.) : a narrow piece of high land that sticks out from the coast into the sea
 (2) bay (N.) : a part of the sea/a lake, partly surrounded by a wide curve of the land
 (3) inaccessible (Adj.) : difficult/impossible to reach/get
 (4) treacherously (Adv.) : in a dangerous way
 (5) ebb tide (N.) : the period of time when the sea flows away from the land
 (6) receded (V.) : to gradually move away
 (7) linger (V.) : to continue to exist for longer than expected
 (8) expedition (N.) : an organized journey
 (9) unlitteed (Adj.) : tidy
 (10) high tide (N.) : the time when the sea has risen to its highest level
 (11) sprightly (Adj.) : in a lively, animated manner

646. According to the writer, the bay could not be reached by boat because
 (1) it had numerous number of rocks
 (2) there were too many ebbs
 (3) it was facing the open sea
 (4) there were seams of rock and treacherously swirling currents

647. One could visit the bay
 (1) at any time one chose
 (2) when there was low tide
 (3) on certain occasions
 (4) during the evenings
648. It was not possible to linger on the expedition because
 (1) the tide turned sprightly
 (2) the tide turned at once
 (3) the water rose rapidly
 (4) the water rushed with great force
649. While passing through the cave, the writer discovered a
 (1) large opening
 (2) chimney-shaped rock
 (3) cool and secluded corner
 (4) big crack through which light came in
650. He found the bay fresh and unlitteed because
 (1) the sea water had receded
 (2) he was the first visitor there
 (3) the high tide had just washed the litter away
 (4) it was not frequented by people

PASSAGE-IV

The world's largest living organism is not the blue whale-which still is the world's largest living animal-but Australia's Great Barrier Reef, one of the country's prime living animals and 'prime tourist attraction. Sadly, size notwithstanding, it is slowly succumbing to the Killer 'white syndrome', a bleaching disease which has invaded 33 of its 48 reefs.

Otherwise brilliantly multicoloured and teeming with a Kaleidoscope of life, the affected reefs have acquired a deathly white pallor, the result of dying tissues. The bleaching of the reef happened following the recording of the warmest ever sea water temperature in the area here. Scientists fear that the naturally gorgeous reef are endangered and the as yet undiscovered animal and plant species would soon suffer irreplaceable damage. This is only because of the rising of water temperature.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) succumbing (V.) : not to be able to fight an attack
 (2) teeming with (Phr. V.) : to be full of people, animals, etc. moving around
 (3) Kaleidoscope (N.) : a situation, pattern, etc. containing a lot of different parts that are always changing
 (4) pallor (N.) : pale colouring of the face, especially because of illness/fear
 (5) endangered (Adj.) : at risk of no longer existing
 (6) hues (N.) : shades (colour)

651. Which of the following statements is not true ?
 (1) The Great Barrier Reef is not the world's largest living mammal
 (2) The Blue whale is dying of 'white syndrome'
 (3) The 'white syndrome' is a new bleaching disease
 (4) The Great Barrier Reef is the world's largest living organism

652. 33 out of Australia's 48 reefs have succumbed to

- (1) the impact of the Blue whale
- (2) the impact of tourism
- (3) the destructive impact of white syndrome
- (4) the bleaching disease affecting the whales

653. The dying reefs acquired a

- (1) brilliant and multicolour
- (2) kaleidoscopic hues
- (3) brilliant blue colour like the whale
- (4) sickly white pallor

654. Scientists' main worry is that

- (1) there will be a fall in tourism with the reefs gone
- (2) the bleaching will make the water warmer
- (3) other endangered and undiscovered flora and fauna will also be damaged
- (4) future research on 'white syndrome' will stop

655. The meaning of succumbing is

- (1) giving way to an underground passage
- (2) giving way to something powerful
- (3) following order
- (4) coming in the way of

PASSAGE- V

The Wright brothers did not have to look far for ideas when building their airplane, they studied birds. The act of copying from nature to address a design problem is not new, but over the last decade the practice has moved from obscure scientific journals to the mainstream. The term 'biomimicry', popularized by American natural-sciences writer Janine Benyus in the late 1990s, refers to innovation that take their inspiration from flora and fauna. Biomimicry advocates argue that with 3.8 billion years of research and development, evolution has already solved many of the challenges humans now encounter. Although we often see nature as something we mine for resources, biomimicry views nature as a mentor. From all around the globe, there are countless instances where natural sources have served as inspiration for inventions that promise to transform every sector of society. One such instance occurred in 1941 when Swiss engineer, George de Mestral was out hunting with his dog one day when he noticed sticky burrs, with their hundreds tiny hooks, had attached themselves to his pants and his dog's fur. These were his inspiration for Velcro.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) obscure (Adj.) : not well-known
- (2) burrs (N.) : the seed container of some plants which is covered in very small hooks that stick to clothes/fur

656. The airplane was inspired by

- (1) animals
- (2) plants
- (3) birds
- (4) flies

657. Biomimicry refers to designs that

- (1) are inspired by natural things
- (2) transformed society
- (3) are based on scientific engineering
- (4) arise out of man's creativity

658. Biomimicry views the natural world as a

- (1) mine for resources
- (2) mine field of ideas
- (3) mentor
- (4) source of inspiration

659. What has helped solve many of the challenges encountered by man ?

- (1) Biomimicry
- (2) Evolution
- (3) Innovation
- (4) Invention

660. The two instances of biomimicry mentioned in the passage are

- (1) flora and fauna
- (2) birds and burrs
- (3) copying and innovating
- (4) airplane and Velcro

Directions (661–670) : In the following questions, read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 12.04.2015)

The recent change to all-volunteer armed forces in the United States will eventually produce a gradual increase in the proportion of women in the armed forces and in the variety of women's assignments, but probably not the dramatic gains for women that might have been expected. This is so even though the armed forces operate in an ethos of institutional change oriented toward occupational equality and under the federal sanction of equal pay for equal work. The difficulty is that women are unlikely to be trained for any direct combat operations.

A significant portion of the larger society remains uncomfortable as yet with extending equality in this direction. Therefore, for women in the military, the search for equality will still be based on functional equivalence, not identity or even similarity of task. Opportunities seem certain to arise. The growing emphasis on deterrence is bound to offer increasing scope for women to become involved in novel types of noncombat military assignments.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) ethos (N.) : the moral ideas and attitudes that belong to a particular group/society
- (2) deterrence (N.) : the fact of somebody less likely to do something
- (3) combat (N.) : fighting/a fight, especially during a time of war

661. Which sentence is an incorrect one ?

- (1) The recent change to all voluntary armed forces in US will produce a gradual increase in the proportion of women.
- (2) The difficulty is that women are likely to be trained for any direct combat operation.
- (3) Opportunities seem certain to arise
- (4) The difficulty is that women are unlikely to be trained for any direct combat operation

662. A suitable title for the passage might be

- (1) Current status of women in US military.
- (2) Current status of women in US navy.
- (3) Current status of women in US airforce.
- (4) Current status of women in US teaching service.

663. According to the passage, despite the United States armed forces' commitment to occupational equality for

women in the military, certain other factors preclude women

- (1) being assigned all of the military tasks that are assigned to men.
 - (2) drawing assignments from a wider range of assignments than before.
 - (3) having access to positions of responsibility
 - (4) receiving equal pay for equal work
664. The passage implies which of the following is a factor conducive to a more equitable representation of women in the United States armed forces than has existed in the past ?
- (1) The all-volunteer character of the present armed forces.
 - (2) The past service records of women who had assignments functionally equivalent to men's assignments.
 - (3) The level of awareness on the part of the larger society of military issues.
 - (4) An increased decline in the proportion of deterrence oriented non combat assignments.
665. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (1) present an overview of the different types of assignments available to women.
 - (2) analyze reforms in the new United States all-volunteer armed forces necessitated by the increasing number of women in the military.
 - (3) present the new United States all-volunteer armed forces as a model case of equal employment policies in action.
 - (4) present a reasoned prognosis of the status of women in the new United States all-volunteer armed forces.
666. Which of the following is closest in sense to the word novel used in the passage ?
- (1) new
 - (2) prosaic
 - (3) dull
 - (4) boring
667. It can be inferred from the passage that after the recent change
- (1) Some join willingly, some are forced.
 - (2) Everyone joins the military under compulsion.
 - (3) Men are forced, women join willingly.
 - (4) Everyone joins the military willingly.
668. The word 'opportunities' used in the passage may be replaced by all except
- (1) openings
 - (2) failures
 - (3) scope
 - (4) prospects
669. It can be inferred from the passage that
- (1) The change to all-volunteer armed forces took place many years ago.
 - (2) Opportunities for women in military are certain to decline.
 - (3) The Government sanctions equal pay for equal work.
 - (4) The society encourages increased participation of women in direct combat.
670. The dramatic gains for women and change in the attitude of a significant portion of the larger society are logically related to each other in as much as the author puts forward the latter as

- (1) the major reason for absence of the former.
- (2) a public response to achievement of the former.
- (3) a reason for some of the former being lost again.
- (4) a pre condition for any prospect of achieving the former.

Directions (671–680) : In the following questions, read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 12.04.2015)

A small band of biologists share a dream – to find species of sea or land animals hitherto completely unknown or to discover living examples of animals thought to have died out ages ago. Finds made in this century encourage these dreamers, whose field is aptly named cryptozoology—literally, the science of hidden animals.

Size and habitat are often responsible for an animal's having been overlooked. Not surprisingly, a bumblebee-size bat that lives in caves in Thailand eluded detection until 1973. But larger animals in less remote sites have also remained hidden. Herds of a species of peccary supposedly extinct since the last ice age, for instance, were found in Paraguay in 1975.

Native people sometimes offer scientists useful clues. An unusual feather in a local's hat sparked the discovery of a showy African peacock in 1936, and accounts of giant lizards on the Indonesian island of Komodo proved not to be mere myth when naturalist P.A.Ouwens identified four of the creatures captured in 1912. As cryptozoologists follow such leads into little-explored areas, they remain optimistic that it is not too late to uncover sensational surprises.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) hitherto (Adv.) : until now
- (2) aptly (Adv.) : in a way that is suitable/appropriate in the circumstances
- (3) eluded (V.) : to manage to escape
- (4) detection (N.) : the fact of being discovered
- (5) peccary (N.) : an animal like a pig (Southern US, Mexico, Central and S. America)
- (6) myth (N.) : a story from ancient times ; legend
- (7) optimistic (Adj.) : expecting good things to happen

671. Myths refer to _____
- (1) love stories.
 - (2) historical stories.
 - (3) legends.
 - (4) traditional stories involving supernatural beings or events.
672. A bumblebee-size bat that lives in caves in Thailand was discovered in _____
- (1) 1973
 - (2) 1936
 - (3) 1912
 - (4) 1975
673. _____ still look forward to discovering sensational surprises.
- (1) P.A.Ouwens
 - (2) The natives
 - (3) The naturalists
 - (4) A small band of biologists

674. Often the cryptozoologists get a lot of leads from ____
 (1) native people.
 (2) the animal's size and habitat.
 (3) myths.
 (4) legends.
675. The dream of the cryptozoologist is to find ____.
 (1) Species of sea or land animals hitherto completely unknown.
 (2) All of the given options.
 (3) Living examples of animals thought to have died out ages ago.
 (4) Hidden, supposedly extinct animals.
676. Herds of a species of peccary supposedly extinct since the last ice age were discovered in ____
 (1) 1936 (2) 1973
 (3) 1912 (4) 1975
677. An unusual feather in a local's hat sparked the discovery of a showy African peacock in ____
 (1) 1936 (2) 1973
 (3) 1975 (4) 1912
678. Giant lizards on the Indonesian island of Komodo were discovered in ____
 (1) 1975 (2) 1936
 (3) 1912 (4) 1973
679. It is the ____ of the cryptozoologists that keep their dream alive.
 (1) spirit (2) finding
 (3) love for adventure (4) curiosity
680. Often ____ responsible for an animal having been overlooked
 (1) the uniqueness of the animals themselves
 (2) the resigning nature of the scientists themselves is
 (3) size and habitat are
 (4) unexplored areas remain

Directions (681–685) : In the following questions, you have two brief passages with questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 12.04.2015)

My lodge is nothing but a dark, tiny hut made of palm fronds, with a bunch of damp branches and a swarm of flies through a hole in the wall of leaves. I see a patch of cleared earth in the rainforest: the stage of *Cicinnurus magnificus*, the magnificent bird of paradise. The bird's loud call, 'Kyeng, Kyeng' has been ringing since dawn, announcing the male's imminent performance. But his feathered female spectators have not shown yet. Perhaps they are out window-shopping, taking a good look around until they find the most resplendent specimen.

I hear a fluttering and look up. A *magnificus* is 'enthroned' on a branch about 2m above the stage: an iridescent-green breast shield, bright orange-red wings and a lemon-yellow cape with a furry brown collar. The feet and bill are a sparkling sky-blue, which also covers the eyelids and extends down to the neck. He plucks off a few leaves to let in more light and optimize eye-contact with his audience. Finally, he drags the freshly fallen leaves away from catwalk.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) fronds (N.) : a long leaf of some plants/trees → palms, ferns
 (2) imminent (Adj.) : likely to happen very soon
 (3) resplendent (Adj.) : brightly coloured in an impressive way
 (4) enthroned (V.) : to seat on a throne
 (5) iridescent (Adj.) : producing a display of lustrous, rainbow like colours
 (6) shield (N.) : a thing used for protecting oneself
 (7) cape (N.) : a loose outer piece of clothing that has no sleeves, fastens the neck and hangs from the shoulders, like a cloak, but shorter
 (8) optimize (V.) : to make something as good as it can be

681. The most resplendent specimen means
 (1) bright and colourful (2) beautiful and gentle
 (3) appalling and ugly (4) extravagant and gaudy
682. The bird performs for
 (1) no one (2) the author
 (3) sheer enjoyment (4) female birds
683. An iridescent-green breast shield means
 (1) a shield worn by the bird to protect itself.
 (2) the bright, colourful feathers of the bird.
 (3) a description of the surroundings.
 (4) a piece of twig used by the bird in its performance.
684. The *cicinnurus magnificus* is:
 (1) the magnificent bird of paradise.
 (2) a patch of cleared earth in the rainforest.
 (3) a place where his hut is located.
 (4) the stage in the rainforest.
685. The synonym for optimise is
 (1) to make best use of (2) to improve vision
 (3) to see clearly (4) to enlarge

Directions (686–690) : In the following questions, read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 12.04.2015)

One conspicuous question in the modern journals is : How can I develop personality ? Ursula Bloom gives this noteworthy advice to young people : Please do not do as I did, at your age, and waste years copying other people. Of old, to the same question asked by Greek youth, Socrates replied: Know yourself! That was excellent advice; but it did not satisfy, because it did not go far enough.

When Roman youth questioned Marcus Aurelius, he said: Be yourself! To the youth of our atomic age, the psychologist says : Develop yourself! That is the answer to the question; what is personality ? Personality is the development of oneself.

686. The development of oneself ____ the question on, what is personality ?
 (1) gives an unsatisfactory answer to
 (2) does not give a satisfactory answer to
 (3) satisfactorily answers
 (4) partly answers

687. Marcus Aurelius preached to the Roman youth of his day to _____
 (1) express themselves (2) understand themselves
 (3) be themselves (4) know themselves
688. The question on personality development has ____
 (1) no definitive answers (2) correct answers
 (3) a definitive answer (4) no answers
689. The Greek philosopher Socrates promoted ____
 (1) tested-knowledge (2) self-knowledge
 (3) referred-knowledge (4) borrowed-knowledge
690. Ursula Bloom propagated that young people should _____.
 (1) copy others (2) not copy others
 (3) not waste years (4) give advice

Directions (691-720) : In the following questions, you have three passages with 10 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question, out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI
 Exam. 28.09.2014 (TF No. 482 RN 5)

PASSAGE-I

A pilgrimage is, of course, an expedition to some venerated place or a long and wonderful history of human experience in divine matters, or a personal attraction affecting the soul impels one. This is, I say, its essence. But there is something more than to it than mere objective. I will visit the grave of a saint or a man whom I venerate privately for his virtues or deeds, but on the way I may wish to do something a little difficult to show at what price I hold communion with his resting place and also on the way I will see all I can of men and things, delight in the divine that is hidden in everything. Thus I may go with nothing but my clothes and a stick but I must be open-minded and ready to give multitudinous praise to God.

A pilgrimage ought to be nothing but a nobler kind of travel, in which, according to our age and inclination, we tell our tale. It is a very great error, and unknown before our most recent corruptions that the religious spirit should be so superficial and self-conscious as to dominate our method of action at special times and to be absent at others. It is better occasionally to travel to some beloved place, haunted by our mission, yet falling into every ordinary levity, than to go about a common voyage on a chastened and devout spirit. There is another kind of pilgrimage which some few sad men undertake to ease a burdened mind. These are exempted from the rule and the adventures of the inns and foreign conversations, broaden their world and lighten their minds. The common sort, however, is a separate and human satisfaction of a need, the realisation of imagined horizons and the reaching of a goal.

A pilgrimage however careless, must not be untroublesome. It would be a contradiction of pilgrimage to seek to make the journey short and rapid, merely consuming the mind for nothing, as is our modern habit; for they seem to think nowadays that to remain as near as possible to what one was at starting, and to one's usual rut, is the great good of travel. The spirit of a pilgrimage is to comprehend the whole way, the people, their habits, the hills and clouds. And as to the method of doing this, we may go bicycling or

- driving but the best way is on foot, where one is a man like any other man, with the sky above one and the road beneath and the world on every side and time to see all.
691. A pilgrimage is not
 (1) an expedition to a venerated place
 (2) a social journey for entertainment
 (3) a personal attraction affecting the soul
 (4) a journey to a historical place also known for divine matters
692. During a pilgrimage, one must
 (1) carry a lot of clothes
 (2) see all one can of men and things
 (3) not delight in the divine that is hidden everywhere
 (4) fail to give multitudinous thanks to God
693. Pilgrimage ought to be
 (1) a nobler kind of travel
 (2) an unparticular case of worship
 (3) nothing but a nobler kind of travel
 (4) a worship of common things
694. The corruption of the religious spirit
 (1) occurs at special times
 (2) has been occurring for centuries
 (3) does not exist
 (4) is a recent phenomenon
695. Going on a common voyage on a chastened and devout spirit is worse than going to
 (1) an uncommon place with a devout spirit
 (2) a beloved place and enjoying oneself
 (3) a beloved place with self-consciousness and superficiality
 (4) an uncommon place with a corrupted religious spirit
696. Few men undertake pilgrimages because
 (1) they crave for adventure
 (2) they are overcome by a desire to visit sacred places
 (3) their minds are free from care
 (4) they have guilty consciences
697. The benefit of a pilgrimage is
 (1) it enlarges one's world
 (2) it can change one's life
 (3) it tortures one's mind
 (4) it narrows down topics of conversation
698. The most common reason for undergoing a pilgrimage is to
 (1) have rare and special experiences
 (2) realize a goal
 (3) visit extraordinary places
 (4) curb one's instinct
699. A pilgrimage must be
 (1) short and rapid
 (2) untroublesome
 (3) as near as possible to the starting place
 (4) different from one's usual rut
700. The best way of travelling is
 (1) bicycling (2) driving
 (3) walking (4) strolling

PASSAGE II

Tagore was a man of extraordinary vision and progressive thinking. Spiritualism and rationalism were reconciled in Tagore. He had the visionary power of seeing the future in the seeds of the present events. In his book 'Nationalism', published in 1916. Tagore expressed his concerns about the dangers of religious fanaticism and racism which caused the most destructive wars in the history of the world. He was a seer who foresaw the destructive and dangerous effect of science and technologies on man and nature. Machines, he had predicted, would dominate man and destroy the beauty of nature and fine human qualities. Tagore's prophecies have, to a great extent, come true.

The basic difference between the West and the East was clearly perceived by Tagore. Materialism characterizes the western civilization whereas the east is dominated by spiritualism. Tagore had known and prophesied it. However, he was optimistic of the mutual cultural enrichment through the association between the West and the East. Another important quality of Tagore as a thinker was revealed in his crusade against many superstitious beliefs of the Indians. He spoke out against caste discriminations which divided the Indian society. It required courage, intellectual as well as spiritual, to fight against the age-old customs such as child marriage and casteism. All this was possible because he was a thinker who thought and acted ahead of his own time.

701. Tagore had the visionary power to see the future in
 (1) the seeds of the present events
 (2) western civilization
 (3) literary and social works
 (4) his books
702. Tagore expressed his concerns about the dangers, of religious fanaticism and racism in his book
 (1) Materialism (2) Nationalism
 (3) Racism (4) Casteism
703. Tagore clearly perceived the basic difference between
 (1) child marriage and casteism
 (2) progressive thinking and spirituality
 (3) culture and tradition
 (4) the West and the East
704. What was the destructive and dangerous effect that Tagore foresaw on man and nature ?
 (1) Effect of science and technologies
 (2) Effect of wars in the history of the world
 (3) Cultural enrichment
 (4) Materialism
705. Which word in the passage means violent enthusiasm in religion?
 (1) sentiments (2) spiritualism
 (3) fanaticism (4) crusade
706. Which of the following divides the Indian Society ?
 (1) Western civilization (2) Intellectual division
 (3) Caste discrimination (4) Unprogressive thinking
707. What characterizes western civilization ?
 (1) Racism (2) Materialism
 (3) Superstitious beliefs (4) Optimism
708. Tagore was optimistic of the mutual cultural _____ through association between East and West.

- (1) enrichment (2) thinking
 (3) reconciliation (4) expression
709. Tagore's prophecies. have, to a great extent, come _____.
 (1) known (2) out
 (3) through (4) true
710. Tagore's crusade was against _____.
 (1) superstitious beliefs (2) child marriage
 (3) age-old customs (4) rationalism

PASSAGE III

In his book about nutritional medicine, Dr. Ray D. Strand points out that our food industry, due to special transportation and storage techniques, has been able to make a wide variety of fruits and vegetables available nationwide throughout the year. The variety is good. But these are made available at a sacrifice. Green harvesting means picking fruits and vegetables before they mature. Shipping food over long distances requires cold storage and other preservation methods, which allow for depletion of vital nutrients. Our food is also highly processed. For example, the refinement process of our flour to create white bread removes more than twenty-three essential nutrients, magnesium being one of the most important. Our food industry then puts about eight of these nutrients back into our bread and calls it "enriched".

711. These days due to _____ a wide variety of fruits and vegetables is available nationwide throughout the year.
 (1) cold storage facilities and preservation methods
 (2) refinement process
 (3) green harvesting
 (4) special transportation and storage techniques
712. In the passage, Magnesium is
 (1) not an important essential nutrient in flour
 (2) one of the important essential nutrients in flour
 (3) one of the nutrients that is found in white bread
 (4) one of the most important essential nutrients in flour
713. Green harvesting is all about
 (1) conserving the environment
 (2) picking fruits and vegetables before they mature
 (3) highly processed food
 (4) making fruits and vegetables available throughout the year
714. Shipping food over long distances allows for
 (1) special transportation
 (2) special preservation methods
 (3) refinement process
 (4) depletion of vital nutrients
715. The refinement process of our flour to create white bread removes more than
 (1) twenty-six essential nutrients
 (2) twenty-two essential nutrients
 (3) twenty-three essential nutrients
 (4) twenty-eight essential nutrients
716. The author is talking about
 (1) the food industry in his own country
 (2) the universal food scenario
 (3) the food scenario in Europe
 (4) the food scenario in developed countries

717. The wide variety of fruits and vegetables from all over the world throughout the year, according to Dr. Strand,
 (1) is a sacrifice of all the nutrients
 (2) is good
 (3) shows green harvesting at its worst
 (4) shows green harvesting at its best
718. Shipping food over long distances requires
 (1) constant processing
 (2) cold storage and other preservation methods
 (3) special transportation and storage techniques
 (4) picking fruits and vegetables before they mature
719. In the context of the passage enriched bread indicates putting
 (1) magnesium back into the bread
 (2) about eight of the important nutrients back into the bread
 (3) flour back into the bread
 (4) vital nutrients back into the bread
720. By saying food are made available at a sacrifice the author exposes
 (1) the depletion of vital nutrients in our food
 (2) the price of cold storage and other preservation methods
 (3) the lack of nutritional value in our food
 (4) All of the above

Directions (721-730) : In the following questions, you have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014 TF No. 022 MH 3)

PASSAGE - I

As I stepped out of the train I felt unusually solitary since I was the only passenger to alight. I was accustomed to arriving in the summer, when holiday - makers throng coastal resorts and this was my first visit when the season was over. My destination was a little village which was eight miles by road. It took only a few minutes for me to come to the foot of the cliff path. When I reached the top I had left all signs of habitation behind me. I was surprised to notice that the sky was already aflame with the sunset. It seemed to be getting dark amazingly quickly. I was at a loss to account for the exceptionally early end of daylight since I did not think I had walked unduly slowly. Then I recollected that on previous visits I had walked in high summer and now it was October.

All at once it was night. The track was grassy and even in daylight showed up hardly at all. I was terrified of hurting over the edge of the cliff to the rocks below. I felt my feet squelching and sticking in something soggy. Then I bumped into a little clump of trees that loomed up in front of me. I climbed up the nearest trunk and managed to find a tolerably comfortable fork to sit on. The waiting was spent by my attempts to identify the little stirrings and noises of animal life that I could hear. I grew colder and colder and managed to sleep only in uneasy fitful starts. At last when the moon came up I was on my again.

721. The writer felt unusually solitary because
 (1) he was feeling very lonely without his family.
 (2) he was missing the company of other holiday - makers.
 (3) his destination was a little village eight miles away.
 (4) there was no one to meet him.

722. I left all signs of habitation behind me. This means that he
 (1) came to a place where there were very few houses.
 (2) was in front of a large collection of cottages.
 (3) had come very far from places where people lived.
 (4) had just passed a remote village.
723. It became darker than the writer expected because
 (1) the nights are shorter in autumn than in summer.
 (2) the nights are longer in October than mid summer.
 (3) the train arrived later than usual.
 (4) he had walked unduly slowly.
724. The writer found it difficult to keep to the path because of
 (1) the darkness and narrowness of the path.
 (2) poor visibility and grassy track.
 (3) the darkness and his slow pace.
 (4) poor visibility and dew on grass.
725. When he settled himself on the fork of the tree the writer ____
 (1) had a sound sleep.
 (2) was disturbed by noises of animals.
 (3) was too afraid to sleep.
 (4) tried to sleep but without much success.

PASSAGE - II

It is sad that in country after country, progress should become synonymous with an assault on nature. We who are a part of nature and dependent on her for every need, speak constantly about 'exploiting' nature. When the highest mountain in the world was climbed in 1953, Jawaharlal Nehru objected to the phrase 'conquest of Everest' which he thought was arrogant. Is it surprising that this lack of consideration and the constant need to prove one's superiority should be projected on to our treatment of our fellow-men ? I remember Edward Thompson, a British writer and a good friend of India, once telling Mr. Gandhi that wildlife was fast disappearing. Remarked Mr. Gandhi : 'It is decreasing in the jungles but it is increasing in the towns !'

On the one hand the rich look askance at our continuing poverty; on the other they warn us against their own methods. We do not wish to impoverish the environment any further and yet we cannot forget the grim poverty of large numbers of people. Area not poverty and need the great polluters ? For instance, unless we are in a position to provide employment and purchasing power for the daily necessities of the tribal people and those who live in and around our jungles, we cannot prevent them from combing the forest for food and livelihood, from poaching and from despoiling the vegetation.

726. At the beginning of the passage, the writer expresses her opinion that in many countries progress is synonymous with
 (1) development.
 (2) utmost care for nature.
 (3) a balanced treatment to nature.
 (4) utmost cruelty to nature.

727. In the passage the term exploiting nature suggests
 (1) regretfulness (2) sarcasm
 (3) destructive urge of man (4) greed of man
728. Nehru objected to the phrase conquest of Everest since
 (1) it carries a war - like connotation.
 (2) it sounds pompous and boastful.
 (3) it depicts Everest as a victim.
 (4) Everest is unconquerable.
729. Gandhi's statement It is decreasing in the jungles but it is increasing in the towns !
 (1) 'Refers to wild animals' decerase in the jungle.
 (2) Refers to flora and fauna.
 (3) Refers to man's selfishness.
 (4) Is a satirical comparison of man's callousness to the animals.
730. The writer is of opinion that tribal people can be prevented from combing forest for food
 (1) to provide employment
 (2) to increase purchasing power
 (3) by deterring them from poaching and despoiling vegetation
 (4) to provide employment and purchasing power for daily necessities.

Directions (731-760) : In the following questions, you have brief passages with 5/10 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam.12.04.2015

Kolkata Region, TF No. 315 RI 3)

Passage-I

Let us wish nothing that will make the world poorer ; nothing that will bring pain or privation to our fellowmen.

We shall not dwell upon the past unhappiness, which avails us nothing and begets nothing but grief.

We will not compare past and present joys, to the detriment of the present ones.

We will not be discouraged if the way is all uphill, and travelling is slow, so long as we are rising.

We will not make too heroic resolutions, beyond our strength to perform, lest they become but shameful memories.

We will try by words and deeds to show a livelier appreciation of the good that comes our way.

We will strive to cultivate more intelligently the art of giving, and to understand the truth that what we keep we lose, and what we give away remains forever ours.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) privation (N.) : a lack of the basic things that people need for living
 (2) dwell upon (Phr.V.) : to think/talk a lot about something, especially something it would be better to forget
 (3) avails (V.) : to be helpful/useful to somebody
 (4) begets (V.) : to make something happen
 (5) detriment (N.) : the act of causing harm/damage
 (6) uphill (Adj.) : a struggle that is difficult to win/takes a lot of effort over a long period of time

- (7) lest (Conj.) : in order to prevent something from happening
 (8) livelier (Adj.) : full of life and energy ; active and enthusiastic
 (9) strive (V.) : to try very hard to achieve something
 (10) cultivate (V.) : to develop an attitude, a way of talking/behaving, etc.

731. We must wish for the _____ of our fellow men.

- (1) well-being (2) pain
 (3) privation (4) riches

732. It will make us _____ if we continue to live in the past.

- (1) lonely (2) happy
 (3) unhappy (4) nothing

733. We must _____ in the face of steep challenges.

- (1) not lose courage even if we make small progress
 (2) not lose courage if we make no progress
 (3) not lose courage even if we make big progress
 (4) lose courage if we make small progress

734. We must learn to be _____ things that comes our way.

- (1) thankful for every bad
 (2) thankless for every good
 (3) thankless for every bad
 (4) thankful for every good

735. We must be generous for what we _____ in time.

- (1) give loses its value (2) give away remain ours
 (3) keep loses its value (4) keep remains

Passage-II

The term 'tsunami' is a Japanese word meaning harbour wave. It is a natural phenomenon consisting of a series of large waves generated when water in a lake or the sea is rapidly displaced in a massive scale. Earthquakes, landslides, volcanic eruptions -all have the potential to generate a tsunami. Early morning on December 26, 2004, a massive earthquake of 9 on the Richter scale off the coast of Sumatra in the Indian Ocean triggered a series of lethal tsunamis. They struck the shores of Indian Ocean nations like Indonesia, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, India, Bangladesh and the Maldives and created unprecedented devastation. Even the far flung countries like Somalia, Kenya and Tanzania in eastern Africa were not spared. This is the deadliest tsunami in recorded history and is considered the worst natural calamity the earth has ever witnessed. The tsunami fury left trails of death and destruction all around, killing nearly 3,00,000 people and leaving millions homeless and missing. Many people became maimed for life. The death toll was more than 1,70,000 in Indonesia alone, 38,000 in Sri Lanka and nearly 5,000 in Thailand. Most of the dead were locals, but hundreds of vacationing foreigners also perished, mostly in Phuket in Thailand. In India about 19,000 people lost their lives. In some places the waves were as high as fifty to sixty feet. In many places villages were wiped out, boats and vehicles thrown up on trees. An Indian Air Force base in Car Nicobar was completely devastated and 100 airmen were killed. Many parts of South Car Nicobar Island went fully under water. Many coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh and Kerala also suffered a

lot. The Tsunami underlines the need for having a global tsunami monitoring system which at present is not there. In countries like Japan, some measures have been taken to reduce the damage caused in the shores by building high tsunami walls in front of coastal areas. While science has conquered nature in many ways, the Tsunami of 2004 proves that nature is supreme in this unequal battle.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) triggered (V.) : to make something happen suddenly
- (2) lethal (Adj.) : deadly ; fatal
- (3) unprecedented (Adj.) : that has never happened, been done/been known before
- (4) devastation (N.) : great destruction/damage, especially over a wide area
- (5) calamity (N.) : an event that causes great damage to people's lives, property, etc.
- (6) trails (N.) : signs
- (7) maimed (V.) : to injure somebody seriously, causing permanent damage to their body
- (8) wiped out (Phr.V.) : destroyed completely
- (9) underlines (V.) : to emphasize ; stress

736. One of the nations that Tsunami of 2004 struck was

- (1) Malaysia (2) Nepal
- (3) Bhutan (4) Myanmar

737. The total death toll after the tsunami was

- (1) 170000 (2) 300000
- (3) 38000 (4) 5000

738. Many parts of _____ submerged under water.

- (1) southern tip of Car Nicobar
- (2) parts of Andaman and Nicobar Island
- (3) coastal parts of Kerala
- (4) coastal part of Andhra Pradesh

739. The Tsunami emphasized the

- (1) need to build tsunami monitoring systems
- (2) need to build high walls in coastal areas
- (3) generosity of the people
- (4) supremacy of nature

740. The meaning of tsunami

- (1) mud landslides (2) massive waves
- (3) harbour waves (4) volcanic eruption

Passage-III

According to Ray D. Strand, a specialist in nutritional and preventive medicine, not all fats are bad. In fact an essential fat is just that - essential to the body. The body cannot manufacture these fats and therefore must get them from food. The body uses fats for the production of healthy cell membranes as well as certain hormones called prostaglandins. The two most important essential fatty acids are omega - 3 fatty acids, called alpha-linoleic acid, and omega-6 fatty acids, called just linoleic acid. Our bodies turn omega-3 fatty acids into prostaglandins that are primarily anti-inflammatories. Omega-6 fatty acids become prostaglandins that are primarily inflammatories. The generally accepted optimal ratio of dietary intake of omega-6 fatty acids and omega-3 fatty acids is 4:1. The imbalance in the consumption of these essential fatty acids is the

main reason for the imbalance in our body's production of these hormones. That is why many individuals in the industrialised world need to take flaxseed oil and fish oil in supplementation in an attempt to bring these back into balance.

741. An essential fat is

- (1) necessary for the body.
- (2) manufactured in the body.
- (3) produces healthy cell membrane.
- (4) completely harmless.

742. The two most important essential fatty acids are

- (1) omega-5 fatty acids and omega-6 fatty acids.
- (2) omega-6 fatty acids and omega-8 fatty acids.
- (3) omega-3 fatty acids and omega-6 fatty acids.
- (4) omega-2 fatty acids and omega-4 fatty acids.

743. The body uses fats for the production of healthy cell membranes as well as certain hormones called

- (1) prostaglandins (2) inflammatories
- (3) linoleic (4) alpha-linoleic

744. Omega-3 fatty acids are called

- (1) linolenic acid (2) alpha-linolenic acid
- (3) linoleic acid (4) alpha-linoleic acid

745. Omega-6 fatty acids are called

- (1) linoleic acid (2) alpha-linoleic acid
- (3) linolenic acid (4) alpha-linolenic acid

746. The generally accepted optimal ratio of dietary intake of omega-6 fatty acids and omega-3 fatty acids is

- (1) 5 : 1 (2) 4 : 1
- (3) 1 : 1 (4) 2 : 1

747. The imbalance in the consumption of these essential fatty acids is the main reason for

- (1) the imbalance in our body's production of the healthy cell membranes.
- (2) the balance in our body's production of these hormones.
- (3) the balance in our body's production of the healthy cell membranes.
- (4) the imbalance in our body's production of these hormones.

748. Which of the following statements is true in the context of the passage ?

- (1) All fats are bad.
- (2) The body uses fats for the production of healthy cell membranes as well as prostaglandins.
- (3) The generally accepted optimal ratio of dietary intake of omega-6 fatty acids and omega-3 fatty acids is 5 : 1.
- (4) Many individuals in the industrialized world need not take flaxseed oil and fish oil in supplementation in an attempt to bring these back into balance.

749. Our bodies turn omega-3 fatty acids into prostaglandins that are primarily

- (1) flammable (2) unflammable
- (3) anti-inflammatories (4) inflammatories

750. Omega-6 fatty acids become prostaglandins that are primarily

- (1) nonflammable (2) inflammatories
- (3) unflammable (4) anti-inflammatories

Passage-IV

Manuel and the little boy stood in the gateway to watch her go. She did not even turn to wave them farewell.

But when she had ridden about a mile, she left the wild road and took a small trail to the right, that led into another valley, over steep places and past great trees, and through another deserted mining settlement. It was September, the water was running freely in the little stream that had fed the now-abandoned mine. She got down to drink, and let the horse drink too.

She saw natives coming through the trees, away up the slope. They had seen her, and were watching her closely. She watched in turn. The three people, two women and a youth, were making a wide detour, so as not to come too close to her. She did not care. Mounting, she trotted ahead up the silent valley, beyond the silver-works, beyond any trace of mining. There was still a rough trail that led over rocks and loose stones into the valley beyond. This trail she had already ridden, with her husband. Beyond that she knew she must go south.

Curiously she was not afraid, although it was a frightening country, the silent, fatal-seeming mountain slopes, the occasional distant, suspicious, elusive natives among the trees, the great carrion birds occasionally hovering, like great flies, in the distance, over some carrion of some ranch-house or some group of huts.

As she climbed, the trees shrank and the trail ran through a thorny scrub, that was trailed over with blue convolvulus and an occasional pink creeper. Then these flowers lapsed. She was nearing the pine trees.

She was over the crest, and before her another silent void, greenclad valley. It was past midday. Her horse turned to a little runlet of water, so she got down to eat her midday meal. She sat in silence looking at the motionless, unliving valley, and at the sharp-peaked hills, rising higher to rock and pine trees, southwards. She rested two hours in the heat of the day, while the horse cropped around her.

Curious that she was neither afraid nor lonely. Indeed, the loneliness was like a drink of cold water to one who is very thirsty. And a strange elation sustained her from within.

She travelled on, and camped at night in a valley beside a stream, deep among the bashes. She had seen cattle and had crossed several trails. There must be a ranch not far off. She heard the strange wailing shriek of a mountain-lion, and the answer of dogs. But she sat by her small camp-fire in a secret hollow place and was not really afraid. She was buoyed up always by the curious, bubbling elation within her.

It was very cold before dawn. She lay wrapped in her blanket looking at the stars, listening to her horse shivering, and feeling like a woman who has died and passed beyond. She was not sure that she had not heard, during the night, a great crash at the centre of herself, which was the crash of her own death. Or else it was a crash at the centre of the earth, and meant something big and mysterious.

With the first peep of light she got up, numb with cold, and made a fire. She ate hastily, gave her horse some pieces of oil seed cake, and set off again. She avoided any meeting-and since she met nobody, it was evident that she

in turn was avoided. She came at last in sight of the village of Cuchitee, with its black houses with their reddish roofs, a somber, dreary little cluster below another silent, long-abandoned mine. And beyond, a long, great mountain-side, rising up green and light to the darker, shaggier green of pine trees.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) trail (N.) : a path through the countryside
- (2) deserted (Adj.) : abandoned
- (3) detour (N.) : a longer route that you take in order to avoid a problem/to visit a place
- (4) mounting (V.) : to get on a bicycle, horse, etc. in order to ride it
- (5) trotted (V.) : to ride a horse (faster than a walk but slow)
- (6) elusive (Adj.) : difficult to find, define/achieve
- (7) carrion (N.) : the decaying flesh of dead animals
- (8) carrion birds (crows) (N.) : a type of medium-sized crows
- (9) hovering (V.) : to stay in the air in one place
- (10) ranch-house (N.) : a house built in a large farm
- (11) scrub (N.) : small bushes and trees
- (12) convolvulus (N.) : a creeper (plant)
- (13) lapsed (V.) : to gradually become weaker/come to an end
- (14) crest (N.) : the top part of a hill/wave
- (15) void (N.) : a large empty space
- (16) runlet (N.) : a rivulet (a small river)
- (17) elation (N.) : a feeling of great happiness and excitement
- (18) buoyed up (Phr.V.) : to make somebody feel cheerful/confident
- (19) shaggier (Adj.) : more untidy

751. She left the wild road and took a small trail to the right..... The word trail here means
 - (1) an opening
 - (2) a clearing
 - (3) a street
 - (4) a path
752. What kind of a terrain was she passing through ?
 - (1) A small town
 - (2) A lonely area
 - (3) A plain village
 - (4) A thickly populated place
753. She did not care. This means
 - (1) She stared back defiantly.
 - (2) She was scared.
 - (3) She was indifferent.
 - (4) She was trying to avoid their gaze.
754. Mounting, she trotted ahead up the silent valley Mounting here means
 - (1) walking on foot
 - (2) getting down
 - (3) galloping
 - (4) getting on the horse
755. The fact that she was not afraid conveys that
 - (1) the natives were very friendly to her.
 - (2) she was too detached and strong to be overcome with fear.
 - (3) she was a woman of values.
 - (4) the animals could not frighten her.

756. She was over the crest, and before her another silent void, greenclad valley expresses
 (1) that she was on her way to her destination.
 (2) her fascination for the scenic beauty.
 (3) the fact that she had lost her way.
 (4) her desire to put an end to her life.
757. Which expression tells us that she relished her loneliness ?
 (1) Cold water that had the effect of quenching her thirst.
 (2) Cold water which made her more thirsty.
 (3) She found it difficult to swallow the cold water.
 (4) It was like a splash of cold water.
758. The only thing that made her oblivious of her surroundings was the fact that
 (1) she was depressed.
 (2) she was exhausted.
 (3) she had got what she wanted.
 (4) her spirits were uplifted.
759. The expression and feeling like a woman who has died and passed beyond means
 (1) her body was paralysed
 (2) something within her had died
 (3) she was completely lost
 (4) she died in her sleep
760. By the end of the passage, do you think the woman kept journeying in the forest ?
 (1) She needed to stop there.
 (2) She had no idea where she was going.
 (3) She had sighted a settlement.
 (4) She had strayed away from her path.

Directions (761–765) : Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015 (1st Sitting) TF No. 8037731)

Research is a detailed study of a subject undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society, and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications. It is used to establish or confirm facts, reaffirm the results of previous work, solve new or existing problems, or develop new theories. To test the validity of instruments, procedures, or experiments, research may replicate elements of prior projects, or the project as a whole. The primary purposes of basic research are documentation, discovery, interpretation, or the research and development of methods and systems for the advancement of human knowledge. There are several forms of research: scientific, humanities, artistic, economic, social, business, marketing, etc.

Academic publishing describes system that is necessary in order for academic scholars to review the work and make it available for a wider audience. Most academic work is published in book form. There is also a large body of research that exists in either a thesis or dissertation form. Many researchers spent their time applying for grants for research funds. These grants are necessary not only for researchers to carry out their research, but also as a source of merit.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) replicate (V.) : to copy something exactly
 (2) thesis (N.) : a long piece of writing completed by a student as part of a university degree, based on their own research
 (3) dissertation (N.) : a long piece of writing on a particular subject, especially one written for a university degree

761. What is research ?
 (1) Research is the destruction of previous works
 (2) Research is the attempt to limit the growth of knowledge.
 (3) Research is a process having no practical use.
 (4) Research is the creation of new forms of knowledge.
762. How many kinds of research are there ?
 (1) There are different kinds of research.
 (2) There is only one kind of research.
 (3) There are two different kinds of research.
 (4) There are seven different kinds of research.
763. Select the answer which best reflects the view expressed in the passage.
 (1) Researchers never apply for grants.
 (2) Grants are not based on merit
 (3) Documentation is important in research
 (4) Research can thrive without grants.
764. Choose the most appropriate answer from this passage.
 (1) Academic publishing is meant only for professionals.
 (2) Academic publishing is meant to benefit the general public.
 (3) Academic publishing is meant only for academicians.
 (4) Academic publishing is meant only for experts.
765. Why is research conducted ?
 (1) Research is conducted in order to verify information.
 (2) Research is conducted in order to minimize the result of previous works.
 (3) Research is conducted in order to develop new problems.
 (4) Research is conducted in order to destroy facts.

Directions (766–770) : In the following five questions, read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015 IIInd Sitting)

A library is an organized collection of sources of information and similar resources, made accessible to a defined community for reference or borrowing. It provides physical or digital access to material, and may be a physical building or room, or a virtual space, or both. A library's collection can include books, periodicals, newspapers, manuscripts, films, maps, e-books and other formats. Libraries range in size from a few shelves of books to several million items.

A library is organized for use and is maintained by a public body, an institution, a corporation, or a private individual. Public and institutional collections and services may be intended for use by people who choose not to or cannot afford to purchase an extensive collection themselves, who need material no individual can reasonably be expected to have, or who require professional assistance with their research. In addition to providing materials, libraries also provide the services of librarians who are experts at finding and organizing information and at interpreting information needs. Libraries often provide quiet areas for studying, and they also offer common areas to facilitate group study and collaboration. Libraries are extending services beyond the physical walls of a building by providing material accessible by electronic means.

766. In the passage a library has been defined as ____ .
 (1) a place where borrowing is not allowed
 (2) a place where accessibility is possible
 (3) a highly flexible place
 (4) a highly restricted area
767. Who maintains a library ?
 (1) Any governmental agency
 (2) A rich business family only
 (3) A public body, an institution, a corporation or an individual
 (4) Only educational institutions
768. In terms of ownership who can afford a library ?
 (1) Any one
 (2) Only a corporation
 (3) Only institutions
 (4) Only a public body
769. Libraries range in size from
 (1) a few books to several million books
 (2) one room to several acres of land
 (3) a few shelves of books to several million items
 (4) one room to a great hall
770. What is the present status and function of libraries ?
 (1) Libraries are confinements.
 (2) They have become redundant.
 (3) There is privacy in a library.
 (4) There is no privacy in a library.

Directions (771-780) : In the following questions, you have two brief passages with five questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015
 (1st Sitting) TF No. 1443088)

PASSAGE-I

The instinctive, natural way to express anger is to respond aggressively. Anger is a natural, adaptive response to threats; it inspires powerful, often aggressive, feelings and behaviours, which allow us to fight and to defend ourselves when we are attacked. On the other hand, we can't physically lash out at every person or object that irritates or annoys us; laws, social norms and common sense place limits on how far our anger can take us. People use a variety of both conscious and unconscious processes to deal with their angry feelings. The three main approaches are expressing, suppressing and calming. Expressing your

angry feelings in an assertive - not aggressive - manner is the healthiest way to express anger. Being assertive doesn't mean being pushy or demanding; it means being respectful of yourself and others. Anger can be suppressed and then converted or redirected. This happens when you hold in your anger, stop thinking about it and focus on something positive.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) instinctive (Adj.) : unthinking
 (2) aggressively (Adv.) : in a way that is angry and threatening ; in a way that shows force and determination in order to succeed
 (3) adaptive (Adj.) : concerned with changing
 (4) lash out (Phr. V.) : to suddenly try to hit somebody/ something ; to criticize somebody in an angry way
 (5) suppressing (V.) : control and refrain from showing (emotions, desires, behaviour)
 (6) assertive (Adj.) : expressing opinions/desires strongly and with confidence, so that people may take notice

771. What does the author mean by being assertive ?
 (1) Being calm (2) Being pushy
 (3) Being demanding (4) Being respectful
772. How, according to the author, can one suppress anger ?
 (1) By redirecting anger.
 (2) By holding one's anger.
 (3) By thinking about one's anger.
 (4) By converting anger.
773. How does a person naturally express anger ?
 (1) By adapting strong behaviour.
 (2) By inspiring powerful feelings.
 (3) By responding aggressively.
 (4) By defending oneself.
774. Which one of the following places limits on how far we can take our anger ?
 (1) Law (2) Behaviour
 (3) Feelings (4) Instinct
775. According to the author, how should people deal with their anger ?
 (1) Expressing unconsciously
 (2) Express it assertively
 (3) Express it aggressively
 (4) Expressing consciously

PASSAGE-II

The crowd surged forward through the narrow streets of Paris. There was a clatter of shutters being closed hastily by trembling hands—the citizens of Paris knew that once the fury of the people was excited there was no telling what they might do. They came to an old house which had a workshop on the ground floor. A head popped out of the door to see what it was all about “Get him! Get Thimonier! Smash his devilish machines!” yelled the crowd.

They found the workshop without its owner. M. Thimonier had escaped by the back door. Now the fury of the demonstrators turned against the machines that were stand-

ing in the shop, ready to be delivered to buyers. They were systematically broken up and destroyed – dozens of them. Only when the last wheel and spindle had been trampled under foot did the infuriated crowd recover their senses.

"That is the end of M'Sieur Thimonier and his sewing machines," they said to one another and went home satisfied. Perhaps now they would find work, for they were all unemployed tailors and seamstresses who believed that their livelihood was threatened by that new invention.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) surge (V.) : to move quickly and with force in a particular direction
- (2) pop out (Phr. (V.) : come out/appear suddenly
- (3) trample (V.) : to step heavily on somebody/something
- (4) infuriated (Adj.) : marked by extreme anger
- (5) seamstress (N.) : a woman who can sew and make clothes/whose job is sewing and making clothes
- (6) livelihood (N.) : a means of earning money in order to live

776. The people thought that
- (1) they would be deprived of their livelihood.
 - (2) their lives were in danger.
 - (3) Thimonier was mad.
 - (4) the sewing machine was dangerous.
777. Shutters were being closed because the shopkeepers
- (1) wanted to support the crowd.
 - (2) wanted to attack the crowd.
 - (3) wanted to protect Thimonier.
 - (4) feared their shops would be destroyed.
778. The passage throws light on
- (1) how dangerous an invention can be.
 - (2) why inventions should be avoided.
 - (3) how a well-meant invention can be misunderstood.
 - (4) what mischief an inventor can do to ordinary people.
779. The crowd was protesting against
- (1) Thimonier for keeping the invention a secret.
 - (2) the closings of workshops.
 - (3) the misdoings of Thimonier.
 - (4) the newly invented sewing machine.
780. The aim of the crowd was to
- (1) destroy the sewing machines
 - (2) kill Thimonier
 - (3) drive Thimonier away
 - (4) humiliate Thimonier

Directions (781–785) : In the following questions, you have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015
(IInd Sitting) TF No. 4239378)

The public distribution system, which provides food at low prices, is a subject of vital concern. There is a grow-

ing realization that though India has enough food to feed its masses two square meals a day, the monster of starvation and food insecurity continues to haunt the poor in our country.

Increasing the purchasing power of the poor through providing productive employment leading to rising income, and thus good standard of living is the ultimate objective of public policy. However, till then, there is a need to provide assured supply of food through a restructured, more efficient and decentralized public distribution system (PDS). Although the PDS is extensive - it is one of the largest such systems in the world- it hasn't reached the rural poor and the remote places. It remains an urban phenomenon, with the majority of the rural poor still out of its reach due to lack of economic and physical access. The poorest in the cities and the migrants are left out, for they generally do not possess ration cards. The allocation of PDS supplies in big cities is larger than in rural areas. In view of such deficiencies in the system, the PDS urgently needs to be streamlined. Also, considering the large foodgrain production combined with food subsidy on one hand and the continuing slow starvation and dismal poverty of rural population on the other, there is a strong case for making PDS target-group oriented. By making PDS target-group oriented, not only the poorest and the neediest would be reached without additional cost but we can also reduce the overall costs incurred.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- vital (Adj.) : urgently needed ; absolutely necessary
- Starvation (N.) : the state of suffering and death caused by having no food
- haunt (V.) : to continue to cause problems for somebody for a long time
- access (N.) : the opportunity/right to use something
- migrants (N.) : a person who moves from one region/country to another
- deficiencies (N.) : lack of an adequate quantity
- streamlined (V.) : to make a system, an organisation, etc. work better
- dismal (Adj) : causing/showing sadness

781. Which of the following is true of public distribution system?
- (1) It has remained effective only in the cities.
 - (2) It is unique in the world because of its effectiveness
 - (3) It has reached the remotest corner of the country.
 - (4) It has improved its effectiveness over the years.
782. The full form of PDS is
- (1) Private distribution system
 - (2) Partial distribution system
 - (3) Public distribution system
 - (4) Party distribution system
783. What according to the passage, would be the rationale of making the PDS target-group oriented?
- (1) It will remove poverty.
 - (2) It will motivate the target-group population to work more.

- (3) It will give food to the poorest section without additional cost.
 (4) It will abolish the imbalance of urban and rural sectors.
784. The public distribution system, which provides food at ____ is a subject of vital concern.
 (1) low prices
 (2) high prices
 (3) as per capita income
 (4) fair prices
785. What should be an appropriate step to make the PDS effective?
 (1) To reduce administrative cost.
 (2) To decrease the allotment of food grains.
 (3) To make it target-group oriented.
 (4) To increase the amount of foodgrain per ration card.

Directions (786 – 790) : In the following questions, you have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015
 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 4239378)

The desert floras shame us with their cheerful adaptations to the seasonal limitations. Their whole duty is to flower and fruit, and they do it hardly, or with tropical luxuriance, as the rain admits. It is recorded in the report of the Death Valley expedition that after a year of abundant rains, on the Colorado desert was found a specimen of *Amaranthus* ten feet high. A year later the same species in the same place matured in the drought at four inches. Seldom does the desert herb attain the full stature of the type. Extreme aridity and extreme altitude have the same dwarfing effect, so that we find in the high Sierras and in Death Valley related species in miniature that reach a comely growth in mean temperatures. Very fertile are the desert plants in expedients to prevent evaporation, turning their foliage edge-wise toward the sun, growing silky hairs, exuding thick gum. The wind, which has a long sweep, harries and helps them. It rolls up dunes about the stocky stems, encompassing and protective, and above the dunes, which may be, as with the mesquite, three times as high as a man, the blossoming twigs flourish and bear fruit.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

drought (N.)	: a shortage of rainfall
stature (N.)	: the distance from head to foot (in a standing position)
aridity (N.)	: a deficiency of moisture
comely (Adj.)	: suitable ; proper
expedients (N.)	: necessary for a particular purpose
foliage (N.)	: leaves and branches together
exuding (V.)	: release a liquid in small quantities
dunes (N.)	: a ridge of sand created by the wind (found in deserts or near lakes and oceans)
encompassing (Adj.)	: closely encircling
mesquite (N.)	: a floral plant found in a desert

786. What lesson do the desert floras have to teach us ?
 (1) how to live a long time
 (2) how to adapt to limitations
 (3) how to grow with grace.
 (4) how to grow in dry places.
787. How does the wind keep the desert floras to grow?
 (1) by blowing the heat away
 (2) by rolling up protective sand dunes.
 (3) by blowing gently
 (4) by blowing the clouds away
788. The desert plants face the danger of ____ from extreme aridity and extreme altitude.
 (1) early death (2) loss of reproduction
 (3) painful growth (4) dwarfism
789. The mesquite is a _____.
 (1) a tribe of people (2) a type of desert animal
 (3) a sand dune (4) a desert flora
790. What stops the desert floras performing their duty well ?
 (1) the desert sand
 (2) the rain
 (3) the people who pluck them
 (4) the desert animals

Directions (791–795) : In the following questions, you have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015
 (1st Sitting) TF No. 3196279)

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 laws and to act with due regard to the rights of others. The force also protects the lives and 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 and 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 obeys 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 action. 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.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) law-abiding (Adjective) : obeying and respecting the law : ~~dlu~~ dk ilcn
 (2) so long as (Id.) : provided that: I will give you the book so long as you return it.
 (3) restrained (Verb) : to stop oneself from doing something that one would like to do

791. Which of the following statements is not implied in the passage ?
- (1) The forces of law help to transform irresponsible citizens into responsible ones.
 - (2) Law protects those who respect it
 - (3) Law ensures people's religious and social rights absolutely and unconditionally.
 - (4) A criminal is deterred from committing crimes only for fear of the law
792. The expression customs and ceremonies means :
- (1) fairs and festivals
 - (2) superstitions and formalities
 - (3) habits and traditions
 - (4) usual practices and religious rites
793. "They are made to secure the property of citizens against theft and damage" means that the law :
- (1) helps in recovering the stolen property of the citizens.
 - (2) safeguards people's possessions against being stolen or lost.
 - (3) initiates process against offenders of law.
 - (4) assists the citizens whose property has been stolen or destroyed.
794. Which one of the following statement is implied in the passage ?
- (1) Criminals, who flout the law, are seldom brought to book
 - (2) The police check the citizens, whether they are good or bad, from violating the law.
 - (3) The police hardly succeed in converting bad citizens into good ones.
 - (4) Peaceful citizens seldom violate the law
795. According to the writer, which one of the following is not the responsibility of the police ?
- (1) To protect the privileges of all citizens.
 - (2) To maintain peace during extraordinary circumstances.
 - (3) To ensure peace among citizens by safeguarding individual rights.
 - (4) To check violent activities of citizens.

Directions (796-800) : In the following questions, you have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015
(1st Sitting) TF No. 3196279)

Journalists argue over functions of a newspaper. I feel that a provincial paper's purpose is not only to present and project the news objectively and imaginatively, but to help its readers to express themselves more effectively, canalizing their aspirations, making more articulate their demands. A newspaper should reflect the community it serves - warts and all. When the mirror is held to society it reveals neglect, injustice, ignorance or complacency. It should help to eradicate them. It would be pretentious to think that a newspaper can change the course of world affairs - but at the local limit it can exert influence, it can probe, it can help get things done. The individual's voice must not be stifled. Instead, the readers should be encouraged to express their opinions, fears, hopes, and their grievances on this platform.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) provincial (Adjective.) : local ; connected with a particular area
- (2) canalizing (Verb.) : give a certain direction to ; channelizing
- (3) aspirations (Noun.) : a cherished desire
- (4) articulate (Verb.) : to pronounce clearly and distinctly
- (5) warts and all (Idiom) : including all the bad or unpleasant features of something
- (6) pretentious (Adjective.) : trying to be something that you are not, in order to impress
- (7) probe (Verb.) : investigate
- (8) stifled (Verb.) : suppressed
- (9) grievances (Noun.) : something that you think is unfair and that you complain/protest about

796. How can a newspaper influence local affairs ?
- (1) By focusing on world affairs.
 - (2) By influencing public opinion through half truths.
 - (3) By encouraging the readers to accept their grievances.
 - (4) By probing into the ills of society and rallying support for change.
797. How can the readers air their grievances ?
- (1) By writing to journalists.
 - (2) By supporting the local newspaper
 - (3) By writing to their local newspaper
 - (4) By being complacent
798. In this passage the writer highlights the fact that
- (1) Journalists differ in their opinion on the function of a newspaper
 - (2) A newspaper should reflect the community it serves.
 - (3) A newspaper should only concentrate on local affairs.
 - (4) Newspaper can eradicate injustice.
799. The expression warts and all in the passage means
- (1) hopes and fears
 - (2) with no attempt to conceal blemishes and inadequacies
 - (3) the community's problems
 - (4) the reader's grievances
800. What is the main purpose of a newspaper ?
- (1) Encourage the readers to be pretentious.
 - (2) Project news objectively and imaginatively.
 - (3) To present facts in a bluntway
 - (4) Exert influence on the individuals.

Directions (801-805) : In the following questions, you have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015
(IIInd Sitting) TF No. 2176783)

In September 2011, *Hindustan Times* did a study in Delhi and reported that the number of malaria (and den-

gue) cases at the time were actually thrice as many as revealed by the city authorities. Earlier, in Mumbai, a municipal claim that 145 people died due to malaria in 2010 was exposed a lie after Praja, a city NGO, extracted figures from the municipality itself.

Following an RTI petition, Praja revealed 1190 deaths. This seems to be a habit. A paper in the leading UK medical journal *The Lancet*, published following nationwide interviews undertaken by an international team, reveals that the number of malarial deaths all over India every year may be as high as 205,000, which is many times the World Health Organization's figure of about 15,000, of the National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme's figure of just around 1000.

While the *Lancet* paper has been disputed, it is clear that there must be gross under-reporting of malarial deaths. Wouldn't that be one of the big reasons why malaria, which is easily cured if properly treated after timely diagnosis, continues to kill so many Indians ?

801. One of the big reasons for malarial death is

- (1) lack of proper treatment
- (2) under-reporting of malarial deaths
- (3) untimely diagnosis
- (4) over-reporting of malarial deaths

802. The *Lancet* is a

- (1) newspaper
- (2) medical book
- (3) magazine
- (4) journal

803. What is the habit mentioned in the passage?

- (1) Exposing the authority's incompetence
- (2) Hiding the real figures of malaria cases
- (3) Filing RTIs
- (4) Conducting studies and surveys in towns and cities

804. The findings of *The Lancet* were published after

- (1) the international team left India
- (2) international reviews of the findings were done
- (3) proper verifications of the findings were done
- (4) nationwide interviews were carried out

805. The *Hindustan Times* found that the number of malaria cases in 2011 was

- (1) twice than the numbers revealed by the authorities
- (2) three times the numbers revealed by the authorities
- (3) half the numbers revealed by the authorities
- (4) exactly as the numbers revealed by the authorities

Directions (806–810) : In the following questions, you have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015
(IInd Sitting) TF No. 2176783)

The capitalist system does not foster healthy relations among human beings. A few people own all the means of production and others 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 tendency. 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 society is done on the basis of profit motive. All this is injurious to human dignity. And when the harrowed poor turn to the founders of religion for succour, they rather offer a subtle defense for the established order. They promise future happiness for present suffering. They conjure up visions of paradise to soothe the suffering majority and censure the revolt of the tortured men. The system imposes injustice, the religion justifies it.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) foster (V.) : promote the growth of
- (2) imposed (V.) : to force somebody/something to have to deal with something that is difficult/unpleasant
- (3) intensity (N.) : high level/degree
- (4) acquisitive (Adj.) : eager to acquire and possess things (possessions/ideas)
- (5) endurance (N.) : the power to withstand hardship/stress
- (6) harrowed (Adj.) : looking as if you have suffered
- (7) succour (N.) : assistance in time of difficulty
- (8) subtle (Adj.) : not very noticeable
- (9) conjure up (Phr. V.) : to make something appear as a picture in your mind
- (10) paradise (N.) : heaven
- (11) censure (V.) : rebuke (make fun) formally
- (12) dehumanising (V.) : to make somebody lose his human qualities such as kindness, pity, etc.
- (13) alleviate (V.) : make lesser/easier
- (14) seek (V) : try to get/reach locate/discover
- (15) redress (N.) : compensation
- (16) perpetuate (V.) : cause to continue/prevail

806. In a capitalist system

- (1) means which lead to exploitation are strictly prohibited
- (2) the means justify the ends
- (3) the means endorsed by religion are strictly followed
- (4) the ends justify the means

807. Capitalism divides society into the two categories of

- (1) religions and irreligious people
- (2) working and non-working people
- (3) buyers and sellers
- (4) exploiters and exploited people

808. The passage indicates that the capitalist system is

- (1) dehumanising
- (2) ambitious
- (3) fair
- (4) prosperous

809. In a capitalist system of society each man wishes

- (1) to soothe the sufferings of other
- (2) to have visions of paradise
- (3) to acquire maximum wealth
- (4) to produce maximum wealth

810. The established order is supported by religion to
- (1) alleviate the suffering of the poor in the capitalist system
 - (2) help the tortured men to seek redress
 - (3) balance the suffering of the poor with hopes of future reward
 - (4) perpetuate the injustice imposed by the capitalist system

Directions (811–815) : In the following questions, read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 30.08.2015 TF No. 4039770)

Biogas is a mixture of methane, carbon dioxide, hydrogen and hydrogen sulphide, the major constituent being methane. Biogas is produced by anaerobic degradation of animal wastes (sometimes plant wastes) in the presence of water. Anaerobic degradation means break-down of organic matter by bacteria in the absence of oxygen. Biogas is a non-polluting, clean and low cost fuel which is very useful for rural areas where a lot of animal waste and agricultural waste are available. India has the largest cattle population in the world (240 million) and has tremendous potential for biogas production. From cattle dung alone, we can produce biogas of a magnitude of 22,500 mm³ annually. Air-tight digestion/degradation of animal waste is safe as it eliminates health hazards which normally occur in case of direct use of dung due to direct exposure to faecal pathogens and parasites.

811. What is Biogas ?

- (1) A mixture of methane, carbon dioxide, hydrogen and hydrogen sulphide.
- (2) Fermentation of alcohols.
- (3) A synthetic gas by catalytic conversion of methane.
- (4) The smoke that contains impurities like sulphur.

812. Why is biogas useful ?

- (1) It is very easy to use.
- (2) It is non-polluting, clean and low cost fuel.
- (3) It can be easily obtained from plants and animals.
- (4) It is abundant.

813. How is biogas produced ?

- (1) By anaerobic degradation of animal wastes.
- (2) By fertilizers containing bacterial biomass.
- (3) By burning of waste products.
- (4) By direct supply of gas from the plants.

814. During the process of degradation of matter by bacteria, what is necessary ?

- (1) Both oxygen and water.
- (2) Presence of oxygen and absence of water.
- (3) Both oxygen and water are not required.
- (4) The presence of water and absence of oxygen.

815. Why is India considered as a country that has tremendous potential for biogas production ?

- (1) None of the above.
- (2) It has been promoting the biogas programme.
- (3) It has many Gobargas plants.
- (4) It has the largest cattle population.

Directions (816–820) : In the following questions, read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 30.08.2015 TF No. 4039770)

Both borrowers and lenders in the sub-prime mortgage market are wishing they had listened to the old sayings : neither a borrower nor a lender be. Last year people with poor credit ratings borrowed \$ 605 billion in mortgages, a figure that is about 20% of the home-loan market. It includes people who cannot afford to meet the mortgage payments on expensive home they have bought, and low-income buyers. In some cases, the latter could not even meet the first payment. Lenders include banks like HSBC, which may have lost almost \$ 7 billion. Both sides can be blamed. Lenders, after the 2-3 percentage point premium they could charge, offered loans, known as 'liar loans', with no down payments and without any income verification of people with bad credit histories. They believed that rising house prices would cover them in the event of default. Borrowers ignored the fact that interest rates would rise after an initial period. One result is that 'default rates on these sub-prime mortgages reached 14% last year-a record. The problems in this market also threaten to spread to the rest of the mortgage market, which would reduce the flow of credit available to the shrinking numbers of consumers still interested in buying property. So, the housing market will remain weak; borrowers with weak credit histories will find the credit window closed; people with adjustable-rate mortgages will have to spend less so they can meet their increased payments; tighter lending standards and falling home prices will reduce consumer's ability to tap the equity in their homes. But as long as the labour market remains strong, which it has done despite job losses in housing-related industries, and as long as real incomes continue to go up, consumers might complain, but they are unlikely to go on a buyers' strike on a scale that will make this slowdown become a recession. Therefore, we should not be too worried, but, at the same time, we should be a bit cautious and watch closely how things develop.

816. Borrowers have been caught out because

- (1) house prices have risen.
- (2) they wanted more than they could afford.
- (3) interest rates rose after a while.
- (4) they lied when applying for the loan.

817. Who is of the opinion that rising house prices would cover them in the event of a default ?

- (1) lenders (2) borrowers
- (3) capitalists (4) both borrowers and lenders

818. According to the text, people with adjustable-rate mortgages

- (1) will have to economize.
- (2) have weak credit histories.

(3) will get credit whatsoever.

(4) will not be able to get credit

819. In the above passage, the writer is

(1) not at all worried about the housing market.

(2) advising against buying a house.

(3) advising people to proceed with care while investing in the housing market.

(4) very worried about the housing market.

820. The housing market problems

(1) are going to be resolved soon.

(2) could easily tip the country into recession.

(3) will reduce the flow of credit available to consumers.

(4) will not cause any problems for buyers.

Directions (821 – 825) : In the following questions, you have a passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question, out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 30.08.2015 TF No. 4039770)

Leela has been working in my office for many years. She sweeps, dusts and mops. She does her work quietly and takes on any extra work without any complaints. Since she was always so quiet and I was usually very busy. I did not know much about her personal life, apart from the fact that her husband had deserted her and she was bringing up three daughters single handedly.

One day, she came in to clean my office and after doing her work, stood hesitantly in front of me. It was such an uncharacteristic thing for her to do, that I was surprised. Slowly, she brought out a soiled bundle and put it in front of me. Then she said in a low voice, 'Madam, can you lend me twenty thousand rupees ?' I was still puzzled and asked. "What happened Leela ? Why do you suddenly need so much money ?" She replied, 'My youngest daughter wants to join college and I need money for that.' While she was explaining I opened the cloth bundle.

Inside there was a pair of worn out gold bangles. 'Why are you giving this to me Leela ? I asked.

'These are the only assets I have. I will do anything to see my daughter study further. She is very bright. She wants to become an engineer'.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) takes on (Phr.V.) : to agree to be responsible for something/ somebody
- (2) deserted (V.) : to leave somebody without help/support
- (3) bring up (Phr.V.) : to care for a child ; upbringing
- (4) hesitantly (Adv.) : in a way that is slow because you feel uncertain, embarrassed/unwilling
- (5) soiled (Adj.) : dirty ; unclean
- (6) assets (N.) : property, goods/money owned by an individual/firm

821. Why did Leela give the narrator the gold bangles ?

(1) She wanted to surprise the narrator.

(2) They were broken.

(3) She wanted to raise money by giving it to the narrator.

(4) She had no use for them.

822. The narrator did not know much about Leela because

(1) Leela was busy.

(2) The narrator did not care about Leela.

(3) Leela is rarely seen by the narrator.

(4) Leela was quiet.

823. Why did the Leela want to educate her daughter ?

(1) Leela's life was dependent on her.

(2) Leela was poor.

(3) Her daughter was intelligent and she wanted her to study.

(4) Leela wanted her daughter to prosper.

824. Leela was bringing up her daughters Single-handedly because

(1) her Husband died

(2) her husband had left her

(3) her husband was arrested for a crime

(4) she loved her daughters.

825. Leela stood hesitantly in front of the narrator because

(1) she still had not cleaned the office fully.

(2) she was afraid of the narrator.

(3) she was embarrassed to ask for a loan.

(4) she did not want to surprise the narrator.

Directions (826–830) : In the following questions, you have a passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question, out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 30.08.2015 TF No. 4039770)

Many people think that dialects are corrupted forms of the language, spoken by ignorant people who make mistakes because they have not learnt correct grammar. This is not at all true. A standard language is not linguistically 'better' than other dialects; it is simply the dialect that has been adopted for official purposes such as government and education. All English dialects have a long history, going back to "the distinct forms of speech of the Germanic and Scandinavian invaders who came from various parts of northern Europe to occupy Britain during the Middle Ages. And each of these dialects has a grammar that is as rich and systematic as Standard English.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) dialects (N.) : the form of a language that is spoken in one area with grammar, words and pronunciation that may be different from other forms of the same language
- (2) corrupted (Adj.) : containing changes/faults, and no longer in the original state
- (3) ignorant (Adj.) : lacking knowledge/information about something ; not educated
- (4) linguistically (Adv.) : in a way that is connected with language/the scientific study of language

826. All English dialects have links with

(1) the speech of Scandinavian and Germanic invaders of Britain.

- (2) the Egyptians.
 (3) only with those who originally lived in Britain.
 (4) none of the above.
827. The Germanic invaders occupied Britain during the
 (1) Middle Ages
 (2) Post world war I period
 (3) Nineteenth century
 (4) Recent times.
828. Find the word closest in meaning to ignorant.
 (1) refined (2) knowledgeable
 (3) uneducated (4) aristocratic
829. A standard language is wrongly considered to be linguistically better just because
 (1) it is a dialect officially adopted by the government.
 (2) it is a dialect with an inferior vocabulary.
 (3) it is a dialect with an unsystematic grammar.
 (4) it is a dialect spoken by common people.
830. Dialects are popularly perceived as
 (1) languages without grammars.
 (2) languages used in the government offices.
 (3) refined forms of languages.
 (4) corrupted forms of languages.

Directions (831–835) : In the following questions, you have a passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question, out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 30.08.2015 TF No. 4039770)

Dr. Ray D.Strand is of the opinion that, few would argue about the quality of our foods and its decline compared to foods of a generation or two ago. Hybrid grains, vegetables and fruits have increased in popularity. These hybrid seeds boast big, luscious products that are more resistant to diseases. The nutrient content of hybrids, however, is significantly less than that of their natural counterparts. The farmer is paid according to bushels per acre not for the quality of his produce. Agriculture too has become a demanding and politically charged industry. In spite of our need for nutrition, the bottom line is making a living, and hybrid produce makes it possible.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) luscious (Adj.) : delicious
 (2) bushels (N.) : a unit for measuring grain and fruit (equal in volume to 8 gallons)
 (3) bottom-line (N.) : the essential point

831. Hybrid products have now ____ in popularity.
 (1) increased (2) swelled
 (3) lessened (4) decreased
832. Farmers resort to cultivating hybrids because
 (1) hybrid products are big and luscious.
 (2) it helps them live better lives.
 (3) hybrids are resistant to diseases.
 (4) the demand for hybrids is higher.
833. Dr. Strand is of the opinion that agriculture has
 (1) increased in popularity.
 (2) contributed to the economic growth of the farmer.

- (3) paved the way for scientific experiments
 (4) become a demanding and politically charged industry.
834. The author is concerned about the
 (1) fact that farmer is paid according to bushels per acre.
 (2) quality of food in today's world.
 (3) fact that agriculture has become a demanding and politically charged industry.
 (4) plight of the farmer.
835. The farmer is paid according to the ____ of his produce.
 (1) demand (2) wide variety
 (3) quantity (4) quality

Directions (836–840) : In the following questions, you have a passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question, out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 30.08.2015 TF No. 4039770)

One of the main reasons of corruption in elections today is the lure of power which haunts the politicians so much that they feel no qualms of conscience in adopting any underhand method to come out successful. The Watergate Scandal in U.S.A. is an eloquent example to testify to the fact how even the top level politicians can stoop to the lowest level in order to maintain themselves in power. In India also the record of the various political parties is not clean. Corruption thrives in elections because those in the field play on the psychology of the electorate. The voters are swayed by the tall promises of the candidates to whose machinations they fall an easy prey. They are also susceptible to fall an easy prey to the adulations of the politicians due to their illiteracy. Besides, in the representative democracies today and particularly in big countries the constituencies are quite extensive obviating the possibility of corrupt practices being discovered. Anti-corruption laws are honoured more in their breach than in their observance. Even the code of conduct to be observed by the parties fighting the elections becomes a dead letter in as much as it is jettisoned out of existence and thrown unscrupulously over board by the unfair politicians whose only aim is to maintain themselves in the saddle.

836. Which example of the U.S.A. testifies to the fact that even the top level people can stoop very low in order to maintain themselves in power ?
 (1) The Washington agreement
 (2) The Monica Lewinsky scandal
 (3) The Watergate Scandal
 (4) The Philadelphia Contract
837. To maintain themselves in the saddle means
 (1) to remain in a state of preparedness.
 (2) to play an unfair game.
 (3) to be ready to run whenever danger is apprehended.
 (4) to retain power in their hands by continuing in office.
838. The politicians indulge in corruption in elections now a days because

- (1) corrupt practices in elections go unnoticed.
 (2) of the lure of money.
 (3) elections can only be won by corrupt means.
 (4) of the lure of power.
839. What happens to the anti-corruption laws ?
 (1) there are actually no anti-corruption laws.
 (2) anti-corruption laws are never honoured.
 (3) the government does not want to enforce anti-corruption laws.
 (4) anti-corruption laws are honoured more in their breach than in their observance.
840. How does corruption thrive in elections ?
 (1) a sizeable part of society is corrupt.
 (2) there is a natural connection between elections and corruption.
 (3) the politicians exploit the electorate psychologically.
 (4) the people themselves are corrupt.

Directions (841–845) : In the following questions, read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-xExam, 30.08.2015)

Half a century ago, a person was far more likely to die from heart disease. Now, cancer is the No. 1 cause of death. Troubling as this sounds, the comparison is unfair. Cancer is, by far the harder problem a condition deeply ingrained in the nature of multicellular life. Given these obstacles, cancer researchers are fighting and even winning smaller battles : reducing the death toll from childhood cancers and preventing and sometimes even curing cancers that strike people in their prime. But when it comes to diseases of the elderly, there can be no decisive victory.

The diseases that one killed earlier in life bubonic plague, smallpox, influenza, tuberculosis were easier obstacles. Each had a precise cause that could be confronted. The toll of heart diseases has been pushed into the future, with diet, exercise and medicine that help control blood pressure and cholesterol. Because of these interventions people between 55 and 84 are increasingly more likely to die from cancer than from heart disease.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) ingrained (Adj.) : that has existed for a long time and is therefore difficult to change
 (2) multicellular (Adj.) : having many cells
 (3) decisive (Adj.) : very important for the final result of a particular situation
 (4) bubonic plague (N.) : a disease spread by rats that causes fever, swellings on the body and usually death
 (5) precise (Adj.) : clear and accurate
 (6) confronted (V.) : to deal with a problem/difficult situation
 (7) intervention (N.) : action taken to improve/help a situation

841. The author believes that heart disease is no longer a leading killer disease because
 (1) people between the ages of 55 to 84 are not affected by it.

- (2) the factors that lead to heart disease do not exist any longer.
 (3) the factors that lead to heart disease have been brought under control through medical intervention.
 (4) people live a healthier and fulfilling life today.
842. Which of the following statements is untrue (with reference to the given passage)?
 (1) Killer diseases like the plague were easier to deal with compared to cancer.
 (2) Cancer researchers have managed to reduce the number of deaths among children suffering from cancer.
 (3) The greatest problem faced by cancer researchers is in the complex condition and nature of multicellular life.
 (4) Cancer researchers have achieved the greatest victory by containing this disease among the elderly.
843. The toll of heart disease has been pushed into the future means that
 (1) There is less chance for people to die of cancer in the present moment.
 (2) The number of people affected by heart disease has increased.
 (3) The number of people killed by heart disease will increase in future.
 (4) People suffering from heart disease today are less likely to die from it immediately.
844. Cancer is by far the harder problem. (Improve the sentence)
 (1) a tougher problem
 (2) a more difficult problem
 (3) a firmer problem
 (4) the most complex problem
845. According to the writer, why is cancer more difficult to deal with than heart disease?
 (1) Because more people lost their lives to heart diseases 50 years ago.
 (2) Cancer does not have a precise cause and is more complex in nature.
 (3) Cancer defies detection at an early stage and therefore is not curable.
 (4) Fewer people suffer from heart disease than cancer.

Directions (846–850) : In the following questions, read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam, 30.08.2015)

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, and she is able to face the milkman with equanimity and never knows the guilt of buying something she can't really afford.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) despised (V.) : to dislike and have no respect for somebody/something
- (2) lavish (Adj.) : large in amount, or impressive, and usually costing a lot of money ; extravagant ; luxurious
- (3) hospitality (N.) : friendly and generous behaviour towards guests
- (4) reputation (N.) : the opinion that people have about what somebody/something is like, based on what has happened in the past
- (5) consequence (N.) : a result of something that has happened
- (6) paradox (N.) : a person, thing/situation that has two opposite features and therefore seems strange
- (7) condemned (V.) : to express very strong disapproval of somebody/something usually for moral reasons
- (8) meanness (N.) : unkind behaviour
- (9) applauded (V.) : to express praise for somebody/something because you approve of them/it.
- (10) virtue (N.) : behaviour/attitudes that show high moral standards
- (11) equanimity (N.) : a calm state of mind which means that you do not become angry/upset, especially in difficult situations.

846. The phrase lavish with his hospitality here means :
- (1) miserliness in dealing with his friends.
 - (2) considerateness in spending on guests and strangers.
 - (3) extravagance in entertaining guests.
 - (4) Indifference in treating his friends and relatives.
847. We understand from the passage that
- (1) all mean people are wealthy.
 - (2) wealthy people are invariably successful
 - (3) carefulness generally leads to failure.
 - (4) being thrifty may lead to success.
848. How does the housewife, according to the writer, feel when she saves money?
- (1) She feels she needs to be thrifty
 - (2) Wishes life is less burdensome
 - (3) She is troubled by a sense of guilt
 - (4) Wishes she could sometimes be extravagant
849. The statement 'she is able to face the milkman with equanimity' implies that
- (1) she is not upset as she has been paying the milkman his dues regularly.
 - (2) she loses her nerve at the sight of the milkman who always demands his dues.
 - (3) she manages to keep cool when she confronts the milkman

- (4) she remains composed and confident as she knows that she can handle the milkman.

850. In the opinion of the writer, a successful businessman
- (1) is more popular if he appears to be doing nothing
 - (2) should not bother about his popularity.
 - (3) must be extravagant before achieving success.
 - (4) is expected to have expensive taste.

Directions (851 – 855) : Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 25.10.2015, TF No. 2148789)

Nobody can argue that the acquisition of knowledge is more fun and easier with computers. The mere activity of touching and exploring this device constitutes an enjoyable task for a child. This, accompanied by the relaxing attitude and software interactivity, usually contributes to a better grasping of new knowledge. At a higher educational level the availability of digital books, simulators and other academic materials provide the student with an ever accessible source of information, that otherwise would not be at hand. But, besides the increasing complexity and behaviour of intelligent software, which is usually embedded in the academic digital material, the need for human interaction in the learning process will always be present, at least in the foreseeable future. There is the necessity for a human being to be able to determine what the specific needs of each individual are. A computer, no matter how sophisticated its software is, can hardly mimic the expertise of a teacher in how to explain and adapt complex concepts to different individuals.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) acquisition (N.) : the act of getting something (knowledge, skill, etc.)
- (2) accessible (Adj.) : that can be reached, entered, used, seen, etc.
- (3) at hand (Adv.) : within reach
- (4) embedded (V.) : to cause to be an integral part of something
- (5) foreseeable (Adj.) : that you can predict will happen
- (6) sophisticated (Adj.) : clever and complicated in the way that it works/is presented
- (7) mimic (V.) : to copy ; to imitate
- (8) expertise (N.) : expert knowledge/skill in a particular subject, activity/job
- (9) adapt (V.) : adjust

851. According to this essay, what new developments in the world of computers have helped students gain more access to information ?
- (1) Availability of digital books.
 - (2) Availability of word processing applications.
 - (3) Availability of printing facilities.
 - (4) Availability of general knowledge software.
852. According to the author, human intervention will always be required in order to
- (1) build bigger machines.

- (2) determine the specific needs of the individual.
 (3) repair broken down machines.
 (4) update old software.
853. That computers make learning easier is a fact
 (1) rejected by some. (2) accepted by all.
 (3) welcomed by all. (4) contested by a few.
854. In what way are computers inadequate even inspite of their sophistication ?
 (1) They can hardly imitate a teacher's ability to explain the most difficult of concepts.
 (2) They keep breaking down after much use.
 (3) They require humans to update them periodically.
 (4) They still require humans to turn them on and off.
855. What other factors related to computers contribute to a deeper acquisition of knowledge ?
 (1) Convenience of usage and design.
 (2) Relaxing attitude and software interactivity.
 (3) Prompt response and accuracy.
 (4) User friendliness and easy accessibility.

Directions (856 – 860) : Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 25.10.2015, TF No. 2148789)

The world is becoming a dangerous place to live in, and this is despite our claims of being civilized, of having evolved from the primitive to the modern man and from the cave man to cultured being.

Many reasons can be attributed to this. A man longs to be the king of all kingdoms, but is too extravagant and idle. He desires that his writ should run through the whole world. But then he is lazy and lethargic. Man is mean, far inferior to other species. We are more human than humane. We have negative qualities such as anger, ego, envy, greed, hatred, and jealousy, that we should consider overcoming.

We have allowed these qualities to become our consuming passions. We think that we are mightier than most. We think we are capable of destroying anything by using our might. Today, we have acquired weapons of mass destruction, which are capable of obliterating all life from the face of this planet.

As men we arm men. Then we destroy people without arms. Then why are we giving vent to this anger? We let our wrath take over our senses. We fight to satisfy our egos. The overpowering obsession of a man with himself motivates him to grab everything and to fulfil his greed.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) despite (Prep.) : in spite of
 (2) attributed (V.) : to regard as resulting from a specified cause
 (3) run through (Phr.V.) : to be present in every part of something
 (4) writ (N.) : authority
 (5) lethargic (Adj.) : without any energy/enthusiasm for doing things
 (6) mean (Adj.) : unkind, not willing to give/share things (money)
 (7) humane (Adj.) : showing kindness, care, and sympathy towards others, especially those who are suffering

- (8) obliterating (V.) : removing all signs of something, either by destroying/covering it completely
 (9) giving vent to (Id.) : to express a strong feeling (anger)
 (10) wrath (N.) : extreme anger
 (11) obsession (N.) : passion

856. Give the antonym of obliterate.
 (1) erase (2) create
 (3) destroy (4) prevent
857. What is man capable of achieving today ?
 (1) The ability to have his writ run through the whole world.
 (2) The power to conquer the world.
 (3) The power to obliterate life from this planet.
 (4) The ability to destroy everything.
858. What does man think of himself today ?
 (1) That he can be king of all kingdoms.
 (2) That he is mightier than most.
 (3) That he is more humane than human.
 (4) That he can rule the world.
859. Why has the world become a dangerous place to live in ?
 (1) Because man desires to be king of all kingdoms but is idle and extravagant.
 (2) Because man has become civilized.
 (3) Because man has become a cultured being.
 (4) Because man has evolved from primitive to modern.
860. What are the qualities that have become man's consuming passion ?
 (1) Laziness and lethargy.
 (2) Idleness and laziness.
 (3) The desire to be king.
 (4) Anger, ego, greed, envy, hatred and jealousy.

Directions (861 – 865) : Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 25.10.2015, TF No. 2148789)

The field of medicine forces a confrontation between scientific and everyday language. Outside the world of the research laboratory and clinic, there exists the daily routine of medical practice, a situation where a doctor tries to understand the problems of a patient, and the patient attempts to understand the doctor's diagnosis. The initial statement of the symptoms of any disease is of critical importance as it guides the doctor's search for the clinical signs of the condition. Similarly, the doctor's explanation of a problem, and the recommendations for treatment, need to be clear and complete if the patient is to understand and follow the correct course of action.

The need for careful listening and expression by both parties should be obvious in a field as sensitive and serious as health. Patients worried about their health are often uncertain and confused in their accounts. Busy doctors will not have the time to take up every point the patient has referred to. Moreover, the tradition of medical interviewing hinders the development of a genuine communication.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) confrontation (N.) : a situation in which there is an angry disagreement between people/groups who have different opinions
- (2) critical (Adj.) : serious
- (3) obvious (Adj.) : clear

861. The word confrontation is closest in meaning to
- (1) conflict (2) competition
 - (3) trouble (4) confluence
862. Doctors are sometimes unable to treat the patient properly because
- (1) they have a superiority complex.
 - (2) they do not have the time to consider every point made by the patient.
 - (3) they do not know the language used for communicating with patients.
 - (4) they are too busy in performing surgeries.
863. Patients are often unable to give a proper account of their ailment to the doctor because
- (1) they want to hide certain symptoms of the disease.
 - (2) they do not know how to communicate in medical terms.
 - (3) they have an inferiority complex.
 - (4) they are worried about their health.
864. Which of the following statements is true ?
- (1) Doctors should use medical terms in their instructions as these are specific.
 - (2) Patients must learn medical terms.
 - (3) Medical communication is a specialized branch of professional communication.
 - (4) The patient's relatives should be involved in the interaction.
865. Which of the following statements best reflects the theme of the passage ?
- (1) For proper treatment, patients should listen carefully to the instructions.
 - (2) Medical profession requires a careful use of medical and everyday language.
 - (3) Communication should not be made a component of medical education.
 - (4) There must be little research in the field of doctor-patient interaction.

Directions (866–875) : Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 25.10.2015, TF No. 2148789)

PASSAGE -I

The question of race has caused bloodbaths throughout history. Take the case of the Negro, a negro is someone with black skin who comes from Africa. It is an old fashioned word and is offensive. Some people used to write that way deliberately. The word "nigger" is also very offensive. The word was later replaced by "coloured" which gave way to "black". Black is a colour with negative suggestions. So we have expressions like "black deed", "black day" and "blackmail". So no wonder the word "black" too assumed

unfavourable meanings. (Although in the 1960's the famous slogan 'Black is beautiful' was coined, and it did not help.) The blacks of the United States therefore came to be called Afro-Americans. Now, the politically correct phrase is African American.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) bloodbaths (N.) : a situation in which many people are killed violently
- (2) offensive (Adj.) : rude in a way that causes you to feel upset, insulted/annoyed
- (3) deliberately (Adv.) : done in a way that was planned, not by chance
- (4) nigger (N.) : a very offensive word for a black person

866. Give the synonym of "offensive".
- (1) aggressive (2) sympathetic
 - (3) courteous (4) defending
867. Which is the politically correct phrase ?
- (1) Coloured
 - (2) African American
 - (3) Nigger
 - (4) Afro-Americans
868. Which word is old-fashioned and offensive?
- (1) Skin (2) Black
 - (3) Negro (4) Africa
869. What impression does the word 'black' carry ?
- (1) Negative
 - (2) Contemptible
 - (3) All of the above
 - (4) Unfavourable
870. Why was 'Black is beautiful' coined ?
- (1) To encourage Racial and Caste bias
 - (2) To discourage negro slavery system
 - (3) To combat the pre-judiced feelings against blacks
 - (4) To enhance the confidence of aboriginals

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 25.10.2015, TF No. 2148789)

PASSAGE -II

One November afternoon, a child came to Rhayader's light house studio. She was about twelve, slender, dirty, nervous and timid. In her arms she carried something. She was desperately afraid of the ugly man she had come to see, but she had heard somewhere that this man would heal injured things. The man's voice was deep and kind when he spoke to her. What is it, child ? She stepped forward timidly, and in her arms was a large white bird which was quite still. There were stains of blood on its whiteness. The girl placed it in his arms. 'I found it, Sir. It's hurt. Is it still alive?' 'Yes. Yes, I think so?' Rhayader went inside with the bird in his arms. He placed it upon a table. The girl followed. The bird fluttered. Rhayader spread one of its large white wings. 'Child where did you find it?' 'In the marsh, Sir. Hunters had been there? 'Is a snow goose from Canada. But how did it get here ?' The girl's eyes were fixed on the injured bird. She said 'Can you heal it, Sir?' "Yes" said Rhayader. "We will try. You can help me. She has been shot, poor thing, her leg is broken and the wing too."

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) desperately (Adv.) : very much
(2) heal (V.) : to cure

871. Where did the bird come from?
(1) From Australia (2) From Canada
(3) From the South (4) From North America
872. Where did Rhayader live ?
(1) In a cabin by the marsh
(2) In a light house
(3) An old cottage
(4) In a barn
873. Which of the phrases best describe the girl ?
(1) Bold and brave (2) Loud and forceful
(3) Shy and clean (4) Slender and dirty
874. Why did the girl take the bird to Rhayader ?
(1) So that he would send it to where it came from
(2) So that he would tell her if it was still alive
(3) So that he would tell her what to do
(4) So that he would heal it
875. How had the bird been injured?
(1) By a great storm
(2) While flying through the woods
(3) By wild animals
(4) She had been shot by hunters

Directions (876 – 880) : In the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 25.10.2015, TF No. 2148789)

If a country should have a message for its people, it should be a message of human dignity. The ideals of a nation should be of the freedom of ideas, speech, press, the right to assemble and the right to worship. A country should boldly proclaim to a world dominated by tyrants that "all men are created equal and they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights" and "among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness". This should be the source of the strength and power of a nation. If people have the freedom to live their lives in dignity, they can work with a sound mind and physical health. The moral, political, and economic stature of a country lies in the strength of its people. A nation should strive to be a more perfect, not the perfect country where the people is given a promise and a hope in their minds to work and cherish liberty, justice, and opportunity. We do not always get what we want when we want it but it is always better to believe that someday, somehow, someday, we will get what we want.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) dignity (N.) : respect
(2) proclaim (V.) : declare
(3) endowed with (Phr.V.) : to naturally have a particular feature, quality, etc.
(4) unalienable (Adj.) : that cannot be taken away from you ; in alienable
(5) stature (N.) : status
(6) strive (V.) : to try very hard to achieve something

876. Citizens of a country should work and cherish
(1) liberty, justice and opportunity
(2) liberty and happiness
(3) opportunity and justice
(4) love
877. The source of the strength and power of a nation depends on
(1) the physical health of the people.
(2) its people.
(3) rights of the people.
(4) freedom of the people.
878. The passage leads the reader to think about
(1) the morals of a nation
(2) what a country needs
(3) ruling nation
(4) the Rights of the people
879. Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are
(1) Pillars of equality
(2) Gifts of our Creator
(3) Rights of all men
(4) Ideals of a nation
880. The ending part of the passage is about
(1) Hope (2) Perfection
(3) A promise (4) Want

Directions (881–885) : Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

Like watering a plant, we grow our friendships (and all our relationships) by nurturing them. Friendships need the same attention as other relationships, if they are to continue. These relationships can be delightfully non-judgemental, supportive, understanding and fun.

Sometimes a friendship can bring out the positive side that you never show in any other relationship. This may be because the pressure of playing a 'role' (daughter, partner or child) is removed. With a friend you are to be yourself and free to change. Of course, you are free to do this in all other relationships as well, but in friendships: you get to have lots of rehearsals and discussion about changes as you experience them.

It is an unconditional experience where you receive as much as you give. You can explain yourself to a friend openly without the fear of hurting a family member. How do friendships grow? The answer is simple. By revealing yourself; being attentive remembering what is most showing empathy, seeing the world through the eyes of your friend, you will understand the value of friendship. All this means learning to accept a person from a completely different family to your own or perhaps someone from a completely different cultural background. This is the way we learn tolerance. In turn we gain tolerance and acceptance for our own differences.

881. Friendships and relationships grow when they are
(1) favoured (2) nurtured
(3) compared (4) divided
882. When we are with a good friend, we tend
(1) to shut ourselves.

- (2) to be someone else.
 (3) to be ourselves.
 (4) not to be ourselves.
883. In good friendships, we
 (1) only give.
 (2) only receive.
 (3) give and receive.
 (4) neither give nor receive.
884. Empathy means
 (1) skill and efficiency
 (2) ability to do something
 (3) someone else's misfortunes
 (4) the ability to share and understand another's feelings.
885. Through strong friendships, we gain
 (1) acceptance and tolerance.
 (2) only tolerance.
 (3) only acceptance.
 (4) only attention.

Directions (886–890) : Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and.

In the history of Britain, the period from 1837 to 1901 is known as the Victorian Age.

The period saw the long and prosperous reign of Queen Victoria in England. Charles Dickens was the most popular novelist of this period. He became famous for his depiction of the life of the working class, intricate plots and sense of humour. However, it was the vast galaxy of unusual characters created by him that made him more popular than any of his contemporaries. Drawn from everyday life and the world around him, these characters were such that readers could relate to them. Beginning with *The Pickwick Papers* in 1836, Dickens wrote numerous novels, each uniquely filled with believable personalities and vivid physical descriptions. According to Dickens' friend and biographer, John Forster, Dickens made "characters real existences, not by describing them but letting them describe themselves."

886. The period between 1837-1901 was known as the
 (1) the Dark Age
 (2) the Elizabethan Age
 (3) the Shakespearian Age
 (4) the Victorian Age
887. The word popular in the passage means
 (1) successful (2) poor
 (3) propelling (4) problematic
888. Dickens became famous for depicting the life of
 (1) the working class, intricate plots and lack of humour.
 (2) the working class, intricate plots and sense of humour.
 (3) the business class, intricate plots and sense of humour.
 (4) the working class, dull plots and sense of humour.
889. Dickens' characters were drawn from
 (1) royal families.

- (2) everyday life and the world beyond him.
 (3) everyday life and the world around him.
 (4) unbelievable personalities.
890. John Forster was Dickens
 (1) best friend and philosopher
 (2) friend and doctor
 (3) friend and editor
 (4) friend and biographer

Directions (891–895) : Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

Chameleons can make their skin colour change, but not because they decide to. The colour changes to help the chameleon avoid its enemies. It is a form of camouflage, a disguise that lets it blend in with its surroundings. The change is actually determined by environmental factors, such as light and temperature.

Bright sunlight causes the skin to darken. On cool nights, the colour fades to a creamy colour. The colour also changes when chameleons are excited, angry or afraid. The colour change is rapid and increases when the chameleon is handled, injured, or approached by another chameleon. There are many types of chameleons. Almost half of them are found on the African island of Madagascar. The others mostly occur in the Sahara Desert, with few in Western Asia and Southern Europe. Chameleons live in trees, where they usually eat insects. Very large chameleons may even use their sticky tongues to catch birds.

891. A chameleon's colour changes to help it
 (1) look beautiful. (2) attract prey.
 (3) avoid its enemies. (4) fly away.
892. The colour change is determined by
 (1) light and wind.
 (2) light and pressure.
 (3) pressure and temperature.
 (4) light and temperature.
893. Chameleons change colour when they are
 (1) afraid, excited or angry.
 (2) excited, angry or hungry.
 (3) angry, excited or happy.
 (4) afraid, angry or hungry.
894. Half of the world's chameleons are found
 (1) in the continent of Asia.
 (2) in the Sahara Desert.
 (3) on the African island of Madagascar.
 (4) on the Asian island of Madagascar.
895. The colour changing ability of a chameleon is a form of camouflage which is a
 (1) disease which affects chameleons.
 (2) disguise that lets it blend in with its surroundings.
 (3) dance done by chameleons.
 (4) colour that fades.

Directions (896–900) : Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D'
 Exam. 31.01.2016 TF No. 3513283)

Like watering a plant, we grow our friendships (and all our relationships) by nurturing them. Friendships need the same attention as other relationships, if they are to continue. These relationships can be delightfully non-judgemental, supportive, understanding and fun.

Sometimes a friendship can bring out the positive side that you never show in any other relationship. This may be because the pressure of playing a 'role' (daughter, partner or child) is removed. With a friend you are to be yourself and free to change. Of course, you are free to do this in all other relationships as well, but in friendships: you get to have lots of rehearsals and discussion about changes as you experience them.

It is an unconditional experience where you receive as much as you give. You can explain yourself to a friend openly without the fear of hurting a family member. How do friendships grow? The answer is simple. By revealing yourself; being attentive remembering what is most showing empathy, seeing the world through the eyes of your friend, you will understand the value of friendship. All this means learning to accept a person from a completely different family to your own or perhaps someone from a completely different cultural background. This is the way we learn tolerance. In turn we gain tolerance and acceptance for our own differences.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) nurturing (V.) : to care for and protect somebody/ something while they are growing and developing
- (2) empathy (N.) : understanding and entering into another's feelings

896. Friendships and relationships grow when they are

- (1) favoured (2) nurtured
- (3) compared (4) divided

897. When we are with a good friend, we tend

- (1) to shut ourselves. (2) to be someone else.
- (3) to be ourselves. (4) not to be ourselves.

898. In good friendships, we

- (1) only give. (2) only receive.
- (3) give and receive.
- (4) neither give nor receive.

899. Empathy means

- (1) skill and efficiency
- (2) ability to do something
- (3) someone else's misfortunes
- (4) the ability to share and understand another's feelings.

900. Through strong friendships, we gain

- (1) acceptance and tolerance.
- (2) only tolerance.
- (3) only acceptance.
- (4) only attention.

Directions (901-905) : Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.01.2016; TF No. 3513283)

In the history of Britain, the period from 1837 to 1901 is known as the Victorian Age.

The period saw the long and prosperous reign of Queen Victoria in England. Charles Dickens was the most popular novelist of this period. He became famous for his depiction of the life of the working class, intricate plots and sense of humour. However, it was the vast galaxy of unusual characters created by him that made him more popular than any of his contemporaries. Drawn from everyday life and the world around him, these characters were such that readers could relate to them. Beginning with The Pickwick Papers in 1836, Dickens wrote numerous novels, each uniquely filled with believable personalities and vivid physical descriptions. According to Dickens' friend and biographer, John Forster, Dickens made "characters real existences, not by describing them but letting them describe themselves."

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) depiction (N.) : the act of describing something in words, or giving an impression of something in words or a picture
- (2) intricate (Adj.) : having a lot of different parts and small details that fit together
- (3) contemporaries (N.) : belonging to the same period of time

901. The period between 1837-1901 was known as the

- (1) the Dark Age
- (2) the Elizabethan Age
- (3) the Shakespearian Age
- (4) the Victorian Age

902. The word 'popular' in the passage means

- (1) successful (2) poor
- (3) propelling (4) problematic

903. Dickens became famous for depicting the life of

- (1) the working class, intricate plots and lack of humour.
- (2) the working class, intricate plots and sense of humour.
- (3) the business class, intricate plots and sense of humour.
- (4) the working class, dull plots and sense of humour.

904. Dickens' characters were drawn from

- (1) royal families.
- (2) everyday life and the world beyond him.
- (3) everyday life and the world around him.
- (4) unbelievable personalities.

905. John Forster was Dickens

- (1) best friend and philosopher
- (2) friend and doctor
- (3) friend and editor
- (4) friend and biographer

Directions (906-910) : Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.01.2016
TF No. 3513283)

Chameleons can make their skin colour change, but not because they decide to. The colour changes to help the chameleon avoid its enemies. It is a form of camouflage, a disguise that lets it blend in with its surroundings. The

change is actually determined by environmental factors, such as light and temperature.

Bright sunlight causes the skin to darken. On cool nights, the colour fades to a creamy colour. The colour also changes when chameleons are excited, angry or afraid. The colour change is rapid and increases when the chameleon is handled, injured, or approached by another chameleon. There are many types of chameleons. Almost half of them are found on the African island of Madagascar. The others mostly occur in the Sahara Desert, with few in Western Asia and Southern Europe. Chameleons live in trees, where they usually eat insects. Very large chameleons may even use their sticky tongues to catch birds.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) camouflage (N.) : the way in which an animal's colour/shape matches its surroundings and makes it difficult to see

906. A chameleon's colour changes to help it
 (1) look beautiful.
 (2) attract prey.
 (3) avoid its enemies.
 (4) fly away.
907. The colour change is determined by
 (1) light and wind.
 (2) light and pressure.
 (3) pressure and temperature.
 (4) light and temperature.
908. Chameleons change colour when they are
 (1) afraid, excited or angry.
 (2) excited, angry or hungry.
 (3) angry, excited or happy.
 (4) afraid, angry or hungry.
909. Half of the worlds' chameleons are found
 (1) in the continent of Asia.
 (2) in the Sahara Desert.
 (3) on the African island of Madagascar.
 (4) on the Asian island of Madagascar.
910. The colour changing ability of a chameleon is a form of camouflage which is a
 (1) disease which affects chameleons.
 (2) disguise that lets it blend in with its surroundings.
 (3) dance done by chameleons.
 (4) colour that fades.

Directions (911-915) : In the following questions, read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFS (CPO) SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam.
 20.03.2016 1st sitting TF No. 3148585)

PASSAGE

The destructive process of Mountain Top Removal mining (MTR) has caused permanent damage to Appalachia. Although the law requires that mining companies restore the mountaintops after the mining has been completed, the 1.5 million acres of mountains that have already been removed cannot be re-grown, re-built, or replaced. The companies do secure the rock formations to prevent erosion and landslides, but their efforts cannot recreate the once

beautiful mountain landscape. Furthermore, while companies are usually vigilant about securing the rock formations, they seem less interested in restoring the native vegetation. MTR operations clear enormous tracts of forest. Environmental hazards are not only created in preparing a mountaintop for mining, they also continue once the coal has been extracted. After the blast, the excess mountaintop — which miners refer to as "overburden" — is usually dumped into nearby valleys or streams. The overburden contains a variety of toxic substances, including explosive residue, silica and coal dust.

911. The word opposite in meaning to vigilant is
 (1) annoyed (2) lenient
 (3) careless (4) displeased
912. In the Appalachian region MTR has caused
 (1) permanent beautification
 (2) landslides
 (3) floods
 (4) widespread damage
913. MTR operations cause environmental hazards because
 (1) it causes landslides.
 (2) it causes explosion.
 (3) mountaintops dumped in valleys and streams contain toxic substances.
 (4) it destroys natural vegetation
914. After the MTR operation, the mining companies
 (1) restore native vegetation.
 (2) secure rock formations to prevent erosion.
 (3) beautify the mountains.
 (4) replace the mountaintops.
915. The term overburden means
 (1) debris from landslides.
 (2) remnants of natural forests.
 (3) weeds planted by mining companies.
 (4) excess mountaintop left after the extraction of coal through the blast.

Directions (916 – 920) : In the following questions, read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFS (CPO) SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam.
 20.03.2016 1st sitting TF No. 3148585)

Flattery means 'praising insincerely in order to please'. Every flatterer says words in which he himself does not believe. While flattering he is insincere to the man he is praising and to himself. In doing so he does not mind if he corrupts the minds of those whom he flatters.

Flattery is immoral because it stains the human conscience. It creates a world of falsehood and thus an outrage of man's sense of decency and gentlemanly behaviour.

A man who feels happy when flattered lives in a fool's paradise. Flattery is the ready weapon of the opportunist. This weapon easily conquers the weak willed man. It works on the general weakness of human beings. We all love to be told what we are not rather than what we are. Flattery is equally bad for him who is flattered and for him who flatters.

Flattery deceives us by giving us false notions about ourselves. By falling a victim to it, we show lack of character.

By accepting flattery we make ourselves small beings. It is an evil which ruins social and moral values by claiming what is not rightfully its own. It thrives on corruption and leads to human bankruptcy. It is thus the greatest of disease which can plague humanity.

916. Flattery means
 (1) being anti – social
 (2) insincere praise in order to please
 (3) claiming what is not
 (4) being immoral ours
917. 'Thrives' in the passage means
 (1) fills (2) prospers
 (3) provides (4) collects
918. Flattery can stain the
 (1) heart
 (2) emotion
 (3) mind
 (4) human conscience
919. How does flattery deceive us ?
 (1) It makes us more corrupt.
 (2) It makes us feel indecent.
 (3) It makes us bankrupt.
 (4) It gives us false ideas about ourselves.
920. How does the weapon of flattery work ?
 (1) It conquers the man with a weak will.
 (2) it conquers the man with a strong will.
 (3) A man feels sad.
 (4) A man does not like it

Directions (921–925) : In the following questions, you have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFs (CPO) SI & ASI, Delhi Police SI Exam. 20.03.2016; IIInd sitting)

Fat comes in two types; Omega-3 which is found in marine life and Omega-6 which is concentrated in vegetable oils. The first is good, the other is plain rotten. The best source of Omega-3 is preferably sea-fish. But frying it in Omega-6 rich vegetable oil kills all its goodness.

Ageing brains have low levels of thiamin, which is concentrated in wheat germ and bran, nuts, meat and cereals. More good brain-food comes from liver, milk and almonds, which are rich in riboflavin and extremely good for memory. Carotene, available in deep green leafy vegetables and fruits, is also good for geriatric brains. So is a high iron diet; it can make old brains gallop hyperactively like young ones. Iron comes from greens; liver, shell-fish, red meat and soyabeans. Sea-food, very high in iron, is an excellent diet supplement. The New England Journal of Medicine reported in its May 1985 issue that 30 grams of fish a day could result in a dramatic drop in the chances of acquiring a cardiovascular disease. Sea fish, particularly shell-fish, crabs, mackerel and sardines, are more effective than riverine fish because the latter is more vulnerable to chemical effluents.

921. 30 grams of fish a day could result in
 (1) an increased chance of acquiring lung disease.
 (2) a drop in the chances of getting lung cancer.

- (3) a drop in the chances of getting heart disease.
 (4) an increased chance of acquiring heart disease.
922. Geriatrics pertains to
 (1) adolescents (2) old people
 (3) new born babies (4) toddlers
923. Almonds are rich in riboflavin and are good for
 (1) memory (2) leukaemia
 (3) sleep walking (4) anaemia
924. The best source of Omega-3 fat is found in
 (1) vegetables (2) eggs only
 (3) sea fish (4) all dairy products
925. Cardio vascular relates to the
 (1) heart and cartilage
 (2) heart and muscles
 (3) heart and tendons
 (4) heart and blood vessels

Directions (926–930) : In the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 Ist sitting)

The Dalmatian of the sole surviving semi- speaker, Tuone Udaina, was surveyed in the late 1870s and again towards the end of his life in the late 1890s. These fairly extensive records curiously suggest that a systematic (926) change took place in those two decades such that by the 1890s the distinction between present and imperfect indicative had largely been neutralized (a development unique among Romance languages) in favour of the imperfect tense forms. I argue that the data is authentic and that the change, whether it occurred just in Udaina's head or was already underway in the last years of Dalmatian as a spoken language, is purely 'internal' and not (927) by contact with other languages. I explore its internal mechanisms and show that what is involved is a kind of analogical form-meaning levelling whose signatum is an 'empty' element of (928) structure. Reinforcement of this essentially 'nonsensical' (929) of paradigmatic structure constitutes further evidence for my general view that intraparadigmatic coherence may be no less important than extramorphological transparency. It also suggests that such a development can as easily (930) in a dying language as anywhere else. (926–930)

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) Dalmatian (N.) : a Romance language of Dalmatia (Australian Province) (extinct since 19th century)
 (2) signatum (N.) : that which is indicated/designated by something; signified
 (3) paradigmatic (Adj.) : that is a typical example/ pattern of something
 (4) coherence (N.) : the situation in which all the parts of something fit together well
 (5) morpho logical (Adj.) : connected with the forms of words
 (6) aberration (N.) : a fact, an action/a way of behaving that is not usual, and that may be unacceptable
 (7) oddity (N.) : the quality of being strange/unusual

926. (1) morphological (2) misleading
(3) nonsensical (4) common
927. (1) deters (2) motivated
(3) encourages (4) restores
928. (1) vulnerable (2) paradigmatic
(3) indifferent (4) unsuitable
929. (1) hazard (2) aberration
(3) fluke (4) oddity
930. (1) occur (2) defy
(3) ensured (4) occurrence

Directions (931-935) : In the following questions, you have two passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 1st sitting)

A dolphin is an aquatic mammal. Dolphins are extremely intelligent and sociable animals and have their own way to communicate with each other using special sounds.

Although they are often mistaken for fish, dolphins are actually mammals. They are members of the Cetacea (pronounced set-ay-shia) family, which also contains whales and porpoises.

One way of telling the difference between a cetacean and a fish is by looking at their tails. You can tell a cetacean because their tail fins (called flukes) are horizontal and move up and down. Fish have vertical tails which move from side to side.

A dolphin's body is designed to help them move quickly and easily through water. The dolphin's fluke propels it through the water. On its back is a curved dorsal fin and on each side of the dolphin is a pectoral fin. The bump on a dolphins head is known as the melon. They trap their prey by using their teeth.

Dolphins use a type of sonar to detect where objects are around them. This is called echolocation. Echolocation works when a dolphin bounces a high pitched sound off an object and then listens for the echo to come back. It is a very useful way for dolphins to find food and navigate.

Dolphins communicate with each other through clicks, squeaks and whistles. They use these special sounds to greet each other and to indicate if they are in distress.

Dolphins live in the sea, but they can't breathe under water! They breathe through a blowhole and have to come up for air every 15 minutes.

931. Cetacea does not include
(1) whales (2) sharks
(3) dolphins (4) porpoises
932. To breathe dolphins use
(1) fins (2) echolocation
(3) flippers (4) blowhole
933. Dolphins use their teeth
(1) to eat their prey (2) to trap their prey
(3) to scare their prey (4) for aesthetic purposes
934. Which of these help dolphins to navigate through the water?
(1) Echolocation (2) Blowhole
(3) Fluke (4) Smooth skin

935. Dolphins use echolocation to
(1) breathe (2) navigate
(3) communicate (4) hunt

Directions (936-940) : Read the following passage carefully and answer the given questions.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IInd sitting)

After 500 years, Christopher Columbus's ship the Santa Maria were claimed to be found by archaeological investigators led by Barry Clifford. Christopher Columbus's flagship, the Santa Maria, got wrecked in the Caribbean.

The vessel's long-lost remains was claimed to be lying at the bottom of the sea off the north coast of Haiti.

An expedition was mounted by team of Barry Clifford a decade ago. He had found and photographed the wreck but had not realized its probable identity.

Tentatively identifying the wreck as the Santa Maria was made possible by quite separate discoveries made by other archaeologists in 2003 suggesting that the probable location of Columbus' fort relatively nearby.

Santa Maria was the largest of the three ships used by Christopher Columbus in his first voyage. The ship was constructed in 1460 and was struck in 1492.

The ship was used by Columbus in 1492 to find a direct trade route to India.

MEANINGS OF DIFFICULT WORDS/PHRASES

- (1) archaeological (Adj.) : related to/dealing with/ devoted to study of prehistoric people and their cultures
(2) flagship (N.) : the ship that carries the commander of a fleet and flies his flag
(3) tentatively (Adv.) : in a way that is not definite/ certain because you may want to change it later

936. What did Christopher Columbus aim at his first voyage?
(1) Fishing
(2) To find a direct trade route to India
(3) To discover new lands
(4) Globetrotting
937. Where were the Santa Maria's remains found?
(1) Florida Coast
(2) South coast of Hawaii
(3) North coast of Haiti
(4) South coast of Haiti
938. How long was Christopher Columbus's ship laid at the bottom of the sea before it was discovered?
(1) 100 Years (2) 300 Years
(3) 400 Years (4) 500 Years
939. How many other ships were accompanying the Santa Maria in Columbus's voyage?
(1) 2 (2) 1
(3) 4 (4) 3
940. When was the Santa Maria constructed?
(1) 2003 (2) 1492
(3) 1460 (4) 1462

Directions (941-945) : Read the following passage carefully and answer the given questions.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 IInd sitting)

Emily Dickinson, who was born nearly 200 years ago,

has long been an enigma. She was so reclusive that the townsfolk of Amherst, Massachusetts, where she spent her life, called her "the myth", as if her very existence were in question. Few got so much as a glimpse of her white dress—as an adult she only wore white—and only ten of her poems were published in her lifetime. After her death in 1886, hundreds of others were discovered in a wooden chest, and a new legend grew up, sweet with pathos, of a woman too delicate for this world, disappointed in love.

Emily Dickinson lived with her unmarried sister Lavinia in an elegant house called The Homestead. Next door, at Evergreens, was the family home of her brother Austin; his wife, Sue, was Emily's intimate, and she addressed much of her poetry to her. But their comparative Eden was shattered by the arrival in Amherst of Mabel Loomis Todd, a young faculty wife. Musical, artistic and ambitious, the ruthless Mabel insinuated herself into the Dickinsons' lives. In 1882 she embarked on an affair with Emily's brother Austin, who ensured Mr Todd's compliance by promoting his academic career. The lovers thought their passion was so special that normal rules did not apply. The spurned wife, Sue, was devastated, and the resulting family feud would echo down the generations.

Mabel effectively destroyed the Dickinson family. The irony is, however, that she was one of the only people to recognise Emily's originality and brilliance in her lifetime. After Emily died, Mabel determined that the public should read the poetry, and devoted herself to editing, publishing and promoting it. In doing so, she suppressed some of its originality, conventionalising Emily's odd punctuation. She also constructed the sentimental view of the mythic poetess and her milieu which Ms Gordon's biography has now so effectively dispelled.

MEANINGS OF DIFFICULT WORDS/PHRASES

- (1) enigma (N.) : mystery
- (2) reclusive (Adj.) : seeking solitude
- (3) pathos (N.) : a style that has the power to evoke feelings
- (4) insinuated (V.) : give to understand
- (5) embarked (V.) : proceed some where despite the risk of possible dangers
- (6) compliance (N.) : surrendering power to another
- (7) spurned (Adj.) : rejected by a lover without warning
- (8) devastated (V.) : to make somebody feel extremely shocked and sad
- (9) feud (N.) : a bitter quarrel between two parties
- (10) irony (N.) : the amusing/strange aspect of a situation that is very different from what you expect
- (11) conventionalising (V.) : normalising
- (12) mythic (Adj.) : that has become very famous, like somebody/something in a myth
- (13) dispelled (V.) : to make something, especially a feeling/belief, go away/disappear

941. Emily Dickinson lived in an elegant house called

- (1) The sweet home
- (2) The Homestead
- (3) Sweet Patho
- (4) Dream house

942. What colour of dress did Dickinson prefer to wear as an adult?

- (1) Red
- (2) White
- (3) Black
- (4) Blue

943. What was Emily Dickinson, called by her town folk?

- (1) Amherst
- (2) Enigma
- (3) Reclusive
- (4) "the myth"

944. Whose arrival in Dickinson's family did bring about unrest and chaos in her life?

- (1) Ms Gordon
- (2) Austin
- (3) Mabel Loomis Todd
- (4) Lavinia

945. What was the cause of Sue's devastation?

- (1) Losing her job
- (2) Mabel's affairs with Austin
- (3) Emily's illness
- (4) Emily's doctor

Directions (946-950) : In the following questions, you have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016 1st sitting)

PASSAGE

Antarctica is shedding 160 billion tonnes a year of ice into the ocean, twice the amount of a few years ago, according to new satellite observations. The ice loss is adding to the rising sea levels driven by climate change and even east Antarctica is now losing ice.

The new revelations follows the recent announcement that the collapse of the western Antarctica ice sheet has already begun and is unstoppable, although it may take many centuries to complete.

Global warming is pushing up sea level by melting the world's major ice caps and by warming and expanding oceans waters. The loss of the entire western Antarctica ice sheet would eventually cause up to 4 metres (13ft) of sea-level rise, devastating low-lying and coastal areas around the world.

The new data, published in journal Geophysical Research Letters, comes from the European Space Agency's CryoSat-2 satellite, which was launched in 2010.

It shows that the western Antarctica ice sheet is where 87% of the lost ice is being shed, with the east Antarctic and the Antarctic peninsula shedding the rest. The data collected from 2010-2013 was compared to that from 2005-2010.

The satellite measures changes in the height of the ice and covers virtually the whole of the frozen continent, far more of than previous altimeter missions.

CryoSat-2 collected five times more data than before in the crucial coastal regions where ice losses are concentrated and found key glaciers were losing many metres in height every year. The Pine Island, Thwaites and Smith Glaciers in west Antarctica were losing between 4m and 8m annually.

946. What is the main reason for the shedding of ice?

- (1) Global warming
- (2) Rise in the water level
- (3) Melting of ice
- (4) Mystery

947. What are the new revelations made?

- (1) It may take centuries.
- (2) The ice will melt in West Antarctica.

- (3) It is very slow.
 (4) The collapse is unstoppable.
948. Which are the Islands affected in West Antarctica?
 (1) The Pine Island, Thwaites and Smit Glacier
 (2) The Pin Islands, Twaites and Smit Glaciers
 (3) The Pine Island, Thwaites and Smith Glaciers
 (4) The Pine Island, Twaites and Smith Glaciers
949. How many tons of ice is shed every year by the Antarctica?
 (1) 180 billion (2) 160 billion
 (3) 87 billion (4) 4 billion to 8 billion
950. The data provided by Cryo Sat 2 was launched by
 (1) ESA (2) EAS
 (3) EASC (4) EES

Directions (951-955) : In the following questions, you have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.06.2016)

Two years later, in November 1895, he signed his final will. He left the bulk of his fortune, amounting to about £ 1,75,000 to a trust fund administered by Swedish and Norwegian trustees. The annual interest shall be awarded as prizes to those persons who during the previous year have rendered the greatest services to mankind. The interest shall be divided into five equal parts — now amounting to about £ 8,000 each — one of which shall be awarded to the person who has made the most important discovery or invention in the realm of physics, one to the person who has made the most important chemical discovery or improvement, one to the person who has made the most important physiological or medical discovery, one to the person who has produced the most outstanding work of literature, idealistic in character, and one to the person who has done the best work for the brotherhood of nations, the abolition or reduction of standing armies, as well as for the formation or popularization of peace congress.

951. The said prize is awarded
 (1) once in 5 years. (2) every year.
 (3) once in 4 years. (4) once in 2 years.
952. Which is the prize that is referred to in the passage ?
 (1) Nobel Prize (2) Magsaysay Award
 (3) Pulitzer Prize (4) Booker Prize
953. The number of prizes in the field of science are
 (1) four. (2) one.
 (3) three. (4) five.
954. Total annual prize money amounts to
 (1) £ 8,000. (2) £ 1,750,000.
 (3) £ 350,000. (4) £ 40,000.
955. Prize is awarded for outstanding work in
 (1) Chemistry. (2) Literature.
 (3) Physics. (4) All the above.

Directions (956-965) : In the following questions, read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 06.06.2016 (IInd Sitting))

Passage-1

Ultimately, we all have to decide for ourselves what constitutes failure, but the world is quite eager to give you a set of criteria if you let it. So I think it fair to say that by any conventional measure, a mere seven years after my graduation day, I had failed on an epic scale. An exceptionally short-lived marriage had imploded, and I was jobless, a lone parent, and as poor as it is possible to be in modern Britain, without being homeless. The fears that my parents had had for me, and that I had had for myself, had both come to pass, and by every usual standard, I was the biggest failure I knew.

Now, I am not going to stand here and tell you that failure is fun. That period of my life was a dark one, and I had no idea that there was going to be what the press has since represented as a kind of fairy tale resolution. I had no idea then how far the tunnel extended, and for a long time, any light at the end of it was a hope rather than a reality.

So why do I talk about the benefits of failure? Simply because failure meant a stripping away of the inessential. I stopped pretending to myself that I was anything other than what I was, and began to direct all my energy into finishing the only work that mattered to me. Had I really succeeded at anything else, I might never have found the determination to succeed in the one arena I believed I truly belonged. I was set free, because my greatest fear had been realised, and I was still alive, and I still had a daughter whom I adored, and I had an old typewriter and a big idea. And so rock bottom became the solid foundation on which I rebuilt my life.

You might never fail on the scale I did, but some failure in life is inevitable. It is impossible to live without failing at something, unless you live so cautiously that you might as well not have lived at all – in which case, you fail by default.

Failure gave me an inner security that I had never attained by passing examinations. Failure taught me things about myself that I could have learned no other way. I discovered that I had a strong will, and more discipline than I had suspected; I also found out that I had friends whose value was truly above the price of rubies.

The knowledge that you have emerged wiser and stronger from setbacks means that you are, ever after, secure in your ability to survive. You will never truly know yourself, or the strength of your relationships, until both have been tested by adversity. Such knowledge is a true gift, for all that it is painfully won, and it has been worth more than any qualification I ever earned.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) epic (Adj.) : taking place over a long period of time and involving a lot of difficulties
 (2) imploded (V.) : to fail suddenly and completely
 (3) strip away (Phr.V.) : to remove anything that is not true/necessary
 (4) inessential (N.) : something that is not necessary
 (5) arena (N.) : a work field
 (6) inevitable (Adj.) : incapable of being avoided/prevented
 (7) adversity (N.) : a state of misfortune

956. According to the author, what can be defined as failure?
- (1) Failing on an epic scale
 - (2) Not truly knowing yourself
 - (3) Living your life so cautiously that you do not fail
 - (4) A situation where all your fears come to pass
957. Which of the following is a major benefit of failure according to the passage?
- (1) Failure helps in stripping away the inessential.
 - (2) Failure teaches you things which you could not have learnt in any other way.
 - (3) Failure gives you an inner security which cannot be otherwise attained.
 - (4) Failure helps you in finding the determination to succeed.
958. Why does the author say that failure is 'inevitable' in life?
- (1) Because nothing can prevent the caprice of fate.
 - (2) Because not all of us are well-acquainted with failure.
 - (3) Because life is difficult and too complicated.
 - (4) Because the fear of failure takes precedence over the desire for success.
959. Which of the following is a suitable title for this passage?
- (1) What constitutes failure?
 - (2) Failure is inevitable in life
 - (3) Failure has its benefits
 - (4) A hope rather than a reality
960. According to the author, what is the impact of failure on a person?
- (1) A person emerges wiser and stronger implying that he is secure in his ability to survive.
 - (2) A person realises that happiness in life does not depend on the achievements or acquisitions.
 - (3) A person realises that his qualifications and CV are not his life.
 - (4) A person realises the strength of his relationships by identifying his true friends.

Passage-2

Long years ago we made a tryst with destiny, and now the time comes when we shall redeem our pledge, not wholly or in full measure, but very substantially. At the stroke of the midnight hour, when the world sleeps, India will awake to life and freedom. A moment comes, which comes but rarely in history, when we step out from the old to the new, when an age ends, and when the soul of a nation, long suppressed, finds utterance. It is fitting that at this solemn moment we take the pledge of dedication to the service of India and her people and to the still larger cause of humanity.

At the dawn of history India started on her unending quest, and trackless centuries are filled with her striving and the grandeur of her successes and her failures. Through good and ill fortune alike she has never lost sight of that quest or forgotten the ideals which gave her strength. We end today a period of ill fortune and India discovers herself again. The achievement we celebrate today is but a step, an opening of opportunity, to the greater triumphs and achievements that await us. Are we brave enough and wise

enough to grasp this opportunity and accept the challenge of the future?

Freedom and power bring responsibility. That responsibility rests upon this Assembly, a sovereign body representing the sovereign people of India. Before the birth of freedom we have endured all the pains of labour and our hearts are heavy with the memory of this sorrow. Some of those pains continue even now. Nevertheless the past is over and it is the future that beckons to us now.

That future is not one of ease or resting but of incessant striving so that we might fulfil the pledges we have so often taken and the one we shall take today. The service of India means the service of the millions who suffer. It means the ending of poverty and ignorance and disease and inequality of opportunity. The ambition of the greatest man of our generation has been to, wipe every tear from every eye. That may be beyond us but as long as there are tears and suffering, so long our work will not be over.

And so we have to labour and work hard to give reality to our dreams. Those dreams are for India, but they are also for the world, for all the nations and peoples are too closely knit together today for any one of them to imagine that it can live apart. Peace has been said to be indivisible, so is freedom, so is prosperity now, and so also is disaster in this One World that can no longer be split into isolated fragments.

To the people of India, whose representatives we are, we make appeal to join us with faith and confidence in this great adventure. This is no time for petty and destructive criticism, no time for ill-will or blaming others. We have to build the noble mansion of free India where all her children may dwell.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) tryst (N.) : a secret meeting
- (2) utterance (N.) : the act of expressing something in words
- (3) striving (N.) : the act of trying very hard to achieve something
- (4) endured (V.) : bear
- (5) beckons (V.) : to be something that is likely to happen/will possibly happen to somebody in the future
- (6) incessant (Adj.) : never stopping

961. What is the greatest challenge that India faces today as per the passage?
- (1) It is a challenge to end poverty, ignorance, disease and inequality of opportunity.
 - (2) It is a challenge to wipe off tears from every eye and thus eradicating suffering.
 - (3) It is a challenge to build a noble mansion of free India
 - (4) It is a challenge to fulfil the pledges that we have so often taken
962. How can we fulfil our pledges that we have taken in the past and the present?
- (1) The people of India need to set a hope that can never be betrayed.
 - (2) The people of India need to provide a service to millions of people who suffer in their country.

- (3) The people of India need to labour and hard work to give reality to their dreams.
- (4) The people of India need to work with more responsibility now which has been brought by power and freedom.
963. Which of the following is the most suitable title for this passage?
- (1) A star of hope rises
 - (2) A fateful moment for India
 - (3) The success and failures of India
 - (4) Challenges facing the Indian economy
964. Which of the following statements best describes the message of the passage?
- (1) India's future is filled with incessant striving and providing services to millions of sufferers.
 - (2) India needs to wake up to the call of future and end her sorrows of the past.
 - (3) The independence of India is being celebrated as it has opened the door to the triumphs and achievements that have long awaited us.
 - (4) The birth of freedom has brought in its wake more responsibility of fulfilling our pledges and creating a new history.
965. As per the passage, which of the following statements best compares India's pre-independence (past) period to the post-independence (future) period?
- (1) India's past was a period of poverty and ignorance while its future will be a period of adventure.
 - (2) India's past was a period of slumber while its future will be a period of triumphs.
 - (3) India's past was a period of struggle while its future will be a period of hope, triumphs and achievements.
 - (4) India's past was a period of criticism while its future will be a period of peace.

Directions (966–980) : In the following questions, you have three brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.07.2016)

Passage I

(Question Nos. 966–970)

The London Eye is a giant Ferris wheel situated on the banks of the River Thames in London, England. The entire structure is 135 metres (443 ft) tall and the wheel has a diameter of 120 metres (394 ft).

It is the tallest Ferris wheel in Europe and the most popular paid tourist attraction in the United Kingdom, visited by over 3.5 million people annually. When erected in 1999 it was the tallest Ferris wheel in the world, until surpassed first by the 160 metres (520 ft) Star of Nanchang in 2006 and then the 165 metres (541 ft) Singapore Flyer in 2008. Supported by an A-frame on one side only, unlike the taller Nanchang and Singapore wheels, the Eye is described by its operators as "the world's tallest cantilevered observation wheel". It provides the highest public viewing point and is the 20th tallest structure, in London.

The London Eye, or Millennium Wheel, was officially called the British Airways London Eye and then the Merlin

Entertainments London Eye. Since 20 January 2011, its official name is the EDF Energy London Eye following a three-year sponsorship deal.

The London Eye adjoins the western end of Jubilee Gardens, on the South Bank of the River Thames between Westminster Bridge and Hungerford Bridge, in the London Borough of Lambeth. The site is adjacent to that of the former Dome of Discovery, which was built for the Festival of Britain in 1951.

966. The structure built for the Festival of Britain in 1951 was
- (1) London Eye
 - (2) Dome of Discovery
 - (3) Jubilee Gardens
 - (4) Millennium Wheel
967. The tallest Ferris wheel in the world is
- (1) Singapore Flyer
 - (2) Dome of Discovery
 - (3) London Eye
 - (4) Star of Nanchang
968. The London Eye is situated on the banks of
- (1) Hungerford Bridge
 - (2) The Thames
 - (3) London Borough
 - (4) Westminster Bridge
969. Which of the following does not mean the same as entire?
- (1) Total
 - (2) Partial
 - (3) Whole
 - (4) Complete
970. The highest viewing point is provided by
- (1) Hungerford Bridge
 - (2) Dome of Discovery
 - (3) Millennium Wheel
 - (4) Westminster Bridge

Passage II

(Question Nos. 971–975)

Not all that glitters is gold. Not all that is white is milk. Not all people who wear saffron clothes are sages. These age-old sayings hold true even now, especially the last one. We see a lot of people wearing saffron clothes, but not all of them are *sanyasis* in the true sense of the word. A *sanyasi* is one who guides his followers on the right path.

Recently, I attended the inaugural function of a home for destitute women in Mysore. In most cases, the women were there because they were either harassed by their in-laws or tortured by drunken husbands. Owing to their socio-economic conditions, even the parents of the victims were unable to take them in and care for their hapless children. There had also been instances when young girls, lured by romance, had run away from their homes and had been deserted by their lovers after the honeymoon. These girls usually did not dare return to their parents.

The saying that 'success has many fathers, but failure has none' is true indeed. We get to see only the distressed women and their children, while the main cause of their problems remains hidden in the background. So the victims cannot be blamed altogether. Often it is circumstances that force them into such drudgery. These women and girls need to be psychologically strong and determined to face difficulties with courage and go on with their lives.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) destitute (Adj.) : without money, food and the other things necessary for life
- (2) hapless (Adj.) : not lucky; unfortunate
- (3) lured (V.) : to persuade/trick somebody to go somewhere/to do something by promising them a reward

- (4) deserted (Adj.) : left by a person/people who do not intend to return
 (5) distressed (Adj.) : having problems caused by lack of money
 (6) drudgery (N.) : hard boring work

971. The main reason for the main cause of their problems remaining hidden is
 (1) people are waiting for it to come out in the open
 (2) people don't want to be bothered with others' problems
 (3) nobody has tried to expose it
 (4) nobody has bothered to find out the real cause
972. The opening sentence "Not all that glitters is gold" means
 (1) one must not be deceived by appearances
 (2) only gold has that unmistakable shine
 (3) glitter is the true quality of truth
 (4) all metals that shine must necessarily be as good as gold
973. Wearing saffron clothes does not make one a *sanyasi*, is another way of saying
 (1) saffron is not the favourite colour of the *sanyasis*
 (2) saffron must be changed to some other colour
 (3) anybody who wears saffron is a *sanyasi*
 (4) saffron must only be worn by true ascetics
974. Owing to their socio-economic conditions, even the parents of the victims were unable to help them because
 (1) society considered them to be backward
 (2) their social and economic situation did not allow them to do so
 (3) they could afford to but were reluctant
 (4) they were financially self-sufficient
975. Success has many fathers but failure has none means
 (1) failure has many mothers but no fathers
 (2) success comes naturally to men not women
 (3) no one owns up to failure
 (4) success has only fathers but no mothers

Passage III

(Question Nos. 796–980)

The heart is one of the most vital components of the human body. The heart of the human body has the continuous job to keep oxygen-rich blood flowing through the body. All the body's cells need a constant supply of oxygen, particularly in the brain. The brain cells live only four to five minutes after the oxygen is cut off and death comes to the entire body. Heart disease can result from damage to the heart muscles, the valves or the pacemaker. If the muscle is damaged, the heart is unable to pump properly. If the valves are damaged, blood cannot flow normally. Dr. John Gibbon of U.S.A. developed a machine in 1953 that could take over temporarily from the heart. Surgeons had the chance to repair or replace a defective heart. Many patients have had plastic valves inserted in their hearts when their hearts were faulty. Many people are now being kept alive with tiny battery operated pacemakers.

976. All the body's cells need a constant supply of
 (1) Hydrogen (2) Helium
 (3) Oxygen (4) Nitrogen
977. If the supply of oxygen is cut off, the brain cells survive
 (1) 9 to 10 minutes (2) for 15 minutes
 (3) for an hour (4) 4 to 5 minutes
978. The heart sends oxygen-rich blood
 (1) to the kidneys only (2) to the entire body
 (3) to the lungs only (4) to the brain only
979. Dr. John Gibbon of U.S.A. developed an artificial heart in
 (1) 1953 (2) 1960
 (3) 1950 (4) 1955
980. Heart diseases occur from
 (1) coronium (2) pericardium
 (3) heart cells
 (4) damage to the heart muscles

Directions (981–985) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 27.08.2016 (1st sitting)

My brother, David, was always close to our grandmother. Both of them shared a love of Mother Nature and of food that they had grown themselves. Whenever his schedule permitted, he would drop in for a short visit and a cup of coffee. One day, when he found no one home, he left a chunk of dirt on her porch. This started what was later to be known as his "calling card". Grandmother would come home occasionally and instantly know that David had been by when she spotted the chunk of dirt on her porch.

Although Grandmother had a poor upbringing in Italy, she managed to do well in the United States. She was always healthy and independent and enjoyed a fulfilling life. Recently she had a stroke and died. Everyone was saddened by her death. David was disconsolate. His life-long friend was now gone.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) chunk (N.) : a piece
 (2) porch (N.) : veranda
 (3) calling card (N.) : phone card; visiting card
 (4) upbringing (N.) : the way in which a child is cared for and taught how to behave while it is growing up
 (5) disconsolate (Adj.) : very unhappy and disappointed; dejected.
 (6) exuberant (Adj.) : full of energy; excitement and happiness.
 (7) devastated (Adj.) : extremely upset and shocked
 (8) hilarious (Adj.) : extremely funny
 (9) sombre (Adj.) : sad and serious

981. What is the opposite of the word disconsolate.
 (1) devastated (2) hilarious
 (3) exuberant (4) sombre
982. David would drop in for a short visit and leave a ____ as a sign on grandma's porch if she was not at home.
 (1) schedule (2) chunk of dirt
 (3) calling card (4) cup of coffee

983. Grandmother used to be
 (1) rich in Italy but poor in the United States
 (2) in the United States but is now in Italy
 (3) poor earlier but became rich later on
 (4) rich earlier but now poor
984. Grandmother enjoyed a ____ life.
 (1) healthy but sickly (2) good and healthy
 (3) rich but sickly (4) poor and healthy
985. Grandmother's death made everyone
 (1) sad including David
 (2) disconsolate excluding David
 (3) happy and disconsolate
 (4) sad excluding David

Directions (986-988) : Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases have been given in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 27.08.2016 (IInd sitting))

The villager has customarily been very conservative in his attitude and approach. He is reluctant to change his traditional way of thinking and doing things. His attitude, in many aspects, is : home-made is best. For instance, most cattle-farmers in the villages, prefer to feed their cows and buffaloes with a home-mix comprising local oil-seeds like mustard or cottonseed, pulses, jaggery, salt etc. It takes numerous visits, hard-convincing, daily trials and experience to convince the rural cattle farmer that compound feeds, scientifically formulated, improve the yields of milk, without any incremental costs.

The age-old values and attitude towards caste, creed, woman, time and money take time to change. The villager has traditionally been a believer in the philosophy of 'karma' or 'fate'. He has found it more convenient to blame his economic destitution, poor living conditions and straitened social status on 'bhagya', 'karma' or 'fate'. The security that the villagers find in the 'status quo', acts as a disincentive to change and experiment, in the short run. Many of these antiquated attitudes, value-system and outlooks are changing, due to improved levels of awareness and education. However, the rate of change is sluggish. Attitudes fossilised over the centuries, do take time to change.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) conservative (Adj.) : opposed to great/sudden social change
 (2) reluctant (Adj.) : hesitating before doing something because you do not want to do it/because you are not sure that it is the right thing to do
 (3) hard-convincing (Adj.) : difficult to make somebody believe that something is true
 (4) convince (V.) : to make somebody believe that something is true
 (5) incremental (Adj.) : increasing in regular amounts
 (6) destitution (N.) : the fact of having no money, food and the other things necessary for life
 (7) status quo (N.) : the situation as it is now, or as it was before a recent change

- (8) disincentive (N.) : a thing that makes somebody less willing to do something
 (9) antiquated (Adj.) : outdated
 (10) sluggish (Adj.) : slow and apathetic
 (11) fossilised (V.) : to become/make somebody/something become, fixed and unable to change/develop

986. When will you call a person conservative in his attitude and approach?
 (1) When he likes to try out every new idea before accepting it.
 (2) When he sticks to old ways of thinking and doing.
 (3) When he solves his problems through tried out methods.
 (4) When he imputes motives to change-agents.
987. What does the phrase home-made is best imply ?
 (1) The best should not be discarded.
 (2) Change for the sake of change is not good.
 (3) People should go in for swadeshi because it is home-made.
 (4) Whatever is being practised is better than what is new.
988. What is the best method to convince the average villager about the superiority of a new cattle-feed ?
 (1) Home visits
 (2) Field demonstration
 (3) Discussion
 (4) Distribution of related literature

Directions (989-993) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 28.08.2016 (IInd sitting))

Crude mineral oil comes out of the earth as a thick brown or black liquid with a strong smell. It is a complex mixture of many different substances, each with its own individual qualities. Most of them are combinations of hydrogen and carbon in varying proportions. Such hydrocarbons are also found in other forms such as bitumen, asphalt and natural gas. Mineral oil originates from the carcasses of tiny animals and from plants that live in the sea. Over millions of years, these dead creatures form large deposits under sea-bed and ocean currents cover them with a blanket of sand and silt. As this material hardens, it becomes sedimentary rock and effectively shuts out the oxygen, thus preventing the complete decomposition of the marine deposits underneath. The layers of sedimentary rocks become thicker, and heavier. Their pressure produces heat, which transforms the tiny carcasses into crude oil in a process that is still going on today.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) carcasses (N.) : the dead body of an animal
 (2) silt (N.) : sand, mud, etc. that is carried by flowing water and is left at the mouth of river

989. How does crude oil come out of the earth ?
 (1) As a thick brown or black liquid with mild smell
 (2) As a thick red brown liquid with strong smell

- (3) As a mixture of different colours
 (4) As a thick brown or black liquid with a strong smell
990. What is crude mineral oil ?
 (1) Complex mixture of many different substances
 (2) Simple mixture of natural gas
 (3) Plain white oil
 (4) It is bitumen
991. From where does mineral oil originate ?
 (1) Complex mixture of substances
 (2) Carcasses of tiny animals and plants that live in the sea
 (3) From lakes
 (4) Only from plants
992. The time taken for the marine deposits to harden into rocks is
 (1) a few centuries (2) millions of years
 (3) a few decades (4) thousands of years
993. Sedimentary rocks lead to the formation of oil deposits because
 (1) their pressure produces heat and turns deposits of animal carcasses and plants into oil.
 (2) it turns heavy and shuts out the oxygen
 (3) it becomes hard and forms into rocks to squeeze oil
 (4) it becomes light and soft and applies pressure to produce oil

Directions (994-998) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 29.08.2016 (IInd sitting))

It's nothing short of a revolution in how we eat, and it's getting closer every day. Yes, a lot of people are obese, and yes, the definition of "healthy eating" seems to change all the time. But in labs and research centres around the world, scientists are racing to match our genes and our taste buds, creating the perfect diet for each of us, a diet that will fight disease, increase longevity, boost physical and mental performance, and taste great to boot. As food scientist J. Bruce German says, "The foods as we like the most will be the most healthy for us."

Is that going to be a great day, or what ?

All this will come to pass, thanks to genomics, the science that maps and describes an individual's genetic code. In the future, personalized DNA chips will allow us to assess our own inherited predispositions for certain diseases, then adjust our diets accordingly. So, if you are at risk for heart disease, you won't just go on a generic low-fat diet. You will eat foods with just the right amount and type of fat that is best for you. You will even be able to track your metabolism day-to-day to determine what foods you should eat to any given time, for any given activity. "Since people differ in their genetics and metabolism, one diet won't fit all," says German.

As complex as all this sounds, it could turn out to be relatively simple.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) to boot (Id.) : in addition; also
 (2) predispositions (N.) : a condition that makes somebody/something likely to behave in a particular way/ to suffer from a particular disease
 (3) generic (Adj.) : not specific
994. What are scientists doing ?
 (1) Racing in labs and research centres around the world
 (2) Asking us to start dieting
 (3) Creating the perfect diet for us
 (4) Try and make us taller
995. What does J. Bruce German say ?
 (1) The food we like is not healthy for us
 (2) The food we like is the healthiest one for us
 (3) The most healthy food should be liked by us
 (4) Food scientists like healthy food
996. What is genomics ?
 (1) The science which describes about maps
 (2) The science which describes an individual
 (3) The science which deals with years
 (4) The science that maps and describes an individual's genetic code
997. Why won't a common diet fit everybody ?
 (1) Because different people eat different food
 (2) Because their genes are different
 (3) Since they differ in genetics and metabolism
 (4) Because of their different moods
998. What will be possible in the future ?
 (1) Personalised DNA chips for people to assess their own inherited predispositions
 (2) You are at great risk for heart disease
 (3) You will not be able to determine what food you should eat
 (4) You will be unable to adjust your diet

Directions (999-1003) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 30.08.2016 (Ist sitting))

Mary Garden, a noted opera singer, earned a great deal of money during her career, but was constantly bothered by the demands of her father for money and always in large sums.

Miss Garden would always give it to him, though often she would often complain that his requests seemed somewhat unreasonable. To this the stock reply was that he needed the money for a very special project. She was not going to refuse her father, was she?

During the depression Miss Garden, like many others, lost her money in the stock market crash. Shortly afterward, her father died, and, much to her surprise, she was notified that he had left a large bank account in her name. He had saved for her every cent she had given him.

The demands God makes on us may seem hard at times. But all the while, he is actually helping us to store up an 'eternal bank account' in heaven—one which may

balance the scales in our favour when we least expect it. Troubles are often the instruments by which God fashions us for better things.

999. Mary's father made demands for _____

- (1) a small sum of money
- (2) large sums of money
- (3) no money
- (4) a reasonable sum of money

1000. Mary _____ to the demands of her father.

- (1) could not refuse to pay any attention
- (2) wanted to refuse to pay any attention
- (3) finally refused to pay any attention
- (4) initially refused to pay any attention

1001. Mary's father had _____ all the money he took from her.

- (1) gambled
- (2) wasted
- (3) invested
- (4) saved

1002. During the depression Mary _____ in the stock market.

- (1) lost no money at all
- (2) lost her money
- (3) lost some money
- (4) lost lot of money

1003. God at times, makes hard demands so that He _____ when we least expect it.

- (1) can balance the scales against us
- (2) can balance the scales in our favour
- (3) can harm us
- (4) can refuse to assist us

Directions (1004–1008) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 30.08.2016 (IInd sitting))

The function of education is to prepare young people to understand the whole process of life. The end of education is not merely to pass some examinations and get a job and earn one's livelihood. If education is to make people understand life, then surely life is not merely a job or an occupation; life is something extraordinarily wide and profound, it is a great mystery, a vast realm in which we function as human beings. If we prepare ourselves only to earn a livelihood, we shall miss the whole point of life. To understand life is much more important than to get a degree or pass an examination for a job. Life, with all its subtleties, is such a vast expanse. It has its extraordinary beauty, its sorrows and joys. It also has its hidden things of the mind such as envies, ambitions, passions, fears, fulfilments and anxieties. The birds, the flowers, the flourishing trees, the heavens, the stars, the rivers and the fishes therein—all this is life. When we are young we must seek and find out what life is all about. Thus we cultivate intelligence with the help of education. Intelligence is the capacity to think freely, without fear, without a formula, so that we begin to discover for ourselves what is real and what is true. Anyone who is gripped with fear will never be intelligent. Most of us have fear in one form or another. Where there is fear there is no intelligence. Thus what education should do is help us understand the need of freedom. Unless we are free we will not understand the whole process of living. When we are free we have no fear. We do not imitate but we discover.

MEANINGS OF DIFFICULT WORDS/PHRASES

- (1) profound (Adj.) : of the greatest intensity
- (2) realm (N.) : area
- (3) subtleties (N.) : the small but important details/aspects of something
- (4) expanse (N.) : a wide scope

1004. What is the effect of fear on humans?

- (1) We understand life's great mystery.
- (2) We are not able to develop our intelligence.
- (3) We think freely.
- (4) We see the vast expanse of life.

1005. The aim of education is to make us realise the need of

- (1) understanding science.
- (2) freedom.
- (3) jobs.
- (4) passing examinations.

1006. When we are young we should

- (1) seek the meaning of life.
- (2) study and get a degree.
- (3) try for a good job.
- (4) study science.

1007. Education helps us realize the

- (1) way to develop our career.
- (2) need for good health.
- (3) meaning of fear.
- (4) necessity of freedom.

1008. The passage is about

- (1) education.
- (2) freedom.
- (3) intelligence.
- (4) livelihood.

Directions (1009–1013) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 31.08.2016 (Ist sitting))

The snowstorm was getting worse. White flakes whirled around us as we fought our way against the wind. I had almost given up hope of sheltering, when we found an abandoned log cabin in front of us.

I squeezed through the door of the cabin and stepped cautiously inside with Jane close behind me. It was dark and musty-smelling, but at least it was sheltered and dry.

Glad to be out of the storm, we settled down on the dusty floor to wait for a break in the weather. "What's this?" asked Jane curiously. Her hand closing over something shiny. She held it up to the weak ray of light that pierced the gloom. A gold necklace glittered and shone. Its ruby pendant was a lustrous wine-red in the faint beam. Strangely, there was no dust on the necklace. It was almost as though it had dropped from the throat of its owner moments ago.

We gazed at each other speechlessly. What strange mystery had we accidentally stumbled upon ?

1009. What had the writer given up hope ?

- (1) To be able to withstand this snowstorm.
- (2) To be able to fight her way against the wind.
- (3) That the snowstorm would improve.
- (4) To find shelter from the wind.

1010. What did the two friends find while searching for shelter ?
 (1) A haunted hut. (2) A deserted hut.
 (3) A very old hut. (4) A very small hut.
1011. Why did the writer step cautiously inside the cabin?
 (1) Because she was feeling so cold that her legs had become numb.
 (2) Because she could not see clearly in the dark.
 (3) Because the wind made it difficult for her to enter quickly.
 (4) Because the cabin was very dusty.
1012. What did Jane find ?
 (1) A necklace made of gold.
 (2) A necklace made of red ruby.
 (3) A red-coloured necklace.
 (4) A golden necklace with a pendant on it.
1013. What was the strange thing about the necklace ?
 (1) It was made of marble.
 (2) It was pink in colour.
 (3) There was no dust on it.
 (4) There was a picture on the pendant.

Directions (1014–1018) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 31.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

Two men were once walking along a forest path, talking of courage and loyalty. The bigger one, who had a gun, was boasting of his own bravery and fidelity, when suddenly a large bear came from behind a rock close in front of them, and stood in their way growling angrily. The boaster fled to the nearest tree, dropped his gun, and climbed to a safe place without thinking of his poor friend. The latter flung himself upon his face as though dead. The bear smelt his body, turned him over, licked his face, and supposing him to be dead, went on its way leaving him unhurt.

The other man came down from the tree, and going to his friend said "Well, what secrets did he whisper so quietly in your ear?". To which the little man, who owed his life to his own presence of mind and not to the boasted bravery and fidelity of his companion, replied, "why, he said, 'put not your trust in braggarts,' and I shall take his advice."

MEANINGS OF DIFFICULT WORDS/PHRASES

- (1) fidelity (N.) : the quality of being faithful
 (2) fled (V.) : run away quickly
 (3) presence of mind (Phr.) : ability to say/do the right thing in an emergency
 (4) braggarts (N.) : a very boastful and talkative person

1014. What were the two men talking about while walking along the forest path ?
 (1) About their wives and children.
 (2) About money and fame.
 (3) About friendship and enjoyment.
 (4) About courage and loyalty.
1015. What is the meaning of the word fidelity ?
 (1) Muscle (2) Strength
 (3) Faithfulness (4) Courage

1016. After seeing the bear, what happened to the boaster?
 (1) He fled home.
 (2) He hid himself behind the rock.
 (3) He hid himself behind a shed.
 (4) He fled and climbed up the nearest tree.
1017. What made the bear go away after examining the man?
 (1) The bear thought the man was dead.
 (2) The bear could not stand the bad odour of the man.
 (3) The bear did not want to eat the man.
 (4) The bear heard a noise and was scared.
1018. What saved the little man?
 (1) The aid from the villagers.
 (2) His friend's bravery.
 (3) His own presence of mind.
 (4) His own courage.

Directions (1019–1023) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 01.09.2016 (1st sitting)

Settled life and cultivation gave man leisure; he had no longer to always think of getting food. During spare time he could make stone tools, hoes or pots and weave cloth.

Some people spared from producing their own food could even devote themselves to other activities all the time. This resulted in a division of labour. The division of labour made it possible for various groups to specialize, that is, to acquire greater skill and learn better techniques in doing one kind of work.

The settled community life needed rules to regulate the behaviour of the members of the community. It is not possible to know exactly how regulations were established. It appears that the decisions regarding the community were taken by the people as a whole, or by a council of elders, as is in the practice in tribal societies. There were perhaps no kings or any organized government. Most likely, there were chiefs elected by the community for their qualities of leadership. But, these chiefs could not pass their positions on to their sons and they enjoyed few special privileges. Archaeological excavations have not revealed anything which would indicate the prevalence of a higher status for some members of the community. This is also supported by the study of life in many tribes in modern times.

Thus, social inequalities do not seem to have emerged even in Neolithic times.

1019. What did man do in his spare time?
 (1) Made stone tools (2) Made hoes or pots
 (3) Weave cloth (4) All of the above
1020. In the passage, "division of labour" means
 (1) Specialization to acquire greater skills
 (2) Learning arithmetic
 (3) Working in groups
 (4) Working from home
1021. To which period do the Neolithic times refer ?
 (1) Later part of the Stone Age
 (2) Early part of the Stone Age

- (3) Later part of the Ice Age
(4) Medieval times
1022. Chiefs were elected by the community for their
- (1) age
 - (2) qualities of leadership
 - (3) responsibility and courage
 - (4) trust and loyalty

1023. The meaning of privilege is
- (1) allowance
 - (2) favour
 - (3) benefit
 - (4) interest

Directions (1024–1028) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 01.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

The stranger agreed to join Robin's band only on one condition. He wanted to join a competition of shooting arrows with Robin. If he was defeated in that competition, he would gladly join Robin and his men. Soon arrangements for the competition was made. Robin's men carved bull's eye on the trunk of a tree at a distance of about fifty yards. Taking out his bow and arrow the man carefully shot an arrow which struck right into the centre of the bull's eye. Robin's men were surprised at the man's skill. Then Robin took the bow and shot an arrow which not only hit the bull's eye in the centre but broke the stranger's arrow in the middle. Robin thus proved that he had better skills than the stranger. The stranger was amazed to see this and said, "I have never seen such a skill in all my life. It will be a pleasure for me to join you and your men. My name is John Little. Robin and his men gladly welcomed him. But Robin said that from then on he would be known as Little John.

1024. What was the stranger's condition for joining Robin's band?
- (1) Only if he and Robin have a competition of shooting arrows.
 - (2) Only if he is defeated by Robin in a competition of shooting arrows.
 - (3) Only if he should be better than Robin in shooting arrows.
 - (4) Only if Robin would let him be better at shooting arrows.
1025. What did Robin's men do?
- (1) They refused to let the stranger prove his skills.
 - (2) They sent the stranger away.
 - (3) They made arrangements for the competition.
 - (4) They made the stranger prove his skill.

1026. How did the stranger know that Robin had better skill than him?
- (1) When Robin's arrow hit the bull's eye.
 - (2) When Robin agreed to let him compete with him.
 - (3) When Robin beat him in the competition.
 - (4) When Robin's arrow hit the bull's eye and broke the stranger's arrow.
1027. What name did Robin give him?
- (1) Robin Little
 - (2) John Little
 - (3) Robin
 - (4) Little John
1028. What did Robin do after the competition?
- (1) He welcomed the stranger to the band and changed his name.

- (2) He changed the stranger's name.
- (3) He welcomed the stranger.
- (4) He sent the stranger away.

Directions (1029–1033) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 02.09.2016 (1st sitting)

A knowledge of grammar is essential for good speaking and writing, by which one's mind is judged. Studying grammar means hard work : it must be learned as a whole, with no part omitted, and it demands much thought and patience. But, once acquired, it can give a lifetime's pleasure and profit. Its study requires no physical hardship, no special room or expenses. If people spent only their leisure time studying grammar they could master it in one year. The author learned it in less than a year. As a private soldier earning sixpence a day, he sat on his bed and studied. Unable to afford candle or oil, he read in winter by firelight (when it was his turn). If he could manage it thus, and with no outside encouragement, then any youth, however poor or busy, could do the same.

1029. Why should we learn grammar ?
- (1) To develop speaking skills
 - (2) To develop writing skills
 - (3) To have a mastery over language
 - (4) To acquire good speaking and writing skills
1030. How does the world judge a man's mind?
- (1) By his dress
 - (2) By his manners
 - (3) By his appearance
 - (4) By his speech and writing
1031. How long would it take to gain mastery over grammar?
- (1) One year
 - (2) Six months
 - (3) Two years
 - (4) Ten months
1032. What is the occupation of the writer?
- (1) Teacher
 - (2) Soldier
 - (3) Artist
 - (4) Clerk
1033. The learning of grammar should be
- (1) patient, thoughtful and holistic
 - (2) thoughtful, patient and piecemeal
 - (3) holistic, thoughtful and rapid
 - (4) thoughtful, rapid and piecemeal

Directions (1034–1037) : Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 02.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

Every profession or trade, every art and every science has its technical vocabulary, the function of which is partly to designate things or processes which have no names in ordinary English and partly to secure greater exactness in nomenclature. Such special dialects or jargons are necessary in technical discussion of any kind. Being universally understood by the devotees of the particular science or art, they have the precision of a mathematical formula. Besides, they save time, for it is much more economical to name a process than to describe it. Thousands of these technical terms are very properly included in every large dictionary,

yet, as a whole, they are rather on the outskirts of the English language than actually within its borders.

Different occupations, however, differ widely in the character of their special vocabularies. In trades and handicrafts and other vocations like farming and fishing that have occupied great numbers of men from remote times, the technical vocabulary is very old. An average man now uses these in his own vocabulary. The special dialects of law, medicine, divinity and philosophy have become familiar to cultivated persons.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) designate (V.) : give a specified status/name to
- (2) nomenclature (N.) : a system of naming things (science)
- (3) dialects (N.) : the form of a language that is spoken in one area with grammar, words and pronunciation that may be different from other forms of the same language
- (4) jargons (N.) : words/expressions that are used by a particular profession/group of people, and are difficult for others to understand
- (5) precision (N.) : the quality of being exact, accurate and careful
- (6) cultivated (Adj.) : having a high level of education and showing good manners

1034. Special words used in technical discussion

- (1) may become part of common speech
- (2) never last long
- (3) should resemble mathematical formula
- (4) should be confined to scientific fields

1035. The writer of this article is

- (1) a scientist
- (2) a politician
- (3) a linguist
- (4) a businessman

1036. This passage is primarily concerned with.

- (1) various occupations and professions
- (2) technical terminology
- (3) scientific undertakings
- (4) a new language

1037. It is true that.

- (1) various occupations and professions often interchange words.
- (2) there is always a non-technical word that may be substituted for the technical word.
- (3) the average man often uses his own vocabulary what was once technical language not meant for him.
- (4) everyone is interested in scientific findings.

Directions (1038–1042) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 02.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

My worries were increasing. The boy at the shop was becoming more clamorous. My sales were poor, as the railways were admitting more pedlars on the platforms. My cash receipts were going down and my credit sales alone flourished. The wholesale merchants who supplied me with

goods stopped credit to me. The boy's method of account-keeping was so chaotic that I did not know whether I was moving forward or backward. He produced cash from the counter in a haphazard manner, and there were immense gaps on the shelves all over the shop. The complaint by the public was that nothing one wanted was ever available. Suddenly the railways gave me notice to quit. I pleaded with the old stationmaster and porter, but they could do nothing; the order had come from high up. The shop was given to a new contractor.

I could not contemplate the prospect of being cut off from the railways. I grew desperate and angry. I shed tears at seeing a new man in the place where I and my father had sat. I slapped the boy on the cheek and he cried, and his father, the porter, came down on me and said, 'this is what he gets for helping you! I'd always told the boy – He was not your paid servant, anyway.'

MEANING OF WORDS/PHRASES

- (1) clamorous (Adj.) : noisy
- (2) pedlars (N.) : someone who travels about selling his wares (on the streets/at carnivals)
- (3) chaotic (Adj.) : in a state of complete confusion and lack of order
- (4) contemplate (V.) : think about/of
- (5) cut off (Phr. V.) : to be separate from others

1038. Why does the speaker say that his sales were poor ?

- (1) Because his cash receipts were going down.
- (2) Because the boy at the shop was becoming more clamorous.
- (3) Because the railways were admitting more pedlars on the platform.
- (4) Because there were no buyers.

1039. How did the boy's method of account-keeping affect the speaker ?

- (1) His worries increased.
- (2) He produced cash from the counter in a haphazard manner.
- (3) His sales were poor.
- (4) He did not know if he was moving forward or backward.

1040. Why did the public complain?

- (1) Because his credit at the wholesalers' was gone.
- (2) Because nothing one ever wanted was available.
- (3) Because there were gaps on the shelves all over the shop.
- (4) Because the railways gave him notice to quit.

1041. Where did the order to quit come from?

- (1) From the old station master.
- (2) From high up.
- (3) From the railway authorities.
- (4) From the contractor.

1042. Why did the speaker shed tears?

- (1) Because he saw a new person, where he and his father had sat.
- (2) Because he was cut off from the railways.
- (3) Because he grew desperate and angry.
- (4) Because he slapped the boy on the cheek.

Directions (1043–1047) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 03.09.2016 (1st sitting)

Even the majority of elders turn their homes into hives of worry as they have too little to do in too much time. Those who have retired thus find retirement tiresome when hobbies, instead, could have turned it into a period of creativity and contentment.

This common problem of inability to utilise leisure pleasurably and profitably is not restricted to Indians. In fact, Japanese are the worse sufferers. Their weekends, rather than increase their enjoyment of life, have wreaked havoc on their health and happiness. Unable to while away the long, unstructured hours, many of them have become addicts to coffee or hard liquor, and have even taken to gambling.

How has this social malady come about? Ironically, the syllabus-loaded education system is the main culprit. It places a heavy work-load on children and youth, laying emphasis as it does on memory rather than intelligence.

1043. Why do a majority of retired elders find retirement tiresome?

- (1) Because their homes have been turned into hives of worry.
- (2) Because they do not have hobbies to utilise their free time.
- (3) Because they had nothing to do.
- (4) Because they had plenty of free time.

1044. How have the Japanese benefitted from their weekends?

- (1) They have increased enjoyment in life.
- (2) They enjoy health and happiness.
- (3) They use their free time to increase their enjoyment.
- (4) They become addicts to coffee or hard liquor and gambling.

1045. The syllabus-loaded education system

- (1) places a heavy burden on the youth.
- (2) ensures that parents pay attention to the development of children.
- (3) lays emphasis on intelligence.
- (4) gives students a lot of free time.

1046. The author thinks that

- (1) authorities are more appreciative of the syllabus-loaded education system.
- (2) hobbies play an important role in changing the unfortunate situation.
- (3) co-curricular activities are discouraged.
- (4) only Indians suffer from inability to utilise leisure.

1047. The passage tells us that

- (1) hobbies are a waste of time
- (2) hobbies play a crucial role in physical and mental development.
- (3) hobbies wreak havoc on man's health and happiness.
- (4) hobbies can turn us into addicts of coffee, liquor or gambling.

Directions (1048–1052) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 04.09.2016 (1st sitting)

In general it is better to use too little make-up than too much. The audience should not be aware that the actor's face is painted. For the actor who is playing his own age, the artist uses make-up to strengthen the features, particularly eyes and mouth, and to add lifelike colour to the face. Character make-up does these things in addition to transforming the face to another age, another type or another race. This transformation, particularly for young actors playing old characters, can be helped greatly by hats and hairdos.

Make-up consists of applying a base colour, then modelling the face by highlighting and shadowing (sinking the cheeks, for example, with a darker colour). Sometimes, modelling is done by applying false (putty or plastic) noses, enlarged eyebrows, or scars. Lines to suggest wrinkles are drawn on with a dark make-up pencil (brown or maroon, not black) or brush. Each line is highlighted with another line, either white or a light tint of the base colour. Lips are outlined and coloured, and a similar colour is applied to the cheeks. After make-up is complete, powder is applied.

1048. The artist uses make-up to strengthen the features, particularly eyes and mouth, and to add life like colours to the face for the actor who is playing ____ .

- (1) the lead role
- (2) the old man or woman
- (3) his own age
- (4) the role of the clown

1049. What do artists use to help young actors playing old men?

- (1) Wig and moustache
- (2) Hats and hairdos
- (3) Wheel chairs and walking sticks
- (4) False noses, enlarged eyebrows or scars

1050. What is the correct sequence for make-up?

- (1) Modelling the face by highlighting and shadowing then applying a base colour
- (2) Highlighting and shadowing, then applying a base colour and modelling the face
- (3) Applying a base colour, then modelling the face by highlighting and shadowing
- (4) Shadowing and modelling, then applying a base colour for highlighting

1051. Lines are drawn with a dark make-up pencil or brush to suggest ____ .

- (1) dimples
- (2) wrinkles
- (3) smiles
- (4) pimples

1052. When is powder usually applied ?

- (1) Before the make-up
- (2) As make-up foundation
- (3) After the make-up
- (4) During the make-up

Directions (1053–1057) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.09.2016 (1st Sitting)

Without breakfast, all of us (irrespective of age) are likely to experience the late morning slump; tiredness, sleepiness

and the urge to sit back. Our efficiency goes down further as the day progresses. Moreover, skipping the first meal of the day leads to intense hunger pangs by late morning and we end up eating chips, samosas, burgers or other high-fat unhealthy foods. Breakfast-skippers are more likely to be overweight. A good breakfast leads to a more active, productive day. Research has found a definite connection between skipping breakfast and memory impairment in both young and older adults. Moreover, breakfast is directly linked with performance in school and college. Breakfast should contribute at least one-fourth of our daily requirement of nutrients. An ideal breakfast should contain adequate amounts of carbohydrates, proteins and fats in addition to minerals and vitamins. Essentially this means including most of our food groups in the morning meal. Whole grain cereals-like atta in parathas and puris, dalia, suji, etc. are an integral part of the traditional Indian breakfast. Their high fibre and protein content provides a feeling of satisfaction, which lowers the urge to snack before lunch. On the other hand, high-sugar foods actually make people sleepier, not active.

Milk, cheese, eggs or dals (as sprouts in idli or dosas or as sambhar) are other protein sources. A serving of milk (one cup) provides B-complex vitamins and also minerals like zinc, magnesium and calcium. Fruits or vegetables provide valuable vitamin C and keep constipation away.

1053. We experience sleepiness in the morning because

- (1) we eat breakfast.
- (2) we miss breakfast.
- (3) efficiency goes down.
- (4) we feel tired and sleepy.

1054. We eat unhealthy food when

- (1) we suffer from hunger.
- (2) we have become overweight.
- (3) we have skipped the first meal.
- (4) we love chips, burgers etc.

1055. A good breakfast

- (1) keeps you active.
- (2) causes memory loss.
- (3) boosts performance.
- (4) keeps you active; boosts performance.

1056. An ideal breakfast should contain

- (1) carbohydrates, proteins, fats, minerals and vitamins.
- (2) some food groups.
- (3) only high fibre and protein.
- (4) foods of our choice.

1057. Breakfast is satisfying when

- (1) it is rich in fatty foods.
- (2) it contains high protein and fibre content.
- (3) it is rich in carbohydrates, proteins and fats.
- (4) we eat to our heart's content.

Directions (1058-1062) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 07.09.2016 (1st sitting)

Another marvel on the far side of the lake was a little farm that felt like a secret in the city. Some of the gaunt Karnataka labourers even looked away when children came to dig and eat. But the greatest pleasure, this side of the

lake, was the jamun tree. A few months back, Kalu and Sunil had a feast in the branches, shaking down a few berries for Mirchi.

That's when they came to know the second coolest thing about the jamun tree : There were parrots nesting in it. Since then, some other road boys had been capturing the parrots one by one to sell at the Marol Market, but Sunil had brought Kalu around to the belief that the birds should be left as they were. Sunil listened for their squawks each morning, to make sure they hadn't been abducted in the night.

Kalu's expertise was in the recycling bins inside airline catering compounds. Private waste collectors emptied these dumpsters on a regular basis, but Kalu had mastered the trash truck's schedules. The night before pickup, Kalu would climb over the barbed wire fences and raid the overflowing bins.

Kalu's routine had become known by the local police, however. He kept getting caught, until some constables proposed a different arrangement. Kalu could keep his metal scrap if he'd pass on information he picked up on the road about local drug dealers.

MEANINGS OF DIFFICULT WORDS/PHRASES

- (1) gaunt (Adj.) : very thin especially from disease/hunger/cold
- (2) squawks (N.) : the noise of birds
- (3) abducted (V.) : kidnapped
- (4) dumpsters (N.) : a container designed to receive and transport dump waste

1058. What was the greatest pleasure this side of the lake?

- (1) A secret farm.
- (2) The Jamun tree.
- (3) Feasting on the branches of the Jamun tree.
- (4) Labourers looking away when the children came to dig and eat.

1059. What was the second coolest thing about the Jamun tree?

- (1) Shaking down the berries for Mirchi.
- (2) There were parrots nesting in the tree.
- (3) Selling parrots in the Marol Market.
- (4) Capturing parrots in the tree.

1060. What did Sunil think of parrots?

- (1) That they should be captured and sold.
- (2) That they had been abducted in the night.
- (3) That they should not be captured and sold.
- (4) That they squawked every morning.

1061. How did Kalu manage to raid the airline recycling bins before they were emptied?

- (1) He was an expert.
- (2) He jumped over the barbed wire fences.
- (3) He had mastered the trash trucks schedules.
- (4) He worked at night.

1062. Why was a different arrangement proposed?

- (1) Because Kalu's routine was known by the police.
- (2) So that Kalu would be able to keep his metal scrap.

(3) So that Kalu could pass on information about local drug dealers

(4) Because Kalu kept getting caught

Directions (1063–1067) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

The first working steam-powered vehicle was designed and most likely built by Ferdinand Verbiest, a Flemish member of a Jesuit mission in China around 1672. It was a 65 cm long scale-model toy for the Chinese Emperor, that was unable to carry a driver or a passenger. It is not known if Verbiest's model was ever built. Nicolas Joseph Cugnot is widely credited with building the first full scale, self propelled mechanical vehicle or automobile in about 1769; he also created a steam-powered tricycle. He constructed two steam tractors for the French Army, one of which is preserved in the French National Conservatory of Arts and Crafts. His inventions were however handicapped by problems of water supply and maintaining steam pressure. In 1801, Richard Trevithick built and demonstrated his Puffing Devil road locomotive, believed by many to be the first demonstration of a steam-powered road vehicle. It was unable to maintain sufficient steam pressure for long periods. Sentiment against steampowered road vehicles led to the Locomotive Acts of 1865. In 1807 Nicéphore Niepce and his brother Claude probably created the world's first internal combustion engine which they called Pyreolophore.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 08.09.2016 (1st sitting)

1063. The first full-scale, working steam-powered tricycle was built by

- (1) Verbiest (2) Cugnot
(3) Trevithick (4) Niepce

1064. Cugnot built steam tractors for

- (1) The Chinese Emperor
(2) The French Army
(3) The Jesuit mission
(4) The French Conservatory

1065. The problem with Trevithick's Puffing Devil was

- (1) its incapability to carry a driver or a passenger
(2) with the water supply
(3) its inability to maintain steam pressure
(4) its combustion engine

1066. What is meant by Sentiment in the context of the given paragraph?

- (1) depression (2) fascination
(3) celebration (4) resentment

1067. The Pyreolophore was

- (1) a self-propelled mechanical vehicle
(2) a steam-powered tricycle
(3) a steam tractor
(4) The name of the world's first internal combustion engine

Directions (1068–1072) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 09.09.2016 (1st sitting)

The Alaska pipeline starts at the frozen edge of the Arctic Ocean. It stretches southward across the largest

and northernmost state in the United States, ending at a remote icefree seaport village nearly 800 miles from where it begins. It is massive in size and extremely complicated to operate. The steel pipe crosses windswept plains and endless miles of delicate tundra that tops the frozen ground. It weaves through crooked canyons, climbs sheer mountains, plunges over rocky crags, makes its way through thick forests, and passes over or under hundreds of rivers and streams. The pipe is 4 feet in diameter, and up to 2 million barrels (or 84 million gallons) of crude oil can be pumped through it daily. Resting on H-shaped steel racks called "bents", long sections of the pipeline follow a zigzag course high above the frozen earth. Other long sections drop out of sight beneath spongy or rocky ground and return to the surface later on. The pattern of the pipeline's up and down route is determined by the often harsh demands of the arctic and subarctic climate, the tortuous lay of the land, and the varied compositions of soil, rock, or permafrost (permanently frozen ground). A little more than half of the pipeline is elevated above the ground. The remainder is buried anywhere from 3 to 12 feet, depending largely upon the type of terrain and the properties of the soil. One of the largest in the world, the pipeline cost approximately \$8 billion and is by far the biggest and most expensive construction project ever undertaken by private industry. In fact, no single business could raise that much money, so 8 major oil companies formed a consortium in order to share the costs. Each company controlled oil rights to particular shares of land in the oil fields and paid into the pipeline construction fund according to the size of its holdings. Today, despite enormous problems of climate, supply shortage, equipment breakdowns, labour disagreements, treacherous terrain, a certain amount of mismanagement, and even theft, the Alaska pipeline has been completed and is operating.

1068. The Alaskan pipeline ends

- (1) north of Alaska.
(2) at a seaport village.
(3) after passing through canyons and rivers.
(4) at a tundra covered village.

1069. What is the capacity of the Alaskan pipeline?

- (1) 2 million gallons of crude oil.
(2) 4 million barrels of crude oil.
(3) 84 million gallons of crude oil.
(4) 84 billion barrels of crude oil.

1070. What are "bents"?

- (1) Zigzag shape of pipeline.
(2) Pipeline's up and down route.
(3) The section of the pipeline that drops out of sight.
(4) The H-shaped steel racks.

1071. How was the fund for pipeline construction generated?

- (1) 8 major oil companies joined hands to share the cost.
(2) 8 major oil companies borrowed \$8 billion.
(3) A single private company raised \$8 billion.
(4) Oil rights were sold to 8 major oil companies.

1072. Which of the following were not problems faced while constructing the pipeline?

- (1) Supply shortages

- (2) Treacherous terrain
- (3) Lack of funds
- (4) Equipment breakdown

Directions (1073–1077) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 10.09.2016 (1st sitting)

Dyslexia is a perceptual disorder often occurring in persons of normal, or even above average intelligence. The reader is unable to perceive correctly what is on a page. Letters and numbers often appear reversed: "b" seems to be "d", "quite" is "quiet" and "from" is "form". The reader tends to leave out letters or words or insert words or letters that are not there. Vowel and consonant sounds may be confused. Many dyslexics are left-handed or able to write with either hand. They often confuse left and right. Learning to speak may also be delayed beyond infancy. The condition seems to be inherited. It may persist into adulthood. However, with early recognition and specialized approaches to teaching reading, most dyslexics can learn to read.

Some researchers believe that latent dyslexia may be aggravated by the way reading is taught. The modern whole-word, or look-and-say, method seems to be more of a hindrance to learning for dyslexics than it is for ordinary pupils. The phonetic method of teaching students to learn letters and sound them out appears to achieve better reading results. The problem of words that cannot be sounded out—such as rough, laugh or through—is not solved by phonetics. These words must simply be memorized. However, for children with dyslexia the problem can be compounded by the failure of parents or teachers to recognize the condition. This can easily lead to emotional problems for dyslexic children, who cannot understand their failure to keep up with their classmates.

MEANINGS OF DIFFICULT WORDS/PHRASES

- (1) perceptual (Adj.) : of/relating to the act of becoming aware of through the senses
- (2) infancy (N.) : the early stage of growth/development
- (3) latent (Adj.) : not presently active
- (4) aggravated (V.) : make worse
- (5) ambidextrous (Adj.) : equally skillful with each hand

1073. Dyslexia, often occurring in persons of normal, or even above average intelligence, is a _____

- (1) conceptual disorder
- (2) pathological disease
- (3) perceptive disorder
- (4) perceptual disorder

1074. In Dyslexia, letters and figures often appear _____

- (1) inverted
- (2) blurred
- (3) reversed
- (4) clustered

1075. People suffering from dyslexia are often _____

- (1) right handed
- (2) far sighted
- (3) ambidextrous
- (4) only left handed

1076. Dyslexia may _____

- (1) be noticed during infancy.
- (2) last till childhood.
- (3) persist into adulthood.
- (4) end when one goes to school.

1077. The problem of perception can be compounded by the failure of parents and teachers to

- (1) provide treatment.
- (2) recognize the condition.
- (3) correct the child at infancy.
- (4) understand the child.

Directions (1078–1082) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 11.09.2016 (1st sitting)

Ants have been living on the earth for more than 100 million years and can be found almost anywhere on the planet. It is estimated that there are about 20000 different species of ants. For this reason ants have been called Earth's most successful species. If you watch ants for any length of time you will see that they really do communicate with each other and very effectively too. Ants communicate by touching each other with their antennae. Ants also use chemicals called pheromones to leave scent trails for other ants to follow. Ants build many different types of homes. Many ants build simple little mounds out of dirt or sand. Other ants use small sticks mixed with dirt and sand to make a stronger mound that offers protection from rain. Western Harvester ants make a small mound on top, but then tunnels up to 15 feet straight down to hibernate during winter. Ant mounds consist of many chambers connected by tunnels. Different chambers are used for nurseries, food storage, and resting places for the worker ants. Some ants live in wood like termites. Army ants don't make a home at all but travel in large groups searching for food. Ants are social insects which means they live in large colonies or groups. Some colonies consist of millions of ants. There are three types of ants in each species, the queen, the sterile female workers and males. The male ants only serve one purpose, to mate with future queen ants and do not live very long. The queen grows to adulthood, mates, and then spends rest of her life laying eggs. A colony may have only one queen, or there may be many queens depending on the species. Ants go through four stages of development: egg, larva, pupa and adult.

MEANINGS OF DIFFICULT WORDS/PHRASES

- (1) mounds (N.) : a small natural hill
- (2) hibernate (V.) : sleep during winter

1078. Why are ants called the 'Earth's most successful species'?

- (1) Because they have been on earth for more than a 100 million years.
- (2) Because they can be found anywhere on earth.
- (3) Because they have been on earth for more than a 100 million years and because they can be found anywhere on earth.
- (4) Because there are 2000 different species of ants on earth.

1079. Antennae are used by ants to

- (1) leave a trail for other ants.
- (2) communicate.
- (3) find direction.
- (4) touch and feel each other.

1080. What does the Western Harvester do in winter ?

- (1) It travels.
- (2) It builds different types of homes.
- (3) It hibernates.
- (4) It searches for food.

1081. What kind of homes do the army of ants build ?

- (1) Simple little mounds made out of dirt or sand
- (2) Stronger mounds of small sticks mixed with dirt and sand
- (3) Small mounds on top but with tunnels upto 15 feet below
- (4) They do not make homes but travel in search of food

1082. What is the purpose of male ants ?

- (1) To lay eggs.
- (2) To protect the colony.
- (3) To mate with future queen ants.
- (4) To live a long life.

Directions (1083-1112) : Read the following passages carefully and choose the most appropriate answer to the questions out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 30.11.2016)
Passage-I

(Q. Nos. 1083-1087)

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.

1083. The expression customs and ceremonies means

- (1) fairs and festivals.
- (2) habits and traditions.
- (3) usual practices and religious rites.
- (4) superstitions and formalities.

1084. Which of the following is NOT implied in the passage?

- (1) Laws protect those who respect it.
- (2) Laws ensure people's religious and social rights absolutely and unconditionally.
- (3) A criminal is deterred from committing crimes for fear of the law.
- (4) The forces of law help to transform irresponsible citizens into responsible ones.

1085. According to the writer, which one of the following is NOT the responsibility of the police ?

- (1) To protect the privilege of all the citizens.
- (2) To check violent activities of citizens.

(3) To ensure peace among citizens by safeguarding individual rights.

(4) To maintain peace during extraordinary circumstances.

1086. "They are made to secure the property of citizens against theft and damage" means that the law

- (1) helps in recovering the stolen property of the citizens.
- (2) assists citizens whose property has been stolen or destroyed.
- (3) initiate process against offenders of law.
- (4) safeguards people's possessions against being stolen or lost.

1087. The last sentence of the passage implies that

- (1) the Inspector General of Police is the sole authority in matters of law and order.
- (2) in every state, maintenance of public peace is under the over all control of the responsible minister.
- (3) the State Assembly exercises direct authority in matters pertaining to law and order.
- (4) the Inspector General of Police is responsible to the State Assembly for maintaining law and order.

Passage-II

(Q. Nos. 1088-1092)

Riparian vegetation [the green band of vegetation along a watercourse] can help stabilize stream banks filter sediment from surface runoff and provide wildlife habitat, livestock forage, and scenic value. Well-developed vegetation also allows bank soils to absorb extra water during spring runoff, releasing it later during drier months, thus improving late-summer stream flows.

In many parts of the arid West, trees and shrubs are found only in riparian areas. Woody plants are very important as winter cover for many wildlife species, including upland game birds such as pheasants and turkeys. Often this winter cover is the greatest single factor limiting game bird populations. Woody vegetation also provides hiding cover and browse for many other species of birds and mammals, both game and nongame. Dead trees (snags) are an integral part of streamside habitats and should be left standing whenever possible. Woodpeckers, nuthatches, brown creepers, and other birds eat the insects that decompose the wood. These insects usually pose no threat to nearby living trees. Occasionally a disease organism or misuse of pesticides will weaken or kill a stand of trees. If several trees in a small area begin to die, contact your local extension agent immediately .

MEANING OF WORDS/PHRASES

- (1) run-off (N.) : rain, water/ other liquid that runs-off land into streams and rivers
- (2) forage (N.) : food for horses and cows
- (3) arid (Adj.) : very dry (of land/climate)
- (4) riparian (Adj.) : on, near or relating to the bank of a river
- (5) upland (Adj.) : in/connected with an area of high land that is not near the coast
- (6) browse (N.) : small twigs, leaves, and shoots that are fit for animals to eat

1088. What is the effect of the word choice riparian ?
 (1) It gives the article an authoritative, scientific tone.
 (2) It causes confusion, since both streams and rivers could be viewed as riparian.
 (3) It seems condescending, as if the author is bending over back-wards to teach readers.
 (4) It misleads reader into thinking they are getting scientific information when they are not.
1089. What is the overall sense conveyed by the author when the specific birds that live in riparian areas are listed in the passage?
 (1) Urgency on behalf of endangered species.
 (2) The rich and varied life in such areas.
 (3) His or her own importance as a scientific expert.
 (4) Poetic wander.
1090. What is discussed in the second paragraph of this passage?
 (1) The types of birds that live in riparian areas.
 (2) The effect of winter cover on water purity.
 (3) The role of trees and shrubs in riparian areas.
 (4) How winter cover affects game bird populations.
1091. Overall the assertions seem to be based on
 (1) rash opinion with little observation behind it.
 (2) deeply held emotional convictions.
 (3) facts derived from scientific literature.
 (4) inconclusive evidence gathered in field studies.
1092. How dependent are plants and animals on each other?
 (1) Not dependent. (2) Very dependent.
 (3) Completely independent.
 (4) Slightly dependent.

Passage-III

(Q. Nos. 1093-1097)

Implanting standards, right values, the science of good and evil are an essential part of education. Many forces thwart this to work, but two of the most serious hindrances to it are examinations and specialization. The examination system is both an opiate and a poison. It is an opiate because it lulls Man into believing that all is well when most is ill. It is a poison because it paralyses or at least slows down the natural activities of the healthy mind. Man finds himself a creature of unknown capacities in an unknown world, wants to learn what the world is like, what he should be and do in it. To help him in answering these questions is the one and only purpose of education. However, tests of progress are useful and necessary. Examinations are harmless when the examinee is indifferent to their result, but as soon as they matter, they begin to distort his attitude to education and to conceal its purpose. For disinterestedness is the essence of all good education and liberal education is impossible without it.

MEANING OF WORDS/PHRASES

- (1) thwart (V.) : to oppose successfully; prevent from accomplishing a purpose
 (2) opiate (N.) : a drug derived from opium, to reduce severe pain
 (3) lulls : to calm someone/someone's tears, suspicions, etc. especially by deception
 (4) indifferent (Adj.) : lacking importance
 (5) distort (V.) : to change the shape, appearance/sound of something so that it is strange/not clear

1093. The author considers specialization as
 (1) a boon. (2) an obstacle.
 (3) a curse. (4) a distraction.
1094. One of the core elements of education is
 (1) a right value system.
 (2) a good examination system.
 (3) a system with extracurricular activities.
 (4) a system with specialization.
1095. The examination system is an opiate because
 (1) it paralyses the mind.
 (2) It lulls Man into believing that all is well when it is not.
 (3) it slows the natural activities of Man.
 (4) it makes Man lazy.
1096. The purpose of education is
 (1) performing well in exams.
 (2) learning the right values.
 (3) knowing what is right and wrong.
 (4) helping man to understand his potential, the world around him and his role in it.
1097. The author
 (1) encourages indifference to the outcome of examinations.
 (2) encourages examinations.
 (3) encourages specialization.
 (4) encourages learning.

Passage-IV

(Q. Nos. 1098-1102)

The man who is perpetually hesitating which of the two things he will do first, will do neither. The man who resolves, but suffers his resolution to be changed by the first counter-suggestion of a friend, who fluctuates from opinion to opinion, from plan to plan, and veers like a weather-cock to every point of the compass, with every breath of caprice that blows-can never accomplish anything great or useful. Instead of being progressive in any thing, he will be at best stationary, and more probably retrograde in all. It is only the man who first consults wisely, then resolves firmly, and then executes his purpose with flexible perseverance, undismayed by those petty difficulties which daunt a weaker spirit that can advance to eminence in any line. Take your course wisely, but firmly. and having taken it, hold upon it with heroic resolution, and the Alps and Pyrenees will sink before you.

MEANING OF WORDS/PHRASES

- (1) perpetually (Adv.) : without interruption
 (2) resolves (V.) : to make a firm decision to do something
 (3) resolution (N.) : finding a solution to a problem
 (4) fluctuates (V.) : vary
 (5) veers (V.) : turn sharply; change direction abruptly
 (6) caprice (N.) : a sudden desire
 (7) retrograde (V.) : to decline to an inferior state
 (8) perseverance (N.) : the quality of continuing to try to achieve a particular aim despite difficulties
 (9) undismayed (Adj.) : unshaken in purpose
 (10) daunt (V.) : cause to lose courage
 (11) eminence (N.) : the quality of being famous and respected

1098. A man who cannot decide which of the two things he will do first, ends up doing_____.
- (1) all (2) the second thing
(3) the first thing (4) nothing
1099. What is the meaning of retrograde in the passage?
- (1) stop moving. (2) move backwards.
(3) move slowly. (4) crawl along.
1100. What will the man who sticks to his resolve and executes it advance to?
- (1) Wisdom. (2) Progress.
(3) Eminence. (4) Resolution.
1101. Who is daunted by petty difficulties?
- (1) Someone who fluctuates.
(2) One who hesitates.
(3) One with a strong spirit.
(4) One with a weak spirit.
1102. The writer advises us to be
- (1) wise, firm and resolute.
(2) weak, firm and resolute.
(3) happy, firm and resolute.
(4) flexible, happy and resolute.

Passage-V

(Q. Nos. 1103-1107)

The public sector banks are witnessing in India a period of transition and are at crossroads, where they without giving up social responsibility, should also remain healthy. They need to undertake risky experiments yet perform it innovatively in a way it does not fail. They should make forays into new areas which are rarely tread by them and lose no emerging opportunities. It should be understood that absence of any bad advance is no sign of efficient banking system. It only indicates immense conservatism. However this is no guarantee for profit. There should be a balance between liquidity and risk. Past sins should be forgotten. Novel and pragmatic techniques should be adopted without which banks would be in danger.

MEANING OF WORDS/PHRASES

- (1) transition (N.) : the process/ a period of changing from one state/condition to another
(2) cross roads (N.) : a crisis situation/point in time when a critical decision must be made
(3) forays (N.) : an attempt to become involved in a different activity/profession
(4) tread (V.) : used; attempted
(5) conservatism (N.) : the tendency to resist great/ sudden change
(6) liquidity (N.) : the state of owning things of value that can easily be exchanged for cash
(7) pragmatic (Adj.) : solving problems in a practical and sensible way rather than by fixed ideas/theories
(8) novel (Adj.) : different from anything known before; new, interesting and often seeming slightly strange
(9) penchant (N.) : a special liking for something
(10) at the cross roads (Id.) : at an important point

1103. What according to the author, are the public sector banks witnessing?
- (1) A period of profit.

- (2) A period of change.
(3) A period of certainty.
(4) A loss making period.
1104. In addition to being socially responsible, what does the author want the banks to be?
- (1) Customer friendly.
(2) Able to attract foreign investors.
(3) Financially healthy.
(4) Senseless risk takers.
1105. How can the banks take risks without risking a failure?
- (1) By being innovative.
(2) By soliciting the help of the government.
(3) By being financially healthy.
(4) By being conservative.
1106. What does the absence of any bad advance indicate?
- (1) A penchant for risks.
(2) Immense conservatism.
(3) Financial independence.
(4) A deep-seated social commitment.
1107. What would happen if novel and pragmatic techniques are ignored?
- (1) It will put the banks in danger.
(2) It will undermine the banks social commitment.
(3) It will reveal the untapped talent.
(4) It will result in inefficient portfolio management.

Passage-VI

(Q. Nos. 1108-1112)

The human eye is a complex part of the body that is used for seeing. Eyes enable people to perform daily tasks and to learn about the world that surrounds them. Sight, or vision, is a rapidly occurring process that involves continuous interaction between the eye, the nervous system, and the brain. When someone looks at an object, what he really sees is the light reflected from the object. This reflected light passes through the lens and falls on the retina of the eye. Here the light induces nerve impulses that travel through the optic nerve to the brain and then over other nerves to muscles and glands.

The eye is similar to a television camera. Both the eye and the television camera convert light energy to electrical energy. The eye converts light to nerve impulses that are interpreted by the brain as the sense perception called sight. A television camera converts light to electronic signals that are broadcast and transformed into light images in a television receiver. It is wonderful that human eyes blink an average of once every six seconds. This washes the eye with the salty secretion from the tear or lachrymal glands. Each tear gland is about the size and shape of an almond. These glands are situated behind the upper eyelid at the outer corner of the eye. After passing over the eye, the liquid from the gland is drained into the nose through the tear duct at the inner corner of the eye.

MEANING OF WORDS/PHRASES

- (1) interpreted (V.) : understood
(2) perception (N.) : the way you notice things (with the senses)
(3) lachrymal (Adj.) : of, pertaining to, tears
(4) duct (N.) : a tube in the body through which liquid passes

1108. What do we see when we look at an object?
 (1) The object reflected by the light.
 (2) The light reflected from the object.
 (3) The shadow of the object.
 (4) The object as it is.
1109. The eye is similar to the television camera because both
 (1) convert light energy to mechanical energy.
 (2) convert light energy to electrical energy.
 (3) convert energy to mechanical light
 (4) convert mechanical light to electrical energy.
1110. The sense perception that the brain releases after the eye converts light to nerve impulses is known as
 (1) blindness. (2) image.
 (3) sight. (4) glare.
1111. The average rate of blinking of an eye is
 (1) six times every second
 (2) once every six seconds
 (3) six times every six seconds
 (4) once every second
1112. Lachrymal glands or tear glands are situated
 (1) inside the eye.
 (2) in the black of the eye.
 (3) at the outer corner of the eye.
 (4) on the eyelid.

Directions (1113-1142) : Read the following passages carefully and choose the most appropriate answer to the question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 01.12.2016)

Passage-I

(Q. Nos. 1113-1117)

Great books do not spring from something accidental in the great men who write them. They are the effluence of their very core, the expression of the life itself of the authors. And literature cannot be said to have served its true purpose until it has been translated into the actual life of him who reads. It is the vast reservoir of true ideas and emotions. In a world deprived of literature, the broad, the noble, the generous would tend to disappear and life would be correspondingly degraded, because the wrong idea and the petty emotion would never feel the upward pull of the ideas and emotions of genius. Only by conceiving a society without literature can it be clearly realised that the function of literature is to raise the plain towards the top level of the peaks. Literature exists so that where a man has lived finely, ten thousands may afterwards live finely. It is a means of life, it concerns the living essence.

MEANINGS OF WORDS/PHRASES

- (1) effluence (N.) : the process of flowing out
 (2) core (N.) : the most important/central part of something

1113. How have great books been written?
 (1) By an accidental means.
 (2) By great men who write them.
 (3) By men who think too much.
 (4) By men who imagine sometimes

1114. What does the words "effluence of their very core" mean?
 (1) Expression which is the outflow from the heart of the author.
 (2) Expression which is the influence from people's talk.
 (3) Expression of things that the author may have thought of.
 (4) Expression that the author wrote accidentally.
1115. Literature cannot be said to have served its true purpose until it has been ____ into the actual life of the person who reads.
 (1) transfigured (2) transgressed
 (3) translated (4) transmuted
1116. If a world is deprived of literature, what would happen to the broad, the noble and the generous?
 (1) They would be living a free life without care.
 (2) They would worry themselves into petty issues.
 (3) They would tend to disappear and life would be correspondingly degraded.
 (4) They would celebrate life.
1117. What is the function of literature?
 (1) To raise the plain above sea level.
 (2) To raise everything so that it does not sink to the sea level.
 (3) To raise the peaks towards the highest mountain,
 (4) To raise the plain towards the top level of the peaks.

Passage-II

(Q. Nos. 1118-1122)

A classless society, however, does not mean a society without leaders. It means rather one in which every citizen becomes for the first time eligible for leadership, if he has the power to lead. It means a society in which every one is given, as far as possible, the chance to develop this power by the widest diffusion of educational opportunities in the broadest sense, and by keeping the career wide open to talents of every useful kind. It is often said that a community of equals will not allow itself to be led. But in fact, most men are, in most things, very willing to be led, and more in danger of giving their leaders too much than too little authority, especially if they are free to choose them, and assured that the leaders cannot exploit them for personal economic advantage; leadership, so far from disappearing, will come into its own in a truly democratic society. But it is likely to be a more diffused leadership than we are used to; for a better-nurtured people will have more citizens with strong wills and minds of their own, wishful to lead; some in politics, some in industry, and some in professions and arts of life.

This is the idea of a classless society. Some will reject it as contrary to their interest, some as utopian and against 'Human nature', for there are some who deny, indeed if not in word, that the aim of society should be to promote the greatest happiness and welfare of the greatest number and others who hold, with pessimistic honesty, that most men must be driven and not led.

MEANINGS OF WORDS/PHRASES

- (1) Utopian (N.) : an idealistic social reformer
- (2) Cynical (Adj.) : having a sneering disbelief in others
- (3) Expository (Adj.) : intended to explain/describe something
- (4) Factual (Adj.) : existing in act/fact
- (5) Critical (Adj.) : marked by a tendency to find and call attention to errors and flaws
- (6) Satirical (Adj.) : exposing human folly to ridicule
- (7) diffusion (N.) : spread of something

1118. According to the passage, a classless society is ____
- (1) A society in which there are no leaders.
 - (2) A society where no one is willing to be led.
 - (3) A society where everyone would not give authority to their leaders.
 - (4) A society where everyone can become a leader.
1119. What kind of leadership would a classless society have?
- (1) Leaders would not exploit others for their personal advantage.
 - (2) Leaders would not have too much authority over people.
 - (3) Many would develop leadership in the field of their interest.
 - (4) Every person would have a reason to lead.
1120. What kind of people would be ideal for a classless society?
- (1) People who are assertive enough to lead.
 - (2) People who book no opposition.
 - (3) People with conviction in their ideas.
 - (4) People willing to innovate.
1121. According to the passage, the kind of a people who deny the idea of a classless society may be called ____
- (1) Utopian
 - (2) Cynical
 - (3) Idealists
 - (4) Dictatorial
1122. What is the tone adopted by the author in this passage?
- (1) Expository
 - (2) Factual
 - (3) Critical
 - (4) Satirical

Passage-III

(Q. Nos. 1123-1127)

Translation is of immense importance today. With rapid commercialization, the narrow barriers between nations are fast disappearing. In the past, there used to be practically no communication amongst nations. The modern world, however, is no longer divided into water-tight compartments. We are heading towards one world, thanks to development in the fields of communication among nations today. Translation forges bonds of unity amongst people who speak different languages. Even if we do not know a particular language or the literature of a particular nation, we can know its richness and the depth of its ideas through translation. Translation also helps in understanding the rich cultural heritage of a nation. Thus a multi-lingual person has a multi-focal view of the world. Translation also serves as a mode of cultural exchange in a multi-lingual country. It plays a pivotal role in the evolution of a pluralistic national

identity. The achievement of translation is both the globalisation of culture and the promotion of intra and inter-cultural bonding. One may appreciate and enjoy through translation the plays of Shakespeare even if one does not know the English language.

One may also know the rich world of Homer, Virgil, Dante, Milton, Dickens, Hardy, Leo Tolstoy, Zola and Munshi Prem Chand through translation. Translation responds to our intellectual, cultural and spiritual needs. It is necessary for information and for the exchange of ideas. Translation, which has hitherto been neglected and marginalized, has assumed importance with rapid globalization. It is now considered an art which requires mastery and perfection. A good translator is able to do away with superficiality and has a clear understanding of the text to be translated. He should have mastery over the subtle nuances of the language from which he is translating. Translating a passage of one language into another literally is not only impossible but would also result in incorrect grammar and syntax.

MEANINGS OF WORDS/PHRASES

- (1) forges (V.) : to put a lot of effort into making something successful/ strong so that it will last
- (2) hither to (Adv.) : up to the present time
- (3) subtle (Adj.) : not very noticeable/obvious
- (4) nuances (N.) : a very slight difference in meaning, sound, colour/feelings
- (5) syntax (N.) : a systematic orderly arrangement

1123. According to the author, what does translation do?
- (1) Translation divides the world into compartments.
 - (2) Translation brings together people speaking different languages.
 - (3) Translation gives rise to animosity among people.
 - (4) Translation is a means to succeed in the practical world.
1124. How does translation help us?
- (1) It creates a babel of tongues.
 - (2) It denies us access to other cultures.
 - (3) It provides an insight into the cultural heritage of a nation/people.
 - (4) It helps us to understand the ideas of the other languages.
1125. Globalisation has ____
- (1) neglected the importance of translation.
 - (2) made us aware of the importance of translation.
 - (3) allowed us to enjoy the works of great writers.
 - (4) given translation its rightful place.
1126. What should be the approach of a good translator?
- (1) Have mastery over his language.
 - (2) Have good knowledge of the other literature.
 - (3) Do away with the nuances and express only the main ideas.
 - (4) Do away with the unwanted things and express only the main ideas.
1127. What should be the primary concern while translating a passage from one language into another?
- (1) Structural lapses should be ignored.
 - (2) Word by word translation should be done

- (3) The sense should be conveyed.
(4) The arrangement of the words in the original should be retained.

Passage-IV
(Q. Nos. 1128-1132)

The Eiffel Tower is an iron lattice tower located on the Champ de Mars in Paris. It was named after the engineer Gustave Eiffel, whose company designed and built the tower. Erected in 1889, it was initially criticised by some of France's leading artists and intellectuals for its design, but has become both a global cultural icon of France and one of the most recognisable structures in the world. The tower is the tallest structure in Paris and the most visited monument in the world; 6.98 million people ascended it in 2011. The tower received its 250 millionth visitor in 2010.

The tower is 324 metres, about the same height as an 81-storey building. During its construction, the Eiffel Tower surpassed the Washington Monument to assume the title of the tallest man-made structure in the world. The tower has three levels for visitors, with restaurants on the first and second. Tickets can be purchased to ascend by stairs or lift to the first and second levels. Although there are stairs to the third and highest level, these are usually closed to the public and it is generally only accessible by lift. As a global landmark, the Eiffel Tower is featured in media including films, video games, and television shows.

1128. Choose the most appropriate response.
(1) The name of the tower is not connected with anyone.
(2) The name of the tower is connected with a real person.
(3) The name of the tower is connected with a certain company.
(4) The name of the tower is connected with another tower in Paris.
1129. What is the Eiffel Tower made of?
(1) It is made of wood.
(2) It is made of stone.
(3) It is made of iron structure.
(4) It is made of silver.
1130. Select the most appropriate answer from the passage.
(1) The Eiffel Tower continues to be criticised by French intellectuals and artists.
(2) The Eiffel Tower has never been criticised by French intellectuals and artists.
(3) The Eiffel Tower will never be criticised by French intellectuals and artists.
(4) The Eiffel Tower was criticised at the beginning by French intellectuals and artists.
1131. Why is 2010 considered a significant year?
(1) A year marked by a decline in tourism.
(2) A year marked by unfortunate accidents.
(3) A year marked by a landmark achievement in French tourism.
(4) A year marked by stagnation.
1132. Which statement truly reflects the status of the Eiffel Tower?
(1) The Eiffel Tower features prominently in popular culture.

- (2) The Eiffel Tower is simply a regional icon.
(3) The Eiffel Tower has no international or aesthetic appeal.
(4) The Eiffel Tower has never captured public imagination.

Passage-V
(Q. Nos. 1133-1137)

Is there any difference between "genius" and "talent"? We generally feel that a man of genius is in some way higher than a man of talent; and that talented men are more common than genius. This is true, but it is rather vague. Genius implies "very extraordinary gifts or native powers, especially as displayed in original creation, discovery, expression or achievement; phenomenal capacity regarded as relatively independent of instruction and training". Talent, on the other hand, consists of "mental endowments or capacities of superior character; marked mental ability". "Talent" is more the capacity to learn to do a thing well; but "genius" is an inborn inspiration that drives a man to do a thing with original excellence. As Meredith said, "Genius does what it must, and talent does what it can".

Shakespeare in drama and poetry, Isaac Newton in science, Napoleon in war, Beethoven in music, were geniuses; many well-known poets, scientists, generals and musicians have been men of talent.

1133. What is the general view of a "genius" and a "talented" man?
(1) A genius is more superior than other men
(2) A talented man is a skilful man.
(3) A genius is superior to the man of talent and that talented men are more common than genius.
(4) A genius looks down on a talented man.
1134. A genius is a man with _____ ideas.
(1) common (2) original
(3) clever (4) bright
1135. To learn to do a thing well is to be _____.
(1) professional (2) skillful
(3) talented (4) a genius
1136. Who can be considered a true genius?
(1) Any independent thinker.
(2) An exceptionally intelligent person.
(3) An interesting person.
(4) Any amusing and constructive thinker.
1137. As per the ideas expressed in the passage, Shakespeare, in drama and poetry, is genius and _____.
(1) Isaac Newton is a talented scientist.
(2) There are many other well-known talented musicians.
(3) Napoleon is a genius in music.
(4) There are many generals who are geniuses.

Passage-VI
(Q. Nos. 1138-1142)

Marie Curie was one of the most accomplished scientists in history. Together with her husband, Pierre, she discovered radium, an element widely used for treating cancer, and studied uranium and other radio active substances. Pierre and Marie's amicable collaboration later helped to unlock the secrets of the atom.

Marie was born in 1867 in Warsaw, Poland, where her father was a Professor of Physics. At an early age, she displayed a brilliant mind and a casual personality. Her great exuberance for learning prompted her to continue with her studies after high school. She became disgruntled, however, when she learned that the university in Warsaw was closed to women. Determined to receive a higher education, she defiantly left Poland in 1891 entered the Sorbonne, a French University, where she earned her master's degree and Doctorate in Physics.

MEANINGS OF WORDS/PHRASES

- (1) accomplished (Adj.) : highly skilled
- (2) amicable (Adj.) : friendly
- (3) exuberance (N.) : joyful enthusiasm
- (4) disgruntled (V.) : put into a bad mood; annoyed
- (5) defiantly (Adv.) : in a rebellious manner

1138. What kind of collaboration helped Curie's to unlock the secrets of the atom?
- (1) friendly (2) competitive
 - (3) courteous (4) industrious
1139. What will best describe Marie Curie's personality?
- (1) strong (2) lighthearted
 - (3) humorous (4) envious
1140. When she learned that she could not attend the university in Warsaw, Marie felt____.
- (1) hopeless (2) annoyed
 - (3) happy (4) perversely excited
1141. Marie ____ left Poland and travelled to France to enter the Sorbonne.
- (1) boldly (2) showed intelligence
 - (3) behaved (4) was distressed
1142. Marie Curie's doctorate was in which academic discipline?
- (1) Medicine (2) Cancer studies
 - (3) Radiation Chemistry (4) Physics

Directions (1143–1172) : In the following questions, there are six passages. Read each passage carefully and choose the best answer to the given questions out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFs SI, ASI Online
Exam. 18.12.2016)

Passage-I

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 the whole Nation and every winter was a menace. Mountains stood like a barrier between people and 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 pretence. 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.

MEANINGS OF WORDS/PHRASES

- (1) pestilence (N.) : any infectious disease that spreads quickly and kills a lot of people
- (2) menace (N.) : a threat
- (3) accessible (Adj.) : capable of being reached
- (4) convulsions (N.) : disturbances
- (5) formidable (Adj.) : inspiring fear
- (6) subdued (Adj.) : brought under control

1143. In ancient times, Man had an apprehension of
- (1) epidemics. (2) severe droughts.
 - (3) floods. (4) All of these
1144. Modern medicine has helped man
- (1) to live longer everywhere in the world.
 - (2) to live a healthy life in hygienic conditions.
 - (3) to live in thickly populated areas without fear of epidemics.
 - (4) to balance population with available resources.
1145. The modern transport system is a blessing as it
- (1) has helped decrease the distance between towns and villages.
 - (2) has brought comfort to both towns and villages.
 - (3) has made all the commodities available to everyone.
 - (4) has encouraged people to travel for pleasure.
1146. Which of the following statement best reflects the underlying conviction of the passage?
- (1) Man can do wonders.
 - (2) Man's knowledge has no end.
 - (3) Man has been able to control Nature to a great extent.
 - (4) Man has been able to control Nature completely.
1147. Man has not yet succeeded in controlling the furies of
- (1) earthquakes. (2) floods.
 - (3) hurricanes. (4) All of these

Passage-II

Akbar had quarreled with Birbal over something important and had asked him not to come to the palace again. Akbar started missing Birbal and wanted him back but could not find out where he was. Akbar hit upon a plan. He sent a message to all the villages that wells had been selected to wed the royal well and so they had to bring the bride to the capital immediately.

The headmen of the various villages were alarmed at the impossible task and came rushing to the capital to apologise for their inability to move their wells. One man, Khaji, however, came to discuss the details of the wedding. Khaji wanted to know whether the marriage ceremony would be conducted in the traditional manner. Akbar assured him that all the formalities would be observed. Khaji was happy and assured Akbar that he would bring the bride to the gates of the city. Khaji added that according to the tradition, the bridegroom was to meet the bride at the village gates and take her into the city. He also asked Akbar when was the commitment date from the bridegroom so that they could set out with the bridal party.

Akbar was happy to hear all this. He realized that such an intelligent idea could be thought out only by the

fertile brain of Birbal and told Khaji that he did not want the well but the man who gave him the idea.

1148. Why did Khaji come to meet Akbar ?

- (1) He wanted to know whether the marriage would be performed in a traditional manner.
- (2) He wanted to know whether the bridegroom could come to his village gate to receive the bride.
- (3) He wanted to know why Akbar had thought of the marriage between wells.
- (4) He wanted to know when the marriage ceremony was to be held.

1149. Which of the following is TRUE in the context of the passage ?

- (1) Akbar never quarreled with others on small matters.
- (2) Akbar ordered all the village headmen to find out about Birbal.
- (3) Every village headman did not react to Akbar's marriage in the same way.
- (4) Khaji was to bring the bridegroom to the village gates.

1150. Why did Akbar decide to perform the marriage ?

- (1) He wanted to know how marriages are performed.
- (2) He wanted to increase the water in his well.
- (3) He wanted to test the intelligence of the village Headmen.
- (4) He wanted to find out the whereabouts of Birbal.

1151. Which of the following is NOT TRUE in the context of the passage ?

- (1) According to Akbar, Birbal was the most intelligent man in his kingdom.
- (2) Khaji thought of the idea that the marriage of wells should be conducted in a traditional manner.
- (3) Akbar enjoyed Birbal's company.
- (4) The King's well was to be the bridegroom.

1152. Why did Akbar say that he did not want the well which Khaji was offering ?

- (1) Akbar did not like the demands which Khaji was making.
- (2) Akbar's intention behind his plan to perform the marriage was fulfilled.
- (3) There was not much water in the well.
- (4) None of these

Passage-III

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 two-inch 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.

1153. Which of the following helps supply goldfish with oxygen ?

- (1) Snails
- (2) Plants
- (3) Dried insects
- (4) Aquarium

1154. What is important to remember when feeding goldfish ?

- (1) They should be fed more than once a day.
- (2) They should be fed at five-minute intervals.
- (3) They should be fed with plants and snails.
- (4) They should be fed only once a day.

1155. Water in an aquarium needs to be changed if

- (1) There are plenty of snails and plants in it.
- (2) There is no sufficient oxygen in it.
- (3) It is very clean and contains sufficient oxygen.
- (4) It does not contain goldfish food and dried insects.

1156. Which of the following statement is TRUE ?

- (1) Gold fish should be given food only once a day.
- (2) Snails eat up the goldfish in an aquarium.
- (3) Plants provide food to the snails.
- (4) Gold fish comes above the surface of water to get oxygen from air.

1157. Which of the following statement is NOT TRUE ?

- (1) Snails make the aquarium clean by eating up goldfish.
- (2) Two gallons of water with sufficient oxygen is enough for two-inch fish.
- (3) Goldfish can be made good pets.
- (4) Plants in an aquarium provide oxygen to goldfish.

Passage-IV

Some years ago, I had the privilege of meeting the world's oldest man. At least, he said he was. And he was so dogmatic about it that the promoters of a cartoon strip that specialised in unbelievable oddities, brought the old man to New York from his native Columbia to have him examined by a team of Doctors at the Cornell Medical Centre. He was an Indian, four feet four inches tall; he had an alligator-hide complexion and a tendency to swing to his right whenever he was passed from one medico to another. He said he was 167, born the same year as the American Constitution. When the name of George Washington was suggested to him to help him fix his generation, he said he remembered the man well. But he resented coming all the way to New York. He wanted to be left alone to go about his business, which at that time was the business of looking for a sixth wife to comfort him in his approaching old age!

MEANINGS OF WORDS/PHRASES

- (1) dogmatic (Adj.) : being certain that your beliefs are right and that other should accept them, without paying attention to evidence/other opinions
- (2) oddities (N.) : something unusual-perhaps worthy of collecting
- (3) hide (N.) : body covering of a living animal
- (4) resented (V.) : to feel bitter/angry about something, because you feel it is unfair

1158. The old man did not like being brought to New York because
 (1) at that time he was busy looking for a sixth wife.
 (2) he didn't like travelling much.
 (3) he didn't like New York.
 (4) he preferred to be left alone in his native village.
1159. The cartoon-strip creators got interested in him because
 (1) he was a comical creature .
 (2) they wanted to feature him in a cartoon strip.
 (3) a person surviving at that age was odd and unbelievable.
 (4) he had the tendency of swinging to his right.
1160. The old man claimed that the Americans gave themselves a Constitution
 (1) before he was born.
 (2) in the year of George Washington's birth.
 (3) two centuries ago.
 (4) one hundred and sixty seven years ago.
1161. George Washington's name was mentioned to the old man
 (1) to teach him a bit of history.
 (2) to know whether he had any personal contacts with Washington.
 (3) to make fun of his advanced age.
 (4) to determine his age.
1162. The old man was 'dogmatic' about the fact that
 (1) he was four feet four inches tall.
 (2) he was the world's oldest living man.
 (3) he belonged to Columbia.
 (4) he had an alligator -hide complexion.

Passage-V

Once, an ant who had come to drink at a stream fell into the water and was carried away by the swift current. He was in great danger of drowning. A dove, perched on a nearby tree, saw the ant's danger and dropped a leaf into the water. The ant climbed onto this and was carried to safety. Sometime after this, a hunter, creeping through the bushes, saw the dove asleep and took a careful aim with his gun. He was about to fire when the ant, who was nearby, crawled forward and bit him sharply on the ankle. The hunter missed his aim and the loud noise of the gun awakened the dove from her sleep. She saw the danger and flew swiftly away to safety. Thus, the ant repaid the dove for having saved its life in the foaming current of the stream.

1163. The ant came to the stream to
 (1) fall into it
 (2) to drink from it
 (3) look at the swift current
 (4) carry back some water.
1164. The ant repaid the dove by
 (1) biting the dove (2) bring the hunter
 (3) biting the hunter (4) None of these
1165. The dove dropped a leaf into the water to
 (1) drown the ant (2) save the ant
 (3) help itself (4) perch on it

- 1166 The word 'aim' in this passage means
 (1) to look at something
 (2) to have an ambition
 (3) to point a gun at something or someone
 (4) to try to reach somewhere
1167. The dove was in danger because
 (1) there was a bush nearby
 (2) a hunter was about to shoot it
 (3) it had fallen off the branch
 (4) a hunter wanted to care for it

Passage-VI

Over four hundred years after Michelangelo's death, scholars are still unravelling the mysteries of his art. One mystery revealed recently was that his famous painting of a pensive Cleopatra included a hidden drawing of a different Cleopatra on the reverse side. This hidden Cleopatra, a tormented woman, whose eyes stare out at the viewer and whose mouth is open, screaming in horror. The two images, drawn on two sides of the same paper, can be viewed simultaneously. The second mystery is with regard to Michelangelo's architectural plan for the dome of St. Peter's Basilica in Rome. Did he intend the dome to look like the model he built between 1558 and 1561 ? Or did he change his mind after building the model and decide to elevate the dome in the way it is today ? Scholars do not agree on the answer. The third mystery about this great artist was why he destroyed hundreds or thousands of his drawings before he died. Did he feel they were unimportant or did he want posterity to see only his finished products ?

MEANINGS OF WORDS/PHRASES

- (1) unravelling (V.) : to clarify the facts of something mysterious
 (2) pensive (Adj.) : deeply/seriously thoughtful
 (3) tormented (Adj.) : experiencing intense pain (mental)
 (4) posterity (N.) : all future generations of people

1168. Why did Michelangelo destroy so many drawings before he died ?
 (1) Nobody knows.
 (2) They were unimportant.
 (3) They were only drafts.
 (4) He had changed the drawings.
1169. It can be inferred from the passage that the most unusual aspect of the Cleopatra drawing is that
 (1) the figure is tormented.
 (2) the figure is screaming.
 (3) one drawing is hidden.
 (4) one drawing is backward.
1170. According to the passage, Michelangelo is
 (1) a private person.
 (2) one of the great artists in the world.
 (3) the most famous architect in Rome.
 (4) a depressed man.
1171. The word 'pensive' in the passage can be best substituted with the word
 (1) angry (2) happy
 (3) anxious (4) thoughtful

1172. The dome of St. Peter's Basilica

- (1) bears no relation to the one in the model.
- (2) was destroyed after the model was built.
- (3) is raised more than the one in the model.
- (4) follows the plan of the model.

Directions (1173–1177) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 28.08.2016 (1st sitting))

He waited a moment in surprise, wondering why she did not come nearer, and then, maddened by hunger, he dived at the fish. With a loud scream he fell outwards and downwards into space. His mother had soared upwards. As he passed beneath her, he heard the swish of her wings. Then a monstrous terror seized him and his heart stood still. He could hear nothing. But it only lasted a moment. The next moment, he felt his wings spread outwards. The wind rushed against his breast feathers, then under his stomach and against his wings. He could feel the tips of his wings cutting through the air. He was not falling headlong now. He was soaring gradually downwards and outwards.

He was no longer afraid. He just felt a bit dizzy. Then, he flapped his wings once and he soared upwards. He uttered a joyous scream and flapped them again. He soared higher. He raised his breast and banked against the wind. His mother swooped past him, her wings making a loud noise. He answered her with another scream.

1173. The young seagull dived at the fish

- (1) maddened by anger
- (2) maddened by want
- (3) out of spite
- (4) out of loneliness

1174. His heart stood still because he was seized by ____

- (1) a monstrous fury
- (2) courage
- (3) a monstrous terror
- (4) joy

1175. He was not falling headlong but

- (1) he was afraid
- (2) he was soaring downwards and outwards
- (3) his stomach was full
- (4) he was joining his father

1176. The seagull just felt dizzy

- (1) and was filled with fear
- (2) and was no longer afraid
- (3) and did not flap his wings anymore
- (4) and dived lower

1177. What did the young seagull do when his mother swooped past him ?

- (1) Let out a joyous scream
- (2) Screamed at her in anger
- (3) Made a loud noise
- (4) Flapped anxiously

Directions (1178-1182) : In the following questions, a passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 29.08.2016 (1st sitting))

"Tryst with Destiny" was a speech delivered by Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of independent India, to the Indian Constituent Assembly in Parliament, on 14th August, 1947. It is considered to be one of the greatest

speeches of all times and to be a landmark oration that captures the essence of the triumphant culmination of the largely non-violent Indian independence struggle against the British Empire in India.

"Long years ago we made a tryst with destiny, and now the time comes when we shall redeem our pledge, not wholly or in full measure, but very substantially. Freedom and power bring responsibility. The responsibility rests upon the assembly, a sovereign body representing the sovereign people of India. The service of India means the service of the millions who suffer. It means the ending of poverty and ignorance and disease and inequality of opportunity. We cannot encourage communalism or narrowmindedness, for no nation can be great whose people are narrow in thought or in action.

To the people of India, whose representatives we are, this is no time for petty and destructive criticism, no time for ill will or blaming others. We have to build the noble mansion of free India where all her children may dwell".

1178. To whom did Nehru deliver this famous speech?

- (1) Nehru delivered this speech to a massive Indian crowd in attendance.
- (2) Nehru delivered this speech to the members of the Constituent Assembly.
- (3) Nehru delivered this speech to the members of the Lok Sabha
- (4) Nehru delivered this speech to the members of the Rajya Sabha.

1179. Choose the answer which captures Nehru's belief.

- (1) Nehru believed that India could achieve perfection immediately.
- (2) Nehru said the India's struggle for freedom was new and sudden.
- (3) Nehru believed that India could take huge steps towards realising its dreams.
- (4) Nehru believed that India's dreams were too unrealistic.

1180. The most dominant voice in the speech is :

- (1) the voice of optimism
- (2) the voice of surrender
- (3) the voice of negligence
- (4) the voice of weakness

1181. Select the answer which best reflects Nehru's point of view.

- (1) Nehru believed that Communalism would not be a problem.
- (2) Nehru believed that Communalism would be a positive force.
- (3) Nehru believed that Communalism would be dangerous for India.
- (4) Nehru believed that Communalism would make any nation great.

1182. What mansion did Nehru want to see built?

- (1) Nehru believed that the expensive mansion of India should be built.
- (2) Nehru believed that the honourable mansion of India should be built.
- (3) Nehru believed that the simple mansion of India should be built.
- (4) Nehru believed that the huge mansion of India should be built.

Directions (1183-1187) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 30.08.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

There is a time in every man's education when he arrives at the conviction that envy is ignorance; that imitation is suicide; that he must take himself for better, for worse, as his portion; that though the wide universe is full of good, no kernel of nourishing corn can come to him but through his toil bestowed on that plot of ground which is given to him to till. The power which resides in him is new in nature, and none but he knows what that is which he can do, nor does he know until he has tried. Not for nothing one face, one character, one fact, makes much impression on him, and another none. This sculpture in the memory is not without preestablished harmony. The eye was placed where one ray should fall, that it might testify of that particular ray. We but half express ourselves, and are ashamed of that divine idea which each of us represents. It may be safely trusted as proportionate and of good issues, so it be faithfully imparted, but God will not have his work made manifest by cowards. A man is relieved and gay when he has put his heart into his work and has done his best; but what he has said or done otherwise, shall give him no peace. It is a deliverance which does not deliver. In the attempt his genius deserts him; no muse befriends; no invention, no hope.

1183. Which of the following does the author appear to highlight in this essay?
- Being contented with the status quo
 - Knowing oneself better
 - Working hard and sincerely
 - Waiting for better opportunities
1184. When is a man relieved and gay?
- When he has untapped potential
 - When he has put his heart into his work and has done his best
 - When destiny smiles at him
 - When he achieves his goal
1185. According to the author, God is not looking for _____ to manifest his works.
- Cowards
 - Stubborn people
 - Weaklings
 - All of these
1186. What is that which only the person himself knows and must act in order to discover it?
- His untapped potential
 - His destiny that lies in the future
 - The power which resides in him
 - The joy of achieving success
1187. What does the word 'Manifest' mean?
- Display
 - Hide
 - Shout
 - Try

Directions (1188-1192) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 31.08.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose, one of the greatest of modern scientists, graduated from St. Xavier's College,

Kolkata. He then obtained Tripos of Cambridge University and joined the Presidency College, Kolkata, as Professor of Physics. He was a pioneer in the discovery of the wireless and radio and the Microwave. He made remarkable contribution to the science of Botany by proving with the help of an instrument of his own invention that not only do trees and plants have life, but feel pleasure and pain as we do. He was perhaps the first scientist to suggest the possibility of gathering and utilising energy from solar rays. Last but not least was the Bose Institute which he founded in 1917. It has now become a world famous Research Laboratory doing yeoman's service to various branches of science.

1188. Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose, one of the greatest of modern scientists, graduated from which college?
- St. Xavier's College, Kolkata
 - Cambridge University
 - Presidency College, Kolkata
 - Bose Institute
1189. What is meant by yeoman service?
- Minimal
 - Invaluable
 - Discreet
 - Sporadic
1190. Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose was a pioneer in the discovery of the wireless, radio and the _____.
- Toaster
 - Oven
 - Microwave
 - Radio
1191. Jagadish Chandra Bose made remarkable contribution to the science of Botany by proving with the help of an instrument of his own invention that trees and plants have not only life, but ____.
- feel joyous and excited as we do.
 - feel happy and sad as we do.
 - feel excitement and pain as we do.
 - feel pleasure and pain as we do.
1192. What is meant by a Tripos from Cambridge University?
- A scholarship
 - A trophy
 - A degree
 - A medallion

Directions (1193-1197) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 01.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

Some languages are used by a few people. Others, such as Mandarin Chinese and English, are spoken by millions. Many people speak two or more languages. They may use one language at home with family and friends, and another at work or school. Regional variations of language are known as dialects. The Anglo Saxons, who conquered Britain at the end of the Roman Empire, spoke a Germanic language, which later became English. Other Germanic languages include Danish, Dutch, German and Swedish. English also contains French-derived words after it was ruled by French-speaking kings following the Norman Conquest.

1193. Mandarin Chinese is spoken by _____ people.
- little
 - few
 - many
 - big

1194. A person who is good at foreign languages is known as
 (1) Virtuoso (2) Linguist
 (3) Ventriloquist (4) Scholar
1195. _____ are regional variations of a language.
 (1) English (2) Mandarin Chinese
 (3) Home language (4) Dialects
1196. English also included French words _____ the Norman Conquest
 (1) after (2) prior
 (3) before (4) during
1197. _____ is part of a Germanic language.
 (1) Britain (2) Anglo Saxons
 (3) English (4) Roman Empire

Directions (1198-1202) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and corresponding to it.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 02.09.2016 (IIId sitting))

There is a growing parallel between India and Europe in terms of language policy and challenges of maintaining a balance between regional languages, minority languages and the rising demand for English.

The EU's language policy promotes multinationalism and the idea that every EU citizen should learn and speak at least two foreign languages in addition to their mother tongue. In practice, the foreign language curriculum in European countries is dominated now by the need to learn English. So the defacto policy is that children should, in addition to the language of their member state, learn English and one other European language. English has become not only the language of business across Europe, but also the corporate language of many French, German, Dutch and Spanish enterprises.

The trend across Europe is for schools to begin teaching English in Class I, treating it as a basic skill rather than a foreign language. This trend began in earnest only after 2000. However, the methods to teach English are diverse-an increasingly popular trend is towards bilingual schools, which teach through more than one language medium.

1198. There is a parallel between India and Europe as regards
 (1) language policy (2) trade policy
 (3) foreign policy (4) cultural policy
1199. According to the passage, the foreign language policy in the EU aims to foster.
 (1) English (2) Multilingualism
 (3) Bilingualism (4) Only native language
1200. The passage says that the rising demand for English in the EU is because of
 (1) immigrants (2) emigrants
 (3) Government policy (4) trade and commerce
1201. EU schools regard English as
 (1) a foreign language (2) a difficult language
 (3) a basic skill (4) an adult skill
1202. In Europe the usual pattern is that
 (1) children should study English late in life

- (2) children should start learning English from class I
 (3) children may not study English when they are at school
 (4) children ought to study English just as a lingua franca

Directions (1203-1207) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 03.09.2016 (IIId sitting))

Of the many changes that have taken place thanks to liberalisation, a major one is that today's youngsters are earning more than ever before. In some cases, they draw even fatter salaries than their parents. But are they blowing it up or sensibly saving it? Though some tend to splurge there are many who have started saving. Some of them go in for mutual funds and tax saving bonds. Some even go in for investments which give them tax breaks-insurance, home loans, mutual fund savings schemes. In fact the average age of a person taking a housing loan has come down from 41 to 28 in the last five years. Now, where do they get their investment advice from? Some feel its a combination of friends, family, broker-advisors, the media and the net.

1203. Liberalisation has enabled our youngsters to :
 (1) Be paid more (2) Work hard
 (3) Blow up money (4) Look after their money
1204. 'Blowing it up' means :
 (1) Spending extravagantly
 (2) Exaggerating
 (3) Spending on smoking
 (4) Donating liberally
1205. The average age of a person taking housing loan has come down because he :
 (1) Gets fat salaries even at a young age.
 (2) Has wealthy parents.
 (3) Goes in for mutual funds.
 (4) Buys lottery tickets.
1206. Which of the following is 'False'?
 The investments that give people tax breaks are :
 (1) Mutual funds (2) Home loans
 (3) Savings scheme (4) Purchasing jewellery
1207. Which of the following is true?
 (1) The youngsters today spend all the money they get
 (2) All the youngsters save all the money they get
 (3) Many youngsters save all the money they get
 (4) A few youngsters spend more while some save

Directions (1208-1212) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
 Exam. 03.09.2016 (IIId sitting))

Worry is a very common thing. Even children worry as much as grown up people. In his childhood, the writer used to fear that his parents would die suddenly at night. His fear and anxiety was just imaginary.

When he was on the war front in Mesopotamia, the writer came to a certain conclusion on worrying. He was a subaltern officer. It was not his duty to plan future actions

of war. He was there only to carry out what the superiors would decide. So it was useless to worry. When he took that stand he slept soundly without worry. Here, the writer had some real reason to worry. But he could get rid of it when he found it was useless to worry.

He followed the same principle when he was a prisoner of war and he was in Asiatic Turkey. There, too, he banished his worries because nothing of his future depended on himself. The future of the prisoners of war would depend on the various governments. Thus he was able to live there without much worry though he was a prisoner.

But his deliberate suppression of worry during the war and as a prisoner did not wholly eradicate his worries. The fear had gone to his subconscious mind and remained there buried. After the war the writer was at home. But whenever a member of his family was absent he feared all sorts of mishap happening to him or her. Moreover, he had a recurring nightmare that he had become a prisoner of war and the war was not going to end. The worries without any real cause here were the manifestations of the fears that he had banished deliberately earlier.

1208. Why was the writer able to live in jail without much worry?
- (1) Because nothing of his future depended on himself
 - (2) He was comfortable in jail
 - (3) Because he was a prisoner of war
 - (4) Because worry is a common thing
1209. What was the fear of the writer in his childhood?
- (1) That his parents might drive him out of home
 - (2) That his parents would die suddenly at night
 - (3) That he might fail in the examinations
 - (4) That he might be made a prisoner
1210. Where was the writer when he concluded that worry was useless?
- (1) The writer was in Asiatic Turkey
 - (2) The writer was at home
 - (3) The writer was on the war front in Mesopotamia
 - (4) The writer was in prison
1211. What was the recurring nightmare of the writer after the war was over?
- (1) He dreamt that he was a prisoner in a war that was not going to be over
 - (2) He dreamt that his wife was in hospital
 - (3) He dreamt that a member of his family had a mishap
 - (4) He dreamt he was a prisoner of war in Asiatic Turkey
1212. How does a cause of worry trouble us if we suppress our worry deliberately?
- (1) Causes of worry trouble us in various circumstances
 - (2) Causes of worry remain in the subconscious mind and trouble us through bad dreams
 - (3) Causes of worry cause imaginary anxiety
 - (4) We cannot take actions cautiously and carefully

Directions (1213–1217) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 04.09.2016 (IInd sitting))

Until he was ten, young Alexander Fleming attended the nearby Loudoun Moor School. He was then transferred to Darvel School which he attended with his brothers.

Alexander learned a good deal about nature during that four mile downhill hike to school and the four mile uphill return trip. He was a quick student and at twelve, the age limit prescribed for Darvel school, he was sent to Kilmarmock Academy. Two years later he joined his brothers John and Robert at the home of his elder brother Thomas, who was to become a successful occultist in London. However, the economic success of the family was yet to be and Alexander was forced to leave school for economic reasons. When he was sixteen, he obtained a job in a shipping company. Good fortune, however, was on his side and on the side of humanity. In 1901, he received a share in a legacy which made it possible for him to return to school. He decided to study medicine.

1213. Alexander trekked _____ miles every day to attend Darvel school.
- (1) Four
 - (2) Eight
 - (3) Twelve
 - (4) Sixteen
1214. He was a 'quick student' means that Alexander
- (1) Reached school before his brothers
 - (2) Was a lively student
 - (3) Ran the races
 - (4) Was a fast learner
1215. "...and at twelve, the age limit prescribed for Darvel school..." in this context means that children were
- (1) Admitted to school at the age of twelve
 - (2) Allowed to remain in the school only up to the age of twelve
 - (3) Admitted to the school any time after the age of twelve
 - (4) Not admitted to the school before they were twelve
1216. Alexander became well off
- (1) By working in a shipping company
 - (2) When his brother became a successful occultist
 - (3) Because he studied medicine
 - (4) By receiving a share in a legacy
1217. Alexander left school
- (1) To study economics
 - (2) To work with his brother
 - (3) To study medicine
 - (4) Due to financial problems

Directions (1218–1222) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 04.09.2016 (IIInd sitting))

A guest speaker was addressing the faculty and the students in the college auditorium. I had joined the faculty the year before, and was already drawing attention. I was 27, full of assumptions about myself, quick with a comment on everything, and expected people to pay attention to all that I had said.

I listened to the talk for the first five minutes. By the seventh, I was looking around to check if others were listening. By the tenth, I had glanced at my watch three times, and yawned once. After twenty minutes I was thoroughly bored, and telling myself that it was difficult to sit through such an insipid talk. I wanted to share some of my expert comments with my neighbour. But he was completely sold out to the speaker, and looked like it was the greatest day of his life. I was disgusted. I tried to catch a word or phrase from the talk, only to convince myself that this should be his last talk ever.

The one-hour talk took ages to end, and before the thanks were said, I jumped to my feet with a sigh of relief. My neighbour smiled at me and said, "The talk was wonderful, wasn't it?" I retorted, "It almost killed me with kindness".

1218. What do you understand about the narrator from the description in the first paragraph?

- (1) He was a genius
- (2) He was knowledgeable
- (3) He was self conceited
- (4) He was charismatic

1219. How did the narrator respond to the speech?

- (1) He was glued
- (2) He was bored
- (3) He did not mind it
- (4) He was engrossed in it

1220. The narrator was disgusted because

- (1) His neighbour was engrossed in an insipid talk
- (2) The talk was boring
- (3) He could not understand it
- (4) He was impatient

1221. When the speech ended the narrator was

- (1) Happy
- (2) Relieved
- (3) Exhausted
- (4) Disgusted

1222. How long did the narrator listen to the speech without judgement?

- (1) Seven minutes
- (2) Ten minutes
- (3) Five minutes
- (4) Twenty minutes

Directions (1223–1227) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 06.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

Most successful companies, institutions and organizations have mission statements. Most individuals don't. As the Chief Executive Officer of your own life in the knowledge era, you need a laser like focus in your vision. You need a mission and a mission statement describing how you want to live, not just what you want to own; defining the person you want to become, not just the title you want to see on your door; outlining the knowledge you will receive, not just the degree you'll earn or your next promotion.

I began the process this way : "To be aware of the uniqueness of my associates, clients, friends and family, and to treat that uniqueness with loving concern. I was created to lead myself and others to understand win-win relationships and how to use them to improve the lives of all persons with whom I come into contact."

You, too, can frame your mission statement starting with your core values, working outward to your material desires and financial needs.

1223. What should a person's mission statement begin with?

- (1) Your core values
- (2) What you want to acquire
- (3) Your monetary ambitions
- (4) Your next promotion

1224. What is the narrator's mission?

- (1) To discourage his friends and associates in every endeavour.
- (2) To improve the lives of all his associates.
- (3) To be aware of the strengths and weaknesses of his friends.
- (4) To ill-treat all.

1225. What does a 'win-win' relationship mean?

- (1) Every one must win always
- (2) There are no challenges
- (3) The relationship is beneficial to both parties
- (4) The competition is friendly

1226. What are the suggested components of a 'mission statement'?

- (1) Win-win attitude, financial needs, knowledge
- (2) Core-values, material desires, financial needs
- (3) Academic qualifications, love, material desires
- (4) Core-values, joy, self-confidence

1227. Who is responsible for designing a personal mission?

- (1) A Chief Executive Officer
- (2) The family and friends
- (3) The Individual
- (4) The company

Directions (1228-1232) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 06.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

Stockholm is spread out on an archipelago of 14 islands, where Lake Malaren meets the Baltic Sea. More airy than Venice, with wide-open spaces, it is one-third water. Its other two-thirds combine arched bridges, jet fountains, and palatial buildings trimmed with gold. For Stockholmers, fans of great outdoors, this is an amiable and graceful home and a healthy environment in which to live. Minutes from the city centre are parks and woodland for recreation, and clear water for swimming and fishing. In winter, everyone takes to ice-skating, on artificial rinks in the shadows of grand palaces, or on the frozen waters of the channel.

Stockholm is also a city at the leading edge of fashion, design and advanced technology. Fashion houses and IT companies use the city as a test market for their innovations, especially as Stockholmers are followers of technology. Stockholm is the capital as well as the largest city of Sweden. It is the site of the government and Parliament of the country.

1228. An archipelago is a collection of ____ .

- (1) cities
- (2) islands
- (3) lakes
- (4) coral-reefs

1229. Stockholm is
 (1) One-third water and two-thirds arched bridges, jet fountains and palatial buildings
 (2) Two-thirds water and one-third land
 (3) Full of tall buildings
 (4) a city with lots of people
1230. What is the opposite of the word 'amiable'?
 (1) Enervating (2) Refreshing
 (3) Invigorating (4) Unpleasant
1231. Why is Stockholm used as a test market for innovation by IT companies and Fashion houses?
 (1) The Stockholmers are followers of technology.
 (2) Stockholm is the largest city of Sweden.
 (3) The citizens are fashionable.
 (4) The people like the outdoors.
1232. Stockholm is important to the country because ____ .
 (1) it has palatial buildings.
 (2) there are parks and woodlands for recreation.
 (3) there are artificial skating rinks.
 (4) it is the largest city and capital of Sweden.

Directions (1233–1237) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 07.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

Learning is the knowledge of that which is not generally known to others, and which we can only derive at second-hand from books or other artificial sources. The knowledge of that which is before us, or about us, which appeals to our experience, passions, and pursuits, to the bosoms and businesses of men, is not learning.

Learning is the knowledge of that which none but the learned know. He is the most learned man who knows the most of what is farthest removed from common life and actual observation. The learned man prides himself in the knowledge of names, and dates, not of men or things. He thinks and cares nothing about his next-door neighbours, but he is deeply read in the tribes and castes of the Hindoos and Calmuc Tartars. He can hardly find his way into the next street, though he is acquainted with the exact dimensions of Constantinople and Peking. He does not know whether his oldest acquaintance is a knave or a fool, but he can pronounce a pompous lecture on all the principal characters in history. He cannot tell whether an object is black or white, round or square, and yet he is a professed master of the optics and the rules of perspective.

1233. Learning is defined as
 (1) the knowledge of that which is before us
 (2) the knowledge about us
 (3) the knowledge of that which is not generally known to others
 (4) the knowledge related to the businesses of men
1234. The most learned man is he who
 (1) knows about all the principal characters in history
 (2) sees not with the eyes of others
 (3) is acquainted with the streets of Constantinople and Peking
 (4) knows the most of what is farthest removed from common life and actual observation.

1235. A learned man, as described in the passage,
 (1) cares about men and things
 (2) does not care about men and things
 (3) cares about the shapes of objects.
 (4) cares about his neighbours
1236. The passage suggests that a learned man
 (1) understands his neighbours
 (2) does not know his old acquaintances
 (3) is not concerned about names and dates
 (4) is interested in travelling
1237. The given passage implies that
 (1) knowledge of the learned is exclusive to them
 (2) a learned man cannot deliver lectures
 (3) a learned man is not interested in Calmuc Tartars
 (4) a learned man is not aware of the optics and the rules of perspective

Directions (1238–1242) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 07.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

Awareness means the capacity to see a coffee pot and hear the birds sing in one's own way, and not the way one was taught. It may be assumed on good grounds that seeing and hearing have a different quality for infants than for grownups and that they are more aesthetic and less intellectual in the first years of life. A little boy sees and hears birds with delight. Then the 'good father' comes along and feels he should 'share' the experience and help his son 'develop'. He says, "That's a jay and this is a sparrow." The moment the little boy is concerned with which is a jay and which is a sparrow, he can no longer see the birds or hear them sing. He has to see and hear them the way his father wants him to. Father has good reasons on his side: since few people can afford to go through life listening to the birds sing, sooner the little boy starts his 'education' the better. Maybe he will be an ornithologist when he grows up.

1238. What does the writer mean by 'awareness'?
 (1) The capacity to see as one is taught.
 (2) The capacity to see and hear things in one's own way.
 (3) The ability to see and feel things as they are in the present.
 (4) The ability to see and hear things as other people do.
1239. How do children perceive things around them?
 (1) Aesthetically (2) Intellectually
 (3) Emotionally (4) Morally
1240. What would the 'good father' do?
 (1) He would teach his son the way of the world.
 (2) He would share and feel his son's experience.
 (3) He would share his experiences and help his son 'develop'.
 (4) He would tell his son to live his way.
1241. What does an Ornithologist study?
 (1) Birds (2) Insects
 (3) The different species of plants
 (4) Fish

1242. The passage implies that when the boy starts his 'education' he will ____ .
- (1) have a more aesthetic outlook
 - (2) be able to identify a jay and a sparrow
 - (3) see and hear the bird's song with delight
 - (4) have a more intellectual outlook

Directions (1243-1247) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 08.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

The antigen-antibody immunological reaction is used to be regarded as typical of immunological responses. Antibodies are proteins synthesized by specialized cells called plasma cells, which are formed by lymphocytes (cells from the lymph system) when an antigen, a substance foreign to an organism's body, comes in contact with lymphocytes. Two important manifestations of antigen-antibody immunity are lysis, the rapid physical rupture of antigenic cells and the liberation of their contents into the surrounding medium, and phagocytosis, a process in which antigenic particles are engulfed by and very often digested by macrophages and polymorphs. The process of lysis is executed by a complex and unstable blood constituent known as complement, which will not work unless it is activated by a specific antibody; the process of phagocytosis is greatly facilitated when the particles to be engulfed are coated by a specific antibody directed against them.

1243. One of the two important manifestations of antigen-antibody immunity is lysis while the other is :
- (1) lymphocytes
 - (2) plasma
 - (3) antigenic cells
 - (4) phagocytosis
1244. What are antibodies?
- (1) Minerals in the cells
 - (2) Proteins
 - (3) Synthesized proteins
 - (4) Dead cells
1245. What happens when an antigen comes in contact with lymphocytes?
- (1) Antibodies are destroyed
 - (2) Plasma cells are formed
 - (3) Proteins are synthesized
 - (4) Old cells are restored
1246. Which of the following statement is true in the context of the essay?
- (1) Antigen-antibody is a psychological process
 - (2) Lysis is a process of forming plasma cells
 - (3) Complement is a blood constituent
 - (4) Antigen is part of the organism's body
1247. Phagocytosis is a process in which antigenic particles are ____ by and very often digested by macrophages and polymorphs.
- (1) attacked
 - (2) attracted
 - (3) enveloped
 - (4) engulfed

Directions (1248-1252) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 08.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

In the world today we make health an end in itself. We have forgotten that health really means to enable a person

to do his work and do it well. A lot of modern medicine, and this includes many patients as well as many physicians, pay very little attention to health but very much attention to those who imagine they are ill. Our great concern with health is shown by the medical columns in newspapers, the health articles in popular magazines and the popularity of television programmes and all those books on medicine. We talk about health all the time. Yet for the most part the only result is more people with imaginary illness. A healthy man should not be wasting time talking about health : he should be using health for work.

1248. Modern medicine is primarily concerned with
- (1) promotion of good health
 - (2) people suffering from imaginary illness
 - (3) people suffering from real illness
 - (4) increased efficiency in work
1249. The passage suggests that
- (1) health is an end in itself
 - (2) health is a blessing
 - (3) health is only a means to an end
 - (4) we should not talk about health
1250. Talking about health all the time makes people
- (1) always suffer from imaginary illness
 - (2) sometimes suffer from imaginary illness
 - (3) rarely suffer from imaginary illness
 - (4) often suffer from imaginary illness
1251. The passage tells us
- (1) how medicine should be manufactured
 - (2) what a healthy man should or should not do
 - (3) what television programmes should be about
 - (4) how best to imagine illness
1252. A healthy man should be concerned with
- (1) his work which good health makes possible
 - (2) looking after his health
 - (3) his health which makes work possible
 - (4) talking about health

Directions (1253-1257) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 09.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

We set out for the gallows. Two warders marched on either side of the prisoner, with their rifles at the slope. two others marched close against him, gripping him by his arm and shoulder, as though, at once pushing and supporting him. The rest of us, magistrates and the like, followed behind. Suddenly, when we had gone ten yards, the procession stopped short without any order or warning. A dreadful thing had happened a dog, come goodness knows whence, had appeared in the yard.

It came bounding among us with a loud volley of barks, and leapt round us wagging its whole body, wild with glee at finding so many human beings together. It was a large woolly dog, half Airedale, half Pariah. For a moment, it pranced round us, and then, before anyone could stop it, it had made a dash for the prisoner, and jumping up tried to lick his face. Everyone stood aghast, too taken aback even to grab at the dog.

1253. What was the tone of the essay at the beginning?

- (1) Celebrative
- (2) Emotionally charged
- (3) Gloomy
- (4) Lighthearted

1254. How did the arrival of the dog change the atmosphere of the event?

- (1) It caused the people to scatter
- (2) It allowed the prisoner to escape
- (3) It saddened the prisoner even more
- (4) It stunned everyone present there

1255. What was the emotion displayed by the dog?

- (1) Fear
- (2) Joy
- (3) Anger
- (4) Alarm

1256. What was surprising about the actions of the dog?

- (1) It ran up and down the path
- (2) It bit the guards
- (3) It barked at the magistrates
- (4) It licked the prisoner's face

1257. How did the author respond to the appearance of the dog?

- (1) He jumped at the dog and collared it
- (2) He ignored the dog and pretended it was not there
- (3) He was taken aback as the others
- (4) He yelled at the dog to silence its barking

Directions (1258–1262) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 09.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

Man's attitude to various animals changed many times in the course of centuries. From indifference or practicality, he went on to adoration and deification, and then to hatred. Ancient Egyptians, for example, highly appreciated the cat's ability to destroy rodents. The cat was much superior in this respect to the grass-snakes and weasels they had kept in their houses before. These proved unable to cope with hordes of rats which invaded Egypt from Asia. So the cat, a very useful animal, was ranked as a sacred animal and one of the most important animals, too. The goddess of the Moon, fertility and childbirth, Bast herself was portrayed by the Egyptians as a woman with a cat's head.

Sumptuous temples were built to this goddess, where cats were kept in luxury and fed the choicest of foods. They had their own priests and votaries, more numerous as a matter of fact than any other sacred animal could boast. According to the Greek historian Herodotus, the festival in the city of Bubastis, which had a temple dedicated to cats, was attended by as many as 700 thousand, who brought their offerings to the goddess in the shape of figurines of her made of gold, silver and bronze and adorned with precious stones.

1258. Egyptians appreciated the cat's ability to destroy

- (1) snakes
- (2) weasels
- (3) houses
- (4) rodents

1259. Hordes of rats invaded Egypt. They came from ____ .

- (1) Europe
- (2) Asia
- (3) Asia Minor
- (4) Africa

1260. The cat was considered to be a ____ .

- (1) sacred animal
- (2) goddess
- (3) symbol of peace
- (4) symbol of fertility

1261. What is the opposite of the word 'votaries' ?

- (1) Enthusiast
- (2) Critic
- (3) Adherent
- (4) Fanatic

1262. The word 'deification' in the passage means ____ .

- (1) highly valuable
- (2) take pride
- (3) act of treating as God
- (4) devotees

Directions (1263–1267) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 10.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

Namita is from the state of Kerala. She has come to Dubai to serve as a governess for the only child of the Nairs. The Nairs are nice and gentle and Namita has no cause to complain. One day she overhears something that makes her jittery. Mr. Nair is not employed in an American company as she has been told. The nature of his business is illegal. She is shocked and wants to go back to her home town to her own people.

Gopal is from a very poor family. His family owns a very small piece of land that can hardly meet their food requirement. One day, Gopal gets a nice offer to work in the Emirates with a construction contractor. In order to meet the expenses on travelling, the family decides to sell their own land and send Gopal to the foreign country, to make money. On arrival, the contractor confiscates Gopal's passport and gives him a small place to live in with ten others like him. Gopal has little idea what he must do.

1263. Which word from the ones given below, best describes Namita's relationship with her employers in the beginning?

- (1) Cordial
- (2) Friendly
- (3) Sympathetic
- (4) Complaining

1264. What does the phrase, 'makes her jittery' imply?

- (1) Sadness
- (2) Anger
- (3) Trauma
- (4) Anxiety

1265. Namita and Gopal are in a similar situation, because they

- (1) love their families
- (2) are happy with their situations
- (3) are from impoverished families
- (4) are stranded in a foreign country

1266. Namita's situation is better than that of Gopal, because she

- (1) has a well behaved employer
- (2) knows what she wants to do
- (3) loves the new place and the child
- (4) now knows about her employer

1267. The conclusion that can be drawn from both situations is that people should

- (1) stay in their own countries and villages
- (2) feel contented and satisfied with their lot
- (3) verify details before accepting any job
- (4) not travel to these regions of the world

Directions (1268–1272) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 10.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting))

Modern civilisation is completely dependent on energy, which has therefore to be abundant and also economical. About 85% of the world's energy is supplied by oil, coal and natural gas while nuclear, hydro, wind and solar power and biomass supply the rest. Coal, nuclear and hydro are used primarily to generate electricity while natural gas is widely used for heating. Biomass is used both for heating and cooking. The wind and solar power is the future's hope as they are sustainable energy sources. Oil powers almost all machines that move and that makes oil uniquely versatile. Oil powered airplanes carry 500 people across the widest oceans at nearly the speed of sound. Oil powered machines produce and transport food. Oil powered machines are ubiquitous. Clearly, we live in the age of oil but it is drawing to a close. According to data available if oil production remains constant until it's gone, there is enough to last 42 years. Oil wells will produce less as they become depleted, which will make it impossible to keep production constant. Similarly natural gas and coal will last another 61 years and 133 years respectively. Naturally, as they become scarce, they become expensive, leading to a worldwide energy crisis. If we are to survive on this planet, we have to make a transition to sustainable energy sources. The transition may be willy-nilly or planned the choice is ours.

The dawning era of limited and expensive energy will be very difficult for everyone on earth but will be even more difficult if it is not anticipated. It is of utmost importance that the public and policymakers understand the global energy crisis and act in tandem to ensure that the species 'homo sapiens' does not become extinct.

1268. The theme of the passage is

- (1) Changing Lives
- (2) Looming Energy Crisis
- (3) Energy Resources
- (4) Power in Today's world

1269. Biomass is an energy source used in

- (1) agriculture
- (2) industry
- (3) homes
- (4) offices

1270. The synonym for Ubiquitous is

- (1) Omnipotent
- (2) Omnifarious
- (3) Omniscient
- (4) Omnipresent

1271. The energy sources of the future are

- (1) nuclear and hydro power
- (2) coal and natural gas
- (3) wind and solar power
- (4) oil and biomass

1272. The survival of mankind will depend on

- (1) maximum use of available energy resources
- (2) transition to sustainable energy resources

- (3) regulation placed on energy consumers
- (4) keeping the level of energy production constant

Directions (1273–1277) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)
Exam. 11.09.2016 (IInd sitting))

Reporters and city officials gathered at a Chicago railroad station one afternoon in 1953. The person they were meeting was the 1952 Nobel Peace Prize winner. A few minutes after the train came to a stop, a giant of a man six feet four inches with bushy hair and a large moustache stepped out from the train. Cameras flashed. City officials approached him with hands outstretched. Various people began telling him how honoured they were to meet him.

The man politely thanked them and then, looking over their heads, asked if he could be excused for a moment. He quickly walked through the crowd until he reached the side of an elderly black woman who was struggling with two large suitcases. He picked up the bags with a smile, escorted the woman to a bus. After helping her aboard, he wished her a safe journey. As he returned to the greeting party he apologized, "Sorry to have kept you waiting." Not many whites would have done what he did.

The man was Dr. Albert Schweitzer, the famous missionary doctor who had spent his life helping the poor in Africa. In response to Dr. Schweitzer's action, one member of the reception committee said with great admiration to the reporter standing next to him, "That's the first time I ever saw a sermon walking."

1273. Dr. Albert Schweitzer was the winner of the ____ .

- (1) Nobel Prize in 1952 for Medicine
- (2) Nobel Prize in 1952 for Peace
- (3) Nobel Prize in 1952 for Chemistry
- (4) Nobel Prize in 1953 for Peace

1274. Dr. Albert delighted ____ .

- (1) in being helped by others
- (2) in not being honoured
- (3) in being honoured
- (4) in helping others

1275. Dr. Albert Schweitzer ____ .

- (1) was not prejudiced against Whites
- (2) was not prejudiced against Blacks
- (3) was prejudiced against Whites
- (4) was prejudiced against Blacks

1276. Dr. Albert was ____ person.

- (1) a generous and friendly
- (2) a proud
- (3) a timid
- (4) a kind and helpful

1277. Dr. Albert preferred to let his actions ____ .

- (1) speak louder than his words
- (2) be admired
- (3) be advertised
- (4) be written about

Directions (1278-1282) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 11.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

To know language is to be able to speak it. even a child who does not yet attend school can speak his or her language. In order to speak a language it is important to listen to it and to read a few pages in it everyday. A child picks up language and learns to talk just as (s) he learns to walk. Walking and talking comes naturally to a child as it grows. In our country, a child may grow up speaking more than one language, if these languages are spoken in the home and in the neighbourhood. We call this multilingualism. A child speaks a language or languages much before (s)he starts going to school. To know a language then is first of all to be able to speak it as easily and naturally as a tree year old child does. Later on the child will learn to read and write in that language. In order to read and write in a language, one has to speak it. But it is possible to speak a language but not able to read or write in it. A baby does not speak until it is nine months old but it understands a few words at six months of age. It has been listening ever since it was born, and even a little before that. So the first strategy in speaking a language is to listen.

1278. One of the activities of a child before it is even born is _____ .

- (1) seeing (2) listening
(3) understanding (4) talking

1279. It is necessary for one to _____ the language before (s)he writes in that language.

- (1) sing (2) spell
(3) speak (4) None of the above

1280. Multi-lingualism means

- (1) speaking more than one language
(2) speaking only one language
(3) speaking any language
(4) speech

1281. A child has been _____ ever since it was born.

- (1) speaking (2) reading
(3) walking (4) listening

1282. To know a language one must be able to

- (1) Speak it as easily and naturally as a three year old child.
(2) Read it well all the time.
(3) Write it quickly
(4) Sing in the language

Directions (1283-1287) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 27.10.2016 (Ist sitting)

Most of the African countries live in sub-human conditions because of extreme poverty, upheaval, hunger, disease, unemployment, lack of education and both inexperienced and corrupt administrations. The devastating consequences of the AIDS epidemic in those countries could improve if the infected population were to receive free drugs to control the disease, have access to health professionals

and get information on how to prevent its spread. But this can only be achieved through international help programs in which leaders of the world's richest countries donate medicine and also send doctors and nurses to treat and educate those in need. Moreover, most of the poor countries rely on selling agricultural products and raw materials to rich nations and buying industrialized products from them, resulting in a huge financial deficit. Consequently, they borrow a significant amount of money from the World Bank to try and improve their broken economies, but sometimes the money disappears with no significant changes and they cannot even pay the interest to the bank. Regarding this issue, last year the G8, which is comprised of leaders of the eight richest nations, decided to forgive billions of dollars worth of debt owed by the world's poorest nations. In addition, they developed adequate loan programs to financially assist those countries.

1283. According to the author, one of the ways of helping the infected people in Africa to fight AIDS is by :

- (1) providing free clothes
(2) providing free food
(3) providing free drugs
(4) providing free contraceptives

1284. As the author describes the condition in Africa, her tone is :

- (1) sad (2) angry
(3) bitter (4) hopeful

1285. In the context of this essay, the phrase 'sub-human' means:

- (1) people of a smaller race
(2) people living below accepted standard of living
(3) people living below the rule of a headman
(4) people segregated into groups according to their possession

1286. What was the most significant step taken by the G8 towards assisting the poor countries in dealing with their need ?

- (1) Sending doctors and nurses
(2) Setting up an international programme
(3) Forgiving debts owed by them
(4) Building relief camps

1287. What has led to the poor countries accumulating more debts?

- (1) Their buying of industrialized products
(2) Their lack of education
(3) The devastating consequences of the AIDS epidemic
(4) Their lack of knowledge in the use of money

Directions (1288-1292) : A passage is given with five questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 27.10.2016 (IIInd sitting)

Newspapers sell because of news and editorial coverage but it gets more revenue from advertisements. News costs money, while advertisements fetch money. The economics of modern newspapers is such that it cannot run by just selling news. It has to depend on advertisements. The economics of newspaper publishing requires both subscribers who can afford to buy newspapers and

businessmen who can afford to advertise in it. The growth of the Press depends on both. Therefore, in newspaper management neither aspect can be neglected.

Co-ordination among the various departments-editorial, circulation, advertising and production is very essential for effective and better management. The heads of various departments must be part of the management of a newspaper. They must be aware of the goals set, policies and future plans of the management. They cannot afford to remain cut off from the mainstream of management function. In addition, each department should keep the other department managers informed of those of its activities that will be useful to them. This is a vital aspect of newspaper management.

1288. The growth of a newspaper depends on :

- (1) the editorial and news coverage
- (2) large scale subscribers
- (3) advertisers
- (4) subscribers and advertisers

1289. The main idea conveyed in the first paragraph of the passage is :

- (1) the growth of press
- (2) news and editorial coverage
- (3) the economics of newspaper publishing
- (4) the importance of advertisements

1290. The main idea conveyed in the second paragraph of the passage is :

- (1) the role of the heads of departments of a newspaper
- (2) the future of newspapers
- (3) how to sell newspapers
- (4) effective sales

1291. The word 'goal' in the passage means :

- (1) Conclusion
- (2) Aim
- (3) Result
- (4) Benefit

1292. Which of the following statements is false

- (1) Selling news is not important
- (2) Editorial coverage matters for sales
- (3) Advertisements are needed for a paper to survive
- (4) All departments have to be in touch with other departments

Directions (1293-1322) : Read the following passages carefully and choose the most appropriate answer to the questions out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE)
Exam. 12.01.2017)

Passage-I

(Q. Nos. 1293-1297)

When I think of my family's history on the land. I experience a pang of regret. Unlike much of the arid West, where the land has gone virtually unchanged for centuries, my place of origin, western Kansas, has been torn up by agriculture. The flat plains, excellent soil, and sparse but just adequate rainfall permitted farming; therefore farming prevailed, and a good 90% of the original sod prairie is gone. The consequence, in human terms, is that our relationship to our place has always felt primarily mercantile. We used the land and denied, or held at bay, its effect on

us. Yet from my earliest childhood, when the most of the Kansas prairie was still intact, I've known that the land also had a romantic quality. I've felt moved by the expanse of it, enthralled by size. I take pride in my identity as a plains daughter.

1293. Which of the following is the most accurate statement of the author's position?

- (1) The presence of the people has enriched the plain's habitat.
- (2) Farming has improved the soil of the plains.
- (3) Farming has chemically polluted the plains.
- (4) Farming has eroded the natural beauty of the plains.

1294. The argument in the paragraph is based primarily on :

- (1) facts of history and statistical studies.
- (2) facts derived from the author's personal observations.
- (3) feelings the author has picked up from personal experience.
- (4) feeling passed down to the authors by ancestors.

1295. From the passage, it may be determined that the word "mercantile" has something to do with

- (1) practicality
- (2) danger
- (3) America
- (4) spirituality

1296. What does the author feel proud about?

- (1) being an American
- (2) being a native of Kansas.
- (3) being able to see the romantic quality of the land.
- (4) the ability to unite well.

1297. What factor changed the entire landscape of Kansas?

- (1) wind
- (2) heat
- (3) agriculture
- (4) flooding

Passage-II

(Q. Nos. 1298-1302)

Most economists in the United States seem captivated by the spell of the free market. Consequently, nothing seems good or normal that does not accord with the requirements of the free market. A price that is determined by the seller or, for that matter (for that matter: so far as that is concerned), established by anyone other than the aggregate of consumers seems pernicious. Accordingly, it requires a major act of will to think of price-fixing (the determination of prices by the seller) as both "normal" and having a valuable economic function. In fact, price-fixing is normal in all industrialised societies because the industrial system itself provides, as an effortless consequence of its own development, the price-fixing that it requires. Modern industrial planning requires and rewards great size. Hence, a comparatively small number of large firms will be competing for the same group of consumers. That each large firm will act with consideration of its own needs and thus avoid selling its products for more than its competitors charge is commonly recognised by advocates of free-market economic theories. But each large firm will also act with full consideration of the needs that it has in common with the other large firms competing for the same customers.

1298. What does not seem as not good or normal in the context of this essay?
- (1) the new interest in free market
 - (2) being captivated by spell of the free market
 - (3) that which does not accord with the requirement of the free market
 - (4) the economists who are captivated by the free market
1299. Who, according to the economists, are the right group of people to set the price of a commodity?
- (1) the aggregate of consumers
 - (2) the buyers
 - (3) the sellers
 - (4) the economists
1300. Price-fixing is a phenomenon that is normal in
- (1) agricultural societies
 - (2) industrialised societies
 - (3) pre-industrial societies
 - (4) globalised societies
1301. A major act of will will bring about price-fixing that will be seen as
- (1) effective and productive
 - (2) constructive and practical
 - (3) normal and having valuable economic function
 - (4) systematic and relevant
1302. Selling a commodity at a price that is not more than that charged by competitors is
- (1) rejected by the free market system
 - (2) opposed by the advocates of the free market theories
 - (3) considered suspicious by the free market theorists
 - (4) recognised by the advocates of the free market theories

Passage-III

(Q. Nos. 1303-1307)

But the war did not cease; though friend and foe alike were almost drowned in blood. It seemed as powerful as eternity, and in time Tony Vassall too went to battle and was killed. The country gave Patience a widow's pension, as well as a touching inducement to marry again; she died of grief. Many people died in those days, it was not strange at all. Nathan and his wife got so rich that after the war they died of overeating, and their daughter Olive came into a vast fortune and a Trustee.

1303. The writer says war is
- (1) bloodless
 - (2) partial
 - (3) destructive
 - (4) unimportant
1304. In the passage, it is stated that "friend and foe alike were almost drowned in blood." What does it convey?
- (1) friends and enemies forgot their differences.
 - (2) both suffered similarly.
 - (3) both started liking each other.
 - (4) war made people hate each other.
1305. From this passage we learn that Tony Vassal was
- (1) Patience's husband
 - (2) a soldier's son
 - (3) Nathan's relative
 - (4) very successful

1306. "..... as well a touching inducement to marry." Here inducement means
- (1) agreement
 - (2) invocation
 - (3) reminder
 - (4) encouragement
1307. Olive, after her parents' death became
- (1) rich
 - (2) honest
 - (3) brave
 - (4) fat

Passage-IV

(Q. Nos. 1308-1312)

All art is, in an important sense, an escape. There is a sense in which the capacity to escape from his present experience, to use his accumulated consciousness of the past to project a vision of the future, is man's greatest and distinguishing ability. We must not forget the force of Aristotle's argument that poetry is valuable precisely because it shows men not simply as they are, but as they ought to be or (in terms more sympathetic to us today) as they are capable of becoming.

1308. According to the author, all art is
- (1) a reflection of life.
 - (2) art
 - (3) an escape
 - (4) an important sense.
1309. The author believes that man's greatest and distinguishing ability is
- (1) his ability to project the future
 - (2) his capacity to escape from his present experience
 - (3) his consciousness of the past
 - (4) None of the above.
1310. Aristotle argues that poetry is
- (1) valuable
 - (2) an escape
 - (3) an art
 - (4) All of the above
1311. Accordingly to the author _____ enables him to project a vision of the future
- (1) man's present experience
 - (2) man's accumulated consciousness of the past
 - (3) man's sympathetic nature
 - (4) None of the above.
1312. Aristotle's argument supports the view that poetry shows
- (1) men not simply as they are
 - (2) what men ought to be
 - (3) what men are capable of becoming
 - (4) All of the above.

Passage-V

(Q. Nos. 1313-1317)

To avoid the various foolish opinions to which mankind are prone, no superhuman brain is required. A few simple rules will keep you free, not from all errors, but from silly errors. If the matter is one that can be settled by observation, make the observation yourself. Aristotle could have avoided the mistake of thinking that women have fewer teeth than men, by the simple device of asking Mrs. Aristotle to keep her mouth open while he counted. Thinking that you know when in fact you do not is a bad mistake, to which we are all prone. I believe myself that hedgehogs eat black beetles, because I have been told that they do; but if I were writing a book on the habits of hedgehogs, I should

not commit myself until I had seen one enjoying this diet. Aristotle, however, was less cautious. Ancient and medieval writers knew all about unicorns and salamanders; not one of them thought it necessary to avoid dogmatic statements about them because he had never seen one of them.

1313. The author portrays mankind as
 (1) superhuman (2) by and large ignorant
 (3) intelligent (4) ancient
1314. According to the author, unicorns and salamanders
 (1) have existed in the past
 (2) are invisible
 (3) caused writers to write strange stories.
 (4) never really existed
1315. The author implies that
 (1) he has never seen hedgehogs eating beetles
 (2) hedgehogs eat only black beetles
 (3) they do not eat black beetles
 (4) he is writing a book on hedgehogs.
1316. The author is in favour of drawing conclusions on the basis of
 (1) discussion (2) consultation
 (3) observation (4) reasoning
1317. The attitude of the author is
 (1) cultural (2) scientific
 (3) cynical (4) philosophical

Passage-VI

(Q. Nos. 1318-1322)

In short, to write a good letter you must approach the job in the lightest and most casual way. You must be personal, not abstract. You must not say, 'This is too small a thing to put down'. You must say, 'This is just the sort of small thing we talk about at home. If I tell them this they will see me, as it were they'll hear my voice, they'll know what I'm talking about'. That is the purpose of a letter. Carlyle had the trick to perfection. He is writing from Scotsbrig to his brother Alec in Canada and he begins talking about his mother. Good old Mother, he says, 'she is even now sitting at my back, trying at another table to write you a small word with her own hand; the first time she has tried such a thing for a year past. It is Saturday night, after dark; we are in the east room in a hard, dry evening with a bright fire to our two selves; Jenny and her Barns are 'scouring up things' in the other end of the house; and below stairs the winter operations of the farm go on, in a subdued tone; you can conceive the scene! How simple it is and yet how perfect. Can not you see Alec reading it in his far-off home and his eyes moistening at the picture of his old mother sitting and writing her last message to him on earth?

1318. 'Abstract' in the passage means
 (1) a summary
 (2) not paying attention
 (3) concrete
 (4) not having a physical reality
1319. The recipient of your letter should _____.
 (1) use a lot of imagination.
 (2) know what you are talking about

- (3) get distracted when reading your letter
 (4) find it difficult to understand your letter
1320. Carlyle's mother was _____.
 (1) a regular letter writer
 (2) not confident at letter writing
 (3) always eager to write letters to Alec
 (4) old and enjoyed writing letters
1321. 'Scouring up things' means _____.
 (1) cleaning pans with a small ball of wire or plastic
 (2) to search a place thoroughly in order to find something
 (3) to put something in liquid for a time so that it becomes completely wet
 (4) writing something quickly and carelessly
1322. Subdued tone means _____.
 (1) not very loud
 (2) unusually quiet and possibly unhappy
 (3) not very busy
 (4) not very bright

Directions (1323-1327) : In the following questions, read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff
 Exam. 30.04.2017 (1st Sitting))

Radium is a white powder that looks like table-salt. A pound of it is worth a thousand pounds of gold. Radium is very costly because it is so scarce. A mere pinch of it is worth a small fortune. There are only a few spoonfuls in all the world. But radium is so powerful that too much of it would be dangerous. If a pound or two could be gathered at one spot it would kill people who came near. Through radium, scientists hope to learn how to change one element into another. It would be interesting and profitable to change other metals into gold. But it would be worth more to man to learn how to get all the power from the atoms to do man's work.

1323. Radium is considered dangerous because
 (1) it would help us to turn other metals into gold.
 (2) it would kill millions due to its radioactivity.
 (3) it is so scarce.
 (4) it would tell us how to get power from radium.
1324. The antonym of 'scarce' is
 (1) insufficient (2) abundant
 (3) wealth (4) rare
1325. What is the main subject of discussion in the passage ?
 (1) Silver (2) Radium
 (3) Salt (4) Gold
1326. The word 'fortune' here means
 (1) wealth (2) freedom
 (3) power (4) inheritance
1327. Why is radium very costly ?
 (1) It is powerful and dangerous.
 (2) It is found in small quantities.
 (3) It helps man do his work.
 (4) It is very useful.

ANSWERS

1. (4)	2. (2)	3. (4)	4. (3)
5. (3)	6. (4)	7. (3)	8. (1)
9. (3)	10. (3)	11. (1)	12. (4)
13. (4)	14. (4)	15. (2)	16. (3)
17. (4)	18. (1)	19. (3)	20. (2)
21. (2)	22. (2)	23. (1)	24. (3)
25. (4)	26. (1)	27. (1)	28. (3)
29. (2)	30. (3)	31. (1)	32. (4)
33. (1)	34. (1)	35. (3)	36. (4)
37. (4)	38. (4)	39. (4)	40. (4)
41. (3)	42. (2)	43. (3)	44. (2)
45. (1)	46. (3)	47. (2)	48. (4)
49. (3)	50. (2)	51. (1)	52. (3)
53. (1)	54. (4)	55. (1)	56. (2)
57. (4)	58. (2)	59. (1)	60. (3)
61. (1)	62. (4)	63. (1)	64. (3)
65. (1)	66. (2)	67. (3)	68. (1)
69. (2)	70. (2)	71. (3)	72. (3)
73. (4)	74. (3)	75. (2)	76. (3)
77. (1)	78. (4)	79. (2)	80. (2)
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85. (4)	86. (4)	87. (1)	88. (3)
89. (4)	90. (4)	91. (1)	92. (3)
93. (4)	94. (2)	95. (1)	96. (1)
97. (3)	98. (3)	99. (3)	100. (1)
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121. (3)	122. (1)	123. (2)	124. (1)
125. (1)	126. (4)	127. (2)	128. (4)
129. (3)	130. (2)	131. (3)	132. (4)
133. (3)	134. (2)	135. (1)	136. (2)
137. (1)	138. (3)	139. (2)	140. (4)
141. (4)	142. (1)	143. (1)	144. (2)
145. (2)	146. (1)	147. (4)	148. (2)
149. (3)	150. (4)	151. (2)	152. (3)
153. (4)	154. (4)	155. (1)	156. (2)
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161. (4)	162. (3)	163. (2)	164. (3)
165. (3)	166. (2)	167. (1)	168. (2)
169. (3)	170. (1)	171. (3)	172. (3)
173. (2)	174. (3)	175. (4)	176. (2)
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181. (3)	182. (2)	183. (3)	184. (1)
185. (3)	186. (4)	187. (4)	188. (3)
189. (4)	190. (2)	191. (3)	192. (2)
193. (2)	194. (2)	195. (4)	196. (2)
197. (1)	198. (2)	199. (3)	200. (3)

201. (1)	202. (3)	203. (2)	204. (2)
205. (3)	206. (1)	207. (3)	208. (2)
209. (3)	210. (4)	211. (2)	212. (2)
213. (1)	214. (1)	215. (4)	216. (3)
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221. (3)	222. (4)	223. (2)	224. (4)
225. (1)	226. (3)	227. (4)	228. (4)
229. (2)	230. (2)	231. (2)	232. (3)
233. (3)	234. (3)	235. (1)	236. (3)
237. (2)	238. (2)	239. (3)	240. (1)
241. (1)	242. (1)	243. (4)	244. (1)
245. (2)	246. (3)	247. (3)	248. (4)
249. (3)	250. (2)	251. (1)	252. (1)
253. (2)	254. (4)	255. (3)	256. (4)
257. (3)	258. (2)	259. (4)	260. (2)
261. (2)	262. (3)	263. (2)	264. (1)
265. (1)	266. (4)	267. (1)	268. (3)
269. (2)	270. (2)	271. (3)	272. (2)
273. (4)	274. (1)	275. (2)	276. (1)
277. (2)	278. (2)	279. (4)	280. (4)
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341. (3)	342. (4)	343. (1)	344. (2)
345. (4)	346. (3)	347. (4)	348. (3)
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373. (2)	374. (4)	375. (2)	376. (1)
377. (3)	378. (3)	379. (4)	380. (2)
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389. (3)	390. (3)	391. (2)	392. (4)
393. (1)	394. (4)	395. (3)	396. (2)
397. (4)	398. (3)	399. (3)	400. (2)

401. (1)	402. (2)	403. (2)	404. (1)
405. (4)	406. (4)	407. (3)	408. (2)
409. (1)	410. (4)	411. (1)	412. (4)
413. (2)	414. (3)	415. (2)	416. (1)
417. (1)	418. (3)	419. (3)	420. (2)
421. (3)	422. (2)	423. (4)	424. (4)
425. (1)	426. (1)	427. (2)	428. (3)
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441. (3)	442. (4)	443. (1)	444. (1)
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473. (4)	474. (2)	475. (4)	476. (2)
477. (3)	478. (2)	479. (1)	480. (4)
481. (3)	482. (3)	483. (3)	484. (2)
485. (2)	486. (3)	487. (2)	488. (4)
489. (1)	490. (2)	491. (3)	492. (1)
493. (4)	494. (3)	495. (1)	496. (1)
497. (2)	498. (1)	499. (4)	500. (2)
501. (3)	502. (4)	503. (4)	504. (3)
505. (4)	506. (4)	507. (2)	508. (4)
509. (2)	510. (2)	511. (4)	512. (3)
513. (2)	514. (4)	515. (3)	516. (4)
517. (4)	518. (3)	519. (2)	520. (4)
521. (2)	522. (3)	523. (2)	524. (3)
525. (4)	526. (4)	527. (2)	528. (2)
529. (3)	530. (3)	531. (2)	532. (3)
533. (1)	534. (4)	535. (3)	536. (4)
537. (4)	538. (4)	539. (1)	540. (1)
541. (1)	542. (3)	543. (2)	544. (2)
545. (4)	546. (3)	547. (2)	548. (3)
549. (1)	550. (1)	551. (2)	552. (3)
553. (2)	554. (1)	555. (3)	556. (4)
557. (4)	558. (2)	559. (2)	560. (1)
561. (2)	562. (1)	563. (3)	564. (4)
565. (2)	566. (1)	567. (2)	568. (1)
569. (2)	570. (3)	571. (2)	572. (2)
573. (3)	574. (2)	575. (3)	576. (4)
577. (4)	578. (3)	579. (3)	580. (4)
581. (4)	582. (2)	583. (3)	584. (2)
585. (1)	586. (1)	587. (2)	588. (3)
589. (1)	590. (2)	591. (3)	592. (2)
593. (3)	594. (3)	595. (4)	596. (3)
597. (4)	598. (3)	599. (2)	600. (2)

COMPREHENSION TEST

601. (1)	602. (2)	603. (4)	604. (2)
605. (1)	606. (1)	607. (2)	608. (2)
609. (3)	610. (2)	611. (2)	612. (3)
613. (1)	614. (1)	615. (4)	616. (2)
617. (4)	618. (3)	619. (2)	620. (4)
621. (2)	622. (1)	623. (4)	624. (3)
625. (1)	626. (1)	627. (2)	628. (3)
629. (3)	630. (1)	631. (2)	632. (1)
633. (2)	634. (4)	635. (3)	636. (3)
637. (2)	638. (1)	639. (3)	640. (4)
641. (3)	642. (3)	643. (2)	644. (2)
645. (4)	646. (4)	647. (2)	648. (1)
649. (4)	650. (3)	651. (2)	652. (3)
653. (4)	654. (3)	655. (2)	656. (3)
657. (1)	658. (3)	659. (2)	660. (4)
661. (2)	662. (1)	663. (1)	664. (1)
665. (4)	666. (1)	667. (4)	668. (2)
669. (3)	670. (4)	671. (3)	672. (1)
673. (4)	674. (1)	675. (3)	676. (4)
677. (1)	678. (3)	679. (2)	680. (3)
681. (1)	682. (4)	683. (2)	684. (1)
685. (1)	686. (3)	687. (3)	688. (1)
689. (2)	690. (2)	691. (2)	692. (2)
693. (3)	694. (4)	695. (2)	696. (4)
697. (1)	698. (2)	699. (4)	700. (3)
701. (1)	702. (2)	703. (4)	704. (1)
705. (3)	706. (3)	707. (2)	708. (1)
709. (4)	710. (1)	711. (4)	712. (4)
713. (2)	714. (4)	715. (3)	716. (1)
717. (2)	718. (2)	719. (2)	720. (4)
721. (2)	722. (3)	723. (2)	724. (2)
725. (4)	726. (4)	727. (2)	728. (2)
729. (4)	730. (4)	731. (1)	732. (3)
733. (1)	734. (4)	735. (2)	736. (1)
737. (2)	738. (1)	739. (1)	740. (3)
741. (1)	742. (3)	743. (1)	744. (4)
745. (1)	746. (2)	747. (4)	748. (2)
749. (3)	750. (2)	751. (4)	752. (2)
753. (3)	754. (4)	755. (2)	756. (2)
757. (1)	758. (4)	759. (2)	760. (3)
761. (4)	762. (1)	763. (3)	764. (2)
765. (1)	766. (2)	767. (3)	768. (1)
769. (3)	770. (3)	771. (4)	772. (2)
773. (3)	774. (1)	775. (2)	776. (1)
777. (4)	778. (3)	779. (4)	780. (1)
781. (1)	782. (3)	783. (3)	784. (1)
785. (3)	786. (2)	787. (2)	788. (4)
789. (4)	790. (2)	791. (3)	792. (4)
793. (2)	794. (2)	795. (2)	796. (4)
797. (3)	798. (2)	799. (4)	800. (4)
801. (2)	802. (4)	803. (2)	804. (4)
805. (2)	806. (4)	807. (4)	808. (1)
809. (3)	810. (4)	811. (1)	812. (2)
813. (1)	814. (4)	815. (4)	816. (3)

817. (1)	818. (1)	819. (3)	820. (1)
821. (3)	822. (4)	823. (3)	824. (2)
825. (3)	826. (1)	827. (1)	828. (3)
829. (1)	830. (4)	831. (1)	832. (1)
833. (4)	834. (2)	835. (3)	836. (3)
837. (4)	838. (4)	839. (4)	840. (3)
841. (3)	842. (4)	843. (4)	844. (4)
845. (2)	846. (3)	847. (4)	848. (2)
849. (3)	850. (2)	851. (1)	852. (2)
853. (2)	854. (1)	855. (2)	856. (2)
857. (3)	858. (2)	859. (1)	860. (4)
861. (1)	862. (3)	863. (2)	864. (3)
865. (2)	866. (1)	867. (2)	868. (3)
869. (1)	870. (3)	871. (2)	872. (2)
873. (4)	874. (4)	875. (4)	876. (1)
877. (3)	878. (4)	879. (2)	880. (1)
881. (2)	882. (3)	883. (3)	884. (4)
885. (1)	886. (4)	887. (1)	888. (2)
889. (3)	890. (4)	891. (3)	892. (4)
893. (3)	894. (3)	895. (2)	896. (2)
897. (3)	898. (3)	899. (4)	900. (1)
901. (4)	902. (1)	903. (2)	904. (3)
905. (4)	906. (3)	907. (4)	908. (1)
909. (3)	910. (2)	911. (3)	912. (4)
913. (3)	914. (2)	915. (4)	916. (2)
917. (2)	918. (4)	919. (4)	920. (1)
921. (3)	922. (2)	923. (1)	924. (3)
925. (4)	926. (1)	927. (2)	928. (2)
929. (4)	930. (1)	931. (2)	932. (4)
933. (2)	934. (3)	935. (3)	936. (2)
937. (3)	938. (4)	939. (1)	940. (3)
941. (2)	942. (2)	943. (4)	944. (3)
945. (2)	946. (1)	947. (4)	948. (3)
949. (2)	950. (1)	951. (2)	952. (1)
953. (3)	954. (4)	955. (4)	956. (2)
957. (4)	958. (1)	959. (3)	960. (1)
961. (1)	962. (3)	963. (2)	964. (4)
965. (3)	966. (2)	967. (1)	968. (2)
969. (2)	970. (3)	971. (4)	972. (1)
973. (4)	974. (3)	975. (3)	976. (3)
977. (4)	978. (2)	979. (1)	980. (4)
981. (3)	982. (2)	983. (3)	984. (2)
985. (1)	986. (2)	987. (4)	988. (2)
989. (4)	990. (1)	991. (2)	992. (2)
993. (1)	994. (3)	995. (2)	996. (4)
997. (3)	998. (1)	999. (2)	1000. (1)
1001. (3)	1002. (2)	1003. (2)	1004. (2)
1005. (2)	1006. (1)	1007. (4)	1008. (1)
1009. (4)	1010. (2)	1011. (2)	1012. (4)
1013. (3)	1014. (4)	1015. (3)	1016. (4)
1017. (1)	1018. (3)	1019. (4)	1020. (1)
1021. (1)	1022. (2)	1023. (3)	1024. (2)
1025. (3)	1026. (4)	1027. (4)	1028. (1)

1029. (4)	1030. (4)	1031. (1)	1032. (2)
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1037. (3)	1038. (3)	1039. (4)	1040. (2)
1041. (2)	1042. (1)	1043. (1)	1044. (4)
1045. (1)	1046. (2)	1047. (2)	1048. (3)
1049. (2)	1050. (3)	1051. (2)	1052. (3)
1053. (2)	1054. (3)	1055. (4)	1056. (1)
1057. (2)	1058. (2)	1059. (2)	1060. (3)
1061. (3)	1062. (3)	1063. (2)	1064. (2)
1065. (3)	1066. (4)	1067. (4)	1068. (2)
1069. (3)	1070. (4)	1071. (1)	1072. (3)
1073. (4)	1074. (3)	1075. (3)	1076. (3)
1077. (2)	1078. (3)	1079. (2)	1080. (3)
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1085. (3)	1086. (4)	1087. (4)	1088. (1)
1089. (2)	1090. (4)	1091. (3)	1092. (2)
1093. (2)	1094. (1)	1095. (2)	1096. (4)
1097. (1)	1098. (4)	1099. (3)	1100. (3)
1101. (4)	1102. (1)	1103. (2)	1104. (3)
1105. (1)	1106. (2)	1107. (1)	1108. (2)
1109. (2)	1110. (3)	1111. (2)	1112. (3)
1113. (2)	1114. (1)	1115. (3)	1116. (3)
1117. (4)	1118. (4)	1119. (3)	1120. (3)
1121. (2)	1122. (1)	1123. (2)	1124. (3)
1125. (4)	1126. (4)	1127. (3)	1128. (2)
1129. (3)	1130. (4)	1131. (3)	1132. (1)
1133. (3)	1134. (2)	1135. (3)	1136. (2)
1137. (2)	1138. (1)	1139. (2)	1140. (2)
1141. (1)	1142. (4)	1143. (4)	1144. (3)
1145. (3)	1146. (3)	1147. (4)	1148. (1)
1149. (3)	1150. (4)	1151. (2)	1152. (4)
1153. (2)	1154. (4)	1155. (2)	1156. (1)
1157. (1)	1158. (1)	1159. (3)	1160. (4)
1161. (4)	1162. (2)	1163. (2)	1164. (3)
1165. (2)	1166. (3)	1167. (2)	1168. (1)
1169. (3)	1170. (2)	1171. (4)	1172. (3)
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1177. (1)	1178. (2)	1179. (3)	1180. (1)
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1192. (3)	1194. (2)	1195. (4)	1196. (1)
1197. (3)	1198. (1)	1199. (2)	1200. (4)
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1205. (1)	1206. (4)	1207. (4)	1208. (1)
1209. (2)	1210. (3)	1211. (1)	1212. (2)
1213. (2)	1214. (4)	1215. (2)	1216. (4)
1217. (4)	1218. (3)	1219. (2)	1220. (1)
1221. (2)	1222. (3)	1223. (1)	1224. (2)
1225. (3)	1226. (2)	1227. (3)	1228. (2)
1229. (1)	1230. (4)	1231. (1)	1232. (4)
1233. (3)	1234. (4)	1235. (2)	1236. (2)

1237. (1)	1238. (2)	1239. (1)	1240. (3)
1241. (1)	1242. (4)	1243. (4)	1244. (3)
1245. (2)	1246. (3)	1247. (4)	1248. (2)
1249. (3)	1250. (4)	1251. (2)	1252. (1)
1253. (3)	1254. (4)	1255. (2)	1256. (4)
1257. (3)	1258. (4)	1259. (2)	1260. (1)
1261. (2)	1262. (3)	1263. (1)	1264. (4)
1265. (4)	1266. (2)	1267. (3)	1268. (2)
1269. (3)	1270. (4)	1271. (3)	1272. (2)
1273. (2)	1274. (4)	1275. (2)	1276. (4)
1277. (1)	1278. (2)	1279. (3)	1280. (1)
1281. (4)	1282. (1)	1283. (3)	1284. (1)
1285. (2)	1286. (3)	1287. (1)	1288. (4)
1289. (3)	1290. (1)	1291. (2)	1292. (1)
1293. (4)	1294. (3)	1295. (1)	1296. (2)
1297. (3)	1298. (3)	1299. (1)	1300. (2)
1301. (3)	1302. (4)	1303. (3)	1304. (2)
1305. (1)	1306. (4)	1307. (1)	1308. (3)
1309. (2)	1310. (1)	1311. (2)	1312. (4)
1313. (2)	1314. (4)	1315. (1)	1316. (3)
1317. (2)	1318. (4)	1319. (2)	1320. (2)
1321. (2)	1322. (1)	1323. (2)	1324. (2)
1325. (2)	1326. (1)	1327. (2)	

EXPLANATIONS

1. (4) synthetic fibre
2. (2) become popular during the last twenty years
3. (4) the synthetic cloth
4. (3) the newly rich people
5. (3) sombre
6. (4) people are too lazy to change their bad habits
7. (3) the decline in the language can be stopped
8. (1) taking the necessary trouble to avoid bad habits
9. (3) our thoughts are becoming uglier because we are making the language uglier
10. (3) Political and economic causes
11. (1) The impact of science can be felt in every sphere of life
12. (4) expository
13. (4) Science
14. (4) mankind
15. (2) Science, a great boon
16. (3) Friendship is beyond science's mastery
17. (4) setting of the sun, with all its beauty
18. (1) Love and laughter, pain and loneliness
19. (3) large number of foreign tourists visiting homes of playwrights, writers, poets

20. (2) Science cannot explain human emotions. Hence, people have a soft corner for those who produce a splendid display of emotions in their work.
21. (2) whale
22. (2) cooking
23. (1) liver
24. (3) blubber
25. (4) Soaps
26. (1) explore the history of vacations
27. (1) a more carefree nature
28. (3) varied
29. (2) privilege
30. (3) All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy
31. (1) only a third of those aboard perished
32. (4) The Carpathia
33. (1) 2
34. (1) inaugural
35. (3) Overconfidence by builders and owners was greatly responsible for the sinking of the vessel
36. (4) are sensational
37. (4) make money easily
38. (4) To bring out the evil impacts of the printing press.
39. (4) argues convincingly
40. (4) A novelist
41. (3) Awareness of time in the modern industrial world
42. (2) the notion of time as a collection of minutes
43. (3) does not care about each minute
44. (2) the Americans or the Englishmen are punctual
45. (1) China and Japan
46. (3) automation
47. (2) most capable of dealing with the changing reality
48. (4) synchronization
49. (3) a believer in doing what he is told, right or wrong
50. (2) a critical mind having insight into future
51. (1) we should do to make children read
52. (3) stop compelling children to read books recommended by them
53. (1) win the favour of their teachers
54. (4) recommending them the books intended for adults.
55. (1) reads books not suitable for his age
56. (2) instruct people on the best means of conducting interviews

57. (4) to have a direct conversation with the interviewees
58. (2) I ought to plan and prepare for the interview well in advance
59. (1) understand shades of meaning not readily available in written responses
60. (3) psychological properties particular to a given interviewee
61. (1) human labour
62. (4) both men and women
63. (1) role of women
64. (3) any voice in family or community decision or legal or economic status
65. (1) an essential power in the development of the nation
66. (2) A period of change
67. (3) Financially healthy
68. (1) By being innovative.
69. (2) Immense conservatism
70. (2) Will undermine the banks' social commitment.
71. (3) they are over-used
72. (3) we cannot stop using antibiotics
73. (4) antibiotics are used indiscriminately
74. (3) antibiotics
75. (2) it is a common practice to prescribe antibiotics
76. (3) with an adhesive organ found in its head
77. (1) to one and harmless to other
78. (4) are related to each other
79. (2) benefit at the expense of the animals they live with
80. (2) on the left-over parts of the shark's prey
81. (3) Humanistic
82. (2) Cruel and greedy
83. (3) Non-humans have refused co-operation to human beings
84. (4) Poor and weak people are oppressed by the modern man
85. (4) Understanding
86. (4) No students can be barred from the Boards without prior clearance from the CBSE
87. (1) Students must pass the pre-board exam before appearing for the Board exam.
88. (3) Students who fare poorly at the pre-board will fail at the boards
89. (4) Attracting talented students
90. (4) linking performance of their works in pre-boards to the debarment

91. (1) Mount Olympus
92. (3) To honour Zeus
93. (4) 2781 years (2006 + 776)
94. (2) Skating
95. (1) physical fitness, education of youth and friendship
96. (1) Faith in progress is deep-rooted in our culture
97. (3) That material progress leads to higher satisfaction and well-being
98. (3) They were lazy
99. (3) They had limited desires
100. (1) They have a low degree of wants
101. (4) Because of lack of self-discipline
102. (1) By taking risks
103. (3) It helps us to learn
104. (1) By taking a short holiday
105. (2) One has to work hard and learn at least from failures.
106. (3) punishments do not help to reform criminals.
107. (2) to cremate his mother
108. (1) rushed her children to the hospital.
109. (2) are less dangerous than other criminals.
110. (2) the woman regrets what she has done, but not the man
111. (3) its main purpose was to change inequalities between men and women.
112. (4) Men have done nothing to dissipate ignorance.
113. (1) men have no right to judge women.
114. (3) beauty cannot be defined adequately.
115. (2) a lot of excitement and cheerfulness in the conference hall
116. (2) lack social responsibility
117. (1) there is a benefit for themselves
118. (1) wants to acquire new technology
119. (1) the poor and the weak must benefit from new technology
120. (2) Individuals must work for the benefit of the society without expecting any return or personal benefits
121. (3) what journalism is about
122. (1) all the rules of writing
123. (2) have a good nose for news
124. (1) respect for truth
125. (1) A plastic surgeon can help a journalist

126. (4) There is a lack of coordination among individuals, groups, institutions and states
127. (2) Divisiveness and asking for criticism
128. (4) Tarnish
129. (3) Age-old beliefs, religious tolerance, poverty and diversity in day-to-day living
130. (2) The object of ambition
131. (3) they wanted to take parts of the ship and sell them.
132. (4) By pumping air into the tanks.
133. (3) Having to contend with sharks.
134. (2) they had succeeded when everyone thought they would fail.
135. (1) rudder
136. (2) if we use it carefully
137. (1) if we express ourselves alike to all
138. (3) using words carelessly
139. (2) careless use of words creates enemies.
140. (4) he lacks the power of discrimination in the use of words.
141. (4) Discipline
142. (1) with self
143. (1) Society
144. (2) rebuilding and restructuring society into a strong nation
145. (2) spreading to everyone
146. (1) 40 hours a week
147. (4) employing someone to look after the child
148. (2) she was not able to control her angry baby
149. (3) I had no money and so I left the baby alone
150. (4) He can tolerate cruelty neither to children nor to animals
151. (2) To weigh and consider
152. (3) To be read only in parts
153. (4) It makes him an exact man
154. (4) Meaner sort of books
155. (1) Thoroughly read and understood
156. (2) suggestion made in trance
157. (3) taking it seriously
158. (2) make life easier
159. (3) it was a substitute for anaesthesia
160. (4) curing war anxiety
161. (4) good spirits walk on them
162. (3) plenty
163. (2) it is closely associated with the growth of the child
164. (3) lovers of nature
165. (3) curved

166. (2) a lower death rate
167. (1) An impending earthquake
168. (2) Animals have certain instincts that human beings don't possess
169. (3) The Chinese failed to predict the earthquake
170. (1) remove
171. (3) should resemble mathematical formula
172. (3) a linguist
173. (2) technical terminology
174. (3) the average man often uses in his own vocabulary what was once technical language not meant for him
175. (4) Government
176. (2) The Eradication of Small-pox
177. (2) To eliminate small-pox worldwide in ten years.
178. (3) Isolation of victims and mass vaccinations
179. (1) Previous projects had failed.
180. (3) Small-pox victims no longer die when they contract the disease
181. (3) our efforts to assimilate political and technological activities
182. (2) Political revolutions
183. (3) play instinct
184. (1) his organized purposefulness
185. (3) political and technological revolutions achieved by man
186. (4) both (1) and (3)
187. (4) A good religion supports democratic system
188. (3) science and democracy
189. (4) Faith without rational evidence may not be acceptable to the educated people
190. (2) To inculcate scientific spirit in man
191. (3) falling
192. (2) four times
193. (2) ahead
194. (2) very slow growth in population and modern agricultural practices and better irrigation
195. (4) two and a half times
196. (2) 21st century
197. (1) not to be taken seriously
198. (2) serious planning is needed
199. (3) plenty of oil
200. (3) sixty nine
201. (1) very low
202. (3) nearly three fourths of the households
203. (2) sanitised
204. (2) indifference

205. (3) germs
206. (1) Indians use more than 40,000 allopathic drugs
207. (3) Information should be printed on the carton or in a pamphlet kept inside it
208. (2) Even mild drugs are not always safe
209. (3) give very little and unintelligible information
210. (4) Drugs should be used only according to prescription
211. (2) regrets our ignoring the aims of true education
212. (2) making examinations an enjoyable experience
213. (1) memory
214. (1) show how students of dance and music enjoy not only learning but also examinations
215. (4) to encourage originality and problem solving ability
216. (3) three
217. (3) The first hatchet
218. (1) 2000
219. (1) Paleolithic
220. (3) 6000 to 3000 B.C.
221. (3) Met in the restaurant and went out walking after dinner.
222. (4) He was taking care of plague patients.
223. (2) a partner in a small printing press.
224. (4) Because he was worried that something had happened to the speaker.
225. (1) Because he could not find the speaker in the restaurant.
226. (3) giving up one's honesty for the sake of monetary benefits
227. (4) he was convinced that what the story of Samson and Delilah illustrates is correct
228. (4) one must lead an honest life
229. (2) he was a man of principles
230. (2) a man of simple faith
231. (2) it was frightened by some noise
232. (3) sell the ass at the market
233. (3) a group of girls laughed at the farmer's folly
234. (3) some old friends advised him to do so
235. (1) the exhausted ass will have no takers in the market
236. (3) annoyed
237. (2) walk with effort
238. (2) called the farmer a selfish man

239. (3) in trying to please all, you please none
240. (1) called the farmer and his son fools for not riding the ass
241. (1) promotion of good health
242. (1) his work which good health makes possible
243. (4) often suffer from imaginary illnesses
244. (1) health is an end in itself
245. (2) what a healthy man should or should not do
246. (3) they suffered from lack of knowledge about El Nino as they were not scientifically advanced.
247. (3) a weather event
248. (4) All of the above
249. (3) barren
250. (2) It results in vegetation on barren lands.
251. (1) It causes an upswelling of rich nutrients making it the most productive in the world.
252. (1) El Nino occurs during Christmas
253. (2) destructive effects
254. (4) El Nino and droughts away
255. (3) equivalent
256. (4) All of these
257. (3) Woven into the curriculum
258. (2) Under-graduate and post-graduate stage
259. (4) Consensus
260. (2) Broad
261. (2) Proposed
262. (3) Sociology
263. (2) school subjects may be used creatively to promote International Understanding.
264. (1) most of the universities have prescribed learning of International Understanding
265. (1) Most fruitfully used
266. (4) Each constellational era corresponds to recurring types of historical events and moods.
267. (1) Adjacent generations do not live similar lives.
268. (3) When Reactives are adults, Civics are youths.
269. (2) It is attacked by Idealists who are visionary elders.
270. (2) acting in a practical way
271. (3) he could play sweetly on his flute
272. (2) changed into a handsome youth
273. (4) coach
274. (1) planned to marry the Queen of Italy

275. (2) turned old and ugly
276. (1) indiscriminate exploitation of resources
277. (2) Because they have inherited an overexploited environment
278. (2) consequences
279. (4) All of the above
280. (4) Both (2) and (3)
281. (3) gasoline engine and electric motor
282. (4) hybrids use two types of propulsions while conventionals rely on one.
283. (2) To use gasoline efficiently.
284. (1) restorative
285. (2) Since hybrid vehicles use less gasoline and put fewer emissions into the atmosphere, they are better for the environment.
286. (4) he/she sees the universe as a single entity
287. (2) both exist because of the other; they are interrelated
288. (3) Without cutting trees he can't earn money; can't buy his meals
289. (1) everything co-exists in nature
290. (4) Because our very existence is defined by this term
291. (2) Herodotus
292. (4) They sought divine assistance.
293. (2) Athenians achieved victory
294. (4) intervene on behalf of
295. (2) committed patriotism
296. (1) she was excited
297. (2) The brothers
298. (1) The phone was downstairs.
299. (2) was frightened
300. (3) Mother's timely action
301. (1) We have set a mechanical routine.
302. (2) If we smile we are mad.
303. (4) to unfold the healing powers of a gentle smile
304. (3) it helps us overcome our problems
305. (4) Effects of cheerful living
306. (3) Dayady
307. (1) Sins of enemies
308. (3) Jesus Christ
309. (4) Forgiveness
310. (2) Hinduism
311. (2) 3 periods
312. (3) The first hatchet
313. (1) 2000
314. (1) Paleolithic
315. (3) 6000 to 3000 B.C.
316. (2) strange
317. (4) When Nicephore conducted some experiments.

318. (1) A print making technique
 319. (2) He introduced the method of photography.
 320. (3) Because the photography method did not involve much money and was suitable for making portraits.
 321. (4) In Negro folk singing.
 322. (1) only a few
 323. (4) In the rural Southland of the United States before the Civil War.
 324. (2) Voices from everywhere in the South.
 325. (3) On the railroads, in the cotton fields and in the churches
 326. (3) knew about the rules of music.
 327. (4) "Singing horns".
 328. (4) The Negro's voice was not his principal means of musical expression.
 329. (2) sing songs to forget
 330. (3) The early origins of Jazz
 331. (2) The bark of trees
 332. (3) work
 333. (2) China
 334. (4) With weapons, they could kill larger animals for meat
 335. (4) Peaches, melons, oranges, tea and spices came from China.
 336. (1) to eat a certain kind of food in order to survive
 337. (1) Because they began to grow plants, and ate what they could grow
 338. (2) Stems
 339. (4) Rough
 340. (2) The Search for Food
 341. (3) The sand boas have a head and a stumpy tail
 342. (4) bite the most prominent projection of the offender
 343. (1) is a sex attractant
 344. (2) The Irula tribals
 345. (4) believes in facts
 346. (3) do away with
 347. (4) snake catchers
 348. (3) emit (a smell)
 349. (2) the pooja has not been performed properly
 350. (3) an animal of prey
 351. (2) he ruled over a very big kingdom
 352. (3) To be just to his subjects
 353. (4) tied a big bell in front of the palace
 354. (3) objections
 355. (4) they wanted justice
 356. (2) a form of sport

357. (4) zorbers
 358. (3) was not at first intended as a land-based sport.
 359. (1) there is adequate cushioning in the zorbs.
 360. (3) a form of zorbing in or with water.
 361. (2) it reminded him that he would grow old too
 362. (1) in a lake nearby
 363. (1) old men should leave his land
 364. (1) A handful of water
 365. (4) getting old
 366. (3) united
 367. (3) President
 368. (1) Ministers
 369. (1) Prime Minister
 370. (4) The Minister quits
 371. (2) There was decent rain on Monday
 372. (1) next two days at least
 373. (2) Jharkhand
 374. (4) To predict rain
 375. (2) stronger
 376. (1) Milwaukee
 377. (3) Sikhs
 378. (3) neo-Nazi groups
 379. (4) Particular reason may never be known
 380. (2) appreciated Michelle Obama
 381. (4) housewife
 382. (4) Keshtopur
 383. (2) Sujata Dey and her friend
 384. (1) Because they wore full mask helmets
 385. (2) The police
 386. (3) A narrow escape
 387. (4) As the birds were attracted to the waste pile-up near the airport.
 388. (1) after the plane was taken to the parking bay
 389. (3) Large plane
 390. (3) It was discarded
 391. (2) to usher in a modern and progressive society.
 392. (4) ours is a male dominated society,
 393. (1) The global movement to gain equal status for women
 394. (4) All of the above
 395. (3) reasonable
 396. (2) indigenous
 397. (4) Unlike the Bengalis, Europeans were not under foreign rule.
 398. (3) lies in breaking all shackles of backwardness and narrow mindedness

399. (3) wanted social reform to improve the lot of the weak and the downtrodden
 400. (2) there was an abundance of intellectual and creative activities in Bengal then.
 401. (1) a burglar
 402. (2) lazy and indecisive
 403. (2) to come to a complete halt
 404. (1) he had gone around an unexpected bend
 405. (4) jumping into the garden
 406. (4) ungovernable
 407. (3) the centre should not block the sites
 408. (2) vague
 409. (1) Our leaders should display their powers of censorship when needed
 410. (4) fake
 411. (1) not playing false with the citizens
 412. (4) imitate
 413. (2) sane
 414. (3) By turning the attention of the people to violence in Assam
 415. (2) Twitterers take these parodies for genuine despatches from the PMO
 416. (1) expert
 417. (1) only two such ways
 418. (3) belonging to an organisation which has something to do with different nations.
 419. (3) W.H.O. assists both in controlling diseases and in preventing them.
 420. (2) international health workers
 421. (3) he thinks that it can create unnecessary suspense and anxiety.
 422. (2) you feel uneasy because the person next in the queue looks at you restlessly
 423. (4) None of the statements given above.
 424. (4) Nothing is going to change even if you don't answer the telephone bell.
 425. (1) he is suffocated by the stale, unventilated air, flavoured with cheap face powder and chain-smoking.
 426. (1) different and mutually unintelligible languages exist side by side
 427. (2) it becomes the mother tongue for a new generation of speakers
 428. (3) a scale in which the proximity of the Creole to the standard language is measured

429. (2) a form of Creole which is furthest from the standard language
 430. (1) Complex
 431. (3) they thought they were ill
 432. (2) he felt sure that he had a liver disorder
 433. (4) an unnecessarily dark, gloomy and pessimistic attitude to life
 434. (1) symptom of vertigo
 435. (4) hostile
 436. (2) Spot goes outside to use the bathroom
 437. (3) friendly and playful
 438. (1) act
 439. (2) the immature acts of puppies
 440. (1) rest
 441. (3) contradict previous information
 442. (4) People think that puppies are cute and playful and do not always think about how much work it will take to train them
 443. (1) responsible
 444. (1) I, II and III
 445. (1) Adult dogs do not need to eat very much.
 446. (2) Southern Egypt
 447. (2) more than two million
 448. (3) two or three
 449. (3) Group
 450. (2) Khufu was Hemon's vizier and architect.
 451. (3) the weather
 452. (4) replenishing
 453. (4) sailing in the sea
 454. (2) waves like a big, heavy hammer.
 455. (1) are compared to shuttlecocks
 456. (1) dark
 457. (3) Uneasy
 458. (1) Hardly any friends
 459. (2) short stories
 460. (4) beauty of nature
 461. (1) spirit
 462. (3) Dyes
 463. (4) uncomfortable in unfamiliar surroundings
 464. (3) Remote
 465. (3) Proprietor
 466. (2) 'Diligence is the mother of good luck'
 467. (1) Labour and industry
 468. (1) Luck waits and complains without working while labour achieves success although it complains.
 469. (4) Hardwork of all kinds makes people different.

470. (3) Success is exactly proportionate to hard work.
 471. (4) All of the above
 472. (1) Only violence can be used against violence.
 473. (4) theory
 474. (2) Violence is bad only when it is associated with certain motives.
 475. (4) None of the above.
 476. (2) The Dangers of Fast Food
 477. (3) poor diet
 478. (2) low-income areas without access to healthy foods
 479. (1) major supermarket chains are unavailable in some areas
 480. (4) fast food
 481. (3) polio
 482. (3) predict
 483. (3) eight children
 484. (2) brain and spinal cord
 485. (2) He was fair and brown-haired
 486. (3) Negroid and Mongolese
 487. (2) the Nicobarese
 488. (4) India and Myanmar
 489. (1) Andaman
 490. (2) the Anthropological Department of the Government
 491. (3) matchbox and cloth
 492. (1) turbans
 493. (4) rubbing two pieces of wood
 494. (3) wrap
 495. (1) strange
 496. (1) books
 497. (2) The Pleasure of Owning Books
 498. (1) guest in the house
 499. (4) humanities
 500. (2) Books are for show
 501. (3) in youth
 502. (4) personal possessions
 503. (4) Carelessly
 504. (3) It hinders one from remembering more easily.
 505. (4) Should be free and easily accessible
 506. (4) service
 507. (2) discards idleness
 508. (4) New opportunities
 509. (2) work to their full capacity
 510. (2) Productive
 511. (4) All of the above
 512. (3) comply with safety requirements
 513. (2) ISI has no standards for them.
 514. (4) Both (1) and (2)
 515. (3) requirement
 516. (4) unemployment, inflation, crowding, dwindling resources and pollution

517. (4) oil and power generation
 518. (3) land, water and air
 519. (2) planned use of resources
 520. (4) population, food and energy
 521. (2) It cannot be seen when it is in flight.
 522. (3) maintain their body metabolism
 523. (2) they can fly backwards
 524. (3) tremendous
 525. (4) the smallest creatures are the toughest and most adaptable
 526. (4) Interacting with mermaids, native Americans, fairies, and ordinary children from outside Neverland
 527. (2) novel
 528. (2) novels, media and merchandise
 529. (3) body of a woman and tail of a fish
 530. (3) 1904
 531. (2) A greyish cream
 532. (3) trimmed
 533. (1) An oak tree obstructs the view
 534. (4) To be clones of one another
 535. (3) As old and dilapidated
 536. (4) Americans would encourage him and buy more hamburgers
 537. (4) It was clean and inexpensive
 538. (4) Quality control, service, cleanliness and cheap prices
 539. (1) Two brothers unrelated to Mr. Kroc
 540. (1) McDonald's is not innovative in their methods.
 541. (1) 1789
 542. (3) cockpit
 543. (2) petrol
 544. (2) aeroplane
 545. (4) Age of science
 546. (3) 2,600 km
 547. (2) building, upgrading and maintaining of National Highways
 548. (3) 50,000 km
 549. (1) 2%
 550. (1) two-lanes
 551. (2) Millions
 552. (3) insensitivity
 553. (2) distressing
 554. (1) a Delhi based non-governmental organization
 555. (3) hapless
 556. (4) The advent of electric power is equivalent to the application of nuclear power in the 20th century
 557. (4) the principle of electro-magnetic induction

558. (2) arrival
 559. (2) dynamo
 560. (1) Ancient
 561. (2) does not affect
 562. (1) was restricted
 563. (3) deals
 564. (4) affordable
 565. (2) emotional
 566. (1) takes initiative with or without the help of others
 567. (2) it helps people to learn more things and learn better
 568. (1) Active learning
 569. (2) instructive
 570. (3) identifying
 571. (2) depends
 572. (2) is deprived of
 573. (3) and in pockets of
 574. (2) still suffers
 575. (3) Some Indians are rich and some poor
 576. (4) non communication
 577. (4) buy time
 578. (3) builds up anticipation
 579. (3) weak
 580. (4) Share information
 581. (4) is originated in Europe.
 582. (2) in opera lyrics are as important as the music.
 583. (3) music in musical theatre is not as important as it is in opera.
 584. (2) the words of the opera
 585. (1) transmit.
 586. (1) science
 587. (2) They seem distant and strange.
 588. (3) By making tests
 589. (1) An evil spirit
 590. (2) disbelieve
 591. (3) flowing throughout the year
 592. (2) It has suffered from heavy rains or severe droughts
 593. (3) They lacked knowledge and the means to solve the problem
 594. (3) to dig
 595. (4) agricultural
 596. (3) disappears completely
 597. (4) be consciously attentive to sensory input
 598. (3) remember simple things like appointments
 599. (2) remember a thing for a long time
 600. (2) sensory memory
 601. (1) it makes us critical of others.
 602. (2) honest criticism
 603. (4) All of the above
 604. (2) Both are exercised by human beings

605. (1) his obvious divergence from the simpleton.
 606. (1) Capital
 607. (2) Moveable
 608. (2) Industrialization
 609. (3) is crucial to the continuance of globalization
 610. (2) One is more costly than the other
 611. (2) Inability of a society to provide the basic necessities of life.
 612. (3) The vision of minimum or good life
 613. (1) Reflect coexistence of inequalities in society.
 614. (1) It is impossible at this stage to provide a reasonable quantum of living.
 615. (4) Societies live at a bare subsistence level.
 616. (2) Self-sufficiency and resourcefulness
 617. (4) Teachers of home economics
 618. (3) Adolescent girls
 619. (2) They went beyond economic boundaries.
 620. (4) Paper patterns
 621. (2) naturalistic
 622. (1) long scenes
 623. (4) different concurrent narrative threads.
 624. (3) a cliffhanger
 625. (1) Each episode ends with a promise that the storyline is to be continued in another episode
 626. (1) at night
 627. (2) set down on the sandy bottom where the water was about knee deep and watched the daylight come.
 628. (3) the whole world was asleep
 629. (3) of a snag there in the swift current which breaks on it.
 630. (1) They slid along so quiet and smooth and lovely.
 631. (2) he had arrived an hour earlier
 632. (1) to claim his suitcase
 633. (2) he hadn't really lost his receipt at all
 634. (4) very many
 635. (3) made a note of them
 636. (3) nestled with the money in his wallet
 637. (2) look for the receipt
 638. (1) ascertain his ownership of the case

639. (3) with great distress the writer explained his unfortunate situation to the assistant
 640. (4) position
 641. (3) the Eskimo-Inuit do not live in igloos
 642. (3) snow houses are reserved for hunting migrations
 643. (2) mood and temperature
 644. (2) turning a darker colour to absorb more heat
 645. (4) if he displays flashing bright colours
 646. (4) there were seams of rock and treacherously swirling currents
 647. (2) when there was low tide
 648. (1) the tide turned sprightly
 649. (4) big crack through which light came in
 650. (3) the high tide had just washed the litter away
 651. (2) The Blue whale is dying of 'white syndrome'
 652. (3) the destructive impact of 'white syndrome'
 653. (4) sickly white pallor
 654. (3) other endangered and undiscovered flora and fauna will also be damaged
 655. (2) giving way to something powerful
 656. (3) birds
 657. (1) are inspired by natural things
 658. (3) mentor
 659. (2) evolution
 660. (4) airplane and velcro
 661. (2) The difficulty is that women are likely to be trained for any direct combat operation.
 662. (1) Current status of women in US military.
 663. (1) being assigned all of the military tasks that are assigned to men.
 664. (1) The all-volunteer character of the present armed forces.
 665. (4) present a reasoned prognosis of the status of women in the new United States all-volunteer armed forces.
 666. (1) new
 667. (4) Everyone joins the military willingly.
 668. (2) failures
 669. (3) The Government sanctions equal pay for equal work.
 670. (4) a pre-condition for any prospect of achieving the former.

671. (3) legends.
 672. (1) 1973
 673. (4) A small band of biologists
 674. (1) native people.
 675. (3) Living examples of animals thought to have died out ages ago.
 676. (4) 1975
 677. (1) 1936
 678. (3) 1912
 679. (2) finding
 680. (3) size and habitat are
 681. (1) bright and colourful
 682. (4) female birds
 683. (2) the bright, colourful feathers of the bird.
 684. (1) the magnificent bird of paradise.
 685. (1) to make best use of
 686. (3) satisfactory answers
 687. (3) be themselves
 688. (1) no definitive answers
 689. (2) self-knowledge
 690. (2) not copy others
 691. (2) a social journey for entertainment
 692. (2) see all one can of men and things
 693. (3) nothing but a nobler kind of travel
 694. (4) is a recent phenomenon
 695. (2) a beloved place and enjoying oneself
 696. (4) they have guilty consciences
 697. (1) it enlarges one's world
 698. (2) realize a goal
 699. (4) different from one's usual rut
 700. (3) walking
 701. (1) the seeds of the present events
 702. (2) "Nationalism"
 703. (4) the West and the East
 704. (1) Effect of science and technologies
 705. (3) fanaticism
 706. (3) Caste discrimination
 707. (2) Materialism
 708. (1) enrichment
 709. (4) true
 710. (1) superstitious beliefs
 711. (4) special transportation and storage techniques
 712. (4) one of the most important essential nutrients in flour
 713. (2) picking fruits and vegetables before they mature
 714. (4) depletion of vital nutrients
 715. (3) twenty-three essential nutrients

716. (1) the food industry in his own country
 717. (2) is good
 718. (2) cold storage and other preservation methods
 719. (2) about eight of the important nutrients back into the bread
 720. (4) All of the above
 721. (2) he was missing the company of other holiday-makers.
 722. (3) had come very far from places where people lived.
 723. (2) the nights are longer in October than mid summer.
 724. (2) poor visibility and grassy track.
 725. (4) tried to sleep but without much success.
 726. (4) utmost cruelty to nature.
 727. (2) sarcasm
 728. (2) it sounds pompous and boastful.
 729. (4) Is a satirical comparison of man's callousness to the animals.
 730. (4) to provide employment and purchasing power for daily necessities.
 731. (1) well-being
 732. (3) unhappy
 733. (1) not lose courage even if we make small progress
 734. (4) thankful for every good
 735. (2) give away remains ours
 736. (1) Malaysia
 737. (2) 300000
 738. (1) southern tip of Car Nicobar
 739. (1) need to build tsunami monitoring system
 740. (3) harbour waves
 741. (1) necessary for the body
 742. (3) omega-3 fatty acids and omega-6 fatty acids.
 743. (1) prostaglandins
 744. (4) alpha-linoleic acid
 745. (1) linoleic acid
 746. (2) 4 : 1
 747. (4) the imbalance in our body's production of these hormones
 748. (2) The body uses fats for the production of healthy cell membranes as well as prostaglandins.
 749. (3) anti-inflammatories
 750. (2) inflammatories
 751. (4) a path
 752. (2) A lonely area
 753. (3) She was indifferent
 754. (4) getting on the horse

755. (2) she was too detached and strong to be overcome with fear.
 756. (2) her fascination for the scenic beauty
 757. (1) Cold water that had the effect of quenching her thirst
 758. (4) her spirits were uplifted
 759. (2) something within her had died.
 760. (3) She had sighted a settlement.
 761. (4) Research is the creation of new forms of knowledge.
 762. (1) There are different kinds of research.
 763. (3) Documentation is important in research.
 764. (2) Academic publishing is meant to benefit the general public.
 765. (1) Research is conducted in order to verify information.
 766. (2) a place where accessibility is possible.
 767. (3) A public body, an institution, a corporation or an individual
 768. (1) Any one
 769. (3) a few shelves of books to several million items.
 770. (3) There is privacy in a library.
 771. (4) Being respectful
 772. (2) By holding one's anger.
 773. (3) By responding aggressively.
 774. (1) Law
 775. (2) Express it assertively
 776. (1) they would be deprived of their livelihood.
 777. (4) feared their shops would be destroyed.
 778. (3) how a well-meant invention can be misunderstood.
 779. (4) the newly invented sewing machine.
 780. (1) destroy the sewing machines
 781. (1) It has remained effective only in the cities.
 782. (3) Public distribution system
 783. (3) It will give food to the poorest section without additional cost.
 784. (1) low prices
 785. (3) To make it target-group oriented.
 786. (2) how to adapt to limitations
 787. (2) by rolling up protective sand dunes.
 788. (4) dwarfism
 789. (4) a desert flora
 790. (2) the rain
 791. (3) Law ensures people's religious and social rights absolutely and unconditionally.

792. (4) usual practices and religious rites
793. (2) safeguards people's possessions against being stolen or lost.
794. (2) The police check the citizens, whether they are good or bad, from violating the law.
795. (2) To maintain peace during extraordinary circumstances.
796. (4) By probing into the ills of society and rallying support for change.
797. (3) By writing to their local newspaper
798. (2) A newspaper should reflect the community it serves.
799. (4) the reader's grievances
800. (4) Exert influence on the individuals.
801. (2) under-reporting of malarial deaths
802. (4) journal
803. (2) Hiding the real figures of malaria cases
804. (4) nationwide interviews were carried out
805. (2) three times the numbers revealed by the authorities
806. (4) the ends justify the means
807. (4) exploiters and exploited people
808. (1) dehumanising
809. (3) to acquire maximum wealth
810. (4) perpetuate the injustice imposed by the capitalist system
811. (1) A mixture of methane, carbon dioxide, hydrogen and hydrogen sulphide.
812. (2) It is non-polluting, clean and low cost fuel.
813. (1) By anaerobic degradation of animal wastes.
814. (4) The presence of water and absence of oxygen.
815. (4) It has the largest cattle population.
816. (3) interest rates rose after a while.
817. (1) lenders.
818. (1) w ill have to economize.
819. (3) advising people to proceed with care while investing in the housing market.
820. (1) are going to be resdved soon.
821. (3) She wanted to raise money by giving it to the narrator.
822. (4) Leela was quiet.
823. (3) Her daughter was intelligent and she wanted her to study.
824. (2) Her husband had left her.
825. (3) She was embarrassed to ask for a loan.
826. (1) the speech of Scandinavian and Germanic invaders of Britain
827. (1) Middle Ages
828. (3) uneducated
829. (1) It is a dialect officially adopted by the government
830. (4) corrupted forms of languages.
831. (1) increased
832. (1) hybrid products are big and luscious.
833. (4) become a demanding and politically charged industry
834. (2) quality of food in today's world.
835. (3) quantity
836. (3) the Watergate Scandal
837. (4) to retain power in their hands by continuing in office.
838. (4) of the lure of power.
839. (4) anti-corruption laws are honoured more in their breach than in their observance.
840. (3) the politicians exploit the electorate psychologically.
841. (3) the factors that lead to heart disease have been brought under control through medical intervention.
842. (4) Cancer researchers have achieved the greatest victory by containing this disease among the elderly.
843. (4) People suffering from heart disease to day are less likely to die from it immediately
844. (4) by far (Id.) : by a great amount ; to the most extreme/evident degree
845. (2) Cancer does not have a precise cause and is more complex in nature
846. (3) extravagance in entertaining guests.
847. (4) being thrifty may lead to success.
848. (2) Wishes life is less burdensome.
849. (3) She manages to keep cool when she confronts the milkman.
850. (2) should not bother about his popularity.
851. (1) Availability of digital books.
852. (2) determine the specific needs of the individual.
853. (2) accepted by all.
854. (1) They can hardly imitate a teacher's ability to explain the most difficult of concepts.
855. (2) Relaxing attitude and software interactivity.
856. (2) create
857. (3) The power to obliterate life from this planet.
858. (2) That he is mightier than most.
859. (1) Because man desires to be king of all kingdoms but is idle and extravagant.
860. (4) Anger, ego, greed, envy, hatred and jealousy.
861. (1) conflict
862. (3) They do not know the language used for communicating with the patients
863. (2) they do not know how to communicate in medical terms.
864. (3) Medical communication is a specialized branch of professional communication.
865. (2) Medical profession requires a careful use of medical and everyday language.
866. (1) aggressive
867. (2) African American
868. (3) Negro
869. (1) Negative
870. (3) To combat the prejudiced feelings against blacks
871. (2) From Canada
872. (2) In a light house
873. (4) Slender and dirty
874. (4) So that he would heal it
875. (4) She had been shot by hunters
876. (1) liberty, justice and opportunity
877. (3) rights of the people
878. (4) the Rights of the people
879. (2) Gifts of our Creator
880. (1) Hope
881. (2) nurtured
882. (3) to be ourselves
883. (3) give and receive
884. (4) the ability to share and understand another's feelings.
885. (1) acceptance and tolerance.
886. (4) the Victorian Age
887. (1) successful
888. (2) the working class, intricate plots and sense of humour.
889. (3) everyday life and the world around him.

890. (4) friend and biographer
 891. (3) avoid its enemies
 892. (4) light and temperature
 893. (3) angry, excited or happy
 894. (3) on the African island of Madagascar
 895. (2) disguise that lets it blend in with its surroundings.
 896. (2) nurtured
 897. (3) to be ourselves
 898. (3) give and receive
 899. (4) the ability to share and understand another's feelings
 900. (1) acceptance and tolerance.
 901. (4) the Victorian Age
 902. (1) Successful
 903. (2) the working class, intricate plots and sense of humour.
 904. (3) everyday life and the world around him.
 905. (4) friend and biographer.
 906. (3) avoid its enemies.
 907. (4) light and temperature.
 908. (1) afraid, excited or angry.
 909. (3) on the African island of Madagascar.
 910. (2) disguise that lets it blend in with its surroundings.
 911. (3) careless vigilant (Adj.) : alert, watchful ; careful.
 912. (4) widespread damage.
 913. (3) mountain tops dumped in valleys and streams contain toxic substances.
 914. (2) secure rock formations to prevent erosion.
 915. (4) excess mountaintop left after the extraction of coal through the blast.
 916. (2) insincere praise in order to please
 flattery (N.) : Praise that is not sincere.
 917. (2) prospers
 918. (4) human conscience.
 919. (4) It gives us false ideas about ourselves
 920. (1) It conquers the man with a weak will.
 921. (3) a drop in the chances of getting heart disease.
 922. (2) old people geriatrics (N.) : the branch of medicine concerned with the diseases and care of old people; old persons especially one with poor physical or mental health.

923. (1) memory
 924. (3) sea fish
 925. (4) heart and blood vessels
 cardio vascular (N.) : connected with the heart and the blood vessels (the tubes that carry blood around the body).
 926. (1) morphological
 927. (2) motivated
 928. (2) paradigmatic
 929. (4) oddity
 930. (1) occur
 931. (2) sharks
 932. (4) blowhole
 933. (2) to trap their prey
 934. (3) fluke
 935. (3) communicate
 936. (2) To find a direct trade route to India.
 937. (3) North coast of Haiti
 938. (4) 500 Years
 939. (1) 2
 940. (3) 1460
 941. (2) The Homestead
 942. (2) White
 943. (4) "the myth"
 944. (3) Mabel Loomis Todd
 945. (2) Mabel's affairs with Austin
 946. (1) Global warming
 947. (4) the collapse is unstoppable.
 948. (3) The Pine Island, Thwaites and Smith Glaciers.
 949. (2) 160 billion
 950. (1) ESA
 951. (2) every year.
 952. (1) Nobel Prize.
 953. (3) three.
 954. (4) £ 40,000.
 955. (4) All the above.
 956. (2) Not truly knowing yourself.
 957. (4) Failure helps you in finding the determination to succeed
 958. (1) Because nothing can prevent the caprice of fate
 959. (3) Failure has its benefits
 960. (1) A person emerges wiser and stronger implying that he is secure in his ability to survive.
 961. (1) It is a challenge to end poverty, ignorance, disease and inequality of opportunity
 962. (3) The people of India need to labour and hard work to give reality to their dreams.
 963. (2) A fateful moment for India
 964. (4) The birth of freedom has brought in its wake move

- responsibility of fulfilling our pledges and creating a new history
 965. (3) India's past was a period of struggle while its future will be a period of hope, triumphs and achievements.
 966. (2) Dome of Discovery
 967. (1) Singapore Flyer
 968. (2) The Thames
 969. (2) Partial
 970. (3) Millennium Wheel
 971. (4) nobody has bothered to find out the real cause.
 972. (1) one must not be deceived by appearances.
 973. (4) saffron must only be worn by true ascetics.
 974. (3) they could afford to but were reluctant
 975. (3) no one owns up to failure.
 976. (3) Oxygen
 977. (4) 4 to 5 minutes
 978. (2) to the entire body
 979. (1) 1953
 980. (4) damage to the heart muscles
 981. (3) exuberant
 982. (2) chunk of dirt
 983. (3) poor earlier but became rich later on
 984. (2) good and healthy
 985. (1) sad including David
 986. (2) When he sticks to old ways of thinking and doing.
 987. (4) Whatever is being practised is better than what is new.
 988. (2) Field demonstration
 989. (4) As a thick brown/black liquid with a strong smell.
 990. (1) Complex mixture of many different substances.
 991. (2) Carcasses of tiny animals and plants that live in the sea.
 992. (2) millions of years.
 993. (1) their pressure produces heat and turns deposits of animal carcasses and plants into oil.
 994. (3) Creating the perfect diet for us.
 995. (2) The food we like is the healthiest one for us.
 996. (4) The science that maps and describes an individual's code.
 997. (3) Since they differ in genetics and metabolism.
 998. (1) Personalised DNA chips for people to assess their own inherited predispositions.

999. (2) large sums of money
 1000. (1) could not refuse to pay any attention
 1001. (3) invested
 1002. (2) lost her money
 1003. (2) can balance the scales in our favour.
 1004. (2) We are not able to develop our intelligence.
 1005. (2) freedom.
 1006. (1) seek the meaning of life.
 1007. (4) necessity of freedom.
 1008. (1) education.
 1009. (4) To find shelter from the wind
 1010. (2) A deserted hut
 1011. (2) Because she could not see clearly in the dark.
 1012. (4) A golden necklace with a pendant on it.
 1013. (3) There was no dust on it.
 1014. (4) About courage and loyalty.
 1015. (3) faithfulness
 1016. (4) He fled and climbed up the nearest tree.
 1017. (1) The bear thought the man was dead.
 1018. (3) His own presence of mind.
 1019. (4) All of the above
 1020. (1) Specialization to acquire greater skills
 1021. (1) Later part of the Stone Age
 1022. (2) qualities of leadership
 1023. (3) benefit
 privilege (N.) : a special right or advantage that a particular person or group of people has.
 1024. (2) Only if he is defeated by Robin in a competition of shooting arrows.
 1025. (3) They made arrangements for the competition.
 1026. (4) When Robin's arrow hit the bull's eye and broke the stranger's arrow.
 1027. (4) Little John
 1028. (1) He welcomed the stranger to the band and changed his name.
 1029. (4) To acquire good speaking and writing skills.
 1030. (4) By his speech and writing
 1031. (1) One year
 1032. (2) Soldier
 1033. (1) patient, thoughtful and holistic.
 1034. (1) may become part of common speech.
 1035. (3) a linguist.
 1036. (2) technical terminology.

1037. (3) the average man often uses his own vocabulary what was once technical language not meant for him
 1038. (3) Because the railways were admitting more pedlars on the platform.
 1039. (4) He did not know if he was moving forward or backward.
 1040. (2) Because nothing one ever wanted was available.
 1041. (2) From high up.
 1042. (1) Because he saw a new person, where he and his father had sat.
 1043. (1) Because their homes have been turned into hives of worry.
 1044. (4) They become addicts to coffee or hard liquor and gambling.
 1045. (1) Places a heavy burden on the youth
 1046. (2) Hobbies play an important role in changing the unfortunate situation.
 1047. (2) Hobbies play a crucial role in physical and mental development.
 1048. (3) his own age.
 1049. (2) Hats and hairdos.
 1050. (3) Applying a base colour, then modelling the face by highlighting and shadowing.
 1051. (2) wrinkles
 1052. (3) After the make-up.
 1053. (2) we miss breakfast.
 1054. (3) we have skipped the first meal.
 1055. (4) keeps you active; boosts performance.
 1056. (1) carbohydrates, proteins, fats, minerals and vitamins.
 1057. (2) it contains high protein and fibre content.
 1058. (2) The Jamun tree
 1059. (2) There were parrots nesting in the tree.
 1060. (3) That they should not be captured and sold.
 1061. (3) He had mastered the trash trucks schedules.
 1062. (3) So that Kalu could pass on information about local drug dealers.
 1063. (2) Cugnot
 1064. (2) The French Army
 1065. (3) its inability to maintain steam pressure.
 1066. (4) resentment
 1067. (4) the name of the world's first internal combustion engine.

1068. (2) at a seaport village.
 1069. (3) 84 million gallons of crude oil.
 1070. (4) The H-shaped steel racks.
 1071. (1) 8 major oil companies joined hands to share the cost.
 1072. (3) Lack of funds.
 1073. (4) perceptual disorder.
 1074. (3) reversed.
 1075. (3) ambidextrous.
 1076. (3) persist into adulthood.
 1077. (2) recognize the condition.
 1078. (3) Because they have been on earth for more than a 100 million years and because they can be found anywhere on earth.
 1079. (2) communicate.
 1080. (3) It hibernates.
 1081. (4) They do not make homes but travel in search of food.
 1082. (3) To mate with future queen ants
 1083. (2) habits and traditions.
 1084. (2) Laws ensure people's religious and social rights absolutely and unconditionally.
 1085. (3) To ensure peace among citizens by safeguarding individual rights.
 1086. (4) safeguards people's possessions against being stolen/lost.
 1087. (4) The Inspector General of Police is responsible to the State Assembly for maintaining law and order.
 1088. (1) It gives the article an authoritative, scientific tone.
 1089. (2) The rich and varied life in such areas.
 1090. (4) How winter cover affects game bird populations.
 1091. (3) facts derived from scientific literature.
 1092. (2) Very dependent.
 1093. (2) an obstacle.
 1094. (1) a right value system.
 1095. (2) it lulls Man into believing that all is well when it is not.
 1096. (4) helping man to understand his potential, the world around him and his role in it.
 1097. (1) encourages indifference to the outcome of examinations.
 1098. (4) nothing
 1099. (3) Move slowly.
 1100. (3) Eminence.
 1101. (4) One with a weak spirit.
 1102. (1) wise, firm and resolute.
 1103. (2) A period of change.
 1104. (3) Financially healthy.
 1105. (1) By being innovative.

1106. (2) Immense conservatism.
 1107. (1) It will put the banks in danger.
 1108. (2) The light reflected from the object.
 1109. (2) convert light energy to electrical energy.
 1110. (3) sight.
 1111. (2) once in every six seconds.
 1112. (3) at the outer corner of the eye.
 1113. (2) By great men who write them.
 1114. (1) Expression which is the outflow from the heart of the author.
 1115. (3) translated
 1116. (3) They would tend to disappear and life would be correspondingly degraded.
 1117. (4) To raise the plain towards the top level of the peaks.
 1118. (4) A society where everyone can become a leader.
 1119. (3) Many would develop leadership in the field of their interest.
 1120. (3) People with conviction in their ideas.
 1121. (2) Cynical
 1122. (1) Expository
 1123. (2) Translation brings together people speaking different languages.
 1124. (3) It provides an insight into the cultural heritage of a nation/people.
 1125. (4) given translation its rightful place.
 1126. (4) Do away with the unwanted things and express only the main ideas.
 1127. (3) The sense should be conveyed.
 1128. (2) The name of the tower is connected with a real person.
 1129. (3) It is made of iron structure.
 1130. (4) The Eiffel Tower was criticised at the beginning by the French intellectuals and artists.
 1131. (3) A year marked by a landmark achievement in French tourism.
 1132. (1) The Eiffel Tower features prominently in popular culture.
 1133. (3) A genius is superior to the man of talent and that talented men are more common than genius.
 1134. (2) original
 1135. (3) talented
 1136. (2) An exceptionally intelligent person.
 1137. (2) There are many other well known talented musicians.

1138. (1) friendly
 1139. (2) light hearted
 1140. (2) annoyed
 1141. (1) boldly
 1142. (4) Physics
 1143. (4) All of these
 1144. (3) to live in thickly populated areas without fear of epidemics
 1145. (3) has made all the commodities available to everyone.
 1146. (3) Man has been able to control nature to a great extent.
 1147. (4) All of these.
 1148. (1) He wanted to know whether the marriage would be performed in a traditional manner.
 1149. (3) Every village headman did not react to Akbar's marriage in the same way.
 1150. (4) He wanted to find out the whereabouts of Birbal.
 1151. (2) Khaji thought of the idea that the marriage of wells should be conducted in a traditional manner.
 1152. (4) None of these
 1153. (2) Plants
 1154. (4) They should be fed only once a day.
 1155. (2) There is no sufficient oxygen in it.
 1156. (1) Gold fish should be given food only once a day.
 1157. (1) Snails make the aquarium clean by eating up goldfish.
 1158. (1) at that time he was busy looking for a sixth wife.
 1159. (3) a person surviving at that age was old and unbelievable.
 1160. (4) one hundred and sixty seven years ago.
 1161. (4) to determine his age.
 1162. (2) he was the world's oldest living man.
 1163. (2) to drink from it.
 1164. (3) biting the hunter.
 1165. (2) save the ant.
 1166. (3) to point a gun at something/someone.
 1167. (2) a hunter was about to shoot it.
 1168. (1) Nobody knows.
 1169. (3) One drawing is hidden.
 1170. (2) One of the great artists in the world.
 1171. (4) thoughtful
 1172. (3) is raised more than the one in the model.
 1173. (2) maddened by want
 1174. (3) a monstrous terror

1175. (2) he was soaring downwards and outwards
 1176. (2) and was no longer afraid
 1177. (1) Let out a joyous scream
 1178. (2) Nehru delivered this speech to the members of the Constituent Assembly.
 1179. (3) Nehru believed that India could take huge steps towards realising its dreams
 1180. (1) the voice of optimism
 1181. (3) Nehru believed that Communism would be dangerous for India.
 1182. (2) Nehru believed that the honourable mansion of India should be built.
 1183. (3) Working hard and sincerely
 1184. (2) When he has put his heart into his work and has done his best
 1185. (1) Cowards
 1186. (3) The power which resides in him
 1187. (1) Display
 1188. (1) St. Xavier's College, Kolkata
 1189. (2) Invaluable
 1190. (3) Microwave
 1191. (4) feel pleasure and pain as we do.
 1192. (3) A degree
 1193. (3) many
 1194. (2) Linguist
 1195. (4) Dialects
 1196. (1) after
 1197. (3) English
 1198. (1) language policy
 1199. (2) Multilingualism
 1200. (4) trade and commerce
 1201. (3) a basic skill
 1202. (2) children should start learning English from class I
 1203. (1) Be paid more
 1204. (1) Spending extravagantly
 1205. (1) Gets fat salaries even at a young age.
 1206. (4) Purchasing jewellery
 1207. (4) A few youngsters spend more while some save
 1208. (1) Because nothing of his future depended on himself
 1209. (2) That his parents would die suddenly at night
 1210. (3) The writer was on the war front in Mesopotamia
 1211. (1) He dreamt that he was a prisoner in a war that was not going to be over

1212. (2) Causes of worry remain in the subconscious mind and trouble us through bad dreams
 1213. (2) Eight
 1214. (4) Was a fast learner
 1215. (2) Allowed to remain in the school only up to the age of twelve
 1216. (4) By receiving a share in a legacy
 1217. (4) Due to financial problems
 1218. (3) He was self conceited
 1219. (2) He was bored
 1220. (1) His neighbour was engrossed in an insipid talk
 1221. (2) Relieved
 1222. (3) Five minutes
 1223. (1) Your core values
 1224. (2) To improve the lives of all his associates.
 1225. (3) The relationship is beneficial to both parties
 1226. (2) Core-values, material desires, financial needs
 1227. (3) The Individual
 1228. (2) islands
 1229. (1) One-third water and two-thirds arched bridges, jet fountains and palatial buildings
 1230. (4) Unpleasant
 1231. (1) The Stockholmers are followers of technology.
 1232. (4) it is the largest city and capital of Sweden.
 1233. (3) the knowledge of that which is not generally known to others
 1234. (4) knows the most of what is farthest removed from common life and actual observation.
 1235. (2) does not care about men and things
 1236. (2) does not know his old acquaintances
 1237. (1) knowledge of the learned is exclusive to them.
 A writer of remarkable versatility.
 1238. (2) The capacity to see and hear things in one's own way.
 1239. (1) Aesthetically
 1240. (3) He would share his experiences and help his son 'develop'.
 1241. (1) Birds
 1242. (4) have a more intellectual outlook
 1243. (4) phagocytosis
 1244. (3) Synthesized proteins
 1245. (2) Plasma cells are formed
 1246. (3) Complement is a blood constituent
 1247. (4) engulfed

1248. (2) people suffering from imaginary illness
 1249. (3) health is only a means to an end
 1250. (4) often suffer from imaginary illness
 1251. (2) what a healthy man should or should not do
 1252. (1) his work which good health makes possible
 1253. (3) Gloomy
 1254. (4) It stunned everyone present there
 1255. (2) Joy
 1256. (4) It licked the prisoner's face
 1257. (3) He was taken aback as the others
 1258. (4) rodents
 1259. (2) Asia
 1260. (1) sacred animal
 1261. (2) Critic
 1262. (3) act of treating as God
 1263. (1) Cordial
 1264. (4) Anxiety
 1265. (4) are stranded in a foreign country
 1266. (2) knows what she wants to do
 1267. (3) verify details before accepting any job
 1268. (2) Looming Energy Crisis
 1269. (3) homes
 1270. (4) Omnipresent
 1271. (3) wind and solar power
 1272. (2) transition to sustainable energy resources
 1273. (2) Nobel Prize in 1952 for Peace
 1274. (4) in helping others
 1275. (2) was not prejudiced against Blacks
 1276. (4) a kind and helpful
 1277. (1) speak louder than his words
 1278. (2) listening
 1279. 3) speak
 1280. Multi-lingualism means
 (1) speaking more than one language
 1281. (4) listening
 1282. (1) Speak it as easily and naturally as a three year old child.
 1283. (3) providing free drugs
 1284. (1) sad
 1285. (2) people living below accepted standard of living
 1286. (3) Forgiving debts owed by them
 1287. (1) Their buying of industrialized products
 1288. (4) subscribers and advertisers
 1289. (3) the economics of newspaper publishing

1290. (1) the role of the heads of departments of a newspaper
 1291. (2) Aim
 1292. (1) Selling news is not important
 1293. (4) Farming has eroded the natural beauty of the plains.
 1294. (3) feelings the author has picked up from personal experience.
 1295. (1) practicality
 1296. (2) being a native of Kansas.
 1297. (3) agriculture
 1298. (3) that which does not accord with the requirement of the free market
 1299. (1) the aggregate of consumers
 1300. (2) industrialised societies
 1301. (3) normal and having valuable economic function
 1302. (4) recognised by the advocates of the free market theories
 1303. (3) destructive
 1304. (2) both suffered similarly.
 1305. (1) Patience's husband
 1306. (4) encouragement
 1307. (1) rich
 1308. (3) an escape
 1309. (2) his capacity to escape from his present experience
 1310. (1) valuable
 1311. (2) man's accumulated consciousness of the past
 1312. (4) All of the above.
 1313. (2) by and large ignorant
 1314. (4) never really existed
 1315. (1) he has never seen hedgehogs eating beetles
 1316. (3) observation
 1317. (2) scientific
 1318. (4) not having a physical reality
 1319. (2) know what you are talking about
 1320. (2) not confident at letter writing
 1321. (2) to search a place thoroughly in order to find something
 1322. (1) not very loud
 1323. (2) it would kill millions due to its radioactivity.
 1324. (2) Scarce (Adjective) = insufficient for the demand ; not easy to find or get.
 Abundant (Adjective) = existing or available in large quantities ; plentiful.
 1325. (2) Radium
 1326. (1) Fortune (Noun) = a large amount of money or assets; wealth
 1327. (2) It is found in small quantities.