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## English Language

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## Extra Study Material E-Book

### Extra Study Material E-book Content

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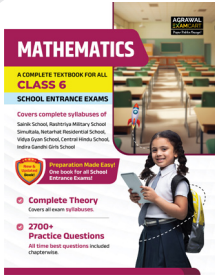
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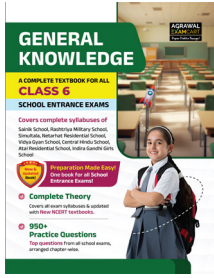


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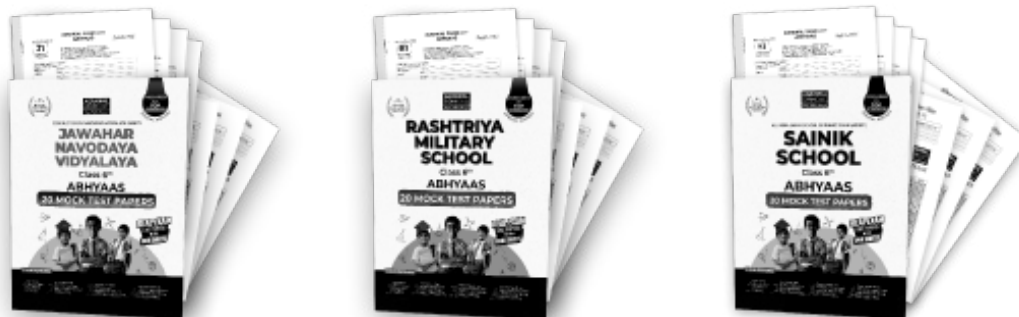
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**1**  
**CHAPTER**

# Comprehension

## Important Questions

### TYPE (A) : Prose Passages

#### Directions (Q. No. 1 to 289)

Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions given below :

#### Passage (1)

- Mrs. Ria was middle-aged woman who lived with her house help, Miss Neena, in Curzon Street, London. She was rich and she travelled a lot. She liked adventure. Most importantly, she liked to tell her friends about her experiences in other countries. Once, Mrs. Ria decided to go to India for a tiger hunt. She wanted to do this because her friend, Lima sharma, had tiger skin and showed it off to her friends.
  - Mrs. Ria arranged for the travel and the tiger hunt very carefully. The hunt was going to cost her a lot of money because the villagers had to find a tiger first and then drive it into the open by scaring it with fire. All the arrangements had been made. A platform had been built in the tree so that Mrs. Ria and her companion could wait comfortably.
  - A goat had been tied to a small tree. The tiger they had chosen was a very old one. The momentous night arrived. When it was nearly midnight, they could hear shouts and see the fire in the distance. The tiger walked out of the forest and moved towards the goat. Mrs. Ria fired a shot. The tiger jumped into the air and fell to the ground dead. Both creatures lay motionless.
  - To be sure, they waited until the next morning. When they got down and went near the tiger, Miss Neena pointed out that the goat had been shot and not the tiger. In all probability, the tiger had died of fright! Mrs. Ria returned to England with the tiger skin. She had to buy a small house for Miss Neena to keep her quiet about the hunt. Mrs. Ria gave a big party to her friends to show off her tiger skin. When she asked if she was going for another hunt, she said, "No, darling, it's too expensive".
- Why did Mrs. Ria want to shoot a tiger ?  
 (A) To protect the villagers  
 (B) To prove her hunting skills  
 (C) To outshine Lima Sharma  
 (D) To study its behaviour
  - What is the main theme of the story ?  
 (A) The dangers of hunting wild animals  
 (B) The importance of friendship and loyalty  
 (C) The egotism of the British upper-class  
 (D) The challenges of living in a rural area

- The tiger had died of fright. If the underlined sentence was in simple present tense it would look like :  
 (A) The tiger has died of fright!  
 (B) The tiger dies of fright!  
 (C) The tiger is dying of fright!  
 (D) The tiger have died of fright!
- They got down and went near the tiger. How many verbs are there in the underlined sentence ?  
 (A) Three (B) One (C) Two (D) Four
- Mrs. Ria decided to go India for a tiger hunt. What would be the correct question structure for the given sentence ?  
 (A) When did Mrs. Ria decide to go for a tiger hunt ?  
 (B) How did. Mrs. Ria decide to go for a tiger hunt ?  
 (C) Where did Mrs. Ria decide to go for a tiger hunt ?  
 (D) Does Mrs. Ria decide to go for a tiger hunt ?

#### Passage (2)

Trisha believed she was too old to play hide-and-peek. But her mother had asked her to watch her cousins, Gauri and Laxmi. They were just six. The twins were visiting for the weekend. So, Trisha did what she could to keep them entertained. She did not hide her feelings about it, though.

"Okay, I have to play with you two. So, let's get it over with", Trisha said.

Gauri and Laxmi rolled their eyes at her. They were not happy about the plan either. Evening time they visited; the kids were sent to play with her. Because she was three years older, she thought she was much smarter than they were. She liked to show off. She had been doing it for years.

Once, Trisha rode around her twin cousins on her two-wheeler. While she rode in a circle she said, "I bet you can't ride a two-wheeler". It was true. Last year, they were still using training wheels. However, they knew that she was not really better than they were.

Today, Trisha's game was hide-and-peek. She chose to look for the kids when they hide. She always Picked the best part for herself first. Her little cousin hid and she found them quickly. The game was boring for all of them. Next, it would be Gauri and Laxmi's turn to be look for the other kids. However, they didn't want to play anymore. Then, Laxmi had an idea.

She said to Gauri, "When Trisha hides, let's not find her. Let's see how long it takes for her to see that we're not playing".

6. What does the story describe ?
- Trisha and her cousins enjoy spending time with.
  - Trisha and her cousins like to do when they spend time together.
  - Trisha's cousins usually visit each year.
  - Trisha and her cousins feel about spending time together.
7. Based on the text what might Gauri and Laxmi think of Trisha ?
- They probably think Trisha is nice.
  - They probably think Trisha is mean.
  - They probably think Trisha is smart.
  - They probably think Trisha is fun.
8. She thought she was much smarter ..... .  
The underlined word 'smarter' is
- Positive degree of Adjective
  - Comparative degree of Adjective
  - Superlative degree of Adjective
  - None of these
9. Her little cousins hid and she found them quickly. The underlined word is Adverb of \_\_\_\_\_.
- frequency
  - manner
  - degree
  - place
10. Identify the synonym of the word 'old' as used in the first line of the passage.
- infant
  - aged
  - young
  - teenager

### Passage (3)

Science is a practical subject, teaching of which cannot be done properly only in theory form. For proper education of science, it is necessary to conduct various kinds of experimental works, which are practical in nature.

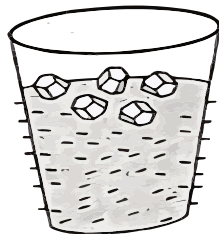
These practical functions cannot be carried out in absence of scientific apparatus and equipment. The place where various kinds of scientific apparatus are arranged in a systematic manner is called science laboratory.

You can also try the following experiment showing condensation in your school laboratory. You will need

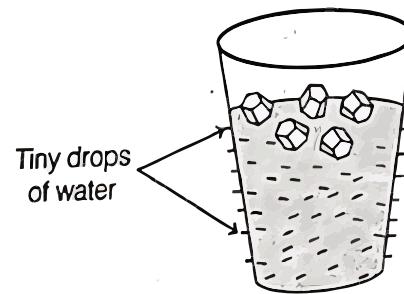
- a transparent drinking glass
- some ice-cubes

**Step 1 :** Fill the glass three-quarters with water.

**Step 2 :** Add the ice-cubes to the water until the water level is close to the top.



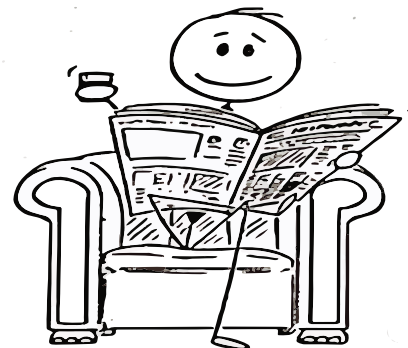
**Step 3 :** Leave the glass until water droplets form on the outside of the glass.



**Explanation :** The water droplets on the outside of the glass come from the air. As the air outside the glass cools, the water vapour in the air condenses and water droplets are formed.

11. The list of materials in the instructions helps to .....
- prepare for the experiment
  - test our reading skills
  - give us the aim of the experiment
  - fill the page
12. The glass should be three-quarters full so that .....
- water can disappear from the glass
  - the ice cubes spill out
  - water does not overflow when the ice cubes are added
  - water droplets can be formed on the outside of the glass
13. Why have the diagrams been included with the instructions ?
- So that the reader knows the order of the steps
  - So that the reader knows the goals of the experiment
  - So that the reader can prepare the materials needed
  - So that everything is clear and the reader understands the steps easily.
14. Which word from the options can be used in the blank ?  
The opposite of the word 'outside' is .....
- in
  - inside
  - into
  - invert
15. The words 'fill', 'add' and leave are which part of speech ?
- Adverb
  - Adjective
  - Verb
  - Noun

### Passage (4)



- I. Newspaper is our good friend. It brings us news and views from all around the world. The word "NEWS" is

interpreted as North, East, West and South. It means that the newspaper provides us with information and news regarding various subjects from all directions. Newspapers also give us articles on all kinds of topics such as political, social, economic, monetary, business, commerce, sports, education, health etc. Newspapers publish advertisements that attract the attention of the customers.

- II. They also contain book reviews of literary, historical and other books by the scholars. Newspapers are of different types. Some newspapers are published daily. They are called 'Dailies'.
- III. The one who reads newspapers and interprets editorial pages can become a master in current affairs and general knowledge. Reading newspapers helps you to find out what news is and how it is written. The one who dreams of being a journalist should not spare a day without reading the newspaper. We will get to know news from all the countries if we read newspapers regularly. If we are reading the newspaper seriously, it will also help to shine in competitive examinations.

16. What is the benefit of reading the editorial page ?  
 (A) One can become a businessman.  
 (B) One can become a poet.  
 (C) One can get mastery in current affairs.  
 (D) One can become a scientist.
17. The question for the statement 'A journalist is a press reporter' is .....  
 (A) Whom is a journalist ?  
 (B) Who is a journalist ?  
 (C) What is journalist ?  
 (D) Where is the journalist ?
18. Newspapers are of different types. Yesterday, I ..... a newspaper which is published weekly.

Fill in the blank with the suitable option from the options given below.

- (A) by (B) buy (C) bought (D) will by
19. Choose the superlative degree of the underlined word in the sentence 'Newspaper is our good friend.'  
 (A) Better (B) Best (C) More good (D) Good
20. The purpose of the author in the second paragraph is to ..... for reading newspaper.
- Fill in the blank with the suitable option from the options given below.  
 (A) Persuade the readers (B) Amuse the readers  
 (C) Entertain the readers (D) Inform the readers.

**Passage (5)**

Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam was the 11<sup>th</sup> President of India. He was a great man with a high level of intelligence. He was born and raised in Rameshwaram, Tamil Nadu. He studied physics at the St. Joseph's college, Tiruchchirappalli, and aerospace engineering at the Madras Institute of Technology (MIT), Chennai. He was a good student throughout his school years. Popularly known as the Missile Man of India, Dr. Kalam had led India from one achievement to another in space technology. He

played very important role in India's Pokhran-II nuclear tests in 1998, after the original nuclear test by India in 1974. He had been awarded with the Padma Bhushan in 1981 and the Padma Vibhushan in 1990. The United Nations recognised Dr. Kalam's 79<sup>th</sup> birthday as World Students' Day.

21. Choose the correct option to fill in the blank :  
 Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam was born in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Rameshwaram (B) Tiruchchirappalli  
 (C) Pokhran (D) Chennai
22. According to the passage, choose the incorrect statement.  
 (A) Dr. Kalam received the Bharat Ratna in 1991.  
 (B) Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam was the 11th President of India.  
 (C) Dr. Kalam played very important role in India's nuclear tests in 1998.  
 (D) Dr. Kalam is known as the Missile Man of India.
23. Choose the correct option :  
 The United Nations recognised Dr. Kalam's 79<sup>th</sup> birthday as :  
 (A) National Science Day  
 (B) World Science Day  
 (C) World Students' Day  
 (D) National Students' Day
24. "Dr. Kalam had led India from one achievement to another in space technology." Identify the part of speech for 'technology' from the given sentence.  
 (A) Pronoun (B) Adjective  
 (C) Verb (D) Noun
25. Out of the given options, choose the synonym of 'Recognize'.  
 (A) known (B) identify (C) familiar (D) identity

**Passage (6)**

Conversation is a fine art. It is the art of exchanging thoughts. It is an art which anybody can cultivate or master. Not everybody can paint or play music, but almost everyone can talk.

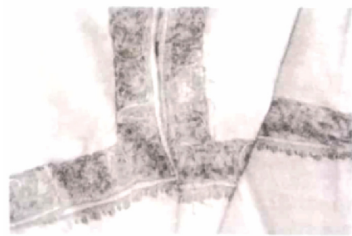
Thus it affords 'To talk', says R.L. Sleverson, is our chief business in the world. And talk, is by far the most accessible of pleasures. It costs nothing in money, it is all profit. It completes our education, makes friends and can be enjoyed at any age. Conversation is indeed the most, teachable of all the arts. All you need to do is to find a subject that interests you and your listeners. For example, numberless hobbies to talk about. But the important thing is that you must talk about the other fellow's hobby rather than your own. Therein lies the secret of your popularity. There is nothing that pleases people so much as your interest in their interest.

It is just as important to know what subjects to avoid and what subjects to select for good conversation. If you don't want to be set down as a bore, avoid certain unpleasant topics. Avoid talking about yourself unless you are asked to do so. Sickness or death bores everybody. The only one who willingly listens to such talk is the doctor, but he gets paid for it. You must also know not only what to say but also how to say it.

26. How can you become popular ?  
 (A) By discussing about education  
 (B) By talking about our hobbies

- (C) By discussing about death  
(D) By talking about listener's hobbies
27. Find a word from **Para 1** which means : Within reach  
(A) Teachable (B) Chief  
(C) Accessible (D) Fellow
28. On the basis of the author's view, which statement is not true ?  
(A) Knowing how to say is not as important as what to say.  
(B) Talking can be a means of pleasure.  
(C) Talking costs nothing.  
(D) Doctors are willing to listen to our miseries and sickness.
29. Fill in the blank by choosing the correct word :  
It is important for children to \_\_\_\_\_ good manners.  
(A) cultivate (B) please  
(C) bore (D) avoid
30. According to the author, which is the easiest art ?  
(A) Music (B) Exchanging thoughts  
(C) Painting (D) Hobby

#### Passage (7)



It is believed that a pashmina shawl is as warm as six sweaters! It is very thin yet very warm. The goats from which the soft pashmina wool is collected, are found on very high altitudes of 5000 metres. In winter, the temperature here drops below 0°C (- 40°C). A coat of warm hair grows on the goat's body which protects it from extreme cold. The goats shed some of their hair (fur) in summer. This hair is so fine that six of these would be as thick as one hair of yours!

The fine hair cannot be woven on machines and so weavers of Kashmir make these shawls by hand. This is a long and difficult process. After almost 250 hours of weaving, one plain pashmina shawl is made. Imagine how long it would take to make a shawl with embroidery.

31. Choose the correct option to fill in the blank :  
It is believed that a pashmina shawl is as warm as \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) three sweaters! (B) six sweaters!  
(C) nine sweaters! (D) eleven sweaters!
32. Choose the correct statement :  
(A) The goats shed some of their hair (fur) in summer.  
(B) The goats shed some of their hair (fur) in winter.  
(C) The goats shed some of their hair (fur) in rainy season.  
(D) The goats shed some of their hair (fur) in spring.
33. Choose the correct option :  
After almost \_\_\_\_\_ of weaving, one plain pashmina shawl is made.

- (A) 100 hours (B) 150 hours  
(C) 200 hours (D) 250 hours

34. "A coat of warm hair grows on the goat's body which protects it from extreme cold."  
Identify the part of speech for 'hair' from the given sentence.  
(A) Verb (B) Noun  
(C) Pronoun (D) Adjective
35. Choose the opposite of 'thick'.  
(A) warm (B) soft  
(C) thin (D) fine

#### Passage (8)

Every year large numbers of plastic bottles wash up on the beaches. However, this problem can be solved if the new plan is brought in, as suggested by the scientists. In the new scheme, fishermen will be encouraged to round up plastic bottles with their fishing nets. They can then sell these and cash in on the rising price of old plastic. The recycling centres can then turn toxic waste into packaging. Scientists believe, this scheme will compensate fisherman for the loss of income due to more and more people turning vegetarian. Scientists aim to bring in this scheme soon before the fishermen are forced to sell their boats.

36. What does, 'bottles wash up on the beach' mean ?  
(A) Bottles are washed on the beach.  
(B) Bottles are left behind by people visiting the beach.  
(C) Beach is washed by the bottles.  
(D) Bottles arrive on the shore, carried by the waves.
37. Old plastic is made into useful things in a :  
(A) Fishing net (B) Science lab  
(C) Recycling centre (D) Beach
38. What is the new scheme ?  
(A) Fishermen gather plastic bottles and sell them.  
(B) Fishermen encourage scientists to use fishing nets.  
(C) Fishermen are encouraged to make a circle with the nets.  
(D) Fishermen use fishing nets to make around bottle.
39. Which word in the second paragraph means 'changing habits' ?  
(A) Compensate (B) Forced  
(C) Turning (D) Income

#### Passage (9)

Caged behind thick glass, the most famous dancer in the world cannot be missed in the National Museum, Delhi. The Dancing Girl of Mohenjo-daro is a rare artefact made of bronze. Our school textbooks also communicate a wealth of our 5000 years' heritage of art.

A series of bangles of shell, ivory or thin metal adorn her left upper arm down to her fingers. It is a modern art. with a necklace with three pendants bunched together and a few bangles above the elbow and wrist on her right hand. She speaks of the fearless human spirit and reminds us of the impact that a work of art leaves on our senses.

40. The Dancing Girl' is caged behind thick glass because \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) it is a rare artefact  
 (B) she is the most famous dancer  
 (C) it is adorned with expensive gemstones  
 (D) she is fearless
41. The 'pendants' are a part of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) bangles (B) necklace  
 (C) wristbands (D) bands worn on elbows
42. Read statements (i) and (ii) and choose the correct option from the ones given below :
- (i) Her bangles are made of shell or thin metal.  
 (ii) She wears a necklace made of ivory.
- (A) (i) is true, but (ii) is false.  
 (B) (ii) is true, but (i) is false.  
 (C) Both (i) and (ii) are true.  
 (D) Both (i) and (ii) are false.
43. Which of the following is a not a synonym of 'fearless' ?
- (A) timid (B) bold  
 (C) valiant (D) courageous
44. The word 'artefacts' means \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) facts about art  
 (B) pieces of art made by man  
 (C) objects dug from the earth  
 (D) statues made of bronze

#### Passage (10)

Flowers are useful to us in many ways. Flowers come in different colours and shapes. They are a symbol of beauty. Flowers are used in religious worship. Bouquets of flowers are given to show love and appreciation. Flowers are strung as garlands and used to adorn deities and honour celebrities. Flowers are arranged in vases to add beauty to our living environment.

Flowers have practical uses too. They are used to make perfumes, tea and cosmetic products. Certain flowers are used as medicines. In short, flowers are important because they have a positive impact on the body and the mind.

45. Flowers are \_\_\_\_\_ to us in many ways.  
 (A) given (B) useful (C) sold (D) harmful
46. Flowers are found in \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) different shapes  
 (B) many colours  
 (C) different colours and shapes  
 (D) a uniform size
47. The practical uses of flowers are :
- (A) making tea, perfumes and cosmetic products  
 (B) arranging in vases  
 (C) making garlands  
 (D) praying and worshipping
48. \_\_\_\_\_ flowers are used to make medicines.  
 (A) All (B) Some (C) Colourful (D) Small
49. The word 'impact' means :
- (A) force (B) effect (C) act (D) hit

#### Passage (11)

Deepak was excited. He was going on a picnic on Sunday with his uncle and cousins Preeta and Ria. He packed his backpack with his swimming kit, snacks and playthings. They started at 6 a.m. in the morning. It was a long drive and they reached the picnic spot at 9 a.m. It was a farmhouse in a village. They walked around the village to see the paddy fields and learnt how the rice is grown. They climbed trees and plucked mangoes and guavas. In the afternoon they sat under a tree and had lunch. When uncle said it was time to return home they wanted to stay longer because they liked the village so much.

50. The word 'excited' means..... .
- (A) confident (B) very happy  
 (C) busy (D) depressed
51. Deepak and his cousins :
- (A) felt bored in the village  
 (B) enjoyed the picnic  
 (C) wanted to return home  
 (D) could not climb trees
52. Deepak went on a picnic with his a..... .
- (A) parents (B) uncle and cousins  
 (C) friends (D) sister
53. The picnic spot was in a..... .
- (A) park (B) beach  
 (C) village (D) swimming pool
54. Uncle showed Deepak how..... .
- (A) we eat (B) to swim  
 (C) to drive (D) rice is grown

#### Passage (12)

Have you played the Tug of War game ? It is an interesting game. To play Tug of War you need some open space, a long and strong rope and two teams of players. The game will be interesting only if both the teams are equally strong. A line is drawn between the two teams. The team which gets pulled and is made to cross the line in the middle loses the game.

The strongest member of the team should hold the end of the rope and the team should pull in a united manner. The play area should be cleaned of stones. Otherwise, it could cause injuries.

55. Tug of War is ..... .
- (A) a war (B) a rope (C) a game (D) a fight
56. In 'Tug of War', we do..... .
- (A) boxing (B) hiding  
 (C) rope pulling (D) batting and bowling
57. The end of the rope is held by the..... member of the team.  
 (A) tallest (B) shortest  
 (C) strongest (D) youngest
58. The team which is pulled across the line in the middle is ..... .
- (A) the winner (B) the loser  
 (C) successful (D) given another chance
59. The word 'united' means..... .
- (A) together (B) fight (C) pull (D) winning

### Passage (13)

Hema lay on her bed staring at the stars stuck on the ceiling of her room. She was upset as none of the clothes seemed to fit her. She wore them again one by one but they were either too tight or too short. A cupboard full of clothes and she could not wear any of them. She then had a bright idea, her eyes lit up and she ran to her mother's room. "Ma, I need new clothes", she said, "but only after I donate all my old clothes to charity. No more amassing of clothes." Her mother smiled and hugged her. She did have a kind daughter.

60. Hema lay on her bed because she :  
(A) was tired  
(B) liked looking at the stars  
(C) was wondering what to wear  
(D) was a lazy girl
61. She could not wear any of her clothes because :  
(A) they were not fashionable  
(B) they were too colourful  
(C) she did not know what to choose  
(D) none of them fitted her
62. Synonym for the word, 'amassing' is :  
(A) collecting (B) distributing  
(C) sharing (D) gifting
63. Hema is :  
(A) greedy (B) charitable  
(C) selfish (D) miserly
64. The opposite of word, 'donate' is :  
(A) give (B) receive  
(C) distribute (D) spend

### Passage (14)

Travelling is both recreational and educative. It has always been regarded as an important part of education. In Europe, a young man is considered fully educated only when he has travelled through many countries of Europe. In ancient India also, our sages understood the great value of travelling. They made it a pious duty of all to visit various pilgrim centres situated in different parts of India. This encouraged the feeling of oneness among Indians.

65. It is important to.....if one wants to get real education.  
(A) study (B) work (C) travel (D) meditate
66. Which one of the following words is a synonym of "recreational" ?  
(A) educational (B) thrilling  
(C) tiring (D) sight-seeing
67. Visiting the.....centres was considered holy in ancient India.  
(A) training (B) pilgrim (C) city (D) business
68. People have a feeling of oneness with others if they.....a lot.  
(A) travel (B) talk (C) play (D) question
69. A sage is a person who is.....  
(A) learned (B) smart (C) free (D) wicked

### Passage (15)

Fire is to blame for the loss of countless lives and billions of rupees each and every year. Firefighters help protect people and their property from injury and damage. They put their lives on the line every time they respond to a call.

While on duty, firefighters must be ready to respond in a matter of minutes to just about any disaster that may occur. At every fire scene, a superior fire officer takes command and directs the jobs of all the people at the scene. Some firemen connect the hose lines to hydrants. Others manually operate the pumps to send water to the hoses. Teams of firefighters also operate ladders used to reach distances high in the air.

70. Which is not true about the firefighters ?  
(A) They are brave  
(B) They often put their lives in danger  
(C) They never put their lives in danger  
(D) They are highly trained
71. A firefighter has to prepare to extinguish a fire in :  
(A) minutes (B) hours (C) days (D) weeks
72. Firefighters put their lives on the line means :  
(A) They stand in a line  
(B) They fight fire  
(C) They put their lives in danger  
(D) They connect the hose line to hydrant
73. To 'operate manually' means to :  
(A) make a man work  
(B) work with their hands  
(C) use a machine  
(D) use one's body
74. The word 'occur' means the same as :  
(A) come (B) happen (C) call (D) fire

### Passage (16)

To be fit and healthy, you need to be physically active. Regular physical activity protects you from serious diseases such as obesity, heart disease, cancer, mental illness, diabetes and arthritis. Riding a bicycle regularly is one of the best ways to reduce your risk of health problems associated with a sedentary lifestyle. Cycling is a healthy, low-impact exercise that can be enjoyed by people of all ages, from young children to older adults. It is also fun, cheap and good for the environment. Riding to work or the shop is one of the most time-efficient ways to combine regular exercise with everyday routine. An estimated one billion people ride bicycles everyday-for transport, recreation and sport. Cycling is a good way to reduce weight as it builds muscle and burns body fat. Research suggests that by cycling for half an hour everyday we can shed at least five kilos of weight in a year.

75. The main focus of the passage is to tell us the advantages of :  
(A) keeping fit (B) cycling  
(C) exercising (D) reducing weight
76. When the writer says : 'Cycling is good for the environment', which of the following is not correct ?  
(A) it does not emit any unhealthy gas  
(B) it can be run without petrol or diesel  
(C) it does not pollute air  
(D) it can be ridden by all age groups

77. The word which means opposite of the word, 'sedentary' is :  
 (A) active (B) lazy (C) inactive (D) deskbound
78. A low-impact exercise is one which is :  
 (A) not tiring (B) not costly  
 (C) not efficient (D) not boring
79. Regular cycling helps us in all of the following EXCEPT to :  
 (A) reduce fat and strengthen muscles  
 (B) combine fun with work  
 (C) prevent serious accidents  
 (D) remain healthy

#### Passage (17)

Chewing gum was discovered a thousand years ago by the Mayans in the Mexican jungles. They found a liquid leaking from a sapodilla tree. As it oozed out, it thickened into something that they called chicle which was chewable and tasty. Today, workers called chicleros still collect chicle. The chicle is boiled to remove the water. It is then made into slabs about 30 pounds each or 14 kilograms each. These slabs are sent to gum factories. There it is mixed with several ingredients to sweeten, soften, flavour and colour the gum.

80. .... discovered chewing gum.  
 (A) The Mayans (B) Sapodillas  
 (C) Chicleros (D) Gum factories
81. .... are the workers who collect chicle.  
 (A) Sapodillas (B) The Mayans  
 (C) Chicleros (D) Gummers
82. Slabs of chicle are sent to :  
 (A) recycling centers (B) gum factories  
 (C) the Mexican jungles (D) candy stores
83. Several ingredients are added to chicle to do all of the following except to ..... it.  
 (A) soften (B) flavour (C) thicken (D) sweeten
84. A suitable title for the passage will be :  
 (A) The Gum (B) Chiclero  
 (C) The Story of Chiclero (D) The Story of Chewing Gum

#### Passage (18)

India is a land of pilgrims and pilgrimages. These holy places, whether in the hills or in the plains, are **generally** situated on river banks or by the sea. It is not only the religious people who visit these places of pilgrimages, but also travellers and sight-seers from all over India and abroad. Wherever two or more rivers meet, pilgrims come to bathe and worship because that place is supposed to be holy. One such place is Haridwar which is situated on the bank of river Ganga.

85. Holy places are visited by religious people, sight-seers as well as.....  
 (A) children (B) travellers  
 (C) traders (D) voyagers
86. Which one of the following is a synonym of the word 'generally' ?  
 (A) usually (B) publicly  
 (C) occasionally (D) eventually
87. The place is considered 'holy' where two or more rivers meet. Here the antonym of the word 'holy' is :  
 (A) godly (B) religious (C) cursed (D) pious

88. People come to bathe and worship in the Ganga as its water is :  
 (A) holy (B) clear and clean  
 (C) cool (D) healthy
89. People go on a pilgrimage because they are :  
 (A) curious (B) religious  
 (C) explorers (D) old

#### Passage (19)

It was Ajit's birthday. All his friends and relatives had gathered. He received many gifts. There were books, toys and clothes. Ajit's aunt gave him a surprise gift-a rose sapling. Ajit liked his aunt's gift the best and at once ran to the garden and planted the sapling. Ajit watered the plant everyday. As soon as he woke up in the morning, he would rush to see how much the plant had grown. One day he saw two little rose buds peeping out. He kept watching the buds bloom into beautiful yellow roses. He was happy and thrilled. With his mother's help, he plucked the flowers. He gifted the first two roses to his mother and sister. Ajit decided to plant more saplings in his garden.

90. Ajit's best birthday gift was a :  
 (A) race car (B) shirt  
 (C) rose sapling (D) book
91. As soon as Ajit woke up he :  
 (A) started studying  
 (B) rushed to see the sapling  
 (C) had a bath  
 (D) went to school
92. How many rose buds appeared first?  
 (A) one (B) four  
 (C) two (D) many
93. Ajit gifted the first two roses to :  
 (A) his friends (B) his aunt  
 (C) his mother and sister (D) his mother and aunt
94. The word 'thrilled' means :  
 (A) sad (B) excited  
 (C) afraid (D) surprised

#### Passage (20)

The neem tree is known as a village pharmacy due to the medicinal benefits of its seeds, bark and leaves. It is called *arista* in Sanskrit which means perfect, imperishable and complete. Neem oil plays an important role in pest control and can also be used as a replacement for mosquito repellent. Neem seed cakes are used as fertilizer. A paste of neem leaves is used to treat chickenpox. Neem twigs commonly referred to as 'datun' are used as toothbrushes in villages. The bark and roots are also used, in powdered form, to control fleas and ticks on pets.

95. A pharmacy is :  
 (A) farm land (B) a medical store  
 (C) a playground (D) a farm house
96. The part of the neem tree that is useful to the farmers is :  
 (A) seeds (B) bark (C) twigs (D) leaves
97. Which one of the following is not a synonym of 'perfect' ?  
 (A) faultless (B) flawless  
 (C) seamless (D) blemished

98. The word 'pest' in the passage means :
- (A) an insect that destroys crops  
 (B) an angry person  
 (C) dirty water  
 (D) pollution
99. Neem ..... are used as toothbrushes in villages.  
 (A) roots (B) leaves (C) twigs (D) seed cakes

#### Passage (21)

Our voyage was very prosperous, but I shall not trouble the reader with a journal of it. The captain called in at one or two ports and sent in his long-boat for provisions and fresh water, but I never went out of the ship still we came into the Downs, which was on the 3rd day of June, 1706, about nine months after my escape. I offered to leave my goods in security for payment of my freight, but the captain protested he would not receive one farthing. We took kind leave of each other, and I made him promise that he would come to see me at my house in Redriff. I hired a house and a guide for five shillings which I borrowed from the captain.

100. When the writer uses the word 'prosperous' to describe the voyage, he means that :
- (A) it made him rich (B) it made him healthy  
 (C) it was very pleasant (D) it was uneventful
101. On the voyage, the author :
- (A) left the ship at intervals  
 (B) was not able to leave the ship because it did not stop  
 (C) never left the ship at all  
 (D) never left the ship till they came into the Downs
102. In the context of the passage, the word 'provisions' means :
- (A) mainly food (B) mainly security  
 (C) money (D) mainly ammunition
103. For the payment of the author's freight, the captain :
- (A) kept his goods as security  
 (B) refused to accept any money  
 (C) protested against being paid only a farthing  
 (D) accepted a sum of money
104. From the passage, it is clear that the captain's attitude to the author was :
- (A) one of hostility  
 (B) one of indifference  
 (C) one of extreme friendliness and kindness  
 (D) one of disgust and irritation

#### Passage (22)

A story tells that two friends were walking through the desert. During some point of the journey they had an argument, and one friend slapped the other one in the face. The one who got slapped was hurt, but without saying anything, wrote in the sand: "TODAY MY BEST FRIEND SLAPPED ME IN THE FACE." They kept on walking until they found an oasis, where they decided to take a bath. The one who had been slapped got stuck in the mire and started drowning, but the friend saved him. After the friend recovered from the near drowning, he wrote on a stone: "TODAY MY BEST FRIEND SAVED MY LIFE," The friend who had slapped and saved his best friend asked him, "After I hurt you, you wrote in the sand, and now, you, write on a stone. Why?"

The other friend replied: "When someone hurts us, we should write it down in sand where winds of forgiveness can erase it away. But, when someone does something good for us, we must engrave it in stone where no wind can ever erase it."

105. Why did the friend who got hurt write on the sand ?
- (A) Because he was very kind-hearted  
 (B) Because he was too weak to take revenge  
 (C) Because he knew that his feeling of hurt was temporary  
 (D) Because he loved his friend too much
106. What is an oasis ?
- (A) An oasis is a tall tree found in a desert.  
 (B) An oasis is a water body found in a desert.  
 (C) An oasis is a creature like centipede.  
 (D) An oasis is grassland.
107. What did one of the friends do after recovering from the near drowning ?
- (A) He rebuked his friend.  
 (B) He avenged by slapping his friend in his face.  
 (C) He wrote something on sand in his praise.  
 (D) He wrote something about his friend to express his gratitude.
108. What does writing on the stone suggest?
- (A) Writing something on stone means expressing one's love for another.  
 (B) Writing on stone means writing something with an intention to make it last forever.  
 (C) Writing something on stone means expressing one's extreme anger.  
 (D) Writing something on stone means writing something with a view to preaching one and all.
109. What is the synonym of the word 'engrave' as used in the passage ?
- (A) dislodge (B) neglect (C) aid (D) inscribe

#### Passage (23)

I woke up one August morning in a warm sweat. I ran to the refrigerator to get a cold drink, but the refrigerator was broken and all the drinks were as hot as me. I walked over to my electric fan, but it wasn't working either. I then turned on the television and finally realized that the electricity in my house was out. Later that day, I went to the pool to cool off. I dived right in! I swam eight laps before I got tired. My friend Lucy then bought me an ice-cream cone. I got a vanilla ice-cream cone with rainbow sprinkles. Even though it was really hot, I did have a lot of fun.

110. What did the narrator want from the refrigerator ?
- (A) a ham sandwich (B) a fan  
 (C) a drink (D) an apple
111. Why does the electric fan not work ?
- (A) it was broken (B) it needed batteries  
 (C) the power was out (D) it wasn't oiled
112. How many laps did it take for the narrator to tire of the pool ?
- (A) two (B) four (C) six (D) eight
113. Who bought the narrator an ice-cream cone ?
- (A) Lucy (B) Sam (C) Peter (D) Prince

114. What was the flavour of the ice-cream ?  
 (A) rainbow (B) vanilla  
 (C) chocolate (D) strawberry

**Passage (24)**

Once upon a time I went for a week's holiday in the Continent with an Indian friend. We both enjoyed ourselves and were sorry when the week was over, but on parting our behaviour was absolutely different. He was plunged in despair. He felt that because the holiday was over all happiness was over until the world ended. He could not express his sorrow too much, but in me the Englishman came out strong. I could not see what there was to make a fuss about. It was not as if we were parting forever or dying. 'Buck up', I said, 'do buck up'. He refused to buck up, and I left him plunged in gloom.

115. What is the Continent in the context of the passage ?  
 (A) An island (B) The countryside  
 (C) African safari (D) Europe
116. What does the author mean by 'buck up' ?  
 (A) Buckle yourself up (B) Stand up  
 (C) Cheer up (D) Shut up
117. Why was the Indian friend plunged in despair ?  
 (A) He was hopeless  
 (B) He experienced racial discrimination  
 (C) He would never be so happy again  
 (D) He had spend lot of money
118. What does 'but in me the Englishman came out strong' imply ?  
 (A) He was strong Englishman  
 (B) He had the typical English character  
 (C) The Englishman went out of him  
 (D) He started following Indian traditions
119. What is the author's intension in the passage ?  
 (A) To contrast the Indian character with the English character  
 (B) To show that an Indian is sorrowful  
 (C) To ridicule the Indian traditions  
 (D) To praise the Englishman

**Passage (25)**

One day a wolf found a sheepskin. He covered himself with the sheepskin and got into a flock of sheep grazing in a field. He thought, "The shepherd will shut the sheep in the pen after sunset". At night I will run away with a fat sheep and eat it.

All went well till the shepherd shut the sheep in the pen and left. The wolf waited patiently for the night to advance and grow darker. But then an unexpected thing happened. One of the servants of the shepherd entered the pen. His master had sent him to bring a fat sheep for supper. As luck would have it, the servant picked up the wolf dressed in the sheepskin. That night the shepherd and his guests had wolf for supper.

120. Why did the wolf cover himself with the sheepskin and get into a flock of sheep ?  
 (A) He wanted to look like a beautiful sheep.  
 (B) He wanted to eat a sheep.  
 (C) He wanted to enter into the pen.  
 (D) He wanted to make friends with the sheep.

121. How did the wolf meet his end ?  
 (A) All the sheep attacked the wolf and killed him.  
 (B) The shepherd recognised the wolf in sheep's clothing and killed him.  
 (C) The shepherd's servant picked up the wolf dressed in the sheepskin for supper.  
 (D) The wolf died of a serious disease.
122. 1. Because he wanted to have the tasty meat of wolf.  
 2. Because the wolf was in sheep's clothing.  
 3. Because the servant thought the wolf to be a fat sheep,  
 (A) Only 1 (B) Only 2  
 (C) Only 3 (D) Only 1 and 2
123. What is the antonym of the word 'shut' as used in the passage ?  
 (A) kill (B) close  
 (C) imprison (D) free
124. What is the moral of the passage ?  
 (A) An evil design has an evil end.  
 (B) Pen is mightier than the sword.  
 (C) Might is right  
 (D) Die in harness

**Passage (26)**

Among the major tasks before us, none is of greater importance for our strength and stability than the task of building up the unity and solidarity of our people. Our country often stood like a solid rock in the face of common danger and there is a deep underlying unity which runs like a golden thread through all our seeming diversity. There have been occasions when unfortunate and disturbing divisions, some of them accompanied by violence, have appeared in our society.

Political democracy and the way it has functioned in our country is surely a great achievement. Here again we owe an immeasurable debt to Shri J.L. Nehruji for his deep attachment to democracy as a form of government and as a way of life. There is something in our older cultural heritage too. I have particularly in view that enduring strength in Indian life which can best be described as respect for human personality and the spirit of tolerance. I have no doubt in my mind that it is only by methods of persuasion and mutual accommodation and by a constant search for areas of agreement as the basis for action, that democracy and work. It is in this spirit that I shall devote myself to the duties and responsibilities of the office I have been called upon to fill.

125. The writer thinks that :  
 (A) we have never faced dangers  
 (B) in our country there is unity underlying diversity  
 (C) our society is tribal in organisation  
 (D) stability of the nation depends upon many factors
126. The author believes that democracy can work :  
 (A) if leaders are honest  
 (B) if people participate  
 (C) if method of persuasion and mutual adjustment are employed  
 (D) if people have faith in democracy

127. What is the permanent trend in Indian life ?  
 (A) Respect for human personality  
 (B) Love for animals  
 (C) Worship of nature  
 (D) Hero-worshipping
128. Shri Nehru was deeply attached to :  
 (A) democracy as a way of life  
 (B) democracy of the western  
 (C) democracy which emerges from our culture  
 (D) the Indian way of living
129. The writer wants to work for :  
 (A) just economic forces  
 (B) just social order  
 (C) democratic forces  
 (D) none of these

**Passage (27)**

Desert is a place where there is sand all around. It is a hot and dry place. There is very little rain in Deserts. So, very few trees grow there. The only plants that grow in the deserts are cactus, date palms and thorny bushes which do not need much water to grow.

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

130. The biggest desert in the world is in :  
 (A) India (B) Africa (C) Arabia (D) America
131. In desert regions :  
 (A) there is no rainfall (B) it rains heavily  
 (C) there is enough rain (D) there is a little rain
132. The climate in a desert is :  
 (A) pleasant (B) difficult  
 (C) comfortable (D) cold
133. Date palms grow in :  
 (A) plains (B) hilly regions  
 (C) deserts (D) snowy regions
134. Very few trees grow in deserts because :  
 (A) most trees need water to grow  
 (B) there is sand all-around  
 (C) nights are very cold  
 (D) there is no one to take care of trees

**Passage (28)**

About three hundred and fifty years ago there lived in India an Emperor called Shah Jahan. He had a beautiful and intelligent wife, whom he loved very much. Her name was Mumtaz Mahal; its shortened form, Taj Mahal, means 'pride of the palace'. In the year 1630 this beloved wife of the emperor died. The emperor decided, out of love for his wife, to build her the most beautiful tomb that had ever been seen. Shah Jahan gathered the best artists and architects from India, Turkey, Persia and Arabia to design the building. It took more than 20000 men working over a period of 18 years to build the Taj Mahal, perhaps the most beautiful building in India.

135. Which of the following is the work of an 'architect' ?  
 (A) To advise the king  
 (B) To build a palace  
 (C) To design a building  
 (D) To supervise cooking of meals
136. People consider Taj Mahal as :  
 (A) a large river  
 (B) the most beautiful building in India  
 (C) a very tall building  
 (D) a memory of an emperor
137. Which one of the statements agrees with the paragraph ?  
 (A) Shah Jahan wanted to build a palace for himself  
 (B) Artists and Architects from India asked Shah Jahan to give them work  
 (C) 'Pride of the palace' means 'Shah Jahan'  
 (D) Shah Jahan decided to build a beautiful tomb for his beloved wife
138. Which one of the following pairs is not associated with buildings ?  
 (A) Painters and carpenters  
 (B) Teachers and doctors  
 (C) Architects and engineers  
 (D) Masons and plumbers
139. Taj Mahal was built :  
 (A) out of love for Mumtaz Mahal  
 (B) because Mumtaz Mahal was intelligent  
 (C) to let the world know that Mumtaz Mahal was beautiful  
 (D) to protect Mumtaz Mahal from his enemies

**Passage (29)**

Since, the most ancient times, India has been not only periodically invaded by greedy hordes but also visited by tradesman and travellers, scholars and sight-seers. Some of them have written books. The books of these writers become all the more important because there were not too many of them and they have served as rich sources for the historian. It is especially in this context that observations provided by the great Chinese writer Hiuen Tsang become very relevant.

Already in the 7<sup>th</sup> century, Buddhism was a powerful cultural force among the educated classes of China. It was common for Chinese pilgrims to come to India, the native land of the Buddha, to pay their respects to the founder of their religion. Perhaps the most famous of them all was this gentle observer who had studied and travelled extensively in China before entering the Indian sub-continent. Being both scholar and sophisticated, he was not given to easy praise. Within India itself he traversed deserts and climbed mountains, stayed in villages and lived in capitals, practised in monasteries and studied in universities and spent time in some royal courts as well.

140. Why are the writings of Hiuen Tsang considered as relevant?  
 (A) He had spent sometime in some royal courts  
 (B) He visited India as a trader and sight-seer  
 (C) He had travelled to many Asian countries  
 (D) He was a gentle observer

141. Chinese pilgrims commonly come to visit :  
 (A) mountains (B) villages  
 (C) deserts (D) the native land of Buddha
142. What probably prompted Hiuen Tsang to travel to India ?  
 (A) To study influence of Buddhism on Hindu religion  
 (B) To spread his religion in India  
 (C) To undertake pilgrimage and enhance knowledge  
 (D) To study the powerful cultural force in India
143. In the most ancient times, India was visited by except :  
 (A) scholars (B) tradesman  
 (C) farmers (D) sight-seers
144. Hiuen Tsang did all of the following travel in India except.  
 (A) travelled in deserts  
 (B) lived in villages  
 (C) followed the schedule in Monasteries  
 (D) taught in the university

### Passage (30)

Man made satellites play a very important role in the modern man's world today. It helps in the study of space which has fascinated and inspired people for centuries and also helps us to find out more about the earth and our solar system. Advances in satellite technology have diversified to such an extent that it has improved our quality of life. Satellites help us communicate with people anywhere in the world, forecast weather, look at climate change and monitor disaster. Almost everyone today use satellite technology. Paying by credit card, or using an ATM machine—all involve satellite technology. Thus satellites have become an integral part of present-day man.

145. Satellites help in the study of :  
 (A) animals (B) space (C) plastics (D) bacteria
146. The word 'fascinated' used in the paragraph means :  
 (A) pleased (B) interested  
 (C) affected (D) enthused
147. Which of the following sequences is correct as mentioned in the paragraph ?  
 (A) Technology–Monitor–Study  
 (B) Monitor–Study–Technology  
 (C) Study–Monitor–Technology  
 (D) Technology–Study–Monitor
148. The phrase 'present-day man' means :  
 (A) man who is present (B) man present everyday  
 (C) man of everyday (D) man of today
149. Satellite technology cannot be used for :  
 (A) speaking to a friend in America  
 (B) washing and drying clothes  
 (C) taking out money from a bank  
 (D) warning against a storm

### Passage (31)

There is no general agreement about how the planets were formed. The most widely accepted theory is that about 5000 millions years ago swirling clouds of matter began to condense. Through the action of centrifugal force, the heavier molecules were concentrated near the centre of the eddies and the lighter, gaseous material was thrown out towards the periphery. Such is

the theory. What is known is that nine satellites began orbiting round the sun. These are the planets.

The planet on which man lives is the third closest to the sun, with the third shortest orbit. It also has something none of the others has—an atmosphere that can support life in all the manifold forms that exist on our planet.

There may be satellites circling other stars in other parts of the universe that have the right ingredients for some sort of life to evolve, but the earth is the only one in the solar system.

150. According to the passage, the planets are:  
 (A) nothing but condensed clouds  
 (B) a collection of gaseous material  
 (C) a collection of condensed swirling material  
 (D) a collection of centrifugal forces
151. The theory of the formation of the planets :  
 (A) is generally agreed upon by everyone  
 (B) is a debatable one  
 (C) covers a very wide area  
 (D) is fairly well-known
152. A planet is a 'heavenly body' which moves round :  
 (A) the sun  
 (B) a star  
 (C) a satellite of the solar system  
 (D) the universe
153. One essential difference between the earth and the other planets is that :  
 (A) the atmosphere of the earth makes possible the presence of life on it  
 (B) the earth draws the heavier molecules into its centre through the action of centrifugal force  
 (C) only the earth is on the periphery of the solar system  
 (D) the earth has the capacity to come into closer contact with the sun
154. The writer claims that the life-supporting atmosphere :  
 (A) is there on other planets in the solar system  
 (B) may be there on the other satellites in the universe  
 (C) may evolve on other satellite circling other stars in the universe  
 (D) cannot evolve anywhere outside the earth

### Passage (32)

A certain Ameer was on a voyage in his ship when a great storm arose. One of the slaves on board, who had never been to sea, began to wail and cry out in fear. This went on for sometime and no one could silence him. In anger the Ameer asked, 'Is there no one here who can silence this wretched coward ?'

A philosopher, who happened to be a passenger, said, 'I think I can quiet this man, Sir, if you give me full permission to do as I please with him.'

'Go ahead,' said the Ameer, 'you have my permission'.

155. What kind of prose is used in this extract ?  
 (A) Informative (B) Argumentative  
 (C) Lyrical (D) Narrative
156. The verb 'to wail' means :  
 (A) to smile (B) to call (C) to weep (D) to speak

157. The word 'voyage' means :  
 (A) travelling by sea (B) walking on foot  
 (C) riding a horse (D) swimming in sea
158. The slave was afraid because :  
 (A) the Ameer was about to beat him  
 (B) there was a storm in the sea  
 (C) he was about to be thrown into the sea  
 (D) the journey was not coming to an end
159. The philosopher volunteered to :  
 (A) throw off the slave (B) persuade the slave  
 (C) silence the slave (D) None of these

#### Passage (33)

We started pitching the highest camp that has ever been made. Everything took five times as long as it would have taken in a place where there was enough air to breathe; but at last we got the, tent up and when we crawled in, it was not too bad. There was only a light wind, and inside it was not too cold for us to take off our gloves. At night most climbers take off their boots; but I prefer to keep them on. Hillary, on the other hand, took his off and laid them next to his sleeping bag.

160. The narrator of the story is :  
 (A) an airline pilot (B) a mountaineer  
 (C) a traveller (D) a tourist
161. In this passage, 'we' refers on to :  
 (A) the author and his friends  
 (B) the author and his friend  
 (C) the author and his wife  
 (D) None of the above
162. They crawled into the tent because :  
 (A) they must have been too tired to work  
 (B) the entrance to the tent must have been low  
 (C) they had heavy loads on their back  
 (D) they wanted to hide from enemies
163. They took a long time to finish the work because :  
 (A) they were very tired  
 (B) it was very cold  
 (C) there was not enough air to breathe  
 (D) it was very dark
164. When they crawled into the tent :  
 (A) they took off their gloves because it was not very cold  
 (B) they could not take off their gloves because it was very cold  
 (C) they took off their gloves though it was very cold  
 (D) they did not take off their gloves though it was not cold

#### Passage (34)

In the evening we decided to pitch camp as the weather was not encouraging. The wind was high and gathering storm clouds predicted a wild wet night. Moreover, we had arrived at a spot which looked promising for a camp.

A level expanse in the lee of a high hill afforded some shelter from the wind; fresh water was near at hand in a stream which flowed across the plain; a copse of trees provided adequate supplies of fuel; and the dry grasses which abounded on the hillside would enhance the comfort of our beds.

Each member of the party was allotted a task. Some erected the tents; others prepared a scanty meal; yet others attended to the needs of the ponies that were now exhausted after a very strenuous day. As the angry sun sank, the bustle of activity was hushed into silence and each man settled down to sleep.

165. As the weather was not encouraging we decided to :  
 (A) set up the camp (B) pack up the camp  
 (C) extend the camp (D) shift the camp
166. The camp site looked encouraging because :  
 (A) it was sheltered by some trees  
 (B) the dry grass would provide fuel  
 (C) we had been promised that spot  
 (D) it was level and sheltered
167. The day had been very :  
 (A) exciting (B) tiring  
 (C) boring (D) comfortable
168. The task given to some members was to:  
 (A) pitch the camp (B) prepare a hot meal  
 (C) walk the ponies (D) allot the: tasks
169. This passage is about the selection of :  
 (A) a suitable home  
 (B) a suitable place for animals  
 (C) a suitable place to camp  
 (D) a suitable route for trekking

#### Passage (35)

A completely uneducated farmer's work is far more important than that of a professor. We can live without education, but we die if we have no food. If no one cleaned our streets and took the rubbish away from the house, we should get terrible diseases in our towns. In countries where there are no servants, because every one is ashamed of doing house work, the professors have to waste much of their time doing house work.

In fact when we say that all of us must be educated in such a way that firstly, each of us can do whatever job is suited to his ability and brain and secondly that we can realize that all jobs are necessary to society and that it is very bad to be ashamed of one's work or to scorn someone else's. Only such type of education can be called valuable to society.

170. If no one cleans our streets we should :  
 (A) be unclean (B) be unhappy  
 (C) get diseases (D) get dirty
171. Only such type of education can be called valuable. Such type of education refers to :  
 (A) that which enables us to do any thing  
 (B) that which enables us to scorn some one else's work  
 (C) that which develops dislike in us  
 (D) that which enables us to do any work and not to hate any work.
172. Which word in the passage is one word for 'one who is a university teacher' ?  
 (A) teacher (B) professor  
 (C) educationist (D) lecturer
173. A completely uneducated farmer's work is more important than :

- (A) that of a businessman
- (B) that of a professor
- (C) that of an artist
- (D) that of an advocate

174. Professors, in some countries waste their time because :
- (A) they have to do house work
  - (B) they have to teach lower classes
  - (C) they have to help the students
  - (D) they have to wait for train

#### Passage (36)

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

175. According to the author, people think that real progress lies in :
- (A) material success and technological growth
  - (B) worshipping idols and having faith in them
  - (C) having large industries and political power
  - (D) taking risks and facing temptations
176. From the passage one gathers that the Eastern people must :
- (A) appreciate scientific achievements
  - (B) build huge industrial organisations
  - (C) avoid being controlled by machines and techniques of industrial production
  - (D) be fascinated by machines
177. According to the author, science and technology should be :
- (A) tabooed and eliminated from life
  - (B) used in a controlled and careful manner
  - (C) encouraged and liberally used
  - (D) made compulsory in education
178. According to the author, science and technology will bring benefits to :
- (A) only Western nations
  - (B) only Eastern countries
  - (C) nobody
  - (D) all, if tamed properly
179. According to the author, science and technology are :
- (A) totally harmless
  - (B) extremely dangerous
  - (C) to be treated as idols
  - (D) are useful, if they are not worshipped blindly

#### Passage (37)

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.

180. Increasing population causes :
- (A) unemployment and crowding
  - (B) inflation and pollution
  - (C) dwindling resources
  - (D) dwindling resources and pollution
181. National wealth is drained away by spending heavily on :
- (A) power generation
  - (B) fuels
  - (C) water and power generation
  - (D) oil and power generation
182. The three major components of the global environment are :
- (A) food, energy and population
  - (B) high standard of living, crowding and inflation
  - (C) land, water and air
  - (D) plants, animals and mankind
183. Depletion of fossils and fuels, pollution of air and water and deforestation will never occur in case of :
- (A) improper use of resources
  - (B) planned use of resources
  - (C) unplanned use of resources
  - (D) over use of resources
184. We face the three fundamental problems that are :
- (A) inflation, deforestation and unemployment
  - (B) population, deforestation and energy
  - (C) population, inflation and food
  - (D) population, food and energy

#### Passage (38)

All sources of energy upon which industry depends are wasted when they are employed, and industry is expanding them at a continually increasing rate. Already coal has been largely replaced by oil and oil is being used up so fast that the East and the West alike consider it to be necessary for their prosperity. And what is true of oil is equally true of other natural resources. Everyday, in fact, many miles of forests are turned into newspapers, but there is no known process by which newspapers can be turned into forests. You will say that this need not worry us, since newspapers will be replaced by radio, but radio requires electricity, electricity requires power and power requires raw materials.

185. The central contention of the passage is that :
- (A) industries 'should be closed down, since they expend all sources of energy
  - (B) newspapers should not be allowed to destroy forests
  - (C) an all-out effort is necessary for the preservation of natural resources that ultimately supply power
  - (D) power should be generated in abundance

186. The 'and' in the first sentence has the force of :  
 (A) as well as (B) besides  
 (C) Still (D) though
187. The statement 'many miles of forests are turned into newspapers' means :  
 (A) many miles of forests have become as dry as newspapers  
 (B) devastation of vast areas of forests is a newsworthy item  
 (C) a good part of forests has been felled and converted into newsprint  
 (D) large numbers of trees in forests are converted into raw materials to supply power for the machines that print newspapers
188. According to this passage, oil has become necessary for the prosperity of a nation because :  
 (A) it is cheaper than coal  
 (B) it is more useful than coal  
 (C) the East and the West think so  
 (D) it is now the chief source of energy
189. According to this passage, the most indispensable item for an industrialised society is :  
 (A) the radio (B) raw materials  
 (C) power (D) electricity

#### Passage (39)

Youth today do not realise that one is modern only when his thoughts and actions bring out something new, which can set an example to the rest of the world. Imitating only the Western outlook in lifestyle, leaving aside their values, is not what modernism is. Should we consider a youth modern if he opts for a dozen girlfriends and then pretends to be ignorant when dowry in marriage is concerned ?

The family also plays a vital role in shaping one's life. If the urban population in India is divided into two broad divisions, the elite and the middle class, we will find that youths belonging to both these classes suffer from severe frustrations. The parents in the higher society are so busy with their work that their children are left neglected. Loneliness, tensions arising out of parent's unhappy relations and family feuds result in psychiatric depression in the youth.

The case is similar in the middle class families, though with a difference. Lack of attention at home ruins them. The situation is not so grave with the girls as they generally prefer to stay at home, whatever its conditions be. But young men, desperate to find some refuge; quite often come in contact with drugs, alcohol and other illegal activities. Neither are they happy with the society nor is the society happy with them.

190. The passage is concerned with :  
 (A) the urban youth  
 (B) the elite class youth  
 (C) the middle class youth  
 (D) the modern girls
191. Youths in the elite class families are :  
 (A) lonely and depressed  
 (B) prone to drug-addiction  
 (C) desperate for revenge  
 (D) angry and defiant

192. Being truly modern means :  
 (A) imitating the West  
 (B) opting for a dozen girl-friend  
 (C) accepting dowry in marriage  
 (D) doing something exemplary
193. The situation in case of the girls is :  
 (A) desperate (B) menacing  
 (C) not so serious (D) gloomy
194. Young men seek refuge in :  
 (A) dozen girl-friends (B) modernism  
 (C) drugs, alcohol etc. (D) dowry in marriage

#### Passage (40)

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 any heart beats more than 1000 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.

195. Which of the following statements about the bee hummingbird is true ?  
 (A) It could fly high beyond the clouds.  
 (B) It cannot be seen when it is in flight.  
 (C) It is obviously visible when it flies.  
 (D) It escapes our sight when it is in flight.
196. Hummingbirds need a lot of energy in order to :  
 (A) sustain a steady rhythm of heart-beat.  
 (B) win in the struggle for survival.  
 (C) maintain their body metabolism.  
 (D) flap their wings and fly backwards.
197. The hummingbirds are exclusive in the sense that :  
 (A) they consume half their body weight every day  
 (B) they can fly backwards  
 (C) they subsist only on nectar  
 (D) their pulse rate is more than 1000 per minute
198. The word 'incredible' in the passage means :  
 (A) unbelievable (B) phenomenal  
 (C) tremendous (D) inexhaustible
199. Nature has made man realize the fact that :  
 (A) humans who rule the planet are the most powerful beings on Earth.  
 (B) the largest and the smallest species are equally tough and strong.  
 (C) the large creatures emerge victorious from the struggle for survival.  
 (D) the smallest creatures are the toughest and most adaptable.

### Passage (41)

Simi was a puppy. She was very cute. Asha found her crying in a park. When she picked her up, the puppy stopped crying and looked at her. Asha liked that glance of her and she decided to take her home. Her mother approved the idea. They together gave her the name 'Simi', and happily brought her home. So far nobody had trained the puppy, so Asha thought she should train her. Next morning she took Simi out and gave her some lessons. A trainer has to be a bit strict. So she punished her when she disobeyed and rewarded her when she did what Asha wanted her to do. On the whole, the training was not so difficult. In a week's time Simi became a good cultured puppy.

200. Asha took the puppy home because she :  
(A) pitied her (B) liked her glance  
(C) liked dogs (D) needed a puppy
201. 'She disobeyed:..' 'She' here refers to :  
(A) Asha (B) Asha's mother  
(C) the puppy (D) the storyteller
202. What is the opposite of 'reward' ?  
(A) Encouragement (B) Punishment  
(C) Gift (D) Scolding
203. The puppy was named Simi by :  
(A) Asha (B) Her mother  
(C) Asha and her mother (D) A friend of Asha
204. Which of the following words does mean ".....did what she wanted her to do" ?  
(A) Obeyed (B) Performed  
(C) Followed (D) Picked

### Passage (42)

Arjuna went to Dwarka to ask support from Krishna. The same day Duryodhana also reached there to seek Krishna's help. Duryodhana reached first, but seeing Krishna asleep; he sat down on a cushion at the side of his head and waited. Then, reached Arjuna and waited standing near Krishna's feet. When Krishna awoke, Duryodhana requested him to be on his side in the war. "But I will bear no weapon," said Krishna. "Both of you have to choose between myself and my vast army. Arjuna has the first choice, for I saw him first." Arjuna choose Krishna without arms and Duryodhana had the army of eleven hundred million soldiers, well tried and tested in several wars.

205. Who went to Dwarka to ask support from Krishna ?  
(A) Arjuna  
(B) Duryodhana  
(C) Both Arjuna and Duryodhana  
(D) Karna
206. Who kept standing towards Krishna's feet ?  
(A) Bhima  
(B) Duryodhana  
(C) Arjuna  
(D) None of the above
207. Who preferred Krishna's army in place of Krishna ?  
(A) Duryodhana (B) Bhima  
(C) Arjuna (D) Karna

208. How many soldiers were there in Krishna's army ?  
(A) One hundred million soldiers  
(B) Five hundred million soldiers  
(C) Eleven hundred million soldiers  
(D) Twenty hundred million soldiers
209. Where did Arjuna go to ask support from Krishna ?  
(A) Mathura (B) Agra  
(C) Dwarka (D) Ayodhya

### Passage (43)

The train was moving very fast. But the engine driver noticed the boy, waving his red shirt, running towards the engine. The driver was surprised and angry. He blew the whistle. The boy did not stop. So the driver slowed the train down. The boy ran faster towards it. "Stop stop" he shouted. The driver stopped the train, he got down from the engine. Ramu came running to the driver. He was panting for breath. He was pointing towards the bridge. "What is the matter", asked the driver angrily. "Oh; the bridge is broken", said Ramu, "You can not take the train over". All the passengers came down the train. They saw that the bridge was really broken. They were very happy and thankful. The driver thanked Ramu and said. "You are really a brave boy, you have done a brave deed."

210. Spot the correct statement :  
(A) The engine driver was panting for breath  
(B) The passengers gave a good beating to Ramu  
(C) Ramu was waving his red shirt running towards the engine  
(D) Ramu was running away from the engine
211. Ramu was pointing :  
(A) towards the river  
(B) towards the broken bridge  
(C) towards the broken rails  
(D) towards his village
212. Why did the driver blow the whistle ?  
(A) The driver blew the whistle angrily to stop the boy  
(B) The driver blew the whistle to stop the train  
(C) The driver blew the whistle to warn the passengers  
(D) The driver blew the whistle to step up the speed of the train
213. Ramu was :  
(A) not a brave boy (B) a naughty boy  
(C) a coward boy (D) a brave boy
214. The colour of Ramu's shirt was :  
(A) green (B) red (C) yellow (D) white

### Passage (44)

Once upon a time, there lived a Rajput king at Malwa. His kingdom was small, quiet and peaceful. There were no major battles on political problems. So his one aim in life was to make his people happy.

One year there was a severe drought. The fields were dry and cracked, and the trees were bare. There were no flowers and fruits in the land or crops of any kind. The king was worried. How was he to save the people from famine ?

He walked to the river Narmada, knelt down and prayed. "O Sacred Narmada, bless us with rain. Save my people from famine, and I shall offer you my first born child."

Before long, the sky was overcast with clouds and it rained heavily. The wet Earth was ploughed, seeds were sown and a few months later a bumper crop was harvested. The people rejoiced.

215. What was the king's problem ?  
(A) Wars (B) Politics (C) Famine (D) Flood
216. Which statement does show that the Rajput king loved his people ?  
(A) The king offered his first-born child to river Narmada  
(B) He opened the gates of the state granary for his people  
(C) He forced his neighbouring states to contribute food  
(D) He set up relief camps to feed the hungry
217. When there is drought :  
(A) there is lot of rain  
(B) the Earth is dry and cracked  
(C) people are very happy  
(D) people sow the seeds
218. The king prayed Narmada for :  
(A) grains (B) famine (C) a child (D) rain
219. 'Before long' means :  
(A) a long time ago (B) for a long time  
(C) very soon (D) in the past

#### Passage (45)

Issac Newton was a great scientist. He was born in 1642 and died in 1727. He discovered the law of gravitation. It was the falling of an apple in the garden that set him thinking. He was trying to find why the Earth went round the Sun and the Moon round the Earth. He asked himself, "Why does an apple fall to the Earth?" This led him to his discovery. Newton also found out that white light is made up of seven colours. We see these colours in the rainbow. He also made many other discoveries. Newton was a very learned man. But he was very humble. Shortly before his death, he said, "I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the sea-shore while the great ocean of truth lay undiscovered before me."

220. Issac Newton was a great :  
(A) doctor (B) teacher (C) leader (D) scientist
221. When was he born ?  
(A) In 1727 (B) In 1627 (C) In 1642 (D) In 1742
222. What did set him thinking ?  
(A) The falling of a fig  
(B) The falling of an apple  
(C) The falling of a coconut  
(D) The falling of a man
223. How many colours do make the white light ?  
(A) Five (B) Ten (C) Three (D) Seven
224. The Earth moves around the :  
(A) Moon (B) Sun (C) Mars (D) Stars

#### Passage (46)

The purpose of education is to make the student an expert in his subject. This must be clearly understood, and mere muddling through lessons and lectures and books and passing examination

are relegated to secondary importance as means to the end—which is excellence in the field chosen.

But there are so many fields, and no man can become an expert in all the fields. It is necessary to decide which fields are the important ones that a man should know well.

It is clear that one's own work is the most important. This has been realised and modern civilization has accordingly provided vocational education. It is now possible to acquire high professional skill in the various fields, medicine, engineering, production, commerce and so on—but with good and bad mixed together, and no standard for guidance.

225. The purpose of education is to make the student :  
(A) an expert in all fields  
(B) an expert in his subject  
(C) only capable of earning  
(D) confident only
226. What, according to the writer, is the end ?  
(A) excellence in the field chosen  
(B) passing the examination  
(C) earning more and more money  
(D) cramming lectures and books
227. According to the passage, can a man become an expert in all fields ?  
(A) Yes (B) Partially yes  
(C) Sometimes (D) No
228. According to the writer, which of the following is the most important work ?  
(A) someone else's work (B) one's own work  
(C) nobody's work (D) everyone's work
229. The modern civilization has provided :  
(A) vocational education (B) art of conversation  
(C) adult education (D) higher education

#### Passage (47)

English education, which was introduced in India in the earlier part of the nineteenth century, established her cultural contact with the West. Prior to this, India had for centuries remained in a state of isolation, although in very early times she had sent out cultural missions to the other Asiatic countries. India really began to borrow from the West and assimilate new ideas on an extensive scale only after the British had taken up the direction of her educational policy.

It is true that western education at first exerted an unsettling influence on young men and led to errors in life and conduct. They hated everything Indian, aped western manners and modes of life, and forgot their glorious past. There were scholars who ignored modern Indian languages, avoided classical Indian literature, and made a fetish of speaking and writing English.

230. When was English education introduced in India ?  
(A) in the twentieth century  
(B) in the later part of the nineteenth century  
(C) in the earlier part of the nineteenth century  
(D) in the eighteenth century
231. When did India begin to borrow from the West ?  
(A) after the British had taken up the direction of her educational policy

- (B) before the British had taken up the direction of her educational policy  
 (C) in the twentieth century  
 (D) none of the above is correct
232. What did India send out to other Asiatic countries ?  
 (A) economic mission (B) military forces  
 (C) cultural missions (D) none of these
233. Western education exerted an unsettling influence on :  
 (A) old men (B) young men  
 (C) old women (D) children
234. Young men forgot their :  
 (A) glorious past (B) present  
 (C) future (D) originality

#### Passage (48)

Each nation has its own peculiar character which distinguishes it from others. But the peoples of the world have more points in which they are all like each other than points in which they are different. One type of person that is common in every country is the one who always tries to do as little as he possibly can and to get as much in return as he can. His opposite, the man who is in the habit of doing more than is strictly necessary and is ready to accept what is offered in return, is rare everywhere.

Both these types are usually unconscious of their character. The man who avoids effort is always talking about his 'rights'; he appears to think that society owes him a pleasant easy life. The man who is always doing more than his sheer talks of 'duties' feels that the individual is in debt to society, and not society to the individual. As a result of their view, neither of these men thinks that he behaves at all strangely.

235. What type of person is common in every nation ?  
 (A) A person who wants to do little and get more  
 (B) A person who wants to do more and get little  
 (C) Each person is different  
 (D) There is no such type of person that is common in every country
236. A person doing more and getting little :  
 (A) is rare everywhere  
 (B) is found in our country  
 (C) is common in all countries  
 (D) is found nowhere
237. The man who talks about his 'rights' :  
 (A) avoids meeting other people  
 (B) avoids hard work  
 (C) knows his duties well  
 (D) believes in hard work
238. The man who talks of 'duties' :  
 (A) is always hard working  
 (B) avoids hard work  
 (C) does not know his duties well  
 (D) always thinks of his 'right' first
239. Which one of the following thinks that the individual is in debt to the society ?  
 (A) a person who talks of his 'rights only'  
 (B) a person who is always doing more than his sheer talks of 'duties'

- (C) every citizen of the country  
 (D) a person who talks of his 'duties' only

#### Passage (49)

A Jeweller, when peeped through his shop into the lane, saw a well-dressed woman getting of her car. Along with her pet she moved forward and rang the bell. Curiously, the shopkeeper let her in. After an hour or so the curiosity subsided. The woman with utmost care looked at the trays containing diamond, at the counter in front of her nodded her head and asked for something else. In the end she asked for the tray-5 to be shown once again. The jeweller was very happy from within because the said tray contained the most valuable diamonds. When he brought the tray, the woman moved forward and dashed with the jeweller, resulting in all the diamond scattered hither-thither. The woman cut a sorry figure and jeweller looked at her timidly. She helped him picking the diamonds. In the meanwhile, she took out a piece of biscuit out of her purse and fed her dog. When jeweller could pick the pieces of diamonds he felt something to stop his heart beat. A 5 carat diamond was seen no where. Excitedly he looked around the entire floor but all in vein. Then he suspiciously looked at the woman and called the police. At the request of the jeweller the police searched the woman but could find nothing. The jeweller realized that the clever woman has cheated on him.

240. Why did the jeweller show curiosity while letting the woman in ?  
 (A) because she was well-dressed  
 (B) because she rang the bell  
 (C) because she had a pet also  
 (D) because she was beautiful
241. In the above passage Tray-5 is important, because :  
 (A) It contained shining diamonds  
 (B) Whatever it contained, all scattered on the floor  
 (C) The female cut the sorry figure and the jeweller got desperate  
 (D) This tray was loving to the jeweller
242. What is the meaning of 'counter' in the passage ?  
 (A) An article on which you count  
 (B) Re. to be used during playing cards  
 (C) An opposition  
 (D) A flat surface, on which articles are kept to sell
243. Police was called :  
 (A) The woman made the diamonds in tray-5 to fall down  
 (B) She was feeding her dog with biscuit and she did not like any of the diamonds  
 (C) A 5 carat diamond got disappeared  
 (D) She did not purchase anything from the tray
244. Then he looked at the woman with suspicion. What does the underline phrase mean :  
 (A) He looked at the woman as if she was not a woman  
 (B) He angrily looked at the woman, because she made the tray to fall down  
 (C) He looked in such a way as if the woman had cheated on him  
 (D) He looked at her suspiciously and the police arrested her

### Passage (50)

In the year 2007 India became the 11<sup>th</sup> nation to join the trillioners club. It was the moment to pat your back, but the experts opined that we congratulated in haste. The country is suffering from evils like child marriage, poverty, diseases, casteism and communalism, therefore it is a matter of shame for all of us.

245. Which important event took place in the year 2007 ?  
(A) India landed loan worth \$1 trillion to 11 nations  
(B) India became the 11<sup>th</sup> nation to take loan worth \$ 1 trillion  
(C) India is included among those prosperous countries, which had more than one trillion \$  
(D) India became the 11<sup>th</sup> nation to have no poor
246. When the writer says that we have congratulated ourselves in haste, he means :  
(A) Indian wished each other very early in the morning  
(B) India is proud to be counted as prosperous country  
(C) We ought to celebrate the moment when there is no poor in the country  
(D) People should have wished each other by the late evening
247. Which words mean—to feel pleasure :  
(A) To pat one's own back  
(B) To wish in haste  
(C) Only some have become rich  
(D) Country is still reeling under poverty
248. What was shame for India, according to the writer ?  
(A) India became rich quickly  
(B) People are still unhappy  
(C) Only some have become rich  
(D) The government did not give employment to all
249. Which of the following sentences impart the meaning—evils like child marriage ?  
(A) Children in marriage are evils  
(B) Child marriage is an evil  
(C) We adopt evil methods to torture others  
(D) To speak loudly with your parents, is an evil

### Passage (51)

Two diseases of banana, spreading fast in Africa, are becoming danger to about 3 crore people who bank upon this fruit for their food and earning as well. To check this fast spreading disease, the scientists had an emergency meeting with policy makers. They found the disease incurable, therefore they suggested powerful scheme; such as ploughing the large banana fields, spray the insecticide or burn the plants. They felt, if steps were not taken in time, the disease would turn into epidemic and 90% of the crop would be destroyed.

250. Why did the writer say that the banana disease is becoming danger to the people ?  
(A) It would soon spread among the people and kill them  
(B) It would soon destroy the crop, which is the means of living and earning of the people  
(C) The trees would turn poisonous  
(D) This would spread epidemic among the people

251. Why did scientists have emergency meeting ?  
(A) To find the solution of the problem  
(B) To tell the government, that they have found out the solution  
(C) To be awarded by the government  
(D) To tell the government that the problem is serious
252. To check the disease, the scientists suggested :  
(A) All the people should be inhabited elsewhere  
(B) People should be given some other employment for their earning  
(C) People should plant something else  
(D) All the affected plants must be burnt out or sprayed with insecticide
253. Epidemic means :  
(A) Frequently spread disease  
(B) Drought  
(C) A method to cure plants  
(D) A disease to attack only human being
254. Which sentence is used to mean incurable disease ?  
(A) None could survive after contracting AIDS  
(B) On spreading swine flu, to check the spread the government has to take strict steps  
(C) The fire was so furious that the entire building turned into ashes within no time  
(D) There was a powerful change in the people's life after the erection of factory in the village

### Passage (52)

The family sat down at the table and began to talk about the summer holidays. They had to decide a place to visit during the vacation. Should they go to their village or to a hill station ? The parents preferred the village while the children wished to go to the hill station. After few moments of discussion, the elders decided to visit both the places. First they shall go to the village for a week and then stay at the hill station for the remaining days. For the first time, the family shall be together during the holidays. The children were happy with the holiday plan.

255. Why were children happy ?  
(A) Because a hill station was included in their holiday plan  
(B) Because a visit to their village was excluded from their holiday plan  
(C) Because their choice prevailed  
(D) Because they were going all alone to the hill station
256. The final plan was to visit :  
(A) their village  
(B) a hill station  
(C) their village as well as a hill station  
(D) their home town
257. The final decision was made by the :  
(A) boys (B) girls (C) women (D) elders
258. They decided first to go to their village and stay there for :  
(A) a day (B) a week (C) ten days (D) a fortnight
259. The purpose for which the family sat down at the table was to :

- (A) decide a place to visit during the vacation
- (B) educate the children how to carry articles during a visit to a hill station
- (C) decide the date when they should start their journey
- (D) tell the children that they visit a hill station during this vacation

**Passage (53)**

Fishing is my favourite sport. I often fish for hours without catching anything. But this does not worry me. Some fishermen are unlucky. Instead of catching fish, they catch old boots and rubbish. I am even less lucky. I never catch anything—not even old boots. After having spent whole mornings on the river, I always go home with an empty bag. “You must give up fishing!” my friends say. It’s a waste of time. But they don’t realise one important thing. I’m not really interested in fishing. I am only interested in sitting in a boat and doing nothing at all.

260. Fishing is the writer’s favourite sport as he :
- (A) always catches fish
  - (B) finds it a funny sport
  - (C) enjoys doing nothing while sitting in a boat
  - (D) collects old boots
261. Some fishermen are unlucky because :
- (A) they never catch a fish
  - (B) fishing is not their favourite sport
  - (C) they fish for hours together
  - (D) sometimes they catch old boots and rubbish instead to fish
262. What does writer carry when he go home from the river ?
- (A) fish
  - (B) old boots
  - (C) new boots
  - (D) empty bag
263. Who says “You must give up fishing ?”
- (A) Writer’s brother
  - (B) Writer’s mother
  - (C) Writer’s father
  - (D) Writer’s friends
264. Who is not interested in fishing ?
- (A) Writer
  - (B) Writer’s friends
  - (C) Writer’s family
  - (D) All of these

**Passage (54)**

Laws of nature are not commands but statements of facts. The use of the word “Law” in this context is rather unfortunate. It would be better to speak of uniformities of nature. This would do away with the elementary fallacy that a law implies a law-giver. If a piece of matter does not obey a law of nature, it is not punished. On the contrary, we say that the law has been incorrectly stated.

265. If a piece of matter violates nature’s law, it is not punished because :
- (A) it is not binding to obey it
  - (B) there is no superior being to enforce the law of nature
  - (C) it cannot be punished
  - (D) it simply means that the facts have not been correctly stated by the law
266. The author is not happy with the word ‘law’ because :
- (A) it expresses rigidity and harshness
  - (B) it implies an agency which has made them
  - (C) it does not convey the sense of nature’s uniformity
  - (D) it gives rise to false beliefs

267. Laws of nature differ from man-made laws because :
- (A) the former state facts of nature
  - (B) they must be obeyed
  - (C) they are nature
  - (D) unlike human laws, they are systematic
268. The laws of nature based on observation are :
- (A) conclusive about the nature of the universe
  - (B) true and unfalsifiable
  - (C) figments of the observer’s imagination
  - (D) subject to change in the light of new facts
269. The antonyms of ‘obey’ is :
- (A) disobey
  - (B) refused
  - (C) accept
  - (D) obedient

**Passage (55)**

It was a flowering mustard-field, pale like melting gold as it swept across miles and miles of even land. A group of dragon-flies were bustling about on their gaudy purple wings, intercepting the flight of a lone black bee or butterfly in search of sweetness from the flowers. The child followed them in the air with his gaze, till one of them would still its wings and rest, and he would try to catch it. But it would go fluttering, flapping, up into the air, when he had almost caught it in his hands. Then his mother gave a cautionary call, “Come, child, come, come on to the footpath.”

270. The mustard-field looked like :
- (A) melting gold
  - (B) shining silver
  - (C) golden sun
  - (D) silvery moon
271. The dragon flies were :
- (A) dancing in the air
  - (B) searching the flowers
  - (C) intercepting a lone black bee or butterfly
  - (D) sitting on the ground
272. The child followed :
- (A) the butter flies
  - (B) the black bees
  - (C) the dragon flies
  - (D) the lady birds
273. The boy tried to catch :
- (A) when it was still
  - (B) when it was flying
  - (C) when it circle around
  - (D) when it fell
274. His mother asked him to come to :
- (A) the road
  - (B) the field
  - (C) the shop
  - (D) the footpath

**Passage (56)**

Santosh’s parents were affluent landowners who could afford to send their children to the best schools, even to the country’s capital Delhi, which was quite close by. But in line with the prevailing custom in the family, Santosh had to make do with the local village school. So, She decided to fight the system in her own quiet way when the right moment arrived. And the right moment came when she turned sixteen. At sixteen most of the girls in her village used to get married. Santosh was also under pressure from her parents to do the same.

275. The parents of Santosh were :
- (A) traders
  - (B) land owners
  - (C) shopkeepers
  - (D) labourers

276. Santosh had to study in the local village school due to :  
 (A) poverty (B) her age  
 (C) prevailing custom (D) less distance
277. The right moment for Santosh came when the :  
 (A) her family shifted to the city  
 (B) came to the age of eighteen  
 (C) her parents agreed  
 (D) turned sixteen
278. What happened to the village girls at the age of 16 years ?  
 (A) they used to get married  
 (B) they used to be sent to village school  
 (C) they were sent to city schools  
 (D) they came free to do anything
279. Santosh's parents pressurised her to :  
 (A) go to city school  
 (B) get married  
 (C) learn how to cook food  
 (D) work in fields

#### Passage (57)

The small shrine was on the river bank which the writer visited during his stay in Kathmandu. It was somewhere on the bank of the river Bagmati. It belonged to the Hindu Mythological Goddess. The small shrine was half immersed in the water. It was standing on a stone platform. The people had a belief that when the shrine would emerge fully, the Goddess of the shrine would disappear. Then the Kaliyug would end, which is supposed to be the evil period. Hence, it would lead to the arrival of the new era of good virtues.

280. The shrine was situated on the bank of the river :  
 (A) Ganga (B) Yamuna (C) Bagmati (D) Naramada
281. To which religion did the Goddess related?  
 (A) Hindu (B) Sikh (C) Jain (D) Buddhist
282. The belief about the shrine was about :  
 (A) breaking of shrine  
 (B) disappearance of the Goddess  
 (C) disappearance of the river  
 (D) flooding of the river
283. The Kaliyug is said to be a :  
 (A) good period (B) god and bad period  
 (C) evil period (D) period of death

284. The end of Kaliyug will bring :  
 (A) era of mourning (B) era of death  
 (C) era of diseases (D) era of good virtues

#### Passage (58)

One great defect of our civilization is that it does not know what to do with its knowledge. Science as we have seen has given us powers fit for gods, yet we use them like small children. For example 'we do not know how to manage our machines. Machines were made to be man's servants, yet he was grown so dependent on them that they are in a fair way to become his masters. Already most men spend most of their time in looking after and waiting upon machines. Besides, machines are very stern masters. They must be fed with coal and given petrol to drink and oil to wash with and must be kept at a right temperature. If they do not get their meals when they expect them they refuse to work or burst with rage.

285. Why writer has assumed a great defect of our civilization ?  
 (A) Because it gives a proper knowledge of right way  
 (B) Because it does not know what to do with its knowledge  
 (C) Because it has provided machines to us  
 (D) Because its base is science
286. How we use the powers fit for gods of science ?  
 (A) Like scientists (B) Like animals  
 (C) Like human beings (D) Like small children
287. We do not know how to manage our machines. It is said in the section why ?  
 (A) Because there is a fault in our civilization  
 (B) We are illiterates  
 (C) Because we use them like small children  
 (D) Because machines are very big
288. 'Machines have become man's master in a fair way', because :  
 (A) Machines were made to be man's servant  
 (B) We do not know how to manage them  
 (C) Man has depended on machines  
 (D) Man spends a great part of his time to look after them
289. What should they want for eating and drinking ?  
 (A) They must be fed with coal and given petrol to drink  
 (B) Machines neither eat nor drink  
 (C) They must be fed with food and water to drink  
 (D) They want proper temperature to eat and drink

### TYPE (B) : Poetic Extracts

#### Directions (Q. No. 290 to 319)

Read the following Extracts and answer the questions given below.

#### Extract (1)

The sun peeks o'er the garden wall,  
 To wake the lilies slim and tall.  
 The buzzing bees begin their flight,  
 In search of nectar, sweet and bright.  
 A hidden toad beneath a leaf,  
 Finds a moment of relief,

From the heat that starts to grow,  
 As the morning shadows go.

290. What wakes the lilies in the garden?  
 (A) The buzzing bees (B) The morning shadows  
 (C) The sun (D) The hidden toad
291. Which word from the poem describes the bees?  
 (A) Slim (B) Buzzing  
 (C) Bright (D) Hidden
292. In the phrase 'sweet and bright', the words are used as:  
 (A) Nouns (B) Verbs  
 (C) Adjectives (D) Adverbs

293. The word 'relief' in the passage most nearly means:  
 (A) Comfort (B) Sadness  
 (C) Anger (D) Noise
294. Identify the rhyming pair from the poem:  
 (A) Wall / Tall (B) Bees / Flight  
 (C) Leaf / Grow (D) Sun / Light

**Extract (2)**

The Midnight Train  
 The iron wheels begin to hum,  
 Like the beating of a drum.  
 Across the bridge and through the wheat,  
 The rhythmic click of metal feet.  
 The passengers are fast asleep,  
 While silver stars their vigil keep.  
 A whistle blows, a lonely sound,  
 Above the dark and frozen ground.

295. What are the wheels compared to in the poem?  
 (A) Silver stars (B) A beating drum  
 (C) A lonely whistle (D) Frozen ground
296. What are the passengers doing?  
 (A) Keeping a vigil (B) Listening to the whistle  
 (C) Sleeping soundly (D) Looking at the wheat
297. The word 'vigil' in the passage means:  
 (A) A period of keeping watch  
 (B) A fast journey  
 (C) A loud noise  
 (D) A deep sleep
298. "The rhythmic click of metal feet." Which part of speech is 'rhythmic' ?  
 (A) Noun (B) Verb  
 (C) Adjective (D) Pronoun
299. The setting of the poem is:  
 (A) A sunny afternoon (B) A busy morning  
 (C) Night time (D) A storm

**Extract (3)**

The Master Chef  
 He wears a hat of snowy white,  
 And works from morning until night.  
 With silver spoons and heavy pans,  
 He follows all his tasty plans.  
 A pinch of salt, a dash of spice,  
 To make the veggie soup taste nice.  
 The steam rises in a misty cloud,  
 As hungry guests begin to crowd.

300. What color is the chef's hat?  
 (A) Silver (B) Misty  
 (C) White (D) Heavy
301. What does the chef add to the soup?  
 (A) Water and ice (B) Salt and spice  
 (C) Sugar and milk (D) Flour and eggs

302. Find the synonym for 'misty' from the options:  
 (A) Clear (B) Foggy  
 (C) Bright (D) Dry
303. "He follows all his tasty plans." What is the 'Adverb' form of 'tasty' ?  
 (A) Tasted (B) Tastier  
 (C) Tastily (D) Tasteful
304. Why are the guests gathering?  
 (A) They are helping the chef  
 (B) They are cold  
 (C) They are hungry  
 (D) They like the snowy hat

**Extract (4)**

The Winter Oak  
 The old oak stands so brave and bare,  
 Against the cold and biting air.  
 Its leaves have fallen to the floor,  
 It doesn't wear them anymore.  
 But deep inside the frozen wood,  
 The tiny buds have understood,  
 That spring will come with gentle rain,  
 To make the branches green again.

305. How is the oak described in the first line?  
 (A) Green and tall (B) Brave and bare  
 (C) Young and small (D) Warm and dry
306. What has happened to the leaves?  
 (A) They are turning green  
 (B) They have fallen down  
 (C) They are frozen on the branch  
 (D) They are hiding the buds
307. The word 'gentle' in the poem is an:  
 (A) Adjective (B) Adverb  
 (C) Verb (D) Interjection
308. What do the tiny buds understand?  
 (A) Winter is permanent  
 (B) The oak is dying  
 (C) Spring is coming  
 (D) The rain is biting
309. Which word is the opposite (antonym) of 'brave' ?  
 (A) Strong (B) Cowardly  
 (C) Bold (D) Happy

**Extract (5)**

The Ocean's Song  
 The waves come crashing on the sand,  
 To bring the treasures to the land.  
 Polished shells and tangled weed,  
 Items that the seagulls need.  
 The water swirls in shades of blue,  
 A giant world that's strange and new.  
 I stand and watch the tide go out,  
 And wonder what it's all about.

310. What do the waves bring to the land?  
 (A) Sand and fish (B) Shells and weed  
 (C) Seagulls and birds (D) Ships and boats
311. What color is the water described as?  
 (A) Green (B) Silver  
 (C) Blue (D) Clear
312. In the phrase 'tangled weed', 'tangled' is a/an :  
 (A) Noun  
 (B) Adverb  
 (C) Adjective  
 (D) Pronoun
313. The word 'treasures' in the passage refers to :  
 (A) Gold coins  
 (B) The sand  
 (C) Shells and items from the sea  
 (D) The seagulls
314. What is the child doing at the end of the poem ?  
 (A) Swimming in the waves  
 (B) Collecting shells  
 (C) Watching the tide  
 (D) Feeding the seagulls

**Extract (6)**

The First Day of School  
 I've got a brand-new lunchbox.  
 My shoes are shiny clean.  
 I've got a cool, new book bag  
 And a pencil box that's green.  
 But I don't know my teacher,  
 Or where my desk will be.  
 I don't know if I'll like the kids,  
 Or if they'll play with me,  
 I peep inside my classroom,  
 And notice a colourful calender.  
 I stand there for a while.  
 My teacher's tall and kind of loud,  
 But has a great grin.  
 And, best of all, she's got my  
 Favourite book upon the shelf  
 I kiss my mother at the door  
 And walk in by myself.



315. What does the child not know about the first day of his school?  
 I. where his desk would be  
 II. if he'll like the kids.  
 III. if the kids will play with him.  
 IV. where will his favourite book be.  
 (A) I and II (B) I, II and III  
 (C) II, III and IV (D) I, II, III and IV
316. The word which is wrongly spelt in the passage is .....  
 Choose the correct option from the options given below.  
 (A) Classroom (B) Teacher  
 (C) Calender (D) Shelf
317. In the phrase 'brand-new lunchbox', the part of speech stated in the correct order is .....  
 Choose the correct option from the options given below.  
 (A) Verb and noun (B) Adverb and verb  
 (C) Adjective and noun (D) Noun and adverb
318. The word 'grin' in the passage means to .....  
 Choose the correct option from the options given below.  
 (A) Smile (B) Stare (C) Cry (D) Laugh
319. Read the sentence.  
 'My teacher's tall and kind of loud.'  
 But has a great grin.'  
 'Adverb' forms of the underlined words are:  
 (A) Louder and greater (B) Loudly and greatly  
 (C) Loudly and grateful (D) Loud and greatly

□□

**1**  
 CHAPTER

# Comprehension

## Solutions

### TYPE (A) : Prose Passages

- (C) Mrs. Ria was motivated by jealousy, as she wanted to have a tiger skin like her friend Lima Sharma, who showed it off to others.
- (C) The main theme of the story is 'The egotism of the British upper-class'.
- (B) The tiger dies of fright! The simple present tense form of had died (past perfect) is dies.
- (C) There are two verbs in the given sentence.
  - got (from "got down) and went
- (C) The sentence is about the place, so the correct question structure is:  
 Where did Mrs. Ria decide to go for a tiger hunt ?
- (D) The story mainly focuses on how Trisha and her cousins feel about playing and spending time together Trisha feels bored and annoyed, and the twins also don't enjoy her attitude.
- (B) According to the text, Gauri and Laxmi probably think that Trisha is mean.
- (B) The underlined word 'Smarter' is Comparative degree of Adjective. "Smarter" compares Trisha with her cousins. It's the comparative form of "smart".
- (B) "Quickly" describes how she found them – this shows the manner in which the action was performed.
- (B) In this context, Trisha says she is 'too old' to play hide-and-seek meaning she feels "aged" or too grown-up. So, 'aged' is the best synonym of 'old'.
- (A) According to the passage, the list of materials in the instructions helps to prepare for the experiment.
- (C) The glass should be three-quarters full so that water does not overflow when the ice cubes are added to it.
- (D) The diagrams are added to visually support the written instructions, helping the reader understand each step more clearly and easily. They make the process simpler to follow, especially for visual learners.
- (B) The opposite of the word 'outside' is 'inside'.
  - outside : the outer part or side of something.
  - inside : the part, space, or side of something that is inside.
- (C) The words fill, 'add', and 'leave' are verbs.
- (C) According to the passage, the one who reads newspapers and interprets editorial pages can become a master in current affairs and general knowledge.
- (B) The question for the statement 'A journalist is a press reporter – Who is a journalist ?
- (C) The sentence is in past tense (Yesterday), so the correct past form of buy is bought.
- (B) The superlative degree of underlined word is best. The degrees of comparison for "good" are :  
**Positive: Comparative: Superlative:**  
 good better best
- (D) The purpose of the second paragraph is to inform the readers.
- (A) The passage clearly states that Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam was born and brought up in Rameshwaram, Tamil Nadu. Hence, option (A) is correct.
- (A) The passage mentions Padma Bhushan (1981) and Padma Vibhushan (1990), but there is no mention of Bharat Ratna in 1991. Hence, option (A) is incorrect.
- (C) According to the passage, the United Nations declared Dr. Kalam's 79th birthday as World Students' Day. Hence, option (C) is the correct.
- (D) In the given sentence, the word 'technology' names a thing or field of study, so it functions as a noun. Hence, option (D) is correct.
- (B) The word 'recognize' means to identify or acknowledge something officially, so its correct synonym from the options is 'identify'.
- (D) By talking about listener's hobbies  
 According to the passage, the important thing is that you must talk about the other fellow's hobby rather than your own. Therein lies the secret of your popularity.
- (C) Accessible  
 The word "accessible" means something that is within reach or easy to approach.
- (A) On the basis of the author's view, the statement in option (A) is not true, *i.e.*, Knowing how to say is not as important as what to say.
- (A) The word 'cultivate' is correct to make the sentence meaningful.

30. (B) The passage begins with, "Conversation is a fine art... It is an art which anybody can cultivate or master," emphasizing it as the easiest art. So, option (B), *i.e.*, Exchanging thoughts.
31. (B) According to the passage, it is believed that a pashmina shawl is as warm as six sweaters. See the first line of the given passage.
32. (A) On the perusal of the given passage it can be said that the goats shed some of their hair (fur) in summer. Shed means to lose something because it falls off.
33. (D) According to the passage, after almost 250 hours of weaving, one plain pashmina shawl is made. See the second last line of the last paragraph.
34. (B) The word 'hair' as a noun. A noun is a word used as the name of a person, place or thing; *e.g.* Ashoka, India, Rose, Sun, Courage etc.
35. (C) The word 'thin' is the opposite word of 'thick' Thick means growing close together and in large amount. This means having a small distance between two opposite sides.
36. (D) 'Bottles wash up on the beach' means to be brought onto shore by the sea or waves.
37. (C) The passage states that recycling centres turn toxic waste (old plastic) into packaging.
38. (A) The scheme encourages fishermen to collect plastic bottles using nets and sell them.
39. (C) In the context, "turning vegetarian" refers to people changing their eating habits.
40. (A) The passage clearly states that "The Dancing Girl of Mohenjo-daro is a rare artefact made of bronze." Because it is rare and valuable, it is kept caged behind thick glass in the National Museum for protection.
41. (B) The word "necklace" will be used in the blank because the passage mentions "a necklace with three pendants bunched together," which clearly shows that pendants are a part of a necklace.
42. (A) Statement (i) is true, but statement (ii) is false.  
 (i) The passage states that her bangles are made of shell, ivory, or thin metal; hence, this statement is true.  
 (ii) It is nowhere mentioned that she is wearing an ivory necklace; hence, this statement is false.
43. (A) 'Timid' is not a synonym of "fearless". The meaning of "**fearless**" is brave, bold. Hence, bold, valiant or courageous are the synonyms of 'fearless'
44. (B) The word "artefacts" refers to objects created by man, especially items that have historical, cultural, or artistic value.
45. (B) 'useful' will be used in the blank because the first line of the passage clearly states, "Flowers are useful to us in many ways."
46. (C) The phrase "in many colours and shapes" will be used in the blank because the passage mentions that flowers are found in many colours and shapes.
47. (A) Making tea, perfume and cosmetics. The second part of the passage explains that flowers are used to make perfume, tea and cosmetic products, which are practical uses.
48. (B) The word "some" will be used in the blank because the passage clearly says, Some flowers are used to make medicines.
49. (B) The meaning of the word ' impact' is 'effect'. The word generally means effect, as used in the passage, in the context of having a positive effect on the body and mind.
50. (B) The word 'excited' means very happy, Confident-self-assured, Busy — occupied in, engaged in, Depressed — sad, unhappy, gloomy, melancholy.
51. (B) According to the passage, Deepak and his cousins enjoyed the picnic.
52. (B) Deepak went on a picnic with his uncle and cousins.
53. (C) The picnic spot was a farmhouse in a village.
54. (D) Deepak's uncle shows him, how rice is grown.
55. (C) Tug of War is a game. Tug of War athletic contest between two teams at opposite ends of a rope. So, option (C) is correct.
56. (C) In the Tug of War, game each team to pull the rope along with the members of opposition team to their side. So, option (C) is correct.
57. (C) In end of the rope is held by the strongest member of the team.
58. (B) The team which is pulled across the time in the middle is the loser.
59. (A) The word 'united' means together. So, option (A) is correct.
60. (C) Hema lay on her bed because she was wondering what wear.
61. (D) She could not wear any of her clothes because none of them fitted her. See the second line of the passage.
62. (A) The correct synonym of amassing is collecting.
63. (B) Hema is charitable because she donates all her old clothes to charity.
64. (B) The correct opposite of donate (v) is receive (v).
65. (C) The correct word to fill in the blank is 'travel'.
66. (B) The correct synonym of recreational (Adj.) is thrilling.
67. (B) The correct word to fill in the blank is 'Pilgrim'.
68. (A) The correct word to fill in the blank is 'travel'.
69. (A) The correct word to fill in the blank is learned (adj.).
70. (C) The correct option in (C) *i.e.* they never put their live in danger.
71. (A) A Fire fighter has to prepare to extinguish a fire in minutes. So, option (A) is correct.

72. (C) Fire fighters put their lives on means they put their lives in danger.
73. (B) To operate manually means work with their hands.
74. (B) The word occur (v) means happen.
75. (C) The main focus of the passage is to tell us the advantages of exercising.
76. (D) The correct option is (D) *i.e.* It can be ridden by all age groups.
77. (A) The opposite of sedentary (adj.) is 'Active'.
78. (B) A low-impact exercise is one which is not costly.
79. (C) Regular cycling help us in reduce fat and strengthen muscles combine fun with work, remain healthy except to prevent serious accidents.
80. (A) The Mayans.
81. (C) Chicleros is the correct option.
82. (B) Slabs of chicle are sent to gum factories.
83. (C) Except to thicken it several ingredients are added to chicle to soften, add flavour and colour to the gum.
84. (D) 'The Story of Chewing Gum' will be a suitable title.
85. (B) See the 3<sup>rd</sup> line of the passage sight-seers as well as travellers.
86. (A) 'Usually' is the correct synonym of 'generally'.
87. (C) The word 'holy' means 'religious', its antonym is 'cursed'.
88. (A) Holy.
89. (B) Because they are religious.
90. (C) It was a rose sapling.
91. (B) As soon as Ajit woke up, he rushed to see the sapling.
92. (C) Two rose buds are appeared.
93. (C) Ajit gifted the first two roses to his mother and sister.
94. (B) The word 'thrilled' (adj.) means excited.
95. (B) A pharmacy is a medical store.
96. (A) The part of the neem tree that is sueful to the farmers is its seeds.
97. (D) 'Perfect' means ideal, faultless etc. Blemished is not a synonym of 'Perfect'.
98. (A) An insect that destroys crops.
99. (C) Neem twigs are used as toothburshes in villages.
100. (C) The writer uses the word 'prosperous' to describe the voyage, that it was very pleasant.
101. (D) On the voyage the author never left the ship till they came into the Downs.
102. (A) The word 'provisions' means 'food' or supply.
103. (B) The captain refused to accept any money for the payment of the authors freight.
104. (C) The captain's attitude to the author was one of extreme friendliness and kindness.
105. (C) Because he knew that his feeling of hurt was temporary.
106. (B) An oasis is a water body found in a desert.
107. (D) One of the friend wrote "TODAY MY BEST FRIEND SAVED MY LIFE" to express his gratitude after recovering from the near drowning.
108. (B) Writing on stone suggests that writing something with an intention to make it last forever.
109. (D) The engrave means 'inscribe'.
110. (C) The narrator wanted to get a could drink from the refrigerator.
111. (C) Because the power was out.
112. (D) The narrator took eight laps of the pool before he got tired.
113. (A) Lucy bought him an ice-cream cone.
114. (B) It was a vanilla ice-cream with rainbow sprinkles.
115. (D) Europe is the continent in the context of the passage.
116. (C) The author means 'cheer up' by 'buck up'.
117. (A) The Indian friend was plunged in despair because he was hopeless see the 3<sup>rd</sup> line of passage.
118. (B) The clause 'but in me the Englishman came out strong' implies that he had the typical English Character.
119. (A) The author's intension is to contrast the Indian character with the English character.
120. (B) Because he wanted to eat a sheep.
121. (C) The wolf met his end as the shepherd's servant picked up the wolf dressed in the sheepskin for lect the most appropriate answer.
122. (C) Only (3)
123. (D) 'Free' is the antonym of the given word shut.
124. (A) The moral of the passage is — An evil design has an evil end.
125. (B) The writer thinks that in our country there is unity underlying diversity.
126. (C) If method of persuasion and mutual adjustment are employed.
127. (A) The permanent trend in Indian life is to respect for human personality.
128. (A) He was deeply attached to democracy as a way of life.
129. (B) The writer want to work for just social order.
130. (B) Africa.
131. (D) In desert regions there is a little rain.
132. (B) The climate in a desert is difficult.
133. (C) Date palms grow in deserts.
134. (A) Because most trees need water to grow.
135. (C) To design a building is the work of architect.
136. (B) People consider it is the most beautiful building in India.

137. (D) Shah Jahan decided to build a beautiful tomb for his beloved life.
138. (B) Teacher and doctors are not associated with buildings.
139. (A) It was built out of love for Mumtaz Mahal.
140. (D) Because has was a gentle of observer.
141. (D) They generally, come to visit the native land of Buddha.
142. (C) To undertake Pilgrimage and enhance knowledge.
143. (C) Except farmers.
144. (D) Taught in the university.
145. (B) Satellites help in the study of space.
146. (B) 'Fascinated' means diluded, enchanted so the option (B) interested is correct.
147. (C) Study—monitor—technology.
148. (D) Man of today.
149. (B) It cannot be used for washing and drying clothes.
150. (A) See the first para of the passage.
151. (C) The theory of the formation of the planets—covers a very wide area.
152. (A) The sun
153. (A) The main difference between the Earth and the other planets is that—the atmosphere of the Earth makes possible the presence of life on it.
154. (C) Mentioned in the last para of the passage.
155. (D) Narrative type prose used in this extract.
156. (C) 'to wail' means 'to weep'.
157. (A) 'Voyage' (n) means 'travelling by sea'.
158. (B) See the first line of the first para of the passage.
159. (C) See the second para of the passage.
160. (B) A mountaineer
161. (B) In this passage 'we' refer to—the author and his friend.
162. (B) The entrance to the tent must have been low.
163. (C) Because there was not enough air to breathe.
164. (A) they took off their gloves because it was not very cold.
165. (A) See the first line of the first para of the passage.
166. (B) The option is contained in the second para of the passage.
167. (B) 'tiring' means 'exhausting', so the option (B) is correct.
168. (A) To pitch the camp.
169. (C) About the selection of — a suitable place to camp.
170. (C) If no one cleans our streets we should get terrible diseases in our town.
171. (D) Such type of education refers to that which enables us to do any work and not to hate any work.
172. (B) One who is a university teacher is called professor.
173. (B) A completely uneducated farmer's work is more important than that of a professor. See the first line of the passage.
174. (A) Professors in some countries waste their time because they have to do house work.
175. (A) According to the author, people think that real progress lies in—material success and technological growth.
176. (C) See the second line of the passage.
177. (B) Should be used in a controlled and careful manner.
178. (D) See the last lines of the passage.
179. (D) According to the author, science and technology are useful, if they are not worshipped blindly.
180. (D) Unemployment, inflation, crowding, dwindling resources and pollution
181. (D) oil and power generation
182. (C) land, water and air
183. (B) planned use of resources
184. (D) population, food and energy
185. (C) The central contention of the passage is that—an all-out effort is necessary for the preservation of natural resources that ultimately supply power.
186. (C) The word 'and' in the first sentence has the force of 'still'.
187. (C) 'many miles of forests are turned into newspapers' means—'a good part of forests has been felled and converted into newsprint.
188. (C) It consists in the second line of the passage.
189. (B) Indispensable means 'essential' so the option (B) is correct. See the last line of the passage.
190. (A) The passage is concerned with—'the urban youth'.
191. (A) See the second para of the passage.
192. (D) 'doing something exemplary'.
193. (C) Not so serious as they generally prefer to stay at home.
194. (C) Mentioned in the last line of the third paragraph.
195. (B) It cannot be seen when it is in flight.
196. (C) maintain their body metabolism.
197. (B) they can fly backwards.
198. (C) tremendous
199. (D) the smallest creatures are the toughest and most adaptable.
200. (B) Because she liked her glance.
201. (C) 'In the sentence— 'She disobeyed'.... 'she' refers to the puppy.
202. (B) Punishment (n) is the opposite of the given word 'reward' (n).
203. (C) By Asha and her mother.
204. (A) Obeyed.
205. (C) Both Arjuna and Duryodhana

206. (C) Arjuna kept standing towards the Krishna's feet.
207. (A) Duryodhana preferred Krishna's army in place of Krishna.
208. (C) Eleven hundred million soldiers were there in Krishna's army.
209. (C) Dwarka
210. (C) Option (C) is the correct statement.
211. (B) Ramu was point towards the broken bridge.
212. (A) The driver blew the whistle angrily to stop the boy. So option (A) is correct.
213. (D) Ramu was a brave boy.
214. (B) Red.
215. (C) The king's problem was 'Famine'.
216. (A) The king offered his first-born child to river Narmada.
217. (B) During drought is the Earth is dry and cracked. So the option (B) is correct.
218. (D) For rain.
219. (C) 'Before Long' means—'very soon'.
220. (D) Scientist
221. (C) In 1642.
222. (B) The falling of an apple set him thinking.
223. (D) Seven colours do make the white light.
224. (B) The Earth moves around the Sun.
225. (B) The purpose of education is to make the student : an expert in his subject.
226. (A) See the last line of the first paragraph of the passage.
227. (D) No
228. (B) The most important work : one's own work.
229. (A) See the last paragraph of the passage.
230. (C) English education introduced in India : earlier part of the nineteenth century.
231. (A) India begin to borrow from the west after the British had taken up the direction of her educational policy.
232. (C) Cultural missions. See the first paragraph of the passage.
233. (B) Young men.
234. (A) Young men forgot their glorious past.
235. (A) A person who wants to do little and get more.
236. (A) Is rare everywhere. See the last line of first paragraph of the passage.
237. (B) Avoid hard work. See the second line of 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph of the passage.
238. (A) The man who talks about his 'right' is always hard working.
239. (C) Every citizen of the country.
240. (A) Because she was well-dressed.
241. (A) Tray-5 is important because it contained shining diamonds.
242. (D) In the passage — 'Counter' means 'A flat surface on which articles are kept to sell.
243. (C) Because A 5 carat diamond got disappeared.
244. (C) See the last line of the passage.
245. (C) The answer lies in the first line of the passage.
246. (C) The writer's means—we ought to celebrate the moment when there is no poor in the country.
247. (A) To pat one's own back.
248. (B) Shame for India is —'people are still unhappy'.
249. (B) Child marriage is an evil.
250. (B) It would soon destroy the crop, which is the means of living and earning of the people.
251. (A) The aim behind an emergency meeting is—To find the solution of the problem.
252. (D) All the affected plant must be burnt out or sprayed with insecticide.
253. (A) 'Epidemic' (n) means—Frequently spread disease.
254. (A) None could survive after contracting AIDS.
255. (A) Children were happy because a hill station was included in their holiday plan.
256. (C) The final plan was to visit their village as well as a hill station.
257. (D) The final decision was made by the 'elders'.
258. (B) a week
259. (A) decide a place to visit during the vacation.
260. (C) answer lies in the last line of the passage.
261. (D) because some times they catch old boots and rubbish instead to fish.
262. (D) The writer carries : 'empty bag'.
263. (D) Writer's friends.
264. (A) 'Writer' because he is interested in sitting in a boat and doing nothing at all.
265. (C) because it cannot be punished.
266. (C) it does not convey the sense of nature's uniformity.
267. (A) because the former state facts of nature.
268. (C) The laws of nature based on observation are figments of the observer's imagination.
269. (A) the word : 'disobey (V) is the antonym of obey.' 'obey' means 'do what someone says
270. (A) melting gold. See the first line of the passage.
271. (C) intercepting a lone black bee or butterfly.
272. (C) The child followed the dragon flies.
273. (A) When it was still.
274. (D) to come to the footpath.
275. (B) land owners. See the first line of passage.
276. (C) Due to 'prevailing custom' in the family.

277. (D) When she turned sixteen.  
 278. (A) they used to get married.  
 279. (B) Santosh's parents pressurised her to : get married.  
 280. (C) Bagmati  
 281. (A) The Goddess was related to 'Hindu religion'.  
 282. (B) Disappearance of the Goddess.  
 283. (C) Evil period.

284. (D) The end of Kaliyug will bring "era of good virtues."  
 285. (B) Because it does not know what to do with its knowledge (See the first line of the paragraph)  
 286. (D) We use them like small children.  
 287. (B) Because we are illiterates.  
 288. (C) Because man has depended on machines.  
 289. (A) They must be fed with coal and given petrol to drink.

### TYPE (B) : Poetic Extracts

290. (C) The sun  
 291. (B) Buzzing  
 292. (C) Adjectives  
 293. (A) Comfort  
 294. (A) Wall / Tall  
 295. (B) A beating drum  
 296. (C) Sleeping soundly  
 297. (A) A period of keeping watch  
 298. (C) Adjective  
 299. (C) Night time  
 300. (C) White  
 301. (B) Salt and spice  
 302. (B) Foggy  
 303. (C) Tastily  
 304. (C) They are hungry  
 305. (B) Brave and bare  
 306. (B) They have fallen down

307. (A) Adjective  
 308. (C) Spring is coming  
 309. (B) Cowardly  
 310. (B) Shells and weed  
 311. (C) Blue  
 312. (C) Adjective  
 313. (C) Shells and items from the sea  
 314. (C) Watching the tide  
 315. (B) Where my desk will be → (I), I don't know if I'll like the kids → (II), Or if they'll play with me → (III)  
 316. (C) The word which is wrongly spelt in the passage is Calender. The correct spelling is Calendar.  
 317. (C) Adjective and noun
  - "Brand-new" describes the lunchbox → Adjective
  - "Lunchbox" is the object → Noun
 318. (A) The word 'grin' in the passage means to 'smile'.  
 319. (B) The adverb forms of the underlined words are Loudly and greatly.

