



## TEST I

*No. of Questions—25*

*Time—20 minutes*

### Passage 1

Nine years ago when several eastern European countries were making the transition from communism to free market policies, inevitable difficulties arose in government, social, medical and educational sectors. At that time I was elected to the SATE committee, and my feeling was that we teachers of English could make a contribution towards helping colleagues in one of these countries to alleviate their very poor conditions.

The echo from members of our Association was positive, and although help abroad was not a function of SATE, a modest sum was approved to fund assistance in a limited way. Knowing that most teachers have a number of superfluous English books on their shelves at home and at school, I set out to collect these and send them to teachers of English in Albania. It was a known fact, how classes functioned there—badly equipped schools; usually the teacher had a textbook (perhaps twenty years old) and pupils—for reasons of economy—would write grammar notes and word lists in very small writing in their notebooks. When we were able to send a class set to a fortunate teacher she was delighted. At the same time I addressed pupils and asked them to write me a letter, explaining ‘Why we are learning English in our class’. It was surprising to read the replies I received, well written, many in a refreshing, original style. The classes that submitted such a piece of work got an extra book as a prize, usually an English dictionary. My contacts were usually members of the National Albanian English Teachers’ Association (NAETA), and I coordinated the sorting and delivery of material with the vice-president, Mrs Ksanthipi Dodi.

When I received hundreds of books from our members, those of the ETAS and from other sources, I enlisted the help of some volunteers to help sort and pack the books, tapes, etc. ready for despatch. We invited teachers to come to Switzerland from Albania for a study period of two weeks, sponsored by the International Teachers’ Exchange Organization and SATE. These colleagues usually stayed with me, and I set up a programme of visits to several types of schools, teacher training or university courses for a short period. Sometimes they could attend ETAS convention, a WBZ course or a professional workshop. The SATE and ETAS members were always ready to welcome our guests, to discuss educational matters and to provide help, often showing hospitality at their schools or their homes.

It was a memorable moment for me when I was invited to Albania as a guest of the NEATA, to meet personally some of the teachers with whom I had been in correspondence. I was known at schools all over the country as Mrs Jean and enjoyed hospitality at colleagues’ homes. At schools and at Tirana University I gave some talks and workshops, and was able to see at first hand their difficulties. But I was also able to witness how some of the books that we had sent were now the core of a new library, and to hear how teachers and educational authorities were encouraged by the rather modest help we had provided.

In spring 1997, it became practically impossible to send books to Albania, on account of the political crisis. I could not stockpile any more material, so reluctantly I sent the last load to schools in Hungary, where the books and tapes were also welcome. The hospitality programme continued until last year, but now funds for this purpose are no longer available, and I have had to bring this to a close. Happily, conditions in Albania have been improving: bookshops have a wide range of publications available, and so I see it to be fitting now to end our assistance to English teachers there.

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I am indebted to many people and organizations who gave me moral, financial and physical support during these last nine years by their voluntary help: the SATE committee, especially Daryl Babcock, the ETAS Committee, Geogina Hanselmann, Alice Meister of the Ladies' English Club KVZ, Michel Kenedy who helped with transport, Ksanthipi Dodi at the receiving end, Peter Erhard, St Andrews Church Bazaar and the Swiss Embassy at Tirana. And my thanks go particularly to You, dear readers, who had sent me books, tapes, letters and encouragement.

1. According to the passage, the author did not send the English course materials to which of the following?
  - I. Tirana
  - II. Switzerland
  - III. Albania
  - IV. Hungary
  - (a) I & II
  - (b) only III
  - (c) All of the above
  - (d) only II
  - (e) None of these
2. What according to the author could be cited as a possible solution to alleviate poverty?
  - (a) Teaching English
  - (b) Providing aids in government, medical, social and educational sectors
  - (c) Providing books on government, medical and social subjects to the schools
  - (d) The question is irrelevant on the basis of what is provided in the passage.
  - (e) None of these
3. According to the passage, around when did the author probably start dispatching materials, under SATE to Albania?
  - (a) 1989
  - (b) 1988
  - (c) 1987
  - (d) 1990
  - (e) Cannot be determined
4. What according to the passage can be cited as the probable reason for the author getting surprised over the replies that she received from the students of the Tirana University?
  - (a) She was enthralled with the level of participation on the part of the students
  - (b) The replies were in large numbers
  - (c) The replies were well-written and had a refreshing original style
  - (d) The author's ego was satisfied
  - (e) She was ruffled by their views and opinions.
5. Which of the following can be inferred to be the objective of the ITEO?
  - (a) Providing English education to students
  - (b) Providing English education teaching aids to teachers
  - (c) Endorsing teachers from different countries and form an international opinion on teaching methodologies
  - (d) Endorsing equipment related teaching to the teachers so as to benefit the students.
  - (e) None of the above
6. Based on the information in the passage, in which year, could we possibly infer that the author has written, the same?
  - (a) 1997
  - (b) 1998 or 1999
  - (c) 1988
  - (d) 1996
  - (e) Can't be determined

#### Passage 2

Known to the Albanians as Çobans (or shepherds), to the Slavs as Vlachs, and to the Greeks as Koustchovlachs, they call themselves Aromanians or Rumanians. Numbering over 80,000 members, in the opinion of the best-known Vlach scholar, Tom Winniffrith, one could find them throughout much of the southern part of the country, and as far north as Elbasan. Usually, they live intermingled with their Albanian neighbours and only a few areas could be claimed to be purely Aromanian, the most notable one being the one between Pogradec and Korçë. Omnipresent to a knowledgeable eye, dispersed and hardly visible to a passing visitor, the Aromanian community in Albania remains today, much like it has in the past, one of the most elusive ethnic groups of the country.

While little is known of this community today, partly due to the isolation in which Albania was subdued for so long, even less is known of its past, its origins. In spite of the fact that so much has been written about Albania's Aromanians, especially in the first decades of the 1900s, few studies have paid a special attention to the early history of this community. Most have focused on the status of the community at the time and on the problems with which they were faced in relation to the state and the majority of the population. Partly to blame for this apparent lack of interest toward Aromanian history is the absence of reliable sources of information before and during the Turkish period, and partly to the unique style of living practiced by a large part of the Aromanian community as wandering shepherds.

To further complicate matters, some Balkan countries have often speculated this lack of pertinent information in order to foster their political interests in the region. Today, one can read about the Greek origin of the Aromanians, about the Illyrian origin of some Vlachs and even about the Aromanian origin of the Romanians, and vice-versa. While some theories can easily be refuted as mere speculations, some are based on more scientific observations and are worth taking a second look at.

Whatever little is known today of the origin of the Aromanians comes mainly through their language which stands as a clear proof of their link to the Latin culture which has existed in the area since the beginning of the millennium. As to their actual ethnic origin, that is a subject much debated and which may never be properly answered. Greeks and Albanian historians point to a Greek or Illyrian origin of the Aromanians which they say were Latinised during that time, and somehow managed to maintain their newly adopted language. Others point to the fact that the area inhabited today by Aromanians corresponds roughly to Via Egnatia, the road that once connected the Eastern Roman Empire to the Western one. It could be safely assumed that the road was heavily guarded by Roman troops, which in turn may help explain the presence of a Latin speaking population so far south in what is regarded by most historians as an area dominated by the Greek language. The truth may lie somewhere in the middle, since it is most likely that the Roman legionaries intermarried with the local, native population, Greek and Illyrian, giving birth to a new nation, the Aromanians.

By the fourth century, much of the Balkan peninsula had been Romanised and a distinct form of Vulgar Latin was developing in this area of the empire. However, it was not until the tenth century, after the fall of the Byzantine northern border along the Danube and the massive arrival of the migratory populations, that the Latin speaking population was split into two main groups: the Romanians in the north and the Aromanians in the south. This explains in fact the close similarity that exists to this day between Romanian and Aromanian; besides the classification made by most linguists of Aromanian as a dialect of Romanian, rather than a separate language. Due to these circumstances, it is unclear whether the first mention of spoken Latin in the Balkans made by Theopanes and Theophylact in 579 during a ride of the Byzantine army in present-day Bulgaria, refers to Romanian or Aromanian. However, the next mention of

Vlachs (the name used for Latin speaking populations in general—e.g. the Swiss-German word ‘Welschschweizer’ for their french speaking compatriots) made in 976 by Cedrenuc, a Byzantine historian, clearly refers to Aromanians. In his writings, Cedrenuc talks about the assassination of David, the brother of Samuel, the Tsar of Bulgaria, by wandering Vlachs. From that point, there are numerous mentions of Aromanians particularly since they became an active presence on the political stage with the establishment of the Second Bulgarian Empire by two Aromanian brothers, Peter and Asan, in 1204. Later on, Aromanians come to play an increased role in the region as it can be assumed from the fact that two areas, one just south of present day Albania, in Epirus and another around Thessalonika, came to be known as Little Vlachia and respectively Vlachia. It could be easily observed that even during those times when there was a relative wealth of information about Aromanians, little is known about those living in present-day Albania. This may be due to the fact that most of the mentions were made by Byzantine historians and therefore were limited to the areas with which they had a more direct contact.

7. According to the passage, the Non-Albanian inhabitants of the region between Pogradec and Karec are known to the locals as
  - (a) Cobans
  - (b) Aromanians or, Rumanians
  - (c) Vlachs
  - (d) Koustchovlachs
  - (e) Albanians
8. According to the passage, what reasons have been cited for lack of knowledge pertaining to the history of the Aromanians
  - I. Absence of reliable source of information
  - II. Unique style of living of the community
  - III. Isolation of Albania
  - IV. Most are concerned only with the present status of the community
  - V. Speculation by Balkan countries about the history of the Aromanians
  - (a) I & II
  - (b) I, II & III
  - (c) All of the above
  - (d) None of the above
  - (e) Only I
9. Which of the following matches the definition of “Via Egnatia” as given in the passage
  - I. A four km long bridge that connects two cities

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- II. The stretch of highway between Delhi & Mumbai  
III. The Suez Canal  
IV. The navigable river between city I & city II  
(a) I & III (b) I & IV  
(c) II only (d) All of the above  
(e) None of the above
10. In the light of the passage, what is the most likely native language of Winnifrith  
(a) Latin (b) German  
(c) Illyrian (d) Greek  
(e) None of these
11. According to the passage, one is likely to be able to read about which of the following theories of the origin of the Aromanians?  
(a) Their Greek origin  
(b) The Illyrian origin of some of them  
(c) Their Romanian origin  
(d) All of the above  
(e) Only (a) and (b)
12. What is the central idea of the passage?  
(a) It is difficult to know exactly about the origin of the Albanians  
(b) The history and culture milieu of Eastern Europe  
(c) The origins of the Aromanians  
(d) The origins and culture of the Aromanians  
(e) None of these
- Directions for Questions 13 to 15:** *Given herewith are four different ways of phrasing the underlined part. Choose the best alternative.*
13. Since the year 1978, when the yellow revolution started, the families covered under the scheme have grown from 20 lakh to 1.5 crore, population that is about Delhi in size.  
(a) have grown from 20 lakh to 1.5 crore, about the size of Delhi.  
(b) has grown from 20 lakh to nearly 1.5 crore a population about the size of Mumbai.  
(c) has grown from 20 lakh to nearly 1.5 crore, a population about the size of Delhi.  
(d) had grown 20 lakh upto nearly 1.5 crore about Delhi size.  
(e) has grown from 20 lakh to 1.5 crore in population that is about the size of Delhi.
14. Despite protests from Cruelty Against Animals (AA), health officials have ordered the killing of stray dogs in Bangalore and that the owned ones be vaccinated.  
(a) the stray dogs in Bangalore being killing and owned ones to be vaccinated.  
(b) the stray dogs in Bangalore killed, and the owned ones vaccinated.  
(c) that the stray dogs in Bangalore be killed and the owned ones vaccinated.  
(d) that the stray dogs in Bangalore should be killed, with the owned ones being vaccinated.  
(e) the stray dogs killed in Bangalore and the owned ones being vaccinated.
15. Unlike a typical house loan which requires a fifteen to twenty per cent down payment, the lease loan buyer is not required to make an initial deposit on the new property.  
(a) lease loan buyers are not required to make  
(b) a lease loan does not require the buyer to make  
(c) with lease loan buying there is no requirement of  
(d) for the lease loan buyer there is no requirement of  
(e) a lease loan does not requires a buyer to make
- Directions for Questions 16 to 25:** *Arrange the jumbled sentences in order to make a coherent paragraph.*
16. *Starting Statement* Indigenisation activities have become part and parcel of the manufacturing activities in the company.  
(A) In addition to overcoming the dependence on foreign source for supply, indigenisation provides adequate value addition for the products and a steady source of local supply, which helps the company to provide long term product support to the customers.  
(B) This has gained more significance during the past two to three years when the company had to face restrictions on import from US and European countries.  
(C) Indigenisation activities have been given a very clear focus under the overall efforts taken by the company in the area of cost reduction.  
(D) The task forces set up in the company to address cost reduction in various areas have looked into possibilities of indigenisation in a great number of the products and succeeded to a large extent.

*Ending Statement* These efforts will be intensified in the coming years.

- (a) ABDC                      (b) BACD
- (c) DBAC                    (d) CABD
- (e) DACB

17. *Starting Statement* The issue of improving Indian agriculture is both a sociological and an administrative one.

- (A) It also appears that there is a direct relationship between the size of a state and development.
- (B) It appears that the issue of Indian development, and the problem of the Indian agricultural sector, will remain with us for an unspecified period of time.
- (C) Without improving Indian agriculture no liberalisation or policy making will be able to help the country.

(D) In fact, there has to be a movement of life and action in the vast segment of rural India. *Ending Statement* Both these factors affect the trickle down of central policies to the rural segments

- (a) DABC                      (b) CDBA
- (c) ACDB                    (d) ABCD
- (e) ABCD

18. *Starting Statement* Corporate America's finest have yet another hurdle to overcome if they want to make it to the top.

- (A) During the course they have been shot at with live ammunition, have swam icy rivers and have crawled through sewage pipes awash with fresh muck.
- (B) Business schools and financial titans alike are sending their brightest and best to the US Marines to have them toughened up for life on the boardroom battle filed.
- (C) One of the course instructors said "It gives them a spirit of team work and might serve them while in business in the future by giving them an opportunity to exercise decision-making in an uncertain, chaotic environment.

(D) Students from the Wharton Business School in Pennsylvania and trainees from top corporate houses among others, have been put through their paces with development courses at the Marine's base at Quantico, Virginia.

*Ending Statement:* These people will spend their lives acting and reacting under pressure in some of the toughest business environments of the world.

- (a) DBAC                      (b) CDBA
- (c) ACDB                    (d) ABCD
- (e) CADB

19. *Starting Statement:* Figure Skating is primarily a sport of amateurs.

- (A) For years the singles competition was judged according to two categories.
- (B) The compulsory figures category required each skater to perform three as six repetitions of three figures drawn from a possible 41 patterns.
- (C) Contests are held for singles and for pairs.
- (D) The free skating category judged a skaters' skating coordinated with music.

*Ending Statement:* All figures are based on a figure eight pattern as variations there of.

- (a) BCDA                      (b) CADB
- (c) CDBA                    (d) ABCD
- (e) ADCB

20. *Starting Statement:* Cellular jail at Port Blair, the infamous Indian Bastille is regarded by each and all as sanctum sanctorum, the holy of holics.

- (A) The mute and benumbed structure of the colours of the jail provides an eloquent testimony to their epic struggle.
- (B) The revolutionary movement got a new dimension here and a unique struggle for resistance got inside the walls of the jail.
- (C) They preferred the martyrdom to the ignoble life of a dastard.
- (D) The cellular jail is revered as a shrine of liberation for the firebrand freedom fighters who fought to liberate the motherland from the yoke of the British rule.

*Ending Statement:* The gigantic building witnessed unspeakable tortures in spite of which the resistance of the patriots could not be subdued.

- (a) BCAD                      (b) DABC
- (c) BDCA                    (d) DACB
- (e) ABCD

21. (A) Established in 1812, Citi corp. is the largest American bank with assets exceeding 210m.
- (B) Citi corp. has the reputation of being a fast growing organisation for years.

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- (C) In 1993 it won accolades and polled the best bank for arranging foreign exchange it 'euro-money'.
- (D) In 1992 it was voted the best bank for providing information service.
- (a) ABCD (b) BACD
- (c) BADC (d) ABDC
- (e) CB
22. (A) People have a strong need for identification.
- (B) We see this in the children in the United States.
- (C) They will kill in order to preserve an identification they have made.
- (D) They will kill to preserve the identity and sense of belongingness that they gain from gang membership.
- (a) BACD (b) ABCD
- (c) ADCB (d) ACBD
- (e) BDCA
23. (A) A comprehensive study of various religions would support the broader view that one supreme and caring intelligence has expressed itself to different people at different times.
- (B) Fanaticism comes to people who feel insecure.
- (C) This broader view gives a sense of belongingness while still allowing people to be well founded in their own tradition.
- (D) Within the religious fanaticism that has grown in the world you will find a basic lack of understanding of other religious.
- (a) ACBD (b) DABC
- (c) BDAC (d) ADBC
- (e) DCAB
24. (A) As the battle in Iraq goes on, I could not help wondering about American military intelligence.
- (B) Furthermore, going after one or two injured or killed men has been tried in numerous wars but the result is usually the same.
- (C) Underestimating the enemy's numbers and not fully appreciating their will to fight as well as relying upon local forces to carry out the combat, were aspects of Vietnam conflict.
- (D) I don't say that it is right to leave bodies behind but this obsession with retrieving American casualty is somewhat ridiculous.
- (a) ABCD (b) ACBD
- (c) CABD (d) CBAD
- (e) DACB
25. (A) The kind Marshall combine and the new team which managed the key performance area were the major players in the creation of a new architecture for British Airways.
- (B) To achieve success in a service industry, it is essential to align company activities with customer's expectations.
- (C) It is important, however to recognize the principles on which British Airways built its winning competence.
- (D) It is obvious that leadership played quite a dominant role in the British Airways transformation.
- (a) ABCD (b) BACD
- (c) DACB (d) ACBD
- (e) CABD

## TEST 2

*No. of Questions—25*

*Time—20 minutes*

Pathetically, 16 years old Dorian Anxhaku from Tirana writes about his first trip abroad. While standing on the road in the shadow of the world famous banks, listening to the falling of the snow, to the noise of the snow avalanches in some tourist resorts, along the quiet and marvelous Lake of Geneva, I instinctively press the Albanian passport I am holding.

I feel a little bit confused and I am sincere. A drop of tear slips on my cheek. May be this is the reason why a Swiss woman, very impressed, asks me: What is wrong, sir?

I might have been lost in my thoughts, because she touches my hand and tries to recover my consciousness from that momentary shock. My whole body asks my lonely and forsaken being: 'Why are we so poor while being so close to such a rich world? Why are we so unlucky while living so close to a world that blossoms in its happiness? Why are we dipped in a monotonous idea of the pain while being so close to a world that moves its feet impetuously in a strange dance? What is wrong, sir?, the unknown woman asks. Why, why? My whole being asks.

I stayed some days at this magic place, Switzerland, in this place, where Albanian guests are welcomed. The reason of my visit was a contest organised from UNDP (United Nations Development Project) on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Universal Charter of Human Rights. This competition was organized between the high schools' students, and I happened to be the winner. I took one of the

Swissair planes and found myself in Zurich and then in Geneva just as in a day of a thousand and one nights' dream.

I met with famous personalities of the European Politics at the High Commissariat of the United Nations. I have been to the home country of Wilhelm Tell, the Swiss highlander who shot the apple placed on his son's head. A lot of famous Albanians have come here and had a common dream: We wish Albania becomes a second Switzerland. This is an emblematic dream, a second Jerusalem. To become a second Switzerland—these words were the honoured words that came out of the charming princess Elena Gjika, the one that impressed the European Courts—these words came out of the European theatre star Alexander Moisiu at his last evening; these were the words fixed in the notebook of Mithat Frasheri on his return trip from Switzerland.

I couldn't sleep, and being lonely while wandering in the beautiful streets of Geneva, I had a feeling that I was going to meet with the pieces of conservation, with the dialogues, with the words and dreamed images of these outstanding compatriots. And above all, their common emblem: To become a second Switzerland.

We almost have the same climate and landscape. We have strong human characters that seem to be hardened at the same anvil. But yet we are so far from each other as if we were two planets travelling in other universe, in other galaxies. What is wrong, sir? The repetition of this question made my star fall down onto the ground and I see a woman of the same age as my mother standing in front of me. She looked worried and anxious.

Mothers... They are the only persons that do not change in this world. They are always there with the same compassion of the swallow bird, with their rainbow longing that brightens their eyes, with their quietness that knows how to wait, with that look that knows how to talk, with that smile that lifts you up to the heavens.

What is wrong, sir? Are you sick?

Yes madam, I am sick. My poor mother and I are sick. We want to be healed, but sometimes the medicines are out of date, we want to hear a good word, but cheat is hidden behind them, we want to hear a good morning for a golden morning. We want to have our rights.

She takes my arm and brings me to a house. The tea is boiling, and later I have a coffee with milk. I know only some words in German and French, and we try to bring together our universes.

We want our rights, those rights that we denied to ourselves, those rights that others denied to us. We want to live.

When a human being, when a family, when a town, when a people give an SOS signal, like a ship in the heavy sea, then other people, other towns, other nations have to answer with the great law of the sea of human history: they have to help, they have to come quick, they have to talk, to smile... I am still holding the Albanian passport, as those pages are keeping the connections with my planet, with my special life.

Here in Switzerland, more than anywhere else, you can take some useful truths with you, given from the gigantic arrow and bow of Willhelm Tell with the blade that flies towards the Sun, as if the Sun was a gigantic apple. Fight for your rights. Do not plead. Do not get discouraged. Work. Search. Stand. Be triumphant... Keep your head straight up like the mountains and let the clock knock on your chest as an immortal clock.

The airplane leaves behind the airports of Geneva and Zurich and takes with it those precious truths. Those truths taken from the treasure of Sinbad sailor in the ship-holds of Switzerland filled up with property, liberty, dignity and equality. Thank you Switzerland. Greetings to you Switzerland—I greet your heart and your soul.

1. What according to the passage is the mood of the author?
 

(a) Sombre	(b) Philosophical
(c) Critical	(d) All of the above
(e) Only (a) and (c)	
2. In the context of its usage in the passage what does "..... and we try to bring together our universes," signify :
 

(a) The author is trying to reciprocate with his host
(b) The author is trying to get solace
(c) The author is asking for clarification
(d) None of the above.
(e) Only (b) and (c)
3. What is the central idea of the passage?
 

(a) Albanians want to emulate the richness and development of the Swiss
(b) Albania is trying hard and desperate to be as developed as Switzerland
(c) Albanians dream—of a Switzerland like climate in their country

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- (d) Albania has to work hard to emulate Switzerland
  - (e) All of these
4. Which of the following could be drawn as parallel/s between Albania and Switzerland?
- I. Property
  - II. Liberty
  - III. Dignity & equality
  - IV. Climate
- (a) Definitely I, II and III
  - (b) To some extent I, II & III but definitely IV
  - (c) Only IV
  - (d) None of the above
  - (e) Only II and IV
5. Why does the author instinctively press her Albanian passport, while standing beside the lake of Geneva?
- (a) To keep herself reminding about her dream of coming to Switzerland
  - (b) To veil a feeling that after all she is Albanian
  - (c) To make her identity known, in case someone asks her on the Swiss streets.
  - (d) None of the above.
  - (e) All of (a), (b) and (c)

#### Passage 2

The author, Mrs Susan Pritchett Post, was motivated to write her impressions when her husband, Everett Post, worked for the US Agency for International Development in Albania on housing contracts. She worked at the National Housing Agency on a part-time basis.

Post describes well her arrival and the first few months of settling down—living conditions, shopping, having some home improvements made, contacts with her neighbours and other Albanians. She wondered how they found the optimism and energy to manage their lives. With her Albanian language teacher, Mrs Ksanthipi Dodi, she met a group of women in Tirana with a variety of backgrounds, keen to speak from the heart about their experiences and personal issues. The question rose in her mind—what has given the Albanian women strength, not only to survive, but also to lead meaningful and fulfilled lives with good-heartedness and optimism? It was clear that the answer could only be provided by representative findings of women all over the country, those of different ages, background and political viewpoints. So she embarked on

country-wide interviews, incorporating as much as possible the actual words of the some she met, 200 in all. Out of her respect and growing admiration for the Albanian women she wanted to present her work to the outside world as an inspiration to others and in the hope that this book will bring healing to the wounded society.

Dirite, who served her country as a partisan in the War of Liberation, was imprisoned for 13 years and exiled. She cannot smile or laugh any more, though she recounts humorous stories of events that took place during her years of torture and interrogation, and despite her age (78) and physical disabilities, she burns with desire to be of service to her country today.

Safide lives in a village that has water once a month. She works the land, keeps the house clean and prepares excellent meals for her family, though the family has to carry home on their backs and heads water, produce, and animal feed. She remains optimistic with a ready smile and eagerness to help others.

Vjallca sells bananas in the street near the fruit market in Tirana, trying to augment her husband's disability pension of 20 a month. She makes 1 or 1.5 lek (about one cent) on each banana she sells, but when she stays at home to look after her husband she cannot contribute even that small amount.

Teuta (18) lives in a village. Though she wanted to continue studying, her father took her out of school to work on the land, help with the housework and await an arranged marriage.

This book reports in their own words, the life stories of Albanian women of all ages and backgrounds, not as a scientific study but against well founded presentations of the 1996 environment. The author has carefully observed conditions of housing, water and electricity, retailing, medical facilities, travel, effects of the *kanun*, besides the individual circumstances of the people she interviewed. The book made a deep impression on me, not only because I had spent two weeks in Albania at the time that she was carrying out this work.

Susan Pritchett Post lived in Tirana for about three years with her husband, Everett, her son, Jacko and the family adopted Albanian daughter, Anna. In March 1997, they were ripped from Albania under a forced evacuation. They could only say a hasty goodbye to Everett, and under difficult conditions returned via Italy to USA, where she finished and published her book last year.



6. What is the occupation of the author?
  - (a) The author is working with the US agency for International Development in Albania
  - (b) The author is a part-time worker at the National Housing Agency
  - (c) The author is a house manager.
  - (d) None of the above
  - (e) Both (a) and (b)
7. According to the passage, which of the following cannot be inferred as possible components of settling down in a new place?
  - (a) Calling a carpenter and fixing a wardrobe
  - (b) Enquiring about the nearest grocery store
  - (c) Listing the telephone number of the office of the National Housing Agency
  - (d) Familiarising oneself with some of the neighbours and locals
  - (e) None of these
8. According to Susan Post, which of the following can best describe the Albanian society?
  - (a) Society of wounded feelings
  - (b) Self-contented society
  - (c) Improving society (but this improvement will take time)
  - (d) All of the above
  - (e) Only (b) and (c)
9. What, according to the passage, could not be cited as possible reason for Susan Post embarking on a country-wide journey for interviews?
  - (a) To find reasons for the strength of the Albanian women
  - (b) To find reasons for the moral strength of the Albanian women
  - (c) To find reasons for the Albanian society being so wounded
  - (d) All of the above
  - (e) None of (a), (b) or (c)
10. What according to the passage is the common link between Dirite, Safide, Jacko, Vjallca and Teuta?
  - (a) They're all living in villages
  - (b) They're all Albanian women
  - (c) None of them are dejected in life
  - (d) None of the above
  - (e) Only (a) and (c)

**Directions for Questions 11 to 15:** *Given below is a passage followed by a few inferences.*

Mark [a] Definitely True if the inference follows directly from the passage.

Mark [b] Probably True if the inference appears to be true in the light of the passage but cannot be ascertained to be definitely true.

Mark [c] Probably False if the inference appears to be false in the light of the passage but cannot be ascertained to be definitely false.

Mark [d] Definitely False if the inference contradicts the data in the given passage.

Mark [e] None of these.

Although Lord Russell's contributions to education have not been as titanic or promethean as his contributions to mathematics and philosophy, the impact of his views on education were considerable. He was an ardent leader of those who held that education ought to emphasise scientific methods of inquiry rather than the transmission of a settled body of knowledge. He refused to compromise with those who adopted persecution, censorship, and other controls on education.

Lord Russell had wide personal experience with a variety of educational problems from 1927 to 1932. He and his wife, Dora Winifred Black, directed the activities of an experimental school for young children. Since 1900, he lectured widely in England, America, and the Far East at such notable institutions as Cambridge University, England; the University of Chicago, the University of California and Harvard University in the United States; and the National University in Peking, China. He was prevented from accepting a number of other professional engagements because he advocated 'dangerous' ideas. He was called the enemy of reason and morality by those who prefer that educators instill eternal creeds, instead of a spirit of scientific inquiry.

11. Along with Lord Russell there were others who held the view that education should lay emphasis on scientific methods of enquiry.
12. Lord Russell professed what he preached.
13. In Mathematics and Philosophy Lord Russell's contribution was huge.
14. Lord Russell advocated ideas that could destroy an entire nation.
15. Lord Russell did not believe in censorship.

## 4.12 How to Prepare for Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension for the CAT

**Directions for Questions 16 to 20:** Sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labeled with a letter and all sequences end in 5. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the four given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

16. (A) Part of the mountainous rubble of metal beams and frames that came down with the twin towers, was shipped to Chennai by a local scrap dealer.  
(B) There are however no plans to sell the scraps as souvenirs or make a profit out of it as the dealer paid no premium for the consignment.  
(C) He bought it at \$ 122 per tonne from a dealer in Dubai who in turn had bought it at a New York Port Authority auction.  
(D) When the ship Borzna docked into the Chennai wharf last month, it brought old news from New York—over 10000 tonnes of debris from the World Trade Centre wreckage.
5. Right now, the scrap is being melted and made into ingots at smelting units near Chennai and being ploughed back into a new building as sturdy construction rods.  
(a) CBAD (b) BACD  
(c) DACB (d) CDAB  
(e) BCAD
17. (A) Bausch & Lomb has introduced the versatile Zyoptix, the first integrated system for personalised laser vision correction.  
(B) The latest in LASIK surgery, a procedure to reduce a person's dependency on glasses or contact lenses, the system integrates wave-front analysis and corneal topography measurements with excimer laser.  
(C) That is good news for those seeking laser surgery in India.  
(D) With integrated wave front analysis, multi-dimensional 3D corneal mapping and advanced scanning laser technology, it can measure and rectify subtle aberrations inside the eye.
5. In short, Zyoptix aims at providing 'super vision' to those who need it.  
(a) CABD (b) ACDB  
(c) BCDA (d) ACBD  
(e) DABC
18. (A) Vikram is the recipient of the Paul & Daisy Soros Fellowship for New Americans and is also a fellow at the newly created Media LAB Asia.  
(B) The children of physicians frequently follow in the footsteps of their parents, and often in interesting ways.  
(C) Vikram sheel, the son of a physician, has recently fashioned Dia Bet Net, a hand held computer game for young diabetics.  
(D) He opted for medicine inspired by the example of his father, a neurosurgeon, who runs a pain management clinic in Delhi after a quarter-century of medical practice in the US.
5. "Never forgetting why he chose medicine, my father volunteered his time during the Kargil war and has infused his passion in his children", says Vikram.  
(a) ACBD (b) DCAB  
(c) ABCD (d) BCAD  
(e) DABC
19. (A) Characterisation of materials is an important area in the evolution of new materials having tailor-made properties for a specific application.  
(B) Various properties of materials have to be studied towards developing a specific product.  
(C) The needs are varied based on its intended application whether it is heterostructure interfaces for semi conductor devices, or sensors for chemical industries or structural materials in nuclear reactors or aerospace engines.  
(D) The needs are also varied depending on the criticality of the material to ensure human safety in the operations.
5. Towards these ends the chemical and structural properties are fundamental.  
(a) ADBC (b) BCDA  
(c) ABCD (d) BDAC  
(e) DACB
20. (A) After missile defence, counter terrorism has emerged as an important platform for strategic cooperation between New Delhi and Washington.  
(B) Both these actions, of course, were driven by India's perceived interests.  
(C) Ever since Bush's election, liberal outfits and publications have joined hands with the Republican administration in projecting India as a strategic partner.

(D) Just as India promptly supported President George Bush's plans for recasting the framework of nuclear deterrence by building missile defences, so did it quickly back his call for a war on terrorism.

5. It is important for India to capitalize on the sentiment.

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| (a) ABCD | (b) BCAD |
| (c) CDAB | (d) ADBC |
| (e) DACB |          |

**Directions for Questions 21 to 25:** Each question has a main statement followed by four statements labeled a, b, c and d. Choose the ordered pair of statements where the first statement implies the second, and the two statements are logically consistent with the main statement.

21. Only if the monsoon is delayed, will agricultural output be lower.

- (A) Agricultural output is lower.  
 (B) The monsoon is not delayed.  
 (C) Agricultural output is not lower.  
 (D) The monsoon is delayed.
- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| (a) BC | (b) BD |
| (c) AC | (d) AD |
| (e) BD |        |

22. If the certificate is damaged, it will not be accepted.

- (A) The certificate is not damaged.  
 (B) The certificate is not accepted.  
 (C) The certificate is damaged.  
 (D) The certificate is accepted.
- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| (a) BA | (b) BC |
| (c) AD | (d) DA |
| (e) AC |        |

23. The machine will not work if power supply fails.

- (A) Power fails.  
 (B) Power does not fail.  
 (C) The machine does not work.  
 (D) The machine works.
- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| (a) BA | (b) BC |
| (c) AD | (d) DB |
| (e) BC |        |

24. You can take a ride only if you have a ticket.

- (A) You took a ride.  
 (B) You did not take a ride.  
 (C) You had a ticket.  
 (D) You did not have a ticket.

- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| (a) CA | (b) AC |
| (c) DA | (d) BC |
| (e) AB |        |

25. Either Shyama or Geeta will take the only chair in the room.

- (A) Shyama took the chair.  
 (B) Geeta did not take the chair.  
 (C) Shyama did not take the chair.  
 (D) Geeta took the chair.
- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| (a) CA | (b) AC |
| (c) DC | (d) BC |
| (e) DA |        |

### TEST 3

No. of Questions—25  
 Time—20 minutes

**Directions for Questions 1 to 5:** Choose the set of three statements where the third statement can be logically derived from the preceding two.

- (A) Some men love music.  
 (B) Some smokers do not love music.  
 (C) Some men are not smokers.  
 (D) Some men are smokers.  
 (E) No music lover is a smoker.  
 (F) Some men do not love music.

(a) ACD	(b) ABD
(c) FBD	(d) AEC
(e) ABC	
- (A) All living organisms need energy.  
 (B) Energy is provided by food.  
 (C) All food needs to be digested.  
 (D) Potato is a food.  
 (E) Potato needs to be digested.  
 (F) Enzymes are released in intestines.

(a) ABE	(b) BCD
(c) CDE	(d) DEF
(e) ABD	
- (A) All blacks need money.  
 (B) All whites need money.  
 (C) Mongoloids are white.  
 (D) Some Mongoloids need money.  
 (E) All blacks are whites.  
 (F) Some blacks are Mongoloids.

(a) EDA	(b) EBA
(c) BEC	(d) FEC
(e) DCA	

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4. (A) NSE index is a stock market index.  
(B) NSE index is based on 50 scrips.  
(C) NSE index truly reflects the fluctuation of share prices.  
(D) More than 1000 scrips are listed on the NSE.  
(E) NSE index does not truly reflect the price fluctuation of all NSE shares.  
(F) NSE index indicates the prices of 50 scrips out of more than 1000.  
(a) BDA (b) ABC  
(c) BDF (d) BCE  
(e) EFD
5. (A) P weds Q after divorcing R.  
(B) S weds R before R weds P.  
(C) P weds S after divorcing Q.  
(D) Q and R are of the same sex.  
(E) R and P is a happy couple.  
(F) P is a double divorcee.  
(a) BCE (b) ACF  
(c) ACD (d) ABF  
(e) FED
6. (c) buy cheap sell costly  
(d) sell what you can don't buy from a competitor  
(e) what you see is not selling
9. The 'song' of Japan, \_\_\_\_\_ based on Indian themes;  
(a) one of the leaders in interactive digital entertainment is looking at designing and developing softwares for games  
(b) one of the leaders in interactive digital entertainment is looking at designing and developing software  
(c) but based on Indian themes one of the ledgers in interactive digital entertainment, is looking at designing and developing softwares for games  
(d) one of the leaders in interactive digital development is software for games  
(e) single leaders in interactive digital entertainment is seeing at design and developing soft wares for games.

**Directions for Questions 6 and 7:** Choose the option which could replace, the underlined portion

6. The appetite of banks for funds is lost under the onslaught of the slowdown, corporates refused to borrow even as bank deposits flourished.  
(a) bank deposits zoomed  
(b) bank deposits enhanced  
(c) bank deposits flummoxed  
(d) bank deposits swelled  
(e) bank deposits shrunk
7. The library seemed to be at sixes and sevens on the very first look.  
(a) in complete disorder  
(b) total peace  
(c) tastefully designed  
(d) without proper ventilation  
(e) hunky dory

**Directions for Questions 8 to 12:** Fill in the blanks from the best possible option.

8. Swindling one's fellow beings is a necessary practice upon which the sound commercial success formula \_\_\_\_\_ is based.  
(a) sell what you cannot buy  
(b) buy what you sell to others

10. Corruption has eaten into the very vitals of the administration in the state, \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) leaving it unable for action.  
(b) leaving it without the will to act.  
(c) making it advance through action.  
(d) incapacitating the will towards action.  
(e) leave it uselessly for action
11. Experts claim that shifting a portion of health benefits costs back to the workers \_\_\_\_\_ helps to limit medical spending.  
(a) helps the control of the employer's costs and also  
(b) helps to control not only the employer's costs, but also  
(c) not only helps to control the employer's costs but also  
(d) not only helps to control the employer's costs and also  
(e) helping controlling the employer's costs but also
12. The basic needs \_\_\_\_\_ a basic need along with food, shelter, clothing and education.  
(a) approaches, consider health to be  
(b) approach consider health as being  
(c) approach, considers health as  
(d) approach, consider health to being  
(e) approaching, consider health to be

### Passage 1

The list of the victims of Asia's economic flu grew steadily in 1997's final calendar quarter. At year's end even Japan's "miracle" economy was in need of a miracle cure.

In this first week of 1998, the trillion-dollar question, not only for Asia but for the Americas and Europe as well, is how swift and complete will be the business recovery from the financial ills that began in Thailand's "tiger-cub" economy in July 1997. Twin hopes abound. The first is that the year 1998 will still be a pretty good year for global business. The second hope is that things won't be as bad as they could become.

For example, until three months ago, Norwalk, Connecticut USA based D. Howard Pierce, ABB Asea Brown Boveri Ltd.'s executive vice president and group executive committee member responsible for the Americas, was looking forward to a 1998 significantly better than 1997. Exports to Asia were at respectable levels. Business in Latin America was improving significantly. "Overall," he says, "we were looking at continued steady improvement" in sales of industrial systems and power-generation-and-distribution equipment, ABB's mainstay products.

However, by mid-November, Pierce admitted to being "a bit concerned" about short-term instability in capital markets and its impact on 1998 growth prospects, and his company began to pace itself accordingly.

As Brazil, for instance, raised interest rates and import barriers to defend its currency during the final weeks of 1997, ABB was keeping careful watch, determined not to get spending too much ahead of the rate of project development. The basic reason: Debt leverage runs about 70% for most of the projects in which ABB participates in Latin America and Asia, and if "the economics of the project don't look so good, the project will go on hold until things stabilise [and] interest rates come back down," Pierce explains.

"While this turmoil in southeast Asia does not hit us very much directly, indirectly it is going to put a damper on some of the markets we serve," predicts Byron O. Pond Jr., Arvin Industries Inc.'s chairman and CEO. For example, if electronics and some other Asian products—their price competitiveness enhanced by devalued currencies at home—crowd South American products out of the US market, Latin Americans may have less money with which to buy the exhaust systems and ride-control products that the Columbus, Ind.-based company manufactures.

13. Why does the author refer to the Japanese economy as a 'miracle'?
  - (a) To underline the economic flu that grew steadily in Japan in 1997.
  - (b) To signify that all the economic forces are working more than their actual potential.
  - (c) Both (a) and (b)
  - (d) None of the above
  - (e) To notify the flu that steadily degenerated in Japan
14. Which of the following according to the passage are not dealing with many nationalities?
  - (a) ABB
  - (b) Arvin
  - (c) Norwalk
  - (d) Columbus
  - (e) All of these
15. Which of the following, according to the passage is/are the field of operation for Mr. Howard Pierce?
  - I. USA
  - II. Chile
  - III. Peru
  - IV. Brazil
  - (a) Only I
  - (b) I and IV
  - (c) I & II fully
  - (d) All of the above
  - (e) Only II and III

### Passage 2

"The pace of economic and social demise was accelerating. Popular discontent was spreading and the economy was deteriorating at a growing speed. Only fear of the unknown prevented a popular rebellion. . . . Whatever time Castro had left in power, his failure to change with the times seemed almost sure to condemn his once-acclaimed revolution to a lonely death."

Thus wrote Pulitzer Prize-winning author Andres Oppenheimer in 1992 in *Castro's Final Hour*, a book marketed as a "historical account of the disintegration of Castro's Cuba." Oppenheimer was not alone in his assessment. To most observers and analysts, the collapse of the Soviet Union meant the imminent fall of Cuba. Few thought that the only remaining communist stronghold in the Western Hemisphere could survive without subsidies, aid, and preferential trade treatment from the Soviet bloc. This conviction deepened with Cuba's failure to follow Russia down the path of market democracy. Intent on maintaining its socialist regime, Cuba not only had to overcome the loss of its Cold War economic partners

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without any outside help, but also to contend with a tightening US embargo and its extraterritorial enforcement through new legislation.

Nevertheless, to the surprise of all, disappointment of many, and joy of a few, Russia today is the world's leading economic charity case, while Cuba has become the lone soldier of state socialism, marching on long after it was supposed to have surrendered to superior capitalist forces. Even as Russia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) shrank by a staggering 42.5 per cent between 1989 and 1997, Cuba's economic output—after plunging initially by 35 per cent between 1989 and 1993—has managed to recover and grow every year since then. True, in contrast to Russia, Cuba remains a police state whose people are denied fundamental freedoms. Although Cuba has seen respectable rates of economic growth, daily life remains a harsh struggle for the vast majority of a population that cannot openly complain. Yet, in spite of Cuba's slow and timid reforms, not only is it prospering relative to its former Cold War patron, but U.S. efforts to topple President Fidel Castro have actually propped up his regime. What happened? Why has Cuba “succeeded” where Russia has “failed?” Why were outsiders' expectations so wrong? And what lessons, if any, can be derived from the Cuban experience for Russia and other countries facing wrenching transitions?

Russia's decision to forsake communism for market democracy brought the badly needed political and economic support from the United States and its partners in the Group of Seven (G-7). In 1991, Russia faced a fiscal deficit equivalent to 30 per cent of its GDP and an economy that had contracted by 13 per cent from the previous year. Backed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Russian government launched a drastic programme of economic reforms in 1992 that unified its exchange rates, privatised state industries, and freed prices. Multilateral agencies rewarded Moscow with financing and assistance. Doors to new export markets swung open. Russian exports to countries that did not belong to the former Soviet Union grew by 20 per cent from 1993 to 1994.

16. What, according to the passage can be cited as possible reasons for Castro's unpopularity?
- The people were discontented with their living conditions.
  - The Cuban economy was not doing well.
  - He had failed to keep up with his once popular image.

- I, II & III
- III only
- I & II only
- None of these
- Only II and III

17. Why, according to the passage, did Russia crumble & Cuba did not ?
- Castro has been very efficient in dealing with problems.
  - There were enough aids available to Cuba, even with a US embargo.
  - US pressurised Cuba to stay communist.
  - None of these
  - Both (b) and (c)
18. The approach of the author towards Russia vis-à-vis Cuba can be at best be described as:
- Analytical
  - Critical
  - Supportive
  - Only (a) & (b)
  - Acerbic
19. Based on the passage, what reason(s) may be cited for the breakdown of Russia:
- Economic sluggishness
  - Attraction towards market democracy
  - IMF's contribution
  - Not enough information is available in the passage.
20. What can be a fitting heading to the passage?
- What Cuba can teach Russia
  - Communism vs Market Democracy
  - Disintegration of Russia
  - Russia vis-à-vis Cuba
  - The dominant Russia

#### Passage 3

The American Economic Association (AEA) used to publish a single academic journal to represent the cutting edge of its discipline. But as the economics community diversified, that journal, the *American Economic Review*, simply could not serve the needs of the Association's membership. A second journal, the *Journal of Economic Literature*, appeared in 1962 to review, classify, and summarise publications in the field. A third, the *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, was launched 12 years ago.

The *Journal of Economic Perspectives* publishes the kind of readable articles that used to be the mainstay of the economics profession before the econometricians and mathematicians took it over. Addressing issues that mix

sub-disciplines of economics with public policy, it attracts the widest audience of the AEA's flagship journals.

The summer 1998 issue is worth a look back for a good glimpse of the journal's formula. Two articles consider the implications of deregulation in the United States for industry and labour, concluding that although slow to develop, adjustments in wages and consumer prices do happen the way economists expect. Another presents a report on a study of foreign doctoral students in economics at American universities. They make up 52 percent of total students, the article notes, and almost half hope to stay in the United States after graduating, at least for a time.

Two pieces in particular illustrate the range of issues covered by the journal. In a package of articles on the 1973 Endangered Species Act, Gardner Brown Jr. and Jason Shogren, professors at the Universities of Washington and Wyoming, respectively, make a plea for reforming the act with sound economic principles in mind. The authors are sensitive to the charge by some environmentalists that economists know the price of everything and the value of nothing. But saving all species at any cost, they say, may undervalue other priorities such as employment or even other environmental concerns.

Elsewhere in this issue, New York University economist Edward Wolff presents an abundance of new data from the Federal Reserve's Survey of Consumer Finances on wealth distribution in the United States. The data confirms a decline in mean and median household wealth between 1983 and 1995 as well as a greater concentration of wealth in the highest percentiles of the US population. Wolff blames much of the disparity, already the highest in the industrialised world, on the rise in the price of financial assets, a product of the prolonged bubble dominating the stock exchanges. Although this issue concentrates on US public policy, the globalisation of policy sciences means that other countries closely watch American initiatives. It is unfortunate that the *Journal of Economic Perspectives* is not offered independently (subscriptions require membership); because it represents the best in policy analysis today.

21. According to the passage, which of the following may not be cited as the possible reason for the launch of the *Journal of Economic Perspectives*?

- (a) The diversified developments in the economic field
- (b) Diversification of the economics community

- (c) Need to discuss the economist's perspectives, since the other journals could not serve the needs of the association's membership
  - (d) Lack of up-to-date data on current research on economic operations.
  - (e) Both (a) and (b)
22. Based upon the facts given in the passage, which of the following could be safely concluded about the deregulation in the US economy
- (a) Deregulation was welcomed in US
  - (b) Deregulation took time to settle down & yield results
  - (c) Economists, favouring deregulation were exact in their forecast about the BOP
  - (d) Economists messed up with their forecast on wage adjustments & consumer prices
  - (e) None of these
23. Which of the following may not be the content of the *Journal of Economic Perspectives*?
- (a) Immigration datas
  - (b) Killing endangered species
  - (c) Budget of the American space programme
  - (d) Can't be determined
  - (e) Only (b) and (c)
24. What according to the passage is the charge of the environmentalist when they say that: 'Economists know the price of everything and the value of nothing'?
- (a) Economist do not care about the utility of the endangered species
  - (b) Economists pride themselves in devaluing the cost of the endangered species
  - (c) Economists should base their judgement on sound principles
  - (d) None of the above
  - (e) Both (a) and (c)
25. What, according to the author, is the passage trying to assert?
- (a) American Economic Association (AEA) overlooks economic problems in the US economy.
  - (b) *Journal of Economy Literature* is better than the *Journal of Economic Review*
  - (c) There is a wide range of useful articles in the *Journal of Economic perspectives*
  - (d) Other countries, closely watch American Initiatives
  - (e) All of the above

## TEST 4

*No. of Questions—25*

*Time—20 minutes*

### Passage 1

The objective of this article is to stratify interventions for diabetes according to their economic impact. We conducted a review of the literature to select articles that performed a cost-benefit analysis for 17 widely practiced interventions for diabetes. A scale for categorising interventions according to their economic impact was defined. The 17 interventions were classified as follows: (1) clearly cost-saving, (2) clearly cost-effective, (3) possibly cost-effective, (4) Non-cost-effective, or (5) unclear. Clearly cost-saving interventions included eye care and pre-conception care. Clearly cost-effective interventions included nephropathy prevention in type 1 diabetes and improved glycemic control. Possibly cost-effective interventions included nephropathy prevention in type 2 diabetes and self-management training. Non-cost-effective interventions were not identified. Interventions with unclear economic impact included case management, medical nutrition therapy, self-monitoring of blood glucose, foot care, blood pressure control, blood lipid control, smoking cessation, exercise, weight loss, [HbA<sub>1c</sub>] measurement, influenza vaccination, and pneumococcus vaccination. Widely practiced interventions for patients with diabetes can be clearly cost-saving and clearly cost-effective. These practices are attractive from both a medical and an economic perspective.

Interventions for diabetes use current economic resources to obtain future benefits. Cost-saving or cost-effective interventions can prevent the economic impact of long-term complications such as blindness, end-stage renal disease (ESRD), and lower-extremity amputation (LEA), as well as short-term complications, such as hospitalisations for poor glycemic control. Is preventive care of diabetes a prudent allocation of society's assets?

We conducted a review of the literature and performed a limited economic analysis of the costs and benefits of 17 widely practiced interventions for diabetes. These interventions included the following: (1) eye care, (2) pre-conception care, (3) nephropathy prevention in type 1 and type 2 diabetes, (4) improved glycemic control, (5) self-management, (6) case management, (7) medical nutrition therapy, (8) self-monitoring of blood glucose, (9) foot care, (10) blood pressure control, (11) blood lipid control,

(12) smoking cessation, (13) exercise, (14) weight loss, (15) [HbA<sub>1c</sub>] measurement, (16) influenza vaccination, and (17) pneumococcus vaccination.

Data in the literature on the cost and benefit of an intervention are derived from either empirical studies of experimental populations [1] or from modeling studies of simulated populations [2]. Modeling uses a set of formulas or a computer programme based on assumptions about the accuracy of screening methods, rates of disease progression to end-stage complications or death with and without a particular treatment, and treatment costs. In chronic diseases, empirical studies of interventions, for which outcomes will not be evident for many years, are seldom performed because of high costs and time delays. The relatively inexpensive and rapid results generated by modeling studies are highly influenced by assumptions and represent predictions rather than observations. Nonetheless, such studies have supplied most of the existing data about the economic impact of interventions for diabetes.

- To which of the following, could we categorise this passage?
  - Medical
  - Types of diabetes
  - Economics analysis of intervention of Diabetes
  - Prevention of Diabetes
  - None of these
- According to the passage, intervention with nuclear economic impact does not include
  - Pneumococcus vaccination
  - Doctors monitoring blood glucose
  - Case management of diabetes
  - Weight loss
  - All of the above
- What according to the passage is the possible reason for the need for a scale of categorising intervention?
  - To clarify the types of diabetes
  - To understand their long-term impact on economic complication
  - To know whether preventive care of diabetes is a prudent allocation of society's resources
  - To know their economic impact
  - Both (a) and (b)
- Which of the following was not included in the analysis of costs & benefits of intervention, as given in the passage?
  - Blood pressure control



- (b) Foot care
- (c) Pneumococcus vaccination
- (d) None of the above
- (e) Only (b) and (c)

5. According to the passage, empirical studies of experimental populations
- (a) Use computer softwares for yielding datas
  - (b) Incur high cost and time delays
  - (c) Both (a) & (b)
  - (d) None of the above
  - (e) Data insufficient

## Passage 2

You've done your best to ward off winter health woes, but January still finds you battling a full-blown flu. Now what, no matter how much you take care of your body, an occasional cold or flu is bound to set in during the immune-depressing winter months. Add to that, stiff and aching muscles from frigid, damp weather and sinus headaches brought on by a combination of cold air and dry heat, and suddenly the scenic snowy landscape begins to lose its romantic appeal. Don't let winter's minor maladies keep you huddled inside. Help for cold-weather ailments is close at hand in the form of hearty, spicy meals.

To begin with, one should eat foods that are suited to the season. This is not the time for salads and delicate little sandwiches—substantial fare that breaks down slowly and raises your internal body temperature will keep you warmer in frigid weather. But rather than heading for high-calorie comfort meals that will add more bulk than a down parka, focus on low-fat, fiber-rich foods like root vegetables, grains and legumes. These complex carbohydrates are robust without being high in fat.

If you're battling a specific malady, certain foods can help. Cold and flu symptoms are relieved by warming spices—such as ginger, curry powder and cayenne pepper—and steamy soups, which increase circulation and help to flush toxins through the body. Garlic, onions, shiitake mushrooms and foods high in beta carotene and vitamin C—carrots, kiwi and broccoli—can significantly reduce the severity and duration of colds by stimulating the defense system and increasing overall immunity. For sinus headaches, ginger and cayenne pepper can relieve sinus pain and congestion by opening up nasal passages and reducing swelling membranes. Ginger and garlic also have potent antibacterial properties that help clear up sinus infections. To ease the pain of aching muscles, spices,

especially ginger and cayenne pepper, increase circulation and improve blood flow to stiff, sore areas. And calcium-rich dark leafy greens help prevent muscle cramping by supporting their flexibility.

The best advice? Keep your body warm and cozy in the winter with immune-boosting foods. If the sniffles, aches and pains do catch up with you, chase them away by following our healing winter eating advice.

6. In what context does the authors say, “ ..... and suddenly the snowy scenic landscape begin to lose its romantic appeal” in the passage ?
- (a) To assert the bad effects of a combination of cold air and dry heat on human body.
  - (b) To state that aching muscles in cold weather may prevent one to enjoy scenic beauty.
  - (c) To assert that winter with its variety of health maladies might not be as pleasant as it seems.
  - (d) To state that body immune system does not work in the winter months.
  - (e) Both (a) and (c)
7. Which of the following eating habits does the author not advice in the context of the passage?
- (a) All sources of carbohydrates
  - (b) Ginger-garlic
  - (c) Both (a) & (b)
  - (d) None of the above
  - (e) Fibre-rich foods
8. Which of the following winter health woes have been cited, in the passage?
- I. Sinus headaches
  - II. Swollen membranes
  - III. Common cold
  - IV. Cramps in the muscles
- (a) I , II & III
  - (b) II, III & IV
  - (c) All of the above
  - (d) None of the above
  - (e) Only III and IV
9. What, according to the passage, could foods high in beta carotene & vitamin-C do ?
- (a) Reduce the duration of cold
  - (b) Increase immunity of the body
  - (c) Reduce the severity of the cold
  - (d) All of the above
  - (e) Only (a) and (b)
10. According to the passage
- I. Health is prone to deteriorating during winter months

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- II. Common winter problems could be chased away by eating 'right'.
- III. Winter months depress the body's immune system
- (a) I & II                      (b) I & III  
(c) II & III                  (d) All of the above  
(e) Only I

### Passage 3

The Carnegie Council is pleased to announce the release of the spring 2003 issue of its flagship journal (E and IA) *Ethics & International Affairs*. This issue of E&IA examines pressing concerns such as the preemptive use of force, Israel's policy of targeted killings, American unilateralism, and global economic justice.

"With the launching of war against Iraq, partly on grounds of preemption, many of these pieces take on added significance," said Carnegie Council President Joel H. Rosenthal. "The contributors to our Roundtable enhance and deepen the discussion of this issue by investigating how just war thinking, international law and international relations theory can help us to evaluate arguments for and against preemptive use of force."

Along with a debate examining Israel's policy of targeted killings, this issue also includes a set of articles on measures for reforming international monetary arrangements, aid conditionality, and the Bretton Woods institutions as means for promoting global economic justice.

*Ethics & International Affairs* is essential reading for scholars, students, policy analysts, international affairs journalists, NGO practitioners, and other concerned individuals. Essays by leading scholars provide a range of thoughtful perspectives on the most pressing practical dilemmas of our time.

11. According to the passage, which of the following is not examined by the *E & IA*, spring 2003 issue?
- I. Sharon's policy on Palestine  
II. Israel's policy on targeted killings  
III. America unilateralism  
IV. Economic justice in the world
- (a) Definitely I and to some extent 2  
(b) II, III & IV  
(c) Only III  
(d) All of the above  
(e) Only I

12. What according to the passage, were the grounds for the total war against Iraq?
- (a) Judgements given by the Pentagon  
(b) Report submitted by the UN inspection team  
(c) Haywire and baseless political ambition  
(d) None of the above  
(e) Only (b) and (c)
13. It can be inferred in the context of the passage, that *E&IA*'s spring 2003 issue did not contain an article on
- (a) AIDS  
(b) Monetary support to a country  
(c) Both (a) & (b)  
(d) Can't be determined  
(e) Economic support
14. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following would be most likely be the targeted readers of *E&IA*
- (a) Bio-genetic engineers  
(b) NASA Astronauts  
(c) Environmentalists  
(d) BBC Economic analysts  
(e) All of the above

**Directions for Questions 15 to 19:** For each of the following questions select the correct answer using your logical deductive thinking.

15. All planes are made of aluminium.
- (A) It is a plane.  
(B) It is made up of aluminium.  
(C) It is not a plane.  
(D) It is not made up of aluminium.
- (a) AC                      (b) CA  
(c) AB                      (d) DC  
(e) CB
16. All brave people are fearless.
- (A) X is not fearless.  
(B) X is not brave.  
(C) X is brave.  
(D) X is fearless.
- (a) AB                      (b) BA  
(c) DC                      (d) DA  
(e) AC
17. All quotations are wise.
- (A) This is a quotation.  
(B) This is wise.

- (C) This is not wise.  
 (D) This is not a quotation.  
 (a) BA (b) BC  
 (c) CD (d) DC  
 (e) None of these
18. All circles are round.  
 (A) Figure X is not round.  
 (B) Figure X is a circle.  
 (C) Figure X is not a circle.  
 (D) Figure X is round.  
 (a) CA (b) DB  
 (c) AC (d) AB  
 (e) BA
19. All teachers in my B-school are intelligent.  
 (A) Rohit is not intelligent.  
 (B) Rohit is intelligent.  
 (C) Rohit is not a teacher in my B-school.  
 (D) Rohit is a teacher in my B-school.  
 (a) AC (b) BD  
 (c) CA (d) BC  
 (e) All of the above
20. All competitive exams are cakewalks.  
 (A) CAT is a cakewalk.  
 (B) CAT is a competitive exam.  
 (C) CAT is not a competitive exam.  
 (D) CAT is not a cakewalk.  
 (a) AB (b) CD  
 (c) AC (d) BA  
 (e) CA
21. Either he is an Indian or he is an Italian.  
 (A) He is not an Italian.  
 (B) He is an Indian.  
 (C) He is not an Indian.  
 (D) He is an Italian.  
 (a) AB (b) BD  
 (c) AC (d) BC  
 (e) None of these
22. It is either red or black.  
 (A) It is red.  
 (B) It is black.  
 (C) It is not red.  
 (D) It is not black.  
 (a) DA (b) AB  
 (c) CD (d) AC  
 (e) CA

23. Either Amit is an engineer or an architect.  
 (A) Amit is an engineer.  
 (B) Amit is not an architect.  
 (C) Amit is not an engineer.  
 (D) Amit is an architect.  
 (a) AB (b) BC  
 (c) AD (d) DB  
 (e) DA
24. Either it is a good movie or it is an average movie.  
 (A) It is a good movie.  
 (B) It is not an average movie.  
 (C) It is an average movie.  
 (D) It is not a good movie.  
 (a) CD (b) BD  
 (c) AC (d) BC  
 (e) None of these

**Directions for Question 25:** In each question below, there is a central assertion in the first sentence. On the basis of the definitions given below classify each of the remaining three statements as:

A – If it is an Assertion

B – If it is a Supporting Reason for the central assertion

C – If it is a Counter argument to the central assertion

D – If it is Irrelevant to the Argument

25. CENTRAL ASSERTION: Rome is a traditional cultural city of the west.  
 (A) Rulers as well as religious heads used it as their laboratories for experiments.  
 (B) Swamped by the science, technology and modernity, Rome hardly has any traditional vestiges.  
 (C) It is easy to understand that its ancient roots ensured that the city of the wealthy stayed wealthy.  
 (a) ACD (b) BCD  
 (c) BCB (d) BCC  
 (e) CBA

## TEST 5

No. of Questions—25

Time—20 minutes

**Directions for Questions 1 to 13:** Choose the pair that best expresses the relationship.

1. Neurologist : Brain ::  
 (a) Ophthalmologist : Eye  
 (b) Cardiologist : Heart

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- (c) Endocrinologist : Pancreas  
(d) Nephrologists : Stomach  
(e) Both (a) and (b)
2. Speed : Velocity ::  
(a) Agility : Nimbleness  
(b) Languor : Jagdiness  
(c) Voracity : Truthfulness  
(d) Rectitude : Honesty  
(e) Both (c) and (d)
3. Black : Sheep ::  
(a) Errant : Child  
(b) Infant : Terrible  
(c) Rebel : Member  
(d) Errant : Knight  
(e) All of these
4. Consecrate : Desecrate ::  
(a) Glorify : Admonish  
(b) Admit : Expel  
(c) Admire : honour  
(d) Approve : Disapprove  
(e) All of (a), (b), and (c)
5. Liberate : Restrain ::  
(a) Depose : Assert  
(b) External : Abbreviate  
(c) Expand : Contract  
(d) Accept : Reject  
(e) Only (a) and (d)
6. Secular : Parochial ::  
(a) Atheist : Religious  
(b) Cosmopolitan : Well bred  
(c) Rustic : Simple  
(d) Free : stray  
(e) None of these
7. Labour : Wages ::  
(a) Employer : Dividends  
(b) Officer : Salary  
(c) Business : Profit  
(d) Teacher : Tuition  
(e) Only (b) and (c)
8. Nibble : Bite ::  
(a) Swallow : gulp  
(b) Jog : walk  
(c) Swift : breathe  
(d) Open : tear  
(e) Cannot be determined
9. Sound : Decibel ::  
(a) Earthquake : Tremor  
(b) Noise : Intensity  
(c) Light : Radiance  
(d) Length : Metres  
(e) Only (a) and (b)
10. Speak : Orate ::  
(a) Asleep : Awake  
(b) Discuss : Debate  
(c) Mumble : Speak  
(d) Dream : Lead  
(e) Hungry : Ugly
11. Desiccated : Anhydrous ::  
(a) Water : Drought  
(b) Salt : Stone  
(c) Starved : Famished  
(d) Umbrage : Scold  
(e) Sweet : Funny
12. Dentist: Teeth ::  
(a) Paleontologist : Monuments  
(b) Dermatologist : Skin  
(c) Astrologist : Past  
(d) Genealogist : Genes  
(e) Philologist : Art
13. Fox : Vixen ::  
(a) Duck : Drake  
(b) Dog : Bitch  
(c) Wolf : Wolverine  
(d). Gander : Goose  
(e) Doe : Deer
- Directions for Questions 14 to 18:** *Select the appropriate word for each blank:*
- What an amazing—(14)—of characters! What a—(15)—of heroes and villains to choose from! Some shook the world by—(16)—: Gandhi at the sea to make salt, Lenin at the Finland station. Others by—(17)—to depart: Rosa Parks from her seat on the bus, that kid from the path of the tank near Tiananmen square. There were magical folks who could make freedom—(18)—through the walls of a Birmingham jail, a South African prison or a Gdansk shipyard.
- Options:*
14. (a) caste (b) waste  
(c) cast (d) colour  
(e) Action

15. (a) wealth (b) dearth  
 (c) zenith (d) nadir  
 (e) Flamboyance
16. (a) arrival (b) departing  
 (c) arriving (d) killing  
 (e) None of these
17. (a) willing (b) refusing  
 (c) staying (d) forcing  
 (e) Able
18. (a) gained (b) broken  
 (c) built (d) radiate  
 (e) Act

**Passage 1**

An expatriate's relationship with the host country is a shifting one, and during my eight years in Western Japan, I have run the whole gamut: Greenhorn-in-Wonderland, hypercritic, "Excuse-me-but-you're-standing-in-my Japan," culture-intoxicatee. I am returning to the U.K. at the end of March, but, paradoxically, my tie with Japan is due to grow much stronger in mid-May when my wife gives birth and I become the father of an infant Japanese-Briton.

This prospect changes everything. Many long-term western expatriates in Japan inhabit an Edenic state of bourgeois affluence with no strings attached. We enjoy a comfortable lifestyle, yet remain untroubled by civic duties. We can't vote, we may lack linguistic fluency, our opinions are presumed to derive from our national stereotypes, we rarely blip on the national radar, so we are absolved from caring overly about where we live. Japan's problems, except in a Japan watching way, are not our problems. However, as someone who intends to return in five years to put a child through Japan's elementary-school system, the country's failings suddenly matter more.

My sharpest worry is that national homogeneity continues to be Japan's modern religion. There are no degrees of citizenship here: if you are not "a Japanese" your gaijin status is hammered home at every encounter with officialdom, every gape from rural school kids and every well-meant compliment on your chopstick skills. This is not an "Expat-as-Victim" article: I know that in the immigration authority's hierarchy of gaijinhood, Causasians have a far easier time than, say, Filipino "Japayukis," Russian exotic dancers or South American laborers. My point is that foreignness is like a magical garment from a

folktale, one with the sewn-in curse that its wearers cannot remove themselves. Only social consent will allow my child to feel at home in his or her Asian mother-country.

Japan withholds this consent like a zealot withholds an admission of doubt. At the political level, there is no provision for dual nationality in adulthood, so on his or her twentieth birthday our child must go through the ritual of renouncing British citizenship in the eyes of Japanese law while, retaining both European Union and Japanese citizenship in the eyes of British law. On a civic level, even Hiroshima, my home for eight years and, according to its tourist literature "the international city of peace," denies Korean conscripts killed in the A-bomb blast a monument in Peace Memorial Park because its foreign presence would sully the sanctum's purity. "Internationalisation," as oft-quoted a mantra here as anywhere, means little on street level beyond flag-bunting, expressway signs in English and more Starbucks franchises.

The sea-change necessary to update Japanese society's relationship with the rest of the world and its people is not on the horizon, not yet. Gerontocracy keeps younger talent away from powers of decision making, resulting in a US-bound brain drain, a Europe/New York City-bound arts drain, and, more depressing for a father-to-be, a "dream drain": a pervasive acceptance that a creative and fulfilled life in a human-friendly environment lies only in the Paris of Amelia, the Rome of Audrey Hepburn's Holiday and the Canada or Hawaii of Japan Travel Bureau brochures. An economy gnawed by deflation produces a climate where xenophobia heats up, not cools down. Education should propagate multiculturalism but instead fosters cookie-cutter conformity in a marathon sprint to brand-name universities which offer a woefully shoddy product. If my wife and I have a daughter, she may well need to sacrifice all hope of a rewarding career should she elect to stay in Japan as it is now. The political forces that steered Japan to global dominance in the 1980s are now to kickstart the country back to life, but not dead enough to roll over, expire, and allow their 21<sup>st</sup> century successors to take over.

This pessimism may be too murky. Japan changes more by revolution than evolution. The Meiji Restoration of 1868 catapulted Japan into the industrial age in the blink or a historian's eye, as did the post-war economic "miracle"—a word employed by Western commentators who failed to see rapid growth coming. It may be that the demographic and financial meltdowns Japan faces protect the

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environment, modernise the economy, strangle the Yakuza, muzzle corruption and, crucially for my family's future, usher in a broader definition of what it is to be Japanese. I hope so. I have a strong affection for our child's Asian homeland, an affection that I want him or her to share as a native and not a curio. "Ah, so your child will be a Half," I was told by my colleagues when they learned of my wife's pregnancy. "No," I said, "my child will be a Both."

19. When the author says his 'child will be both', he implies
- that the child is both Japanese and British
  - that his child should get the best of both the worlds—America and Japan.
  - that his child should be equally accepted by both the English and the Japanese society.
  - that his child should be looked upon as an individual in his own right.
  - Both (a) and (b)
20. The author gives examples of 'expressways signs in English' and 'Starbucks franchisees' to
- show the internationalisation of Japan.
  - prove that famous brands like Starbucks have outlets in Japan.
  - show that getting around in Japan is not a problem or a foreigner.
  - none of the above.
  - Only (b) and (c)
21. Which of the following is the author least likely to agree with?
- Japan suffers from an acute Xenophobia.
  - Most western expatriates in Japan hold blue-collar jobs.
  - Japan does not acknowledge dual nationality upon adulthood.
  - In Japan politics is the domain of the old.
  - None of these
22. What does the word 'Gerontocracy' mean?
- A distrust of foreigners.
  - A distrust of political leaders.
  - A government ruled by old men.
  - A mistrust of young talent.
  - Both (c) and (d)
23. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- Japan does not provide a conducive atmosphere for the nurturing of young talent in any field of study.

- Japan would maintain its status quo unless a natural calamity hits it.
  - The author's attitude would not have changed were he not to become a father.
  - None of these.
  - All of (a), (b) and (c)
24. The style of the passage can be best described as
- Analytical
  - Expository
  - Factual
  - Argumentative
  - Humorous
25. The main purpose of the passage is to
- voice out the alienation that a foreigner feels in Japan.
  - protest against the unfair treatment meted out to foreigners in Japan.
  - emphasise the need for multiculturalism and internationalization in their true meanings in Japan.
  - all of the above.
  - Only (a) and (c)

### TEST 6

No. of Questions—25  
Time—20 minutes

**Directions for Questions 1 to 3:** Choose the pair of statement that is logically consistent :-

1. (A) All organisms are hexagons; All hexagons are organisms; All 'P's are organisms.  
(B) Some thin are tall; some tall men are heavy; some thin are heavy.  
(C) Idiots are bumbles; bumbles fumble; idiots fumble.  
(D) Water is good for health; health foods are rare; water is rare.
- D
  - C only
  - A and C
  - All of these
  - Only (d), (b) and (c)
2. (A) Some sickles are swords; all swords are roses; some sickles are roses.  
(B) All books are copies; No copies are blue; No books are blue.  
(C) No hand is foot; some feet are heads; some hands are heads.  
(D) Every man has a wife; all wives are devoted; no devoted has a husband.

- (a) A,B & C                      (b) A&B  
 (c) C&B                          (d) A,B,C &D  
 (e) None of these
3. (A) Some Xs are Ps; Some Ps are Ys; Some Xs are Ys.  
 (B) All lovers are bright; some bright are obsessed; some lovers are obsessed.  
 (C) No house is strong; only strong have biceps, No house has biceps.  
 (D) All women are weak, some weak are strong; some strong are weak.  
 (a) A & D                      (b) C only  
 (c) D only                      (d) None of these  
 (e) Only (a) and (b)

### Passage 1

The latest airport security scandal is the groping of female flight attendants and passengers during patdowns. Not to worry. The transportation security administration chief is right on it. "We're going to fix that right away," he said recently, announcing the appointment of an ombudsman.

A nice bureaucratic 'band-aid'. No one, however, asks the obvious question. Why are we patting down flight attendants in the first place? Why, for that matter, are we conducting body searches of any female passengers?

Random passenger checks at airports are completely useless. We have all been there in the waiting lounge, rolling our eyes in disbelief as the 80-year-old Irish nun, the Hispanic mother of two, the Japanese-American businessman, the house committee chairman with the titanium hip are randomly chosen and subjected to head-to-toe searching for. . .what?

Not for security—these people are hardly candidates for suicide terrorism—but for political correctness. We are engaged in a daily and ostentatious rehearsal of the officially sanctioned proposition that suicide terrorists come from anywhere, without regard to gender, ethnicity, age or religious affiliation.

That is not true, and we know it. Random searches are a ridiculous charade, a charade that not only gives a false sense of security but, in fact, diminishes security because it wastes so much time and effort on people who are obviously no threat.

Everyone now has his nail-clipper, tweezers or X-rays-shoe story. Can-you-top-this tales of luggage and body searches have become a staple of cocktail chatter. Yet

citizens would willingly subject themselves to delay, inconvenience and even indignity if they felt what they were undergoing was actually improving airport security. Since Sept. 11, subjecting oneself to security indignities has been a civic duty. But this has become a parody of civic duty. Random searches are being done purely to defend against the charge of racial profiling.

Imagine that Timothy McVeigh and Terry Nichols had not been acting alone but had instead been part of vast right-wing, anti-government, terrorist militia with an ideology, a network and a commitment to carrying out attacks throughout America. Would there have been any objection to singling out young white men for special scrutiny at airports and other public places? Of course not. And if instead, a response to the threat posed by the McVeigh Underground, airport security began pulling young black men or elderly Asian women out of airport lines for full-body searches, would we not all loudly say that this is an outrage and an absurdity?

As it happens, the suicide bombers who attacked us on Sept. 11 were not McVeigh Underground. They were al-Qaeda: young Islamic, Arab and male. That is not a stereotype. That is a fact. And there is no hiding from it, as there is no hiding from the next al-Qaeda suicide bomber. He has to be found and stopped. And you don't find him by strip searching female flight attendants or 80-year-old Irish nuns.

This is not to say your plane could not be brought down by a suicide bomber of another sort. It could. Could also be brought down by a meteorite. Or by a Stinger missile fired by Vermont dairymen in armed rebellion. These are all possible. But because they are rather improbable, we do not alter our daily lives to defend against the possibility.

True, shoe bomber Richard Reid, while young and Islamic and male, was not Arab. No system will catch everyone. But our current system is designed to catch no one because we are spending 90% of our time scrutinising people everyone knows are no threat, Jesse Jackson once famously lamented how he felt when he would "walk down the street and hear footsteps and start thinking about robbery; then look around and see somebody white and feel relieved." Jackson is no racist. He was not passing judgment on his own ethnicity. He was simply reacting to probabilities. He would rather not. We all would rather not make any calculations based on ethnicity, religion, gender or physical characteristics—except that on airplanes our lives are at stake.

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The pool of suicide bombers is not large. To pretend that it is universal is absurd. Airport security is not permitted to “racially” profile, but every passenger—white or black, male or female, Muslim or Christian—does. We scan the waiting room, scrutinising other passengers not just for nervousness and shiftiness but also of the demographic characteristics of al-Qaeda. We do it privately. We do it quietly. But we do it. Airport officials, however, may not. This is crazy. So crazy that it is only a matter of time before the public finally demands that our first priority be real security, not political appearances—and puts an end to this charade.

4. When the author writes, “A nice bureaucratic ‘band-aid’ he means that the appointment of the ombudsman  
(a) would worsen the situation.  
(b) would not undo the damage that has already been done.  
(c) is nothing but a “politically correct” move.  
(d) is just another instance of red-tapism.  
(e) both (a) and (c)
5. In the passage, the author wants to suggest.  
(a) we should do away with head-to-toe searching at the airport.  
(b) that suicide terrorists do not come from anywhere, irrespective of gender, ethnicity or religious affiliation.  
(c) only males should be frisked at airport security checks.  
(d) security lapses are a part and parcel of life.  
(e) only males ought to be checked.
6. Timothy McVeigh and Terry Nichols are likely to  
(a) be associated with the al-Qaeda.  
(b) be part of a right-wing, antigovernment, terrorist militia.  
(c) have been responsible for an act of terrorism  
(d) can’t be determined from the passage.  
(e) only (a) and (b)
7. Which of the following statements would most meet the author’s approval?  
(a) Patting down flight attendants and conducting body searches of any female passengers is a heinous crime.  
(b) There cannot be a foolproof method of security.  
(c) The suicide bomber who attacked on September 11 may well have been a Timothy McVeigh.  
(d) Jesse Jackson is a racist.  
(e) None of these.
8. The example of Jesse Jackson is given by the author  
(a) to highlight the fact that the muggers and robbers are mostly blacks.  
(b) to prove that when a black feels relieved to see a white, it is not because he is a racist but because of the general perception about blacks.  
(c) to explain that if Jesse Jackson, a coloured person can feel relieved to see a white, it is because of the history of robbing incidents.  
(d) None of the above.  
(e) Only (a) and (c)
9. Which of the following arguments against “random checks” would most meet the author’s consent?  
(a) Random checks victimise the elderly and members of the fairer sex.  
(b) Although at times reality becomes a bitter pill to swallow it had to be swallowed.  
(c) To make security tighter the checks have to be focused even if it means upsetting the political boat.  
(d) All of the above.  
(e) None of the above.
10. The author’s tone can best be described as  
(a) Ironic (b) Acerbic  
(c) Genial (d) Pessimistic  
(e) Optimistic
11. In which of the following ways does the author present the passage?  
(a) Argumentative (b) Analytical  
(c) Factual (d) Discussive  
(e) None of these

### Passage 2

In the 24 years since the birth of Louise Brown, the world’s first test-tube baby, thousands of would-be parents have been assured that as far as scientists knew there was no extra risk of genetic damage associated with in-vitro fertilization, or IVF. No matter how sperm meets egg—



whether in a woman's body or in a Petri dish and even if the sperm needs some help getting inside the egg—nature is equally vigilant about preventing serious genetic mishaps from coming to term. With those assurances, test-tube births have soared from a few hundred a year in the early 1980s to tens of thousands today.

But according to a pair of reports in last week's *New England Journal of Medicine*, that conventional wisdom may be wrong. In the first study, doctors in Britain and Australia found that infant sperm injection, in which sperm is injected directly into the egg, have an 8.6% risk of major birth defects—including heart and kidney abnormalities, cleft palate and undescended testicles—compared with the 4.2% rate in babies made the old-fashioned way.

The second study, conducted by the U.S. Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), reported that babies conceived through what doctors call assisted reproductive technologies (ART) have 2.6 times the risk of low or very low birth weight—a significant risk factor for cardiac and cognitive problems. “Our findings are controversial,” concedes Dr. Jennifer Kurinczuk, a perinatal epidemiologist at the University of Leicester in England, who co-authored the birth-defected study, “and they aren't going to be the final word on the issue. But parents should be aware of the controversy.”

There are plenty of reasons to take both studies seriously. In the low-birth-weight study, for example, the researchers were aware of the fact that parents who use assisted reproduction tend to be older than average and to have more multiple births—twins, triplets and so on. Even when they corrected for these factors, the disparity babies conceived through ART and those conceived normally remained.

But there's no need to panic. Independent experts are quick to point out that the reports are hardly definitive. Couples who seek reproductive help are not just older, they are also—though it may seem like stating the obvious—infertile. “You're comparing two different groups of patient here,” says Dr. William Schoolcraft, director of the Colorado Center for Reproductive Medicine. “You have women with the disease of infertility, and you're comparing them with women who don't have the disease.”

Another problem, says Jamie Grifo, director of the division of reproductive endocrinology at New York University School of Medicine and president of the Society for Assisted Reproductive Technology is that the only information recorded about these babies was their low birth

weight. There was no assessment of their outcome or follow-up through the years.

Richard Scott, the former director of a respected IVF programme at St. Barnabas Hospital in Livingston, N.J., had doubts as well. The CDC study, he notes, found lower birth weight in single pregnancy beside creating an amplified effect on twins and triplets. But there wasn't.” Moreover, earlier research in the U.S., Belgium and Israel found no such effects. Scott does take the new research seriously. But, he says, “this one study does not undermine all the previous work.”

Dr. David Adamson, a Stanford professor, fertility expert and the director of Fertility physicians of Northern California, is reminded of a celebrated 1992 Stanford study suggesting that fertility drugs might raise the risk of ovarian cancer. Later research cast doubt a service,” he says, “to present this out of perspective.”

Even if these new studies are borne out by later research—already under way in infertility programmes in Australia and the U.S.—the risks to kids conceived by assisted reproduction remain reassuringly small. And even if the danger is twice what doctors previously believed, 90% of ART babies would still be born perfectly healthy. Says Dr. Zev Rosenwaks, director of New York Presbyterian Hospital's infertility programme: “If you ask a couple if they would rather not have a child at all or try to have a child that over 90% of the time will be normal, I think they will choose to have the child.”

No about it, agrees Pamela Madsen, executive director of the non-profit American Infertility Association: “Infertile people want the joy of a biological child. If you tell us we have to be careful—in fact, if you tell us we have to stand on our head for nine months—we'll do it.”

12. The central idea of the passage is to

- (a) highlight the growing rate of congenital defects in children born through in-vitro fertilization.
- (b) make the parents aware of the minimal risks involved in assisted reproduction.
- (c) make known the fact that assisted reproduction has certain risk of birth defects in the child.
- (d) to allay the fears of parents going in for assisted reproduction.
- (e) All of the above

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13. Which of the following cannot be shown as a flaw that could alter the findings of the two studies mentioned?
- (a) Infertile women should not be compared with normal women.
  - (b) The low birth-weight of new-borns was not studied in subsequent years.
  - (c) The outcome of the low birth-weight was not studied.
  - (d) None of these
  - (e) Only (b) and (c)
14. Which of the following best describes the organisation of the passage?
- (a) The author begins with an established truth and goes on to refute it subsequently.
  - (b) The author begins with an instance of conventional wisdom and uses expert opinion to check its validity.
  - (c) The author reveals two scientific studies in the beginning of the passage and goes on to disprove them in the passage.
  - (d) In the first paragraph the author introduces the main theme and in the subsequent paragraphs he proposes strong arguments in its favour.
  - (e) Both (a) and (b)
15. Which of the following doctors questions the findings of the study?
- I. Richard Scott
  - II. Dr. William Schoolcraft
  - III. Dr. David Adamson
  - IV. Jamie Grifo
  - V. Dr. Jennifer Kurinczuk
- (a) I, II, IV, V
  - (b) I, II, III, IV
  - (c) I, II, III, v
  - (d) All of the above
  - (e) None of these
16. Match the following with the place of their work
- |                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| I. David Adamson             | A. Colorado Center for Reproductive Medicine |
| II. Richard                  | B. New York University School of Medicine    |
| III. Dr. William Schoolcraft | C. St. Barnabas Hospital                     |
- IV. Jamie Grifo
- D. Fertility Physicians of Northern California
- (a) I-A, II-B, III-D, IV-C
  - (b) I-B, II-A, III-C, IV-D
  - (c) I-D, II-C, III-A, IV-B
  - (d) I-C, II-B, III-A, IV-D
  - (e) Cannot be determined
17. The statement that best encapsulates the author's message is
- (a) There is no stopping assisted reproduction as long as the risk of birth defects is kept under wraps.
  - (b) Assisted reproduction will continue even if the dangers involved are brought out in the open as long as the risk is minimal.
  - (c) Parents would throw caution to the winds even if they are made aware of the birth defects arising out of aided reproductive technologies.
  - (d) Assisted reproduction is a boon to the scores of women who cherish the dream of motherhood.
  - (e) Only (b) and (d)
18. Which of the following best describes the author's tone in the passage?
- (a) Eulogizing
  - (b) Objective
  - (c) Indifferent
  - (d) Caustic
  - (e) Cannot be determined
- Directions:** For each of the following questions, find the word/ expression that is closest in meaning to the Capitalised word:
19. NAIVE
- (a) refreshingly direct
  - (b) reserved and cool
  - (c) unsophisticated
  - (d) inexperienced
  - (e) professional
20. LUGUBRIOUS
- (a) slow
  - (b) mournful
  - (c) oily
  - (d) fearful
  - (e) funny
21. MONTAGE
- (a) large screen
  - (b) actor's monologue
  - (c) elongated balcony
  - (d) composite picture
  - (e) advantage

22. PRETERNATURAL

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| (a) primitive    | (b) supernatural |
| (d) spontaneous. | (d) artificial   |
| (e) ***          |                  |

23. QUARANTINE

- |                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| (a) isolation       | (b) illness   |
| (c) training        | (d) allowance |
| (e) related to four |               |

24. TRIPTYCH

- |                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| (a) clock mechanism | (b) work of art |
| (c) throne          | (d) archway     |
| (e) statue          |                 |

25. JOSH

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| (a) to joke   | (b) make a mess |
| (c) attack    | (d) run slowly  |
| (e) to scurry |                 |

**TEST 7**

*No. of Questions—25*

*Time—20 minutes*

**Direction for Questions 1 to 11:** Find the answer that is closest in meaning to the Capitalised word:

1. FUDGE

- |                  |             |
|------------------|-------------|
| (a) to sweeten   | (b) smear   |
| (c) irritate     | (d) falsify |
| (e) to eradicate |             |

2. SNIPE

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) to move stealthily | (b) cut with scissors |
| (c) criticize slyly    | (d) borrow            |
| (e) to lengthen        |                       |

3. REND

- |                          |
|--------------------------|
| (a) to present or submit |
| (b) take over            |
| (c) describe or portray  |
| (d) rip                  |
| (e) to decorate          |

4. KITSCH

- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) unusual attitude | (b) humorous response |
| (c) stylish clothing | (d) tawdry art        |
| (e) pessimism        |                       |

5. KEN

- |                       |                |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| (a) close relation    | (b) perception |
| (c) woodland clearing | (d) cage       |
| (e) mix up            |                |

6. SNITCH

- |                |           |
|----------------|-----------|
| (a) gossip     | (b) mend  |
| (c) tie        | (d) steal |
| (e) gormandise |           |

7. MARQUE

- |                                |
|--------------------------------|
| (a) brand                      |
| (b) title of a French nobleman |
| (c) large tent                 |
| (d) wall painting              |
| (e) corridor                   |

8. DOUCE

- |           |              |
|-----------|--------------|
| (a) wet   | (b) gentle   |
| (c) angry | (d) colorful |
| (e) plead |              |

9. FRACTIOUS

- |                   |              |
|-------------------|--------------|
| (a) easily broken | (b) peevish  |
| (c) unfair        | (d) wrinkled |
| (e) amiable       |              |

10. FROND

- |                    |             |
|--------------------|-------------|
| (a) type of cheese | (b) frill   |
| (c) leaf           | (d) bubbles |
| (e) balloons       |             |

11. BLARNEY

- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| (a) amusement    | (b) magic       |
| (c) coarse noise | (d) smooth talk |
| (e) peace        |                 |

**Directions for Questions 12 to 15:** The paragraph below contains 4 blanks marked by the question number. From the options given choose the best one for the blank:

So how can we go about \_\_\_\_ [12] \_\_\_\_ the person of the century, the one who for better or worse \_\_\_\_ [13] \_\_\_\_ our times and will be \_\_\_\_ [14] \_\_\_\_ by History as having the most \_\_\_\_ [15] \_\_\_\_ significance.

*Options:*

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 12. (a) killing  | (b) depicting     |
| (c) handling     | (d) choosing      |
| (e) helping      |                   |
| 13. (a) tread    | (b) metamorphosed |
| (c) ruined       | (d) personified   |
| (e) killed       |                   |
| 14. (a) recorded | (b) rejected      |
| (c) accepted     | (d) hated         |
| (e) asked        |                   |

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15. (a) lasting (b) deciding  
(c) harmful (d) embedded  
(e) useless

#### Passage 1

An entirely new generation of powerful ultra small computers and electronic devices is one step closer, according to researchers at the University of California, Berkeley. Their work, and that of the Swedish team, is reported in the *Journal of Nano Letters*, published by the American Chemical Society. The two groups have succeeded independently in making lattices that they say will for the first time enable nanowires to be constructed with otherwise incompatible materials. Such mixed bundles are essential to making electronic and other devices on an increasingly smaller scale.

“This is a major advancement in the field of one-dimensional nanostructure research. The impact could be tremendous,” predicts Peidong Yang, assistant professor in the Department of Chemistry at the University of California and a faculty scientist in the Materials also appears in the *Nano Letters*. Based on the findings of both research groups, tiny components known as nanowires that weld together a variety of materials could soon be routinely and cheaply built using little more than a special mixture of gases deposited on a foundation material.

The report by the US team of three researchers details how they successfully fabricated “superlattice” nanowire, so named because the nanowire’s cylinder shaped nanoscopic bundle interweaves substances with different compositions and properties. As a result well-defined junctions and interfaces with potentially important functionalities were incorporated within individual nanowires.

Those working in the field of nanotechnology, have long sought such a means to bring together materials on a nanoscopic scale that otherwise would be structurally incompatible. Like conventional builders—who rely on a mix of concrete, wood, metals, plastics and paints to construct comfortable and energy efficient homes and offices—nanoengineers, by mixing and matching a mélange of elements hope to create entirely new classless nanoscale products or systems that would revolutionise everything from energy production to manufacturing and assembly. In the field of electronics and optics, mastery of these nanoscale ‘heterostructures’ should lead to devices too small to see with naked eyes, but equal to or better than today’s hand-size electronics.

The team of nine Swedish scientists working in Materials Chemistry and Solid State Physics Departments in Lund University’s Nanometer Consortium used related but different methods than their California peers. In both cases, manufacture is relatively straightforward and results in stable nanowires that can operate in room temperature, Yang reports. “Without a way of putting different materials together with a junction of some kind, we wouldn’t have all the devices we take for granted, like transistors and compact discs lasers,” he says. But the California scientists have gone a step further. “We’ve successfully made nanoscale junctions within individual nanowires, putting different materials together, embedding junctions directly in the wires. The next step is to use the wires as submicroscopic components for various optoelectronic devices. These are definite first steps but critical ones.”

Today’s personal computers rely on a series of small junctions that connect components that have properties necessary for proper functioning. Given the laws of Physics and real world manufacturing demands, radically scaling down such functionality is difficult. The research finding in California and Sweden promise to make ultra small-scale practical.

The newly reported research also should help allay concerns of those who worry that “Moore’s Law” might not hold, considering the physical limits inherent in current approaches to computer-chip design. The law first postulated by Gordon Moore, a physical chemist and co-founder of Intel Corporation, proposed that computer processing power would likely double every year or so.

“Growing” a nanowire can be done either with vapour deposition from a stockpile of specialty gases, or with a laser aimed at a target material to produce a specific vapor, or both. In either case, the gases are directed toward and then condense on a substrate material, like silicon. Because the technique is precisely controlled, the resultant nanowire can be customised according to function and composition. Thus, single nanowires can control current flow, emit light, process or store information or dissipate heat—but at extremely small scale. Nanowire production is both rapid and economical. In just one hour, millions of nanowires can be made at minimal expense.

16. Which of the following cannot be inferred from the given passage?
- (a) The advent of an entirely new generation of powerful ultra small computers and electronic devices.

- (b) The validity of Moore's law on computer processing power will not be diminished.
  - (c) A nanowire can be grown by directing a laser at a stockpile of gases causing vapour deposition on silicon.
  - (d) Nanowires would lead to the development of ultra small structures which have better functionality than present day electronics.
  - (e) Both (a) and (b)
17. Why is construction of nanowire, with otherwise incompatible materials, significant?
- (a) Production of various electronic devices will be rendered inexpensive.
  - (b) By incorporating a number of elements, new classes of micro devices can be made.
  - (c) Incorporation of other materials results in rapid production of nanowires.
  - (d) It would lead to customisation of nanowires according to function and composition.
  - (e) All of the above
18. Which of the following can be inferred about the research carried out by the Californian and Swedish scientists?
- (a) The discovery of the Swedish scientists' team was superior to that of the American team.
  - (b) The two research groups succeeded in making lattices that would enable nanowires to be constructed with incompatible materials.
  - (c) Wires were successfully used as submicroscopic components for various optoelectronic devices.
  - (d) Their work has been a major advancement in the field of multi-dimensional nanostructure research.
  - (e) Only (c) and (d)
19. The *Journal of Nano Letters* is published by
- (a) Department of Chemistry at the University of California.
  - (b) Material Science Division at the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory.
  - (c) Nanometer Consortium.
  - (d) American Chemical Society.
  - (e) None of these
20. Which of the following is the most appropriate title for this passage?
- (a) The advent of ultra small-scale devices.
  - (b) The new class of nanoscale products.
  - (c) Nanowires from incompatible materials—a breakthrough.
  - (d) Small is beautiful.
  - (e) The complete device
21. A nanowire can be customized according to its function and composition because
- (a) Nanowires are stable and can operate at room temperatures.
  - (b) The technique of growing a nanowire is precisely controlled.
  - (c) Nanowire's cylinder-shaped nanoscopic bundle interweaves substances with different compositions and properties.
  - (d) All of the above.
  - (e) Only (b) and (c)

## Passage 2

Cancer is a disease that results when cells in the body no longer stop dividing or proliferating beyond the normal limit, and go on an uncontrolled growth spree. The body has a well regulated set of genetic programs that control the growth of cells into tissues and organs to specific sizes. These control signals are both positive in nature—code by genes which instruct cells to divide and grow into desired sizes and shapes, and negative—through genes that contain messages asking growth to stop beyond the right point. When these growth-promoting genes are not controlled, they start promoting tumour growth in which case they are actually termed oncogenes or cancer promoters, onco meaning cancer—myc, jun, fos genes or antioncogenes—a famous example being the one termed p53. It is for this reason that cancer is increasingly identified as a disease of the genes. External agents such as intense radiation, smoke, tar and aromatic hydrocarbons, and excessive intake of steroids tend to put oncogenes on the overdrive, or to inhibit the controlling function of anti oncogenes, wither away leading to malignant growth or tumours.

How does one treat cancer? As the control genes get turned on and off, they set a whole sequence of cellular processes going. It costs energy and nutrition for cells to grow to cancerous proportions, which weakens and wastes the body. Specific drugs are used to stop the cells from dividing and proliferating. For example, the drug Misogynic C and Cytosin tend to predominantly target the

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DNA of the tumour cells and selectively stop them dead. Other drugs tend to collapse the blood flow pathway to cancers (eg. Combrestatin A-4 and Dolasatin) or bind to the protein spindle which helps isolate and separate the daughter cell from the parent during the cell division process (Vinblastine, Vincristine, or Colchicine). Sadly though, these chemotherapeutics are not fine tuned enough to target just the cancer cells and leave the normal ones alone. As a result, the cancer patient suffers painful and weakening side effects.

A major effort in cancer therapy is thus towards finding methods that tell apart rogue cells and hit at them. This becomes important even after a solid tumour is surgically removed, because some of these tumour cells can escape the surgeon's knife and escape to other parts of the body and initiate cancer growth (metastasis) there. Much effort is being put by researchers to capture these secondary cells and kill them. One approach towards this goal is to look for specific differences that may exist on the outer cell surface of the metastasis cells and normal, and raise antibodies against the former in order to immobilise and remove them. The new generation drug called Herceptin is one such immunological device that seeks out metastasising breast cancer cells. Here again, several side reactions are seen in many patients. It is clear that in order to fight and win over cancer, a single or linear approach will not suffice, and a combination of methods and modes might be better. And if the propensity for cancer is detected through appropriate genetic and cell biological tests early enough, pro-active treatment becomes possible, enhancing the chances of success enormously.

Two new approaches, which have been published recently, appear to hold great promise in this connection. One of them is to try and look, way ahead of time, for tell-tale signs which indicate that cancer may be in the offing from now, and take preventive action to ward it off. The other is to use a combination of therapies so that the treatment is multi-pronged and yet with fewer side effects. There are two methods to detect cancer years before it may show up. Such an early warning method lets us take pre-emptive action to ward off the disease before it can strike.

Cancer of the colon and rectal area is predominant in elderly males. It is characterised by small multiple polyps, or tiny bubbly protrusions in the large intestines and colon. This condition is often referred to as adenomatous polyposis. When these polyps proliferate in numbers,

colorectal cancer, also called APC, results. The genes associated with such polyposis have been characterized and mutations in them documented. Fortunately, such polyposis have been characterised and mutations in them documented. Fortunately, such APC cancers are slow in developing. Thus an early warning or detection system is of benefit in stopping full-blown cancer before it starts. Dr Bert Vogelstein at the John Hopkins University Medical School at Baltimore, MD, USA, had long concerned himself with devising methods to detect cancer and methods to fight it. His group has just come out with a DNA mutation analysis protocol which can offer such an early warning about APC decades before it strikes individuals. Writing in the January issue of the *New England Journal of Medicine*, this group report on how they screened stool samples of over 70 men, isolated DNA from the colon cells that are discarded there, and looked for mutations in the APC gene. Like the p53 gene, APC is also tumour suppressor gene, or a control element that keeps cell proliferation in check. Mutations in its DNA sequence will thus offer the clinician early warning and adequate time to institute a treatment regiment to the concerned individual so as to prevent the occurrence of APC cancer. Gratifyingly, of the many samples that they studied, none showed a false positive; in other words no one tested positive for the errant mutation, who was not affected by APC. This is because, in the test the scientists extracted DNA from the cells and made it manufacturing the protein it codes for. Most mutations in the APC gene change its DNA programming or expression such that the protein made is shorter in length than normal, and that gives the first indication of possible colon cancer hitting the person later.

22. Recent cancer therapies are aimed at
  - (a) Destruction of anti octogenes like p53.
  - (b) Avoiding external agents such as intense radiation smoke tar and excessive intake of steroids which accelerate the action of octogenes.
  - (c) Selective destruction of metastatic growth.
  - (d) Promotion of drugs like Mitomycin C and Cytosan which selectively target tumour in DNA.
  - (e) All of the above
23. Which of the following statements cannot be inferred from the passage?
  - (a) Various methods are being developed for the early detection and cure for cancer.

- (b) Genetic influences have a very prominent role to play in the development of cancer.
  - (c) Anti-cancer drugs affect both cancerous and non-cancerous cells.
  - (d) APC gene analysis can prevent the development of colorectal cancer.
  - (e) Both (a) and (d)
24. Which of the following is true with regard to Dr. Bert Vogelstein's study?
- (a) Colon cells from stool samples were screened for APC which is a tumour oncogene.
  - (b) Mutation in the p53 gene gives rise to adenomatous polyposis.
  - (c) DNA from colon cells with mutations in APC gene indicated the possibility of colorectal cancer.
  - (d) Patients with a false positive stool sample would have a p53 gene instead of APC gene.
  - (e) Both (b) and (c)
25. What is the function of drugs like Comberstatin A-4 and Dolastatin?
- (a) To predominantly target the DNA of tumour cells and selectively stop them dead.
  - (b) To collapse the blood flow pathway to cancers.
  - (c) To bind to the protein spindle which helps isolate and separate the daughter cell from the parent during the cell division process.
  - (d) To selectively target the cancer cells and leaves the normal ones alone.
  - (e) Cannot be determined

## TEST 8

*No. of Questions—25*

*Time—20 minutes*

### Passage 1

Modern birds evolved from ground-dwelling reptiles as their increasingly refined parenting skills led them into the trees, where they could better protect their young, proposes a researcher at the University of California, Davis. This new theory, contradicts the two leading theories on the evolution of avian flight. "The evidence indicates that a whole site of behavioral and physical traits, including

feathers and wings evolved along with improved parenting and brood-care traits," said James Carey, a UC Davis demographer and ecologist.

Once the precursors to birds began to fly, the ecological interplay of flight and parental care may have been mutually, continuing the evolution of both traits and accelerating the rate at which the physical features of the modern bird were acquired. The origin of bird flight is a fundamental issue in biology and in overall evolutionary theory. Many scientists point to the fossilised specimens of Archaeopteryx as evidence that there was a transitional vertebrate species that developed during the evolution from reptilian dinosaurs to birds. Furthermore, they suggest that the development of flight may explain why bird-like dinosaurs avoided extinction.

Until now, there have been two basic theories on the origins of bird flight. The first, the arboreal theory, is a tree to ground model, suggesting that bird's primitive ancestors were tree dwellers that leapt from branches. Through the ages, the ability to glide and later fly developed because gliding slowed their fall to earth when they missed a branch. The second, the cursorial theory, is a ground up model that suggests that birds evolved from four legged reptiles. According to the theory, scales on these creatures gradually developed into front limbs with features that gave them upward thrust when they ran and eventually enabled them to fly.

On the other hand, the parental care theory is consistent with both the physical and behavioral changes that appear to have occurred as reptiles evolved into modern birds. Researchers suggest that modern birds' very early ancestors were reptiles that established and guarded their nests on the ground, much like crocodiles. Over time these creatures developed hard-shelled rather than leathery eggs and the ability to modulate their own body temperature in order to provide a more constant environment for their young ones' development. Scales evolved into feathers better camouflaging and insulating the parents. In time these early ancestors of birds developed more advanced techniques for caring for their young. They started to feed their young in the nest, pumping liquid food or placing small food items in their mouths. They also began to produce fewer and more dependent offspring and smaller eggs, and began nesting in bushes. Some of these creatures became feathered and even more elongated, enabling them to better manipulate their eggs and to 'parachute' from their tree nests to a soft landing. Later they would develop the ability

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to glide and eventually fly by flapping their wings. Carey hypothesises that bird beaks also developed in the context of parental care. The beak, he suggests, serves both as a point source of food for small hatchlings in the same way the nipple is used to feed mammalian young and also as tool for sophisticated use because they weigh less than teeth and so are better adapted for flight. He points out that flight provided these pre historic ancestors of birds with numerous advantages including the ability to safely place their young-high in trees and cliffs, maximize the food sources through seasonal migrations, and supply more and higher quality food by expanding their foraging range.

He adds that fossil record, specifically Archaeopteryx, provides ample evidence that the evolution of parental care was the main driving force behind the evolution of avian flight.

1. According to the parental care theory, which of the following is true about the very early ancestors of present day birds?
  - (a) They laid their eggs on the ground and tended to their young there.
  - (b) They stayed only on the ground and laid their eggs there.
  - (c) They stayed on the ground but migrated to the trees to lay their eggs.
  - (d) They stayed on the trees but laid their eggs on the ground.
  - (e) They could do it anyway they wanted
2. Carey is least likely to agree with which of the following views?
  - (a) The scales in birds evolved into feathers to provide better insulation.
  - (b) Development of flight increased the catchments area of the birds thereby increasing the quality and quantity of food available.
  - (c) Birds evolved beaks to serve both as a point source of food for small hatchlings and as a tool for nest construction.
  - (d) Evolutionary advancement led to an increase in the progeny of the ancestor's of the modern day birds.
  - (e) Both (a) and (b)
3. Which of the following is the most suitable title for the given passage?
  - (a) Conflicting Theories on Evolution of Avian Flight.
  - (b) Improved Parenting and Brood-Care Traits in Birds.
  - (c) Evolution of Bird Flight Linked to Parental Care.
  - (d) Evolution of Birds from Reptiles.
  - (e) Bird and predator
4. Carey is likely to agree with which of the following views?
  - (a) Bird-like dinosaurs may have avoided extinction because of the development of flight.
  - (b) The intermediate stages between the four legged reptiles are the birds with developed feathers.
  - (c) Early ancestors of birds developed more advanced techniques to increase their chances of survival.
  - (d) None of the above.
  - (e) Both (b) and (c).
5. Flight was advantageous for the ancestor of birds in which of the following cases?
  - (a) It enabled them to modulate their own body temperature in order to provide a more constant environment for their developing young.
  - (b) Flight enabled the birds to better guard and manipulate their eggs.
  - (c) Flight gave them the ability to increase their sources of food and the ability of seasonal migration.
  - (d) All the above.
  - (e) Only (a) and (c)
6. It can be inferred from the passage that an ecologist is one who studies:
  - (a) the natural environment.
  - (b) the relations of organisms with one another and their surroundings.
  - (c) living organisms.
  - (d) Both (a) and (b).
  - (e) Cannot be determined.

#### Passage 2

On March 11, one of the world's truly great and enormously influential economists passed away. Aged 74, James Tobin, the only economist to have a tax named after him was still intellectually active at the prestigious Yale University in the



US. Incidentally, Yale is named after Elihu Yale, governor of Madras during 1668–1692 who bequeathed his loot to the institution in 1718 after losing his job over a corruption scandal. One of the stars of its economics department for long has been T.N. Srinivasan, one of the most brilliant economic minds India has produced.

Tobin was awarded the Nobel Prize in economics in 1981 for his seminal contributions to the understanding of financial markets and their linkages with the “real” economy and also for his theory of portfolio selection by households—for proving, as he said, that you don’t put all your eggs in one basket. He was among the chosen few who have fundamentally altered the nature of economic theory, profoundly influenced the practice of economic policy and decisively shaped the course of economic debate.

In 1961, Tobin shot into wider prominence when he became a member of US President John F. Kennedy’s Council of Economic Advisors along with Walter Heller and Kermit Gordon. This council had among its staff members Kenneth Arrow who shared the Nobel Prize in 1972, Robert Sallow who won the accolade in 1987 and Arthur Okun. It had enjoyed the highest reputation among all such councils and is given credit for having laid the practical foundations of “new economics” based on the works of John Maynard Keynes. This was felt necessary because, as Michael Bernstein puts it in his recent account of economists and public purpose in 20<sup>th</sup> century America *A Perilous Journey*, even though a remarkably prosperous decade in the US, the 1950s were punctuated by three recessions. In the early 1960s, American unemployment rates fell sharply from about 7 per cent to 4 per cent. The revival recipe was huge tax cuts. At that time, this appeared heretical because in the words of Bernstein, it entailed the “first deliberate peace-time indulgence of federal budget deficits.”

In 1972, building on a concept originally propounded by Keynes himself, Tobin put forward a proposal to cushion fluctuations in exchange rates that were becoming a matter of serious concern following the abandonment of the fixed exchange-rate system in the winter of 1971. His idea was simple: at each exchange of a currency into another, small tax could be levied. His motivation was not to have new revenue-raising device but to have an instrument to curb trafficking in foreign exchange, which he felt would multiply phenomenally with electronic money exchanges. But Tobin’s idea generated little enthusiasm for much of the

1970s and 1980s on the ground that in a world of tax havens, it could always be circumvented.

Some economies also argued that far from dampening volatility, the levy would discourage growth in forex markets that is essential for lubricating global trade. The Tobin Tax, as it came to be called, was rescued from the groves of academia by the eruption of currency crises first in Europe in 1992 and 1993 and then in Mexico in 1994. In October 1995, Mahbub-ul-Haq, the eminent Pakistani economist who had been Tobin’s student, organised an international meeting in New York under the aegis of the UN. This resulted in the comprehensive book *The Tobin Tax: Coping with Financial Volatility*, co-edited by Haq. The East Asian crisis of 1997, the Brazilian turmoil of 1998 and the Russian disaster of 1999 all led to renewed support for a Tobin Tax. It has been championed aggressively by the anti-globalisation brigade and NGOs, leading Tobin himself to bemoan that his ideas had been hijacked by those with whose cause he had little sympathy. Ironically, the most powerful and dreaded foreign-exchange trader, George Soros, has also backed the tax.

The tax has invited a positive reaction from European legislatures also, although the US Congress rejected it in 1996. A group of eminent world personalities, including Manmohan Singh, assembled by the UN under the chairmanship of former Mexican president Ernest Zedillo, submitted a report in June 2001 extending cautious support to the Tobin Tax. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) has just set up a high-level commission to study the social dimensions of globalisation. It is co-chaired by the presidents of Finland and Tanzania and includes Joseph Stiglitz, the 2001 economics Nobel laureate and Deepak Nayyar, vice-chancellor of Delhi University. This commission will also undoubtedly support the Tobin Tax when it submits its report next year.

Tobin was also the only economist, other than John Nash, to figure in a novel—Herman Wouk’s *The Caine Mutiny* (1951) where “a mandarin-like midshipman named Tobin with a domed forehead, measured quiet speech, and a mind like a sponge, was ahead of the field by a spacious percentage”. Wouk’s thinly veiled reference to his friend cannot be bettered as an epitaph.

#### 7. The passage is

- (a) an obituary to the Nobel laureate James Tobin.
- (b) a eulogy for the late James Tobin, Nobel prize winner.
- (c) a biography of James Tobin, Nobel prize winner.

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- (d) an analysis of the Tobin tax.  
(e) a thesis of Tobin
8. Which of the following statements is true in the light of the passage?
- I. Tobin is the only economist to have a tax named after him.  
II. Tobin was a member of the US president John F. Kennedy's Council of Economic Advisors.  
III. Tobin was the only economist to figure in a novel.  
IV. Tobin had worked with Elihu Yale
- (a) I, II and III  
(b) I, III and IV  
(c) I and II  
(d) All of the above  
(e) Cannot be determined
9. Many countries desisted from imposing the Tobin Tax
- (a) because many thought it could be circumvented.  
(b) on grounds that the levy would discourage growth in forex markets.  
(c) it could not cushion fluctuation in exchange rates.  
(d) both (a) and (b).  
(e) All of the above
10. Which of the following statements in the passage can be dispensed with as it does not contribute to the subject discussed in the passage?
- (a) The international meeting under the aegis of the UN resulted in a comprehensive book—*the Tobin Tax: Coping with Financial Volatility*.  
(b) One of the stars of Yale's economic departments for long has been T.N. Srinivasan, among the most brilliant minds India has ever produced.  
(c) The council of Economic Advisors had among its members Kenneth Arrow who shared the Nobel prize in 1972, Robert Solow who won the accolade in 1987 and Arthur Okun.  
(d) The most powerful and dreaded foreign exchange trader, George Soros, has also backed the tax.  
(e) Both (a) and (c)

11. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage?
- (a) Tobin Tax was initially viewed as a revenue-raising device.  
(b) John F. Kennedy's Council of Economic Advisors had only Nobel laureates as its members.  
(c) James Tobin belonged to the pro-globalisation brigade.  
(d) None of the above  
(e) Only (b) and (c)

**Directions for Questions 12 to 15:** Find the option that is closest in meaning to the capitalised word:

12. BRIC-A-BRAC
- (a) wooden lattice work  
(b) pile of junk  
(c) knick knacks  
(d) wall brackets  
(e) picture perfect
13. ANNIHILATE
- (a) to travel in style  
(b) make dirty  
(c) defeat thoroughly  
(d) swarm  
(e) eulogise
14. PANOPLY
- (a) hectic celebration  
(b) impressive display  
(c) complete confusion  
(d) full suit of armor  
(e) lugubrious
15. POSEUR
- (a) is outgoing  
(b) is thoughtless  
(c) person who pretends to be someone he is not  
(d) peeks through windows  
(e) a geek

**Directions for Questions 16 to 23:** Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word:

In a century marked by \_\_\_\_ [16] \_\_\_\_, Gandhi perfected a different method of bringing about change, one that would turn out (surprisingly) to have more

\_\_\_[17]\_\_\_ impact. The \_\_\_[18]\_\_\_ he used to describe it do not translate \_\_\_[19]\_\_\_ into English: Satyagraha (holding firmly onto the deepest truth and soul force) and \_\_\_[20]\_\_\_ (the love that remains when all thoughts of violence are dispelled). They formed the basis for civil disobedience and nonviolent \_\_\_[21]\_\_\_. "Non violence is the greatest force at the \_\_\_[22]\_\_\_ of mankind," he said. "It is mightier than the mightiest weapon of destruction devised by the \_\_\_[23]\_\_\_ of man."

Options:

- |                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 16. (a) kindness    | (b) brutality   |
| (c) integrity       | (d) ingenuity   |
| (e) kinship         |                 |
| 17. (a) fasting     | (b) devastating |
| (c) lasting         | (d) interesting |
| (e) precious        |                 |
| 18. (a) words       | (b) phrase      |
| (c) methods         | (d) servitude   |
| (e) idiom           |                 |
| 19. (a) easily      | (b) hardly      |
| (c) readily         | (d) willingly   |
| (e) kindly          |                 |
| 20. (a) nonviolence | (b) violence    |
| (c) ahimsa          | (d) desperation |
| (e) apathy          |                 |
| 21. (a) persistence | (b) impudence   |
| (c) resistance      | (d) allegory    |
| (e) imagery         |                 |
| 22. (a) proposal    | (b) insinuation |
| (c) vituperation    | (d) disposition |
| (e) circumspect     |                 |
| 23. (a) ingenuity   | (b) veracity    |
| (c) protagonist     | (d) tenacity    |
| (e) integrity       |                 |

**Directions for 24 and 25:** For the following questions match the adjectives with the noun given in capitalised from. Six adjectives have been furnished in the rows, match the most appropriate adjective with the word in the questions.

Adjectives:

- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. Big     | 2. Deep   |
| 3. Great   | 4. High   |
| 5. Serious | 6. Strong |

24. Accident:  
 (a) 5 only (b) 1 & 5  
 (c) 1,3 & 5 (d) 2 & 5  
 (e) 2 only
25. Change:  
 (a) 1& 5 only (b) 1, 2& 5  
 (c) 1,2,3 & 5 (d) 2 & 5  
 (e) 4 only

### ANSWER KEY

#### Test 1

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

#### Test 2

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

#### Test 3

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

#### Test 4

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

#### Test 5

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

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#### Test 6

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

#### Test 7

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

- |         |         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 11. (d) | 12. (d) | 13. (d) | 14. (a) | 15. (a) |
| 16. (c) | 17. (a) | 18. (d) | 19. (d) | 20. (c) |
| 21. (b) | 22. (c) | 23. (d) | 24. (c) | 25. (b) |

#### Test 8

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