

# CHAPTER 10

# READING COMPREHENSION

## INTRODUCTION

If one wants to find a key to success in today's highly competitive world with ever expanding boundaries of knowledge, then it has to be – “know the right thing at the right time, make right use of it in just the right words”. All of us have our own bank of knowledge, but what is the point of knowing if you don't know how to use your knowledge well. It is just like owning a guitar without knowing how to play it. But the good thing is you can easily learn to play it if you are committed and have the right guidance.

The same is the case with reading comprehension, it is all about knowing the right thing, making the right use of it, in the right words. It is the magical guitar on which you can play your success tune. But to learn to play this guitar you need constant effort and right direction. So, why not begin now ?

An aspirant must approach this section not only as a preparation exercise but as a skill that he/she will use for the rest of his/her life. Every aspirant should, keep in mind that this section demands Aptitude more than Intelligence. So, with right direction and determined practice even an average aspirant can excel in this area.

Let's proceed with understanding reading comprehension.

## WHAT IS READING COMPREHENSION ?

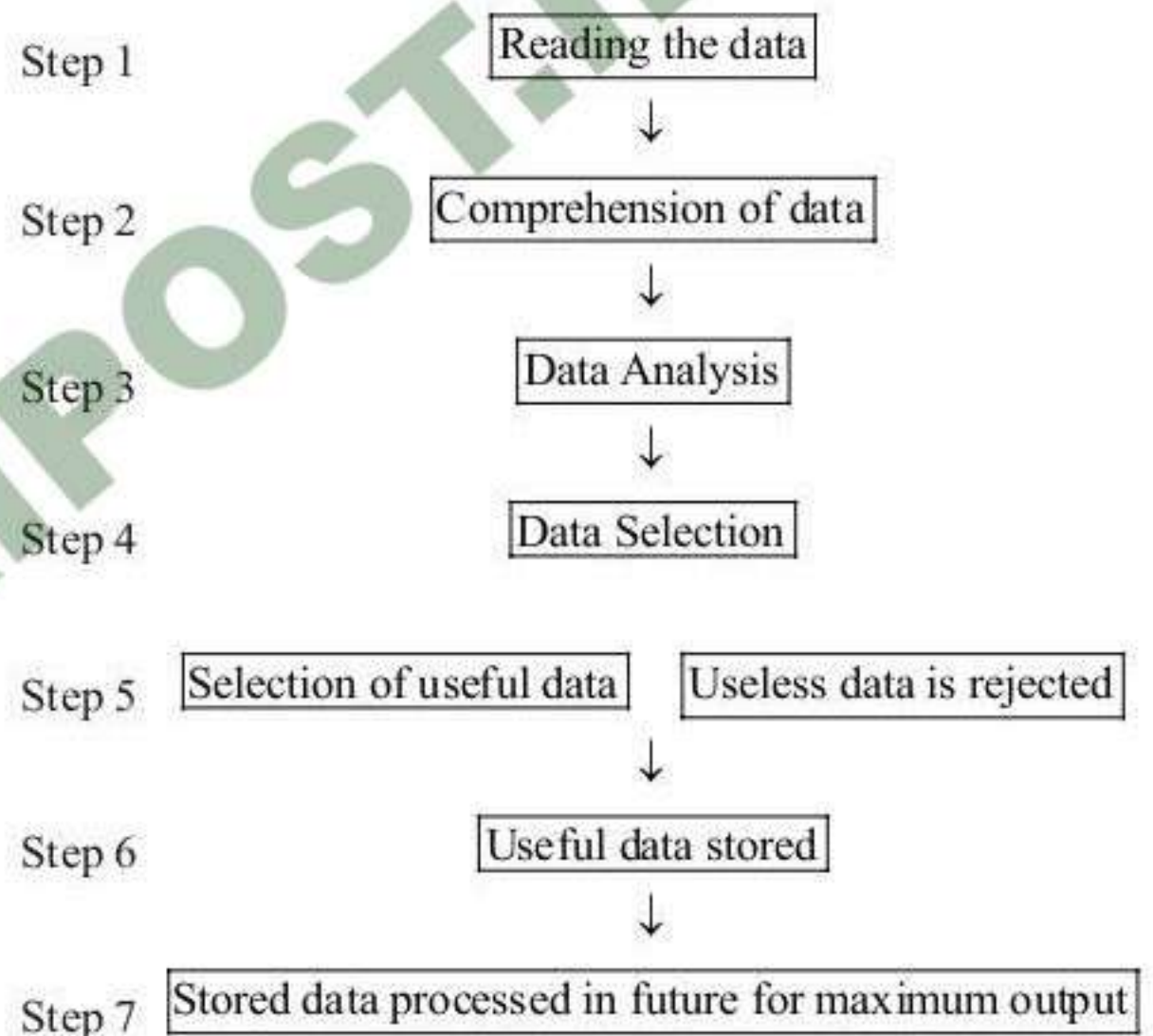
Interestingly, reading comprehension is an activity your brain is constantly engaged in. Reading a newspaper is obviously the best example of reading comprehension. We read the news printed on the paper, we understand what it means, we analyse the news for ourselves, sometimes we agree or disagree with the opinion expressed in the newspaper article. If it is a report we select the useful portion of news and store it in our memory to be used later. We like or dislike the subject chosen by the writer, sometimes we are made to think or question our beliefs or mindset by some articles what we can put as data analysis; then we remember what seems important or useful to us in the newspaper and forget much of the news in the paper everyday.

The same procedure happens even when you are watching hoardings on the roadside. The advertisements are the data for your brain. It is raw information that your brain understands and processes. Remember how many times you say after watching an Ad, “Oh, this is not real”, “Oh! does it happen this way, I didn't know that”, “This is a good Ad”. All of the above reactions when studied closely are a judgment, fact-collection, opinion formation.

You don't remember everything about every Ad, only the part appealing to you finds a place in your memory. This is Data

Selection. The same for watching TV and listening to music, your mind reads information, comprehends it, processes it, selects the useful section and stores it for future and rejects the useless part. So, to make reading comprehension easy we can draw a flow chart of the entire process.

### READING COMPREHENSION FLOW CHART



The entire process of reading comprehension could be divided into seven simple steps. But here is a need for a reckoner. Though reading comprehension is what our brain practises all the time, yet we do not always perform very well when attempting a reading comprehension question, why? Because what the brain does is at an ordinary simplistic level and we are unaware of even that. But what is required of a CDS aspirant is a conscious, skilful, determined effort to master the art of reading comprehension.

Let's illustrate all the seven steps involved in reading comprehension describing what we ordinarily do and what are the special concepts an aspirant should keep in mind while attempting the reading comprehension section with some useful tips.

Reading is the obvious important prerequisite of the reading comprehension section. How well you read, in what manner you read a given passage, would determine the level of your comprehension and consequently the analysis of information. Reading in the right way is very important.

## WHAT IS THE RIGHT WAY OF READING?

All of us are constantly engaged in the process of reading information from our surroundings. Only we do not do it skillfully in the right direction. This is what an aspirant has to practise doing to read everything rightly. HOW? Even an apparently simple process of reading involves many factors that affect the output of reading. How intelligently can you mould these factors will, in turn, improve the quality of reading. These factors are :

- Subject of passage
- Interest areas of the reader
- Concentration span of the reader
- Reading speed
- Retaining capacity
- Reading aptitude

## SUBJECT OF PASSAGE

It is proven by research that the brains of different people do not respond to different kinds of data in a similar manner or to a similar extent. Ordinarily, we do selective reading, e.g., while reading a newspaper many readers are used to skipping the business news and jumping straight to sports page while many others simply refuse to look at the editorial page and drool all over the page three or entertainment section. Whereas reading has many advantages, it is neither feasible nor advisable for a reader to read everything available on all topics under the sun. But it is important, nevertheless, for you to have some basic knowledge about most subjects. This will

- **Improve your general awareness.**
- **Boost your confidence.**
- **Sharpen your analytical skills** because you would be able to use information from different sections and even do a comparative study, if needed.
- **Improve your thinking skills** because as the quantity of facts will increase, you will be pushed to think about all of them. In this manner you will improve many of your skills, not just one.

So, to begin with, an aspirant should open oneself to reading about varied subjects and not just a selected few. Then it becomes important to decide how much to read and from where to read. The best and age old golden option is Newspaper. A good reader must develop a habit of reading a newspaper properly everyday. Use this reading habit to improve your vocabulary. Each day list the new words you come across. Classify them under subjects, e.g., Science, Sports, Politics, Literature. Learn their meanings and use them frequently. This will help you understand the jargon of different fields.

Now, let us quickly recall all that we have stated and discussed in this section;

## Must Do's For a Good Reader

- Read about different fields, don't restrict yourself to one.
- Do intelligent reading, don't waste time reading junk information.

- Read only from good newspapers and magazines.
- Utilise maximum time, read while travelling, waiting, etc.
- Try to indulge in a discussion everyday about what you read that day.
- Improve your vocabulary alongside reading.

## INTEREST OF READER

This factor is closely connected to the first factor. In fact, it is this factor that chiefly decides the subjects we choose to read about. Just like all fingers in a hand are not of the same size, our interest in every field cannot be the same level. This is why we choose certain fields and eliminate others, e.g., while walking on the road, if there is a large poster of a bike newly launched in market, it is more likely that a teenager or a young boy would stop by to read the details about the bike rather than a girl who would probably stop by to read information on jewellery or garments ranges. This is difference of interests. This is the difference that decides the store of one's knowledge. Ordinarily, a person seeks information on his/her interest areas. But a CDS aspirant should develop a habit of arousing his interest in different kind of fields equally.

## READING APTITUDE

Reading aptitude is different from reading skills. The points and factors discussed up till now, constitute reading skills and the manner you read. Reading aptitude is what gives an upper edge to an aspirant in the reading comprehension section.

## What is Reading Aptitude?

By reading aptitude we mean the approach that you take while reading a passage or reading anything. The mindset with which you read it and what is your motive or expectation from the passage. Simply put, reading aptitude is, what do you want from reading. If you approach a reading piece only for the purpose of reading it to collect facts to add to your existing store of knowledge or only as a practice to improve your reading speed or merely as an examination exercise, you would not receive the same results if you read the passage with a different attitude.

Consider every piece of written information as a prospective useful draft.

Once you have used your wisdom to decide if the passage is worth reading, approach the passage as a mystery novel. There are hidden clues you must look for. From the beginning stay as a careful, clever reader. Remember the first reading itself should give you all you may need to have from a passage.

If there are facts in the passage, quickly decide, as you read, which of these are important enough to be memorized and memorize them.

If there is an argument in the passage, keep trail of how the argument proceeds and what are the different evidences offered. In such a passage, as you read, involve your mind with the passage and form an opinion about the argument.

# EXERCISE

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1-58) :** Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions that follow:

## PASSAGE-1

One simple physical concept lies behind the formation of the stars: gravitational instability. The concept is not new. Newton first perceived it late in the 17th Century.

Imagine a uniform, static cloud of gas in space. Imagine then that the gas is somehow disturbed so that one small spherical region becomes a little denser than the gas around it so that the small region's gravitational field becomes slightly stronger. It now attracts more matter to it and its gravity increases further, causing it to begin to contract. As it contracts its density increases which increases its gravity even more so that it picks up even more matter and contracts even further. The process continues until the small region of gas finally forms a gravitationally bound object.

- The primary purpose of the passage is to:
  - describe a static condition
  - support a theory considered outmoded
  - depict the successive stages of a phenomenon
  - demonstrate the evolution of the meaning of a term
- It can be inferred from this passage that the author views the information contained within it as :
  - lacking in elaboration
  - original but obscure
  - speculative and unprofitable
  - uncomplicated and traditional
- With which of the following words can you replace the word 'uniform' as given in this passage?
  - Uniting
  - Varying
  - Gaseous
  - Unvarying
- What does the underlined word 'it' stand for in the passage?
  - Gravitational instability
  - Cloud of gas
  - Small spherical denser region
  - Matter.
- The author provides information that answers which of following questions?
  - What causes the disturbances that changes the cloud from its original static condition?
  - How does this small region's increasing density affect its gravitational field?
  - What is the end result of the gradually increasing concentration of the small region of gas?
  - 1 only
  - 2 only
  - 2 and 3 only
  - 1,2 and 3

## PASSAGE-2

Of the many aspects of public administration, the ethical aspect is perhaps the most important but the least codified. While administrative rules and procedures have been codified in various public documents and manuals, there is no manual for the ethics of public servants.

While organisational behaviour analyses the factors which influence the behaviour of individuals in an organisation, ethics refers to those norms and standards which behaviour of the people in an organisation must conform to. While behaviour analysis deals with factual aspects, ethics relates to the normative aspects of administration. The normative aspects are of the greatest significance. Just as for an individual if character is lost, everything is lost, so also for an administration if the ethics is lost, everything is lost. Neither efficiency nor loyalty could be substitute for high ethical standards. In India, though there is no ethical code for public administrators, there are what are called, the Government Servants' Conduct Rules. These rules lay down what constitutes misconduct for the public servants. It is apparently implied that such misconduct, which is not permitted, is also unethical conduct.

- As per the passage, organisational behaviour is:
  - same as ethics in organisations
  - different from ethics in organisations
  - human behaviour in organisations including ethics
  - none of these
- Ethics is to an administration, what character is for:
  - an administrator
  - an official
  - an individual
  - none of these
- Government Servants' Conduct Rules are meant for :
  - guiding the ethical conduct of government servants
  - guiding what constitutes misconduct for public
  - guiding what constitutes misconduct for government servants
  - none of these
- The underlined word 'manual' in the context of the given passage means:
  - hand operated
  - physical
  - guide book
  - none of these

## PASSAGE-3

It is difficult to reconcile the ideas of different schools of thought on the question of education. Some people maintain that pupils of school should concentrate on a narrow range of subjects which will benefit them directly in their subsequent careers. Others contend that they should study a wide range of subjects so that they not only have the specialized knowledge necessary for their chosen careers but also sound general knowledge about the world they will have to work and live in. Supporters of the first theory state that the greatest contributions to civilization are made by those who are expert in their trade or profession. Those on the other side say that, unless they have a broad general education, the experts will be too narrow in their outlook to have sympathy with their fellows or a proper sense of responsibility towards humanity as a whole.

- What is the passage about?
  - Reconciliation of two different ideas about education
  - Projecting two different ideas about education
  - Career-oriented education
  - Broad-based education

11. According to the passage which one of the following statements is true about broad general knowledge?
- Without it no one would get a job
  - Specialization is incomplete without it
  - It teaches us about different things
  - It broadens one's outlook
12. Supporters of the first theory would not agree with:
- experts have contributed most to the progress in the modern world
  - students should study a few subjects that will help them in their profession
  - people with broad general education have not contributed much to civilization
  - students should not undertake any specialised work
13. "School of thought" can best be explained as :
- groups of people who are schooled to think
  - groups of people having different perception on a particular subject
  - groups of people belonging to different schools
  - groups of people whose job is to think .
14. According to the second school of thought education will not be very effective, if students:
- do not have a wide general education
  - have inadequate knowledge of their own work
  - ignore the study of fine arts
  - concentrate on only a few subjects
17. Which of the following is the closest in size to a Baltimore Oriole ?
- The size of a half-scale
  - A little more than a half-scale
  - A little less than a half-scale
  - A foot ruler
18. The Baltimore Oriole spend the winters in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Dakotas
  - Carolinas
  - Tropics
  - Deserts
19. What is the colour of the female Baltimore Oriole ?
- Bright Orange
  - Light Orange
  - Dull Orange
  - White
20. Which of the following does not attract the Baltimore Oriole?
- Oranges
  - Hummingbird feeders
  - Sapsucker wells
  - Sunflower seeds
21. The Baltimore Oriole can be found as far west as
- North and South Dakota
  - The Carolinas
  - California
  - Baltimore
22. Which of the following is not true about the Baltimore Oriole?
- They feed upside down sometimes.
  - They may breed with the Bullock's Oriole.
  - The Baltimore Oriole is uncommon in the U.S.
  - The Baltimore Oriole has a black throat.

#### PASSAGE-4

The stunning Baltimore Oriole is a common summer visitor to eastern and mid western deciduous woodlands, neighbourhoods, and gardens. Baltimore Orioles winter in the tropics. About 7 inches in length, the male Baltimore Oriole has a black head, throat, back and wings. Its breast, stomach, and rump are bright orange. It also has an orange patch on the top of each wing and white wing bars. The tail is mostly black with orange fringes. The female is dull orange throughout.

Baltimore Orioles range throughout the eastern and mid western United States, and can be found as far west as the Dakotas. At the western edge of their range, Baltimore Orioles may breed with the Bullock's Oriole (They were once considered the same species under the name Northern Oriole).

Baltimore Orioles build unusual pouch like nests that hang down from branches. They usually nest high in the trees, but often come down to lower heights, flashing bright orange and black feathers to delighted observers. Active and acrobatic by nature, Baltimore Orioles may even feed upside down at time.

Baltimore Orioles eat insects and berries. They can easily be attracted to gardens by nailing orange wedges to tree branches. Baltimore Orioles are also known to feed at hummingbird feeders and sapsucker wells.

15. The other name of Baltimore Oriole was \_\_\_\_\_.
- Bullock's Oriole
  - Baltimore's Oriole
  - Northern Oriole
  - Southern Oriole
16. The nest of the Baltimore Oriole \_\_\_\_\_.
- is in a tree cavity
  - stands upon a branch of a tree
  - hangs from a branch of a tree
  - is usually low in the branches

#### PASSAGE-5

It is sad that in country after country, progress should become synonymous with an assault on nature. We who are a part of nature and dependent on her for every need, speak constantly about 'exploiting' nature. When the highest mountain in the world was climbed in 1953, Jawaharlal Nehru objected to the phrase 'conquest of Everest' which he thought was arrogant. Is it surprising that this lack of consideration and the constant need to prove one's superiority should be projected on to our treatment of our fellowmen? I remember Edward Thompson, a British writer and a good friend of India, once telling Mr. Gandhi that wildlife was fast disappearing. Remarked Mr. Gandhi: 'It is decreasing in the jungles but it is increasing in the towns'.

On the one hand the rich look askance at our continuing poverty; on the other they warn us against their own methods. We do not wish to impoverish the environment any further and yet we cannot forget the grim poverty of large numbers of people. Are not poverty and need the great polluters? For instance, unless we are in a position to provide employment and purchasing power for the daily necessities of the tribal people and those who live in and around our jungles, we cannot prevent them from combing the forest for food and livelihood, from poaching and from despoiling the vegetation.

23. At the beginning of the passage, the writer expresses her opinion that in many countries progress is synonymous with
- development.
  - utmost care for nature.
  - a balanced treatment of nature.
  - utmost cruelty to nature.

24. In the passage the term 'exploiting' nature suggests  
 (a) regretfulness.  
 (b) sarcasm.  
 (c) destructive urge of man.  
 (d) greed of man.
25. Nehru objected to the phrase 'conquest of Everest' since  
 (a) it carries a war-like connotation.  
 (b) it sounds pompous and boastful.  
 (c) it depicts Everest as a victim.  
 (d) Everest is unconquerable.
26. Gandhi's statement 'It is decreasing in the jungles but it is increasing in the towns.' refers to  
 (a) Refers to wild animals' decrease in the jungle.  
 (b) Refers to flora and fauna.  
 (c) Refers to man's selfishness.  
 (d) Is a satirical comparison of man's callousness to the animals.
27. The writer is of opinion that tribal people can be prevented from combing forest for food  
 (a) to provide employment  
 (b) to increase purchasing power  
 (c) by deterring them from poaching and despoiling vegetation  
 (d) to provide employment and purchasing power for daily necessities.

#### PASSAGE-6

Alzheimer's disease impairs a person's ability to recall memories, both distant and as recent as a few hours before. Although there is no cure yet for the illness, there may be hope for a cure with a protein called nerve growth factor. The protein is produced by nerve cells in the same region of the brain where Alzheimer's occurs. Based on this relationship, scientists from the University of Sweden and the University of California at San Diego designed an experiment to test whether doses of nerve growth factors could serve the effects of memory loss caused by Alzheimer's. Using a group of rats with impaired memory, the scientists gave half of the rats doses of nerve growth factor while giving the other half a blood protein as a placebo, thus, creating a control group. At the end of the four-week test, the rats given the nerve growth factor performed equally to rats with normal memory abilities. While experiments do not show that nerve growth factor can stop the general process of deterioration caused by Alzheimer's, they do show potential as a means to slowing the process significantly.

28. This passage is mainly concerned with:  
 (a) cures for Alzheimer's disease  
 (b) impaired memory of patients  
 (c) the use of rats as experimental subjects  
 (d) nerve growth factor as a cure for Alzheimer's
29. According to the passage where is nerve growth factor produced in the body?  
 (a) In the pituitary gland  
 (b) In nerve cells in brain  
 (c) In red blood cells in the circulatory system  
 (d) In nerve cells in the spinal column
30. The word 'impairs' is most similar to which of the following?  
 (a) Affects (b) Destroys  
 (c) Enhances (d) Diminishes

31. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?  
 (a) Alzheimer's disease is deadly  
 (b) Though unsuccessful, the experiments did show some benefits derived from new growth factors  
 (c) The experiment did not show any significant benefits from nerve growth factor  
 (d) More work needs to be done to understand the effects of nerve growth factor
32. The passage most closely resembles which of the following patterns of organisation?  
 (a) Chronological (b) Statement and illustration  
 (c) Alphabetical order (d) None of the above
33. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word 'deterioration' ?  
 (a) Depression (b) Deduction  
 (c) Decline (d) Disconnection

#### PASSAGE-7

Today every major anthology of nineteenth-century poetry includes examples of the work which Christina Rossetti produced during her long literary career. Born in 1830, she began composing verse at the age of eleven and continued to write for the remaining fifty-three years of her life. Her brother Dante Gabriel Rossetti, himself a poet and painter, soon recognised her genius and urged her to publish her poems. By the time of her death in 1894, Christina had written more than eleven hundred poems and had published over nine hundred of them. Although this work has earned her recognition as the greatest woman poet of the Victorian Age, there is still no authoritative edition of her poetry.

34. The word 'anthology' (line 1) probably means:  
 (a) writer (b) collection  
 (c) poem (d) poet
35. Christina Rossetti began writing poetry :  
 (a) only after her brother urged her to do so  
 (b) when she was fifty three years old  
 (c) when she was very young  
 (d) when her genius was recognised
36. Christina's brother was probably a good judge of her work because:  
 (a) he loved his sister very much  
 (b) he himself published poems  
 (c) he was a poet  
 (d) he was a famous painter
37. By 1894, Christina had:  
 (a) published only a few of the many poems she had written  
 (b) published all the poems she had written  
 (c) published more than eleven hundred poems  
 (d) published over nine hundred poems
38. At the time this passage was written, Christina Rossetti's poetry :  
 (a) was almost unknown  
 (b) was rarely published  
 (c) had made her known as the greatest woman poet of the eighteenth century  
 (d) had not been collected in an authoritative edition

#### PASSAGE-8

Patriotism is a very complex feeling, built up out of primitive instincts and highly intellectual convictions. There is love of home and family and friends, making us peculiarly anxious to preserve our own country from invasion. There is the mild

instinctive liking for compatriots as against foreigners. There is pride, which is bound up with the success of the community to which we feel that we belong. There is a belief, suggested, by pride but reinforced by history, that one's own nation represents a great tradition and stands for ideals that are important to the human race. But besides all these, there is another element, at once nobler and more open to attack, an element of worship, of willing sacrifice, of joyful merging of the individual life in the life of the nation. This religious element in patriotism is essential to the strength of the State, since it enlists the best that is in most men on the side of national sacrifice.

39. A suitable title for the passage could be:  
 (a) Elements of Patriotism  
 (b) Historical Development of a Nation  
 (c) The role of Religion and History in Patriotism  
 (d) Religion and Patriotism
40. Describing the element of worship "Open to attack", the author implies that it:  
 (a) is unnecessary  
 (b) leads to national sacrifice  
 (c) has no historical basis  
 (d) cannot be justified on rational grounds
41. The tone of the passage can best be described as:  
 (a) critical (b) descriptive  
 (c) persuasive (d) analytical
42. Which of the following can clearly be grouped under "intellectual convictions" the author mentions in the opening sentence?  
 (a) Love of family  
 (b) Love of compatriots  
 (c) The element of worship  
 (d) None of the above
43. Which one of the following statements is false?  
 (a) We tend to like our own countrymen better than we like foreigners  
 (b) Nations always stand for ideals that are important to the human race  
 (c) It is the religious element in patriotism that motivates us for sacrificing ourselves for our nation  
 (d) Our pride of the community is bound with the community's success

#### PASSAGE-9

Compact discs (CDs) have revolutionised the music industry with their surprisingly realistic sound. The six-inch discs look like thin plastic sandwiches with aluminium at the centre. They have digitally recorded material that is read by laser beams, so the sound has none of the crackling of vinyl records. CDs are also virtually indestructible, and they are lighter and smaller than conventional records. Since their introduction, CDs have become more affordable and widely available. In fact, they are now sold in electronics and video stores that didn't formerly carry records or cassettes.

There has been a phenomenal growth in the sale of CDs. Sales climbed dramatically during the second half of the 1980s. In the 1990s sales have been even greater. CDs have all but replaced records in stores and, in spite of their being less affordable than cassettes, they continue to gain in popularity.

44. The main appeal of CDs is their:  
 (a) price (b) size  
 (c) availability (d) sound

45. The word 'revolutionised' as used in line 1 could best be replaced by:  
 (a) changed (b) fought  
 (c) surprised (d) marked
46. The author refers to CDs as 'sandwiches' because they:  
 (a) are light (b) are small  
 (c) are layered (d) don't crackle
47. According to the title of the passage, which one of the following is true?  
 (a) New kinds of stores are selling CDs  
 (b) CDs are available as cassettes  
 (c) Stores are selling more CDs than cassettes  
 (d) Stores are losing money on their cassettes
48. The author's main purpose is to:  
 (a) tell how CDs are made  
 (b) discuss the growth of CDs  
 (c) compare CDs to sandwiches  
 (d) describe the stores that sell CDs

#### PASSAGE-10

Anxiety and conscience are a pair of powerful dynamos. Of course, I can only speak for myself. Between them, they have ensured that one shall work at anything worthwhile. They are blind forces which drive but do not direct. Fortunately, I have also been moved by a third motive—the wish to see and understand. Curiosity is another motive for action. It is also one of the distinctive characteristics of human nature and contrasted with the natures of non-human animals. All human beings have curiosity in some degree and we also have it about things which are of no practical use.

Curiosity may be focused on anything in the universe, but the spiritual reality of the phenomena should be the ultimate objective of all curiosity for it to be fruitful. Thanks to my mother, my approach to this ultimate objective is through the story of human affairs.

49. What is the main objective of this passage?  
 (a) Distinguish between human beings and animals  
 (b) Project curiosity as a potent motivating factor  
 (c) Project anxiety and conscience as inadequate motivators  
 (d) Motivation and spiritual reality
50. A characteristic peculiar to human beings that is referred to is:  
 (a) superior intelligence  
 (b) spirit of enquiry  
 (c) capacity to rationalise and analyse  
 (d) ability to shift the practical from the impractical
51. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?  
 (a) Animals are as curious as human beings  
 (b) Curiosity is the only motive for action  
 (c) People motivated by curiosity do not need other motives to guide them  
 (d) People motivated by anxiety and conscience alone can be misdirected
52. According to the author:  
 (a) those who have little curiosity are curious about unimportant things  
 (b) apart from humans no other living beings have the gift of curiosity  
 (c) the highest form of curiosity can be satisfied by study of human affairs alone  
 (d) spiritual reality is the ultimate goal of humans through action

53. The author subscribes to the view:
- one's curiosity should focus beyond the facade on the latent meaning of things
  - curiosity is an inherited family characteristics
  - a study of human affairs is the most effective method of satisfying one's curiosity
  - in order to motivate, curiosity must be coupled with anxiety and conscience

#### PASSAGE-11

Soft-bodied animals like caterpillars often fall a prey to voracious hunters like birds or reptiles. Despite having no means to 'actively' defend themselves, with weapons like claws or jaws, they have, nevertheless, evolved other equally effective deterrents. A particular species of the caterpillar lives at an altitude of over 2,500 metres in the Himalayas. It uses prominent colours to inform would be predators of its inedibility. In the event that an inexperienced or adventurous bird did eat the caterpillar, it would probably vomit it out soon after, and subsequently desist from attacking similar species in the future. Though this would do the unfortunate victim no good, the species benefits. A rare example of the martyr among animals.

54. Caterpillars cannot defend themselves because they:
- are passive animals
  - are lazy
  - cannot acquire weapons
  - have no claws or jaws
55. The expression 'other equally effective deterrents' means:
- preventive weapons which have equal effect on others
  - mechanism which scares everyone equally well
  - preventive equipment which is as effective as something that has been already mentioned
  - deterrents that are as powerful as those the caterpillars have.
56. The Himalayan caterpillar uses prominent colours to:
- warn the predator
  - attack the predator
  - reveal itself
  - defend itself
57. Experienced birds do not attack the Himalayan caterpillar because they are:
- repulsive
  - inedible
  - aggressive
  - diseased
58. In the context of the passage, a martyr is one who dies:
- without putting up resistance
  - without any gain to oneself
  - while defending one's homeland
  - to save others

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 59-99) :** In this section you have six short passages after each passage, you will find some questions based on the passage. First, read a passage and answer the questions based on it. You are required to select your answers based on the contents of the passage and opinion of the author only.

#### PASSAGE-12

To avoid the various foolish opinions to which mankind is prone, no superhuman brain is required. A few simple rules will keep you not from all errors, but from silly errors. If the matter is one that can be settled by observation, make the observation yourself. Aristotle could have avoided the mistake of thinking that women have fewer teeth than men by the simple device of asking Mrs. Aristotle to keep her mouth open while he

counted. Thinking that you know, when in fact you do not, is a bad mistake to which we are all prone. I believe myself that hedgehogs eat black beetles, because I have been told that they do, but if I were writing a book on the habits of hedgehogs, I should not commit myself until I had seen one enjoying this diet. Aristotle, however, was less cautious. Ancient and medieval writers knew all about unicorns and salamanders: not one of them thought it necessary to avoid dogmatic statements about them because he had never seen one of them.

59. The writer believes that
- most people could avoid making foolish mistakes if they were clever
  - through observation we could avoid making many mistakes
  - Aristotle made many mistakes because he was not observant
  - All errors are caused by our own error in thinking
60. With reference to the passage, which one of the following is the correct statement ?
- Aristotle was able to avoid the mistake of thinking that women have fewer teeth than men
  - Aristotle thought women have fewer teeth than men
  - Aristotle proved that women have fewer teeth by counting his wife's teeth
  - Aristotle may have thought that women have fewer teeth because he never had a wife
61. The writer says that if he was writing a book on hedgehogs
- he would maintain that they eat black beetles because he had been told so
  - he would first observe their eating habits
  - he would think it unnecessary to verify that they are black beetles
  - he would make the statement that they ate black beetles and later verify it
62. The writer is of the opinion that
- unicorns and salamanders were observed by ancient and medieval writers but were unknown to modern writers.
  - ancient and medieval writers wrote authoritatively about unicorns and salamanders though they had never seen them
  - unicorns and salamanders do not exist
  - only those who had observed the habits of unicorns and salamanders wrote about them
63. A 'dogmatic statement' in the context means a statement which is
- convincing
  - proved
  - unquestionable
  - doubtful

#### PASSAGE-13

Since I had nothing better to do, I decided to go to the market to buy a few handkerchiefs; the old ones had done vanishing trick. On the way I met an old friend of mine and I took him to a nearby restaurant for tea and snacks. Afterwards I went to the shop and selected a dozen handkerchiefs. I pulled out my purse to make the payment, and discovered that it was empty: I then realized that it was not my purse, it was a different purse altogether. How that happened is still a source of wonder to me and I refuse to believe that it was the work of my good old friend, for it was his purse that I held in my hand.

64. The man could not buy the handkerchiefs because  
 (a) he did not like the handkerchiefs  
 (b) his friend did not allow him to buy them  
 (c) the shop did not have any handkerchiefs  
 (d) he had no money in the purse
65. When he tried to take out the purse, he discovered that  
 (a) it was not there  
 (b) it was lost  
 (c) it was a new purse  
 (d) it was his friend's purse

#### PASSAGE-14

A profound terror, increased still by the darkness, the silence and his waking images, froze his heart within him. He almost felt his hair stand on end, when by straining his eyes to their utmost, he perceived through the shadows two faint yellow lights. At first he attributed these gradually to distinguish the objects around him in the cave and he beheld a huge animal lying but two steps from him.

66. The opening of the passage suggests that  
 (a) darkness, silence and waking images added to his already being in profound terror  
 (b) a profound terror increased the waking images in his frozen heart  
 (c) the person was frightened by darkness and silence  
 (d) a profound terror was caused in him by the silence and darkness of the night
67. When he perceived through the shadows two faint lights.  
 (a) he experienced a great strain  
 (b) he felt his hair stand upright  
 (c) his eyes felt strained to their utmost  
 (d) his pupils dilated
68. The person in the story  
 (a) imagined that he saw an animal  
 (b) could not recognize the animal  
 (c) saw the animal by chance  
 (d) expected to see the animal

#### PASSAGE-15

We are tempted to assume that technological progress is real progress and that material success is the criterion of civilization. If the Eastern people become fascinated by machines and techniques and use them, as Western nations do, to build huge industrial organizations and large military establishments, they will get involved in power politics and drift into the danger of death. Scientific and technological civilization 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.

69. According to the author, people think that real progress lies in  
 (a) material success and technological growth  
 (b) imitating Western nations  
 (c) having large industries and politics power  
 (d) taking risks and facing temptations
70. 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

71. From the passage, one gathers that the Eastern people must  
 (a) appreciate scientific achievements  
 (b) build huge industrial organizations  
 (c) avoid being controlled by machines and techniques of industrial production  
 (d) be fascinated by machines
72. According to the author, science and technology are  
 (a) totally harmless  
 (b) extremely dangerous  
 (c) to be treated as idols  
 (d) useful, if they are not worshipped blindly

#### PASSAGE-16

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

73. Which one of the following statements sums up the meaning of the passage ?  
 (a) Luck waits without exertion but labour exerts without waiting  
 (b) Luck waits and complains without working while labour achieves success although it complains  
 (c) Luck often ends in defeat but labour produces luck  
 (d) Luck is self-indulgent but labour is selfless
74. Which one of the following statements is true about the passage?  
 (a) Luck is necessary for success  
 (b) Success depends on hard work and attention to details  
 (c) Expectation of good luck always meets with disappointment  
 (d) Success is exactly proportionate to hard work only
75. Labour turns out at six and with busy pen and ringing hammer lays the foundation of competence. This statement means  
 (a) hard work of all kinds makes people efficient and skilled  
 (b) the labour lays the foundation of the building  
 (c) the writer and the labourer are the true eyes of the society  
 (d) there is no worker who works so hard as the labourer who begins his day at six in the morning

#### PASSAGE-17

The avowed purpose of the exact sciences is to establish complete intellectual control over experience in terms of precise rules which can be formally set out and empirically tested. Could that ideal be fully achieved, all truth and all error could henceforth be ascribed to an exact theory of the universe, while we who accept this theory would be relieved of any occasion for exercising our personal judgement. We should only have to follow the rules faithfully. Classical mechanics approaches this ideal so closely that it is often thought to have achieved it. But this leaves out of account the element of personal judgement involved in applying the formulae of mechanics to the facts of experience.

76. The purpose of the exact sciences is to  
 (a) form opinions about our experience  
 (b) formulate principles which will help us to exercise our personal judgement  
 (c) assert our intellectual superiority  
 (d) make formal and testable rules which can help verify experience
77. An exact theory of the universe is  
 (a) not desirable (b) improbable  
 (c) possible (d) yet to be made
78. In exact sciences  
 (a) personal judgements are set aside in favour of a mechanical theory  
 (b) one does not find answers to all questions and problems  
 (c) one reposes faith in actual experience  
 (d) one interprets the universe according to one's wish
79. Classical mechanics  
 (a) has formulated precise rules based on experience  
 (b) has gained intellectual control over the world  
 (c) has formulated an exact theory of the universe  
 (d) just falls short of achieving intellectual control over experience

#### PASSAGE-18

Much rhapsodical nonsense has been written about the "Mona Lisa" and her enigmatic smile, and there have been endless speculations as to her character and the meaning of her expression. It is all beside the mark. The truth is that the "Mona Lisa" is a study of modeling. Leonardo da Vinci had discovered that the expression of smiling is much more a matter of modeling of the cheek and of the forms below the eye than of the change in the line of the lips. It interested him to produce a smile wholly by these delicate changes of surface; hence the mysterious expression.

80. The word rhapsodical as used in the passage means  
 (a) plain (b) unreadable  
 (c) enthusiastic (d) uniformed
81. "Mona Lisa" is the name of  
 (a) a beautiful woman who made history in ancient Rome  
 (b) a famous painting  
 (c) the artist's mistress  
 (d) an art technique
82. The truth about the "Mona Lisa" is that it is a study in  
 (a) feminine psychology (b) facial expression  
 (c) feminine form (d) modelling
83. The painter was able to produce that strange smile on Mona Lisa's face by  
 (a) delicate changes on the surface of cheeks below the eyes  
 (b) using bright colours  
 (c) using a painting knife  
 (d) looking constantly at a smiling model while painting.
84. The author of the above passage has examined 'Mona Lisa' from  
 (a) an idealistic angle  
 (b) an imaginary point of view  
 (c) a purely artistic angle  
 (d) a scientific and realistic standpoint

#### PASSAGE-19

It is possible to give wedding presents, birthday and Christmas presents, without any thought of affection at all, they can be ordered by postcard; but the unbirthday present demands the nicest care. It is therefore the best of all, and it is the only kind to which the golden rule of present-giving imperatively applies - the golden rule which insists that you must never give to another person anything that you would not rather keep: nothing that does not cost you a pang to part from. It would be better if this rule governed the choice also of those other three varieties of gifts, but they can be less exacting.

85. The author says that wedding, birthday and Christmas Presents  
 (a) are always indicators of the giver's affection.  
 (b) may not always be given with any thought of affection.  
 (c) are given only to flatter the recipient  
 (d) are given only to fulfil an obligation
86. 'They can be ordered by postcard' means that  
 (a) the present may only be a postcard  
 (b) the present would be an expensive one  
 (c) the choice does not involve much care  
 (d) the present would not be worth giving
87. The 'unbirthday' present is the best of all because  
 (a) it cannot be ordered by postcard  
 (b) it means giving expensive presents  
 (c) its choice needs the utmost care  
 (d) other occasions are better than birthdays for giving presents
88. A 'golden rule' is a rule which  
 (a) brings profit (b) is very important  
 (c) is very difficult (d) is very easy
89. The writer is of the view that one should give a present that  
 (a) one would like to possess oneself  
 (b) one would like to get rid of  
 (c) cannot be ordered by mail  
 (d) is highly expensive and attractive

#### PASSAGE-20

People project their mental processes into their handwriting. They subconsciously shape and organise their letters, words and lines in ways that directly reflect their personalities. This explains why no two handwritings are - or even can be - alike; the medium is just too personal. Everyday observation confirms the link between handwriting and personality, at least in an elementary way. Precise people construct their words with care, slowly and exactly; dynamic people dash them off. Flamboyant people boldly cover half a page with a few words and a signature, whose size fittingly reflects their expansive sense of self. Most of us have made such observations. But it takes a practiced eye to discern the scores of variations and interpret the subtle interplay of forces at work in any given handwriting. In fact in Europe, handwriting analysis known as graphology, now enjoys scientific acceptance and common use.

90. If you are a showy and colourful person, your-handwriting is likely to be  
 (a) neat and slow (b) dashing and careless  
 (c) bold and large (d) legible but small
91. Graphology is  
 (a) the study of graphs  
 (b) the analysis of handwriting  
 (c) a special branch of phonetics  
 (d) a graphical description of handwriting

92. Handwriting analysis is  
 (a) not useful to us  
 (b) an elementary study  
 (c) an imprecise science  
 (d) a means of studying personality
93. According to the author, people are:  
 (a) not conscious of what they write  
 (b) aggressive in the nature of their writing  
 (c) not conscious of the way they write  
 (d) not used to personal writing
94. The fact that handwriting is related to personality  
 (a) has been noticed by most people  
 (b) is appreciated by dynamic people  
 (c) is restricted to persons who write carefully  
 (d) is known only to graphologists

#### PASSAGE-21

The simplest method of welding two pieces of metal together is known as pressure welding. The ends of metal are heated to a white heat - for iron, the welding temperature should be about 1300°C - in a flame. At this temperature the metal becomes plastic. The ends are then pressed or hammered together, and the joint is smoothed off. Care must be taken to ensure that the surfaces are thoroughly clean first, for dirt will weaken the weld. Moreover, the heating of iron or steel to a high temperature cause oxidation, and a film of oxide is formed on the heated surfaces. For this reason, a flux is applied to the heated metal. At welding heat, the flux melts, and the oxide particles are dissolved in it together with any other impurities which may be present. The metal surfaces are pressed together, and the flux is squeezed out from the centre of the weld. A number of different types of weld may be used, but for fairly thick bars of metals, a vee-shaped weld should normally be employed. It is rather stronger than the ordinary butt weld.

95. The simplest way of welding two pieces of Metal together is  
 (a) heating the metal  
 (b) holding it in a flame  
 (c) coating the metal with plastic  
 (d) hammering heated pieces
96. Unless the surfaces are cleaned first  
 (a) the metal will not take white heat  
 (b) the resulting weld will be weak  
 (c) the joint will be rough  
 (d) the metal will be less plastic
97. When iron is heated to about 1300 degree centigrade  
 (a) flames turn from white to blue  
 (b) chemical reaction starts  
 (c) oxide film is found on its surfaces  
 (d) it turns into steel
98. The flux is used to  
 (a) make the metal plastic  
 (b) cool the heated metal  
 (c) cover up any dirt  
 (d) dissolve oxide and other impurities
99. For fairly thick bars of metals  
 (a) a vee shaped weld should be used  
 (b) ordinary butt weld should be used  
 (c) a number of different types of weld may be used  
 (d) a pressure weld may be used.

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 100-122) :** In this section you have **five** short passages. After each passage, you will find some questions based on the passage. First, read a passage and answer the questions based on it. You are required to select your answers based on the contents of the passage and opinion of the author only. (CDS)

#### PASSAGE-22

A little man beside me was turning over the pages of a magazine quickly and nervously. Opposite me there was a young mother who was trying to restrain her son from making a noise. The boy had obviously grown weary of waiting. He had placed an ashtray on the floor and was making aeroplane-noises as he waved a pencil in his hands. Near him, an old man was fast asleep, snoring quickly to himself and the boy's mother was afraid that sooner or later her son would wake the gentleman up.

100. The noise was made by  
 (a) the old man (b) the aeroplane  
 (c) the little man (d) the boy
101. The person who was the least disturbed was the  
 (a) observer (b) son  
 (c) old man (d) little man
102. The factor common to all the people was that they were all  
 (a) watching a film  
 (b) waiting for something  
 (c) looking at the little boy's playfulness  
 (d) reading magazine
103. Among those present the one who appeared to be the most bored was the  
 (a) child (b) little man  
 (c) old man (d) mother

#### PASSAGE-23

A man has two blacksmiths for his neighbours. Their names were Pengu and Shengu. The man was greatly troubled by the noise of their hammers. He decided to talk to them. The next day he called both of them and offered ₹.100 each, if they found new huts for themselves. They took the money and agreed to find new huts for themselves. The next morning he woke up again to the sound of their hammers. He went out to see why the blacksmiths hadn't found new huts and he discovered that Pengu and Shengu had kept their promise. They had exchanged their huts.

104. The man was troubled because  
 (a) the blacksmiths always fought with each others  
 (b) the blacksmiths' hammers made a lot of noise  
 (c) he was a afraid of blacksmiths  
 (d) the blacksmiths did not do their work properly
105. The man gave them money because  
 (a) the blacksmiths were poor  
 (b) the blacksmiths had asked him for money  
 (c) he did not want them to make a noise  
 (d) he wanted them to find new huts
106. The man went out of his house because  
 (a) he wanted to fight with the blacksmiths  
 (b) he wanted to ask the blacksmiths to stop the noise  
 (c) he wanted to find out why they hadn't found new huts  
 (d) he wanted his money back from the blacksmiths
107. The man came to know that  
 (a) the blacksmiths were not in their huts  
 (b) the blacksmiths had exchanged huts  
 (c) the blacksmiths were going away  
 (d) the blacksmiths had not kept their promise

## PASSAGE-24

The tigress was a mile away and the ground between her and us was densely wooded, scattered over with great rocks and cut up by a number of deep ravines, but she could cover the distance well within the half-hour — if she wanted to. The question I had to decide was, whether or not I should try to call her. If I called and she heard me, and came while it was still daylight and gave me a chance to shoot her, all would be well; on the other hand, if she came and did not give me a shot, some of us would not reach camp, for we had nearly two miles to go and the path the whole way ran through heavy jungle.

108. According to the author

- (a) the tigress wanted to cover the distance within the half-hour
- (b) the tigress did not wish to cover the distance within the half-hour
- (c) the tigress actually covered the distance within the half-hour
- (d) there was a possibility of the tigress covering the distance within the half-hour

109. The author says, "Some of us would not reach camp" because

- (a) it was two miles away
- (b) the tigress would kill some of them
- (c) the path is not suitable for walking
- (d) the ground was scattered over with great rocks

110. The author found it difficult to decide the question because.

- (a) he was afraid
- (b) the tigress was only a mile away
- (c) the ground between them was densely wooded
- (d) there was uncertainty about the reaction of the tigress to his call

111. The time available to the author for shooting the tigress was

- (a) the whole day
- (b) one night
- (c) a few hours
- (d) thirty minutes

112. When the author says 'all would be well', he means

- (a) that they would be able to hide themselves in the heavy jungle
- (b) that the tigress would run away to the deep ravines
- (c) that they would be able to shoot her down without difficulty
- (d) that they would be able to return in daylight

## PASSAGE-25

After lunch, I felt at a loose end and roamed about the little flat. It suited us well enough when mother was with me, but now I was by myself it was too large and I'd moved the dining room table into my bedroom. That was now the only room I used; it had all the furniture I needed; a brass bedstead, a dressing table, some cane chairs whose seats had more or less caved in, a wardrobe with a tarnished mirror. The rest of the flat was never used, so I didn't trouble to look after it.

113. The flat did not really suit him any more because

- (a) the rooms were too small
- (b) he was living on his own now
- (c) his mother needed too much rooms
- (d) the flat itself was too little

114. He did not look after the rest of the flat because

- (a) he did not use it
- (b) the bedroom was much too large
- (c) he needed only the brass bedstead
- (d) he had too much furniture

115. ".....now I was by myself it was too large".

The word *it* here refers to

- (a) the dining room table
- (b) the dining room
- (c) the bedroom
- (d) the flat

116. From the passage we learn that the writer was

- (a) scared of living alone in the flat
- (b) dissatisfied with the flat
- (c) satisfied with the space in his bedroom
- (d) an eccentric person

117. "After lunch I felt at a loose end" means

- (a) he had nothing specific to do
- (b) had a rope with a loose end
- (c) had much work to do
- (d) had a feeling of anxiety

## PASSAGE-26

The overwhelming vote given by the greater part of the public has so far been in favour of films which pass the time easily and satisfy that part of our imagination which depends on the more obvious kind of daydreams. We make up for what we secretly regard as our deficiencies by watching the stimulating adventures of the other people who are stronger, more effective, or more beautiful than we are. The conventional stars act out our daydreams for us in a constant succession of exciting situations set in the open spaces, in the jungles or in the underworld of great cities which abounds in crime and violence. We would not dare to be in such situations but the situations are very exciting to watch since our youth is being spent in day to day routine of school, office or home.

118. According to the passage, most of us prefer films which

- (a) overwhelm our imagination
- (b) depict our times
- (c) fulfil our secret wishes
- (d) appeal to our reason

119. By watching thrilling adventures in films we make up for

- (a) the effectiveness of our desires
- (b) the shortcomings in our life
- (c) the stimulation of our everyday life
- (d) the influence which we don't have

120. Film stars present situations

- (a) which are familiar to us, the city dwellers
- (b) which we have seen only in jungles
- (c) which we meet everyday at work
- (d) which excite us

121. Whether we admit it to ourselves or not, we are aware that

- (a) we are weak and plain
- (b) we are both powerful and handsome
- (c) we are as strong as film heroes
- (d) we are more beautiful than film stars

122. The daily life of students, office-goers and housewives is

- (a) full of new adventures
- (b) the same dull repetition
- (c) stimulating to their imagination
- (d) very exciting to them

# HINTS & SOLUTIONS

1. (c) is the answer. The given passage is describing a process, not a static condition. It gives details about different stages of formation of a star, a phenomenon. It does not talk about any theory or meaning of a word. Its a simple descriptive passage.
2. (d) is answer, from the first sentence, we can make out author's view of the information contained in the passage. He calls it simple and also says that the concept is not new which means he considers it uncomplicated (simple) and traditional (not new).
3. (d) is the right answer. 'Uniform' means same everywhere which is same as unvarying or which means unchanging. Unvarying is a synonym of 'uniform'.
4. (c) is the answer. A pronoun always is used in place of the noun used previously immediately before it. One can also check the subject of the previous sentence to find the right noun for a pronoun. Of the given 4 options only spherical denser region figures in the sentence previous to the one in which it appears. So, it will be the right answer.
5. (c) is the answer. The first question is not answered by the text. So, options (a) and (d) can be eliminated because question 2 is in both remaining options, it will be answered by the passage, we should then check for the question 3. It is answered "Constricts even further". Thus, question 2 and 3 are answered by the passage.
6. (b) from the first two lines of the second paragraph, it can be inferred that organisational behavior is different from ethics and not same. Organisation behavior analyses factors influencing human behavior but it does not include ethic. Therefore, (b) and (c) can be eliminated.
7. (c) Refer to the line "Just as for an individual if character is lost ..... for an administration if the ethics is lost every thing is lost." This line clearly suggests that the relationship between an individual and character is same as that between an administration and ethics.
8. (c) Refer to the line "These rules lay down what constitutes misconduct for public servant". Public servant is same as government servant.
9. (c) 'Manual' means both hand operated and guide book but in the given context it means the latter.
10. (b) The passage does not try to reconcile the two different ideas. It only projects them, therefore, (a) is eliminated, (c) and (d) are the two different ideas but alone neither of them can be the answer. So, the right answer then is (b).
11. (d) The passage says that unless we have a broad general education, our outlook will remain narrow (last line). This means that general education broadens our outlook. It is not at all suggested that without general education, one cannot get a job or one can't achieve specialization.
12. (d) Supporters of the 'first theory' i.e. pupils should concentrate on a narrow range of subject, will not agree with absence of specialised work. The first theory lays all emphasis on specialisation and believes specialised experts have contributed more to the world.
13. (b) By "School of thought", it is meant a particular idea or belief or a perception that is believed by a group of people. It is not a literal school nor does it consist of people of professionally thinkers. Even from the passage one can make out that the people in the two schools will be from various fields like education, social science etc.
14. (a) The second school though believes that a broad general education is very important in a student's education.
15. (a) They were once considered as the same species suggests the answer.
16. (c) They build unusual pouch like nests that.
17. (b) They down from branches.
18. (c) The second sentence suggests the answer.
19. (c) Last sentence of the first paragraph.
20. (d) They are attracted by the other three.
21. (a) First sentence of the second paragraph.
22. (c) They are form in U.S.
23. (d) Synonymous with an assault of nature.
24. (b) This is an indirect criticism.
25. (b) He thought it was arrogant.
26. (c) According to Gandhi people are becoming more self centered.
27. (d) If the tribals get their basic necessities they will not destroy wild life.
28. (d) This is the right answer. This is more specific and accurate than option (a). The main theme of the passage is cure for Alzheimer's but this cure is through nerve growth factor and this is what the passage is concerned about chiefly.
29. (d) This is a factual question. Locate that part of the passage which gives the right fact, and information about the question. In this case the relevant line is "The protein is produced by nerve cells in the same region of the brain".
30. (d) This is a 'Synonym' question. Diminishes is nearest to 'impair' in meaning in context of the passage, hence, the right answer.
31. (b) (b) This is correct because though the experiment may be considered unsuccessful since no sure shot cure has yet been discovered, even nerve growth factor cannot cure Alzheimer's, it can only slow down the process of deterioration but the experiment showed some benefits from the protein.

32. (b) In this question you have to recognise the type of passage. Use Elimination technique.  
(a) and (c) are wrong because the passage is neither chronological nor is there any alphabetical order in it. (b) is the right answer. The passage makes statements about the disease and illustrates the experiment and its result.
33. (c) Deterioration means becoming worse  
(b) and (d) are not synonyms of deterioration.
34. (b) This is 'synonym' type question. 'Anthology' means a chronological collection.
35. (c) This is a factual question. First, locate the relevant lines in the passage. In this case, they are "She begin composing verse at the age of eleven."
36. (c) This is an inference question. The statements are not directly picked from the passage so their accuracy will be judged through inference & elimination.  
If we refer to the line 'Dante Rosseti, himself a poet and a painter soon recognised her genius..' then we can infer that Dante could judge the genius of his sister because he himself was a poet and could, therefore, recognise the abilities in his sister.  
(d) This, obviously, is wrong. His being a painter has nothing to do with his judging Christina Rossetti's poetic genius.
37. (d) This is a factual question. So, locate the relevant line in the passage before answering. "By the time of her death in 1894, Christina had written more than 1100 poems...."
38. (d) This is a factual question but not focussed on a single line. Each statement will have to be individually confirmed from the given passage.  
Option (d) is the right answer because the last sentence of the passage says that "there is still no authoritative edition of her poetry".
39. (a) To find a suitable title one should first find the central theme of the passage-Patriotism of the four given options (a) is the most appropriate because the other three options only talk about a particular idea.
40. (d) "Open to attack" would mean it can be questioned or criticized. In the given options (a) is not necessarily true, (b) is wrong, (c) is also not necessarily true, (d) on the other hand is nearest to this meaning. Even in the larger sense of the passage (d) is the most possible answer.
41. (d) This can be done through elimination (a) is incorrect, passage is not critical of any thing, it is rather bent more positively towards patriotism. (b) is also incorrect because there is no description as such of a process. (c) is not true because the author is only giving an analysis of several elements of patriotism and not persuading the reader to believe anything persay. Thus (d) is the correct answer.
42. (d) This also will be done through elimination. "Intellectual conviction" will means beliefs regarding matters of the intellect. None of the options given are intellectual matters, they are rather feelings. Therefore the answer is (d).
43. (c) The element of "willing sacrifice" as mentioned in the line "But besides all these,..... Of willing sacrifice, of joyful merging of the individual life in life of nation" does not necessarily emerge from the religious element. Both element of worship and the passage does not suggest that the former motivates the latter.
44. (d) The first line of the passage tells us that the main appeal of CDs is their "surprisingly realistic sound".
45. (a) This synonym question can be done through elimination. 'Revolution' is usually done to bring about change, so (a) should be the right answer. But we must confirm other options also it cannot be (b) because in the sense of passage 'revolution is not used as a 'fight', (c) is also incorrect, so is (d), so (a) is the right answer.
46. (c) 'Sandwiches' means between two things. CDs have aluminium between two layers of plastic; so CDs are called sandwiches as they are layered, not because of their size or weight.
47. (a) (b), (c) and (d) are incorrect statement the passage does not suggest either (c) or (d) and (b) is factually incorrect, thus these 3 options can be eliminated. (a) is the right answer as suggested by the last line of the first paragraph.
48. (b) (a), (c) and (d) are all mentioned in the passage but they do not receive any emphasis or special attention. The author's main concern remains to discuss the growth of CDs, which includes all other options.
49. (b) (a) cannot be the main objective of the passage, since it does not receive much emphasis. (c) is not true because the tone of the passage is not negative, it is not denouncing anxiety or conscience. The intent of the author in the passage is very positive. He talks about the third motivating factor-curiosity and describes its importance in finding spiritual reality. Therefore (b) is the right answer. (d) is not the correct answer because the focus of the passage is not on motivation but motive, not on spiritual reality but the way to find it.
50. (b) This is direct factual question. The relevant line in the text is "It 'is' also 'one' of 'the' distinctive characteristic... non-human animals".
51. (d) Because anxiety and conscience are "blind forces".
52. (b) The author clearly say that curiosity is one of the "distinctive characteristic of human nature" by which he means that this is found only in humans. So gift of curiosity is exclusive to human beings.
53. (a) If we refer to the line "spiritual reality of the phenomena should be the ultimate objective of curiosity". The author is trying to say that we should be curious about the "spiritual reality" of a thing not the outer facade or the appearances but the latent meaning. (b) is an incorrect statement. (c) and (d) are not necessarily. (b) is an incorrect statement. (c) and (d) are not necessarily the beliefs of the author, not in the given passage at least.

54. (d) The second sentence of the passage makes it clear that the reason why caterpillars cannot defined themselves is because they have no claws or jaws.
55. (c) Because in the sense of the sentence equally refers to the weapons mentioned earlier in the sentence while caterpillars don't have. The question tests the reader's understanding of the meaning of the phrase. There is much ambiguity in all the given options, therefore the right answer should be chosen after marking sense of the complete statement.
56. (d) (b) and (c) and can be easily eliminated. The difficult choice between (a) and (d) through (a) also appears as the right answer since the passage states "uses prominent colours to inform would be predators" but the purpose of doing this is to defined itself and not just warn the predator without any further motive.
57. (b) Refer to lines "In the event that an inexperienced.... in the future". This suggests clearly that an experienced build would know that these caterpillars are inedible.
58. (d) In context of the passage, the caterpillar who dies when eaten by a bird but informs it of its indelibility thereby benefitting the species, is a martyr. Because it dies to save other caterpillar therefore, the right answer will be option (d).
59. (b) 60. (b) 61. (b) 62. (d)
63. (c) dogmatic means inclined to lay down principles as undeniably true or unquestionable. Therefore in the given context dogmatic statement means a statement which is unquestionable.
64. (d) 65. (d) 66. (a) 67. (b) 68. (a) 69. (a)
70. (b) 71. (c) 72. (d) 73. (a) 74. (b) 75. (b)
76. (d) 77. (d) 78. (c) 79. (c)
80. (c) 'Rhapsodical' means enthusiastic expression of feeling.
81. (b) 'Mona Lisa' is the name of a famous painting by Italian artist Leonardo of a Vinci.
82. (d) The truth about the 'Mona Lisa' is that it is a study in modeling.
83. (a)
84. (c) 85. (b) 86. (c) 87. (c) 88. (b) 89. (a)
90. (c) 91. (d) 92. (d) 93. (c) 94. (d) 95. (d)
96. (b) 97. (c) 98. (d) 99. (a)
100. (d) The noise was made by the young boy who was sitting with his mother in front of the author.
101. (c) Of all the people in the scene, the least bothered was the old man who was snoring to himself.
102. (b) The people in the scenario have a common factor that they were waiting for something and were engaged in doing different tasks to pass time.
103. (a) The little boy with the lowest patience level had gone weary of waiting and was the most bored. He was making noises to get entertained.
104. (b) The man was troubled by the noise made by the continuous beating of hammers of the blacksmiths.
105. (d) The man gave the blacksmiths ₹100 each as a bribe so that they find new huts and he doesn't get disturbed.
106. (c) The man after giving the blacksmiths money to find new huts was shocked to listen to the hammer noise the next day again and went outside to find why they hadn't found new huts.
107. (b) The man got to know that the blacksmiths have found new home and kept their promise as they both exchanged their huts.
108. (d) The tigress was miles away and according to how fast she runs, it was possible that she could cover the distance in half an hour.
109. (b) The author says that some of us won't reach the camp means that the tigress would kill few of us if she would hear us.
110. (d) The author found it difficult to decide the question because there was uncertainty whether or not she will hear them.
111. (a) The author had the time of whole day to kill the tigress but before the night they should be back to their camps.
112. (c) The author says that if the tigress comes in the daytime after hearing his voice, he would be able to shoot her down without any difficulty.
113. (b) The flat did not suit him much because unlike before, he was staying alone without his mother in the house.
114. (a) The author had put all the items and furniture of his utility into one room and never looked after the rest of the flat because he did not use it.
115. (d) The word 'it' refers to the flat.
116. (c) The author was satisfied with the space in his bedroom and made sure it had all the things of his utility.
117. (a) Be at a loose end means to have nothing to do.
118. (c) According to the passage, most of us prefer to watch films that satisfy or fulfil our secret wishes.
119. (b) By watching thrilling adventures, we make up for our shortcomings.
120. (d) Film stars present situations that are uncommon to our daily life and excite us.
121. (a) We somehow admit to the fact that we are weak and plain and we try to find adventure by watching movie stars.
122. (b) The daily life of school, officegoers and home-makers make up for the same old repetition of routine.