

Sample Questions

ENGLISH

Directions : Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer out of the four alternatives and choose E if none of them is true.

Passage 1

As medium of literary expression, the common language is inadequate. Like the man of letters, the scientist finds it necessary to 'give a purer sense to the words of the tribe'. But the purity of scientific language is not the same as the purity of literary language.

The aim of the scientist is to say only one thing at a time, and to say it unambiguously and with the greatest possible clarity. To achieve this, he simplifies and jargonizes. In other words, he uses the vocabulary and syntax of common speech in such a way that each phrase is susceptible to only one interpretation; and when the vocabulary and syntax of common speech are too imprecise for this purpose he invites a new technical language, or jargon specially designed to express the limited meaning with which he is professionally concerned. At its most perfectly pure. Scientific language ceases to the matter of words and terms into mathematics.

The literary artist purifies the language of the tribe in a radically different way. The scientist's aim, as we have seen is to say one thing, and only one thing at a time. This most emphatically, is not the aim of the literary artist. Human life is lived simultaneously in many levels and has many meanings. Literature is a device for reporting the multifarious facts and expressing their various significances. When the literary artist undertakes to give a pure sense to the words of his tribe, he does so with the express purpose of creating a language capable of conveying, not the single meaning of some particular science, but the multiple significance of human experience, its most private as well as on its more public levels.

1. The passage highlights the difference between :
 - A) **The language of science and of literature**
 - B) The language of the tribe and that of a civilized man
 - C) Jargon and language of the common man
 - D) The central purpose of science and literature

2. 'Jargon' in the context of the passage means :
 - A) Difficult language
 - B) Technical language
 - C) **Language with limited meaning**
 - D) Mathematical language

3. The purpose of literature according to the passage is :
- A) Express views privately as well as publicly
 - B) Report multifarious facts of life**
 - C) View life from various planes
 - D) None of the above
4. The language of science is :
- A) Precise** B) Verbose C) Ambiguous D) None of the above
5. According to the passage :
- A) Language of science is pure
 - B) Language of literature is pure
 - C) The language of science and that of literature, each in its own way, makes for pure expression.**
 - D) None of the above

Passage – 2

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

1. This passage is mainly concerned with :
- A) Cures for Alzheimer's disease
 - B) Impaired memory of patients
 - C) The use of rats as experimental subjects
 - D) Never growth factor as a cure for Alzheimer's**

2. According to the passage where is nerve growth factor produced in the body ?
- A) In the pituitary gland
 - B) In nerve cells in brain**
 - C) In red blood cells in the circulatory system
 - D) In nerve cells in the spinal column
3. The word impairs (underlined) is most similar to which of the following ?
- A) Affects
 - B) Destroys
 - C) Enhances
 - D) Diminishes**
4. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage ?
- A) Alzheimer's disease is deadly**
 - B) Though unsuccessful, the experiments did show some benefits derived from new growth factors.
 - C) The experiment did not show any significant benefits from nerve growth factor
 - D) More work needs to be done to understand the effects of nerve growth centre
5. The passage most closely resembles which of the following patterns of organization ?
- A) Chronological
 - B) Statement and illustration**
 - C) Alphabetical order
 - D) None of the above

Passage – 3

Over four hundred years after his death, scholars are still traveling the mysteries of Michelangelo's art. Recently one mystery that was revealed was that his famous drawing of a pensive Cleopatra included a hidden drawing of a different Cleopatra on the reverse side. This hidden Cleopatra shows a tormented woman, whose eyes stare out at the viewer and whose mouth is open, screaming in horror. The two images, drawn on two sides of the same paper, can be viewed simultaneously. A second mystery concerns Michelangelo's architectural plan for the dome of St. Peter's Basilica in Rome. Did he intend for the dome to look like the model he built between 1558 and 1561 ? Or did he change his mind after building the model and decide to elevate the dome in the way it is today ? Scholars do not agree on the answer. A third mystery about one of the greatest artists who ever lived was why he destroyed hundred or thousands of his drawings before he died. Did he feel they were unimportant ? Did he want posterity to see only his finished products ?

1. It can be inferred from the passage that the most unusual aspect of the Cleopatra drawing is that :
 - A) The figure is tormented.
 - B) The figure is screaming.
 - C) One drawing is hidden.**
 - D) One drawing is backward.

2. The word “pensive” (underlined) can best be substituted with the word :
 - A) Angry
 - B) Happy
 - C) Anxious
 - D) Thoughtful**

3. The dome of St. Peter’s Basilica :
 - A) Bears no relation to the one in the model.
 - B) Was destroyed after the model was built
 - C) Is raised more than the one in the model**
 - D) Follows the plan of the model

4. According to the passage, Michelangelo is :
 - A) A private person
 - B) One of greatest artists in the world**
 - C) The most famous architect in Rome.
 - D) Screaming in horror.

5. Why did Michelangelo destroy so many drawings before he died ?
 - A) Nobody knows**
 - B) They were unimportant
 - C) They were only drafts
 - D) He had changed the drawings.

Passage 4

There is one circumstance in a learned education which ought to have much weight, even with those who have no learning at all. The books read at school and colleges are full of incitements to virtue and discouragements from vice, drawn from the wisest reasons, the strongest motives, and the most influencing examples. Thus, young minds are filled early with an inclination to good and an abhorrence of evil, both which increase in them according to the advances they make in literature; and, although they may be, and too often are, drawn by the temptations of youth, and the opportunities of a large fortune, into some irregularities when they come forward into the great world, it is ever with reluctance and compunction of mind, because their bias to virtue still continues. They may stray sometimes out of infirmity or compliance, but they will soon return to the right

road and keep it always in view. I speak only of those excesses which are too much the attendants of youth and warmer blood, for, as to the points of honour, truth, justice, and other noble gifts of the mind wherein the temperature of the body hath no concern, they are seldom or ever known to be wild.

1. The books one reads at school and college
 - (A) do not affect the readers in any way
 - (B) the reader gains nothing from them
 - (C) the reader learns about the good and the bad
 - (D) **they form good habits and bad habits in the learner**

2. 'Some irregularities' as used in the passage means
 - (A) **some acts that are wrong or evil**
 - (B) some objects that are not regular or smooth
 - (C) somethings that do not have proper shape or size
 - (D) some actions that do not legal permission

3. When young people enter the great world they
 - (A) willingly commit acts of evil
 - (B) **try very hard not do commit acts of evil**
 - (C) inspite of trying hard not to do commit acts of evil
 - (D) never do any evil acts at all

4. Even if young people commit some irregularities they are never completely lost because
 - (A) they always keep the right road in view
 - (B) they have come into a great world
 - (C) **they are guided by their inner virtues**
 - (D) they are guided by virtuous people

5. Noble gifts of the mind refers to
 - (A) gifts of value received by the mind
 - (B) valuable gifts presided to the mind
 - (C) **fine qualities of the mind**
 - (D) fine qualities of the noble people

Directions : Each of these question consists of a word, followed by four words. Choose the word that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word given in question:

1. **MYOPIC**

- A) Black (B) Gloomy (C) **Farsighted** (D) Perfumed

2. **TENACIOUS**

- A) Faint-hearted (B) Yielding (C) Erroneous (D) **Praiseworthy**

3. **RADICAL**

- A) Fashionable (B) Diabolic (C) **Conservation** (D) Myopic

4. **FLAMBOYANT**

- A) Lateral (B) **Dull** (C) Maverick (D) Antique

5. **TANTALISING**

- A) Toiling (B) Seance (C) **Repulsive** (D) Seamy

6. **PROLIFERATE**

- A) Reproduce (B) Thrive (C) **Impel** (D) Burgeon

7. **REMOTE**

- A) Secluded (B) Distant (C) Slight (D) **Compunction**

8. **IMMACULATE**

- A) Spotless (B) Sinless (C) **Omnipresent** (D) Innocent

9. **DOCILE**

- A) **Unmanageable** (B) Dutiful (C) Submissive (D) Painful

10. **EQUIVOCAL**

- A) Mistaken (B) Quaint (C) **Clear** (D) Universal

Directions : Each of these questions consists of a word given in CAPITALS, followed by four words. Choose the word that is most nearly the same in meaning to the given in CAPITALS. Since some of the questions require you to distinguished the fine shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is the best :

1. **SERENDIPITY**

A) Peace **(B) Luck** (C) Joy (D) Fate

2. **PUCKISH**

A) Cheerful (B) Disc-like (C) Gullible **(D) Mischievous**

3. **SACCHARINE**

A) Clumsy (B) Carriage **(C) Syrupy** (D)
Caustic

4. **TENACIOUS**

A) Determined (B) Peevish (C) Brazen (D) Impious

5. **INEBRIETY**

A) **Drunkenness** (B) Gluttony (C) Felory (D) Starvation

6. **INUNDATE**

A) Abuse (B) Deny (C) Swallow **(D) Floop**

7. **AUXILIARY**

A) Righteous (B) Prospective **(C) Assistant**
(D) Invoice

8. **AWRY**

A) Recommended (B) Commiserating (C) Startled
(D) Crooked

9. **BRAZEN**

A) **Shameless** (B) Quick (C) Modest (D) Pleasant

10. **CACHE**

- A) Lock (B) Hiding Place (C) Tide (D) Automobile

DICTIONARY USAGE

Directions : In each questions, the word at the top of the table is used in four different ways, numbered (A) to (D). Choose the option in which the usage of the word is incorrect or inappropriate.

1. **Near**

- A) I got there just after you left-a near miss !
- B) She and her near friend left early**
- C) The ear led to a near doubling of oil prices
- D) They came near to tears seeing the plight of the victims.

2. **Hand**

- A) I have my hand full, I cannot do it today**
- B) The minister visited the jail to see the breach at first hand.
- C) The situation is getting out of hand here !
- D) When the roof of my house was blown away. He was willing to lend me a hand

3. **For**

- A) He has a great eye for detail
- B) We are waiting for the day
- C) I can't bear for her to be angry**
- D) It couldn't be done for ever.

4. **Fallout**

- A) Nagasaki suffered from the fallout of nuclear radiation.
- B) People believed that the political fallout of the scandal would be insignificant.
- C) Who can predict the environmental fallout of the WTO agreements ?
- D) The headmaster could not understand the fallout of several of his good students at the public examination.**

5. **Passing**

- A) She did not have passing marks in mathematics.
- B) The mad woman was cursing everybody passing her on the road.**
- C) At the birthday party all the children enjoyed a game of passing the parcel.

- D) A passing taxi was stopped to rush the accident victim to the hospital.
6. **Bolt**
- A) The shopkeeper showed us a bolt of fine silk.
B) As he could not move, he made a bolt for the gate.
C) Could you please bolt the door ?
D) The thief was arrested before he could bolt from the scene of the crime.
7. **Help**
- A) This syrup will help your cold.
B) I can't help the colour of my skin
C) Ranjit may help himself with the beer in the fridge.
D) Do you really expect me to help you out with cash ?
8. **Reason**
- A) Your stand is beyond all reason.
B) Has she given you any reason for the resignation ?
C) There is little reason in your pompous advice.
D) How do you deal with a friend who doesn't listen to a reason ?
9. **Paper**
- A) Your suggestions look great on the paper, but are absolutely impractical.**
B) Do you know how many trees are killed to make a truckload of paper ?
C) So far I have been able to paper over the disagreements among my brothers.
D) Dr. Malek will read a paper on criminalization of politics.
10. **Business**
- A) I want to do an MBA before going into business
B) My wife runs profitable business in this suburb.
C) If we advertise we will get twice as much business as we have now.
D) How you spend your money is as much my business as your.

Directions : Fill in the blanks in given sentence with appropriate words.

1. This simplified _____ to the decision making process is a must read for any one _____ important real estate, personal or professional decision.

- a. printer , maximizing
 - b. tract , enacting
 - c. introduction , under
 - d. guide , facing**
2. Physicians may soon have _____ to help paralyzed people move their limbs by bypassing the _____ nerves that once controlled their muscles.
- i) instruments , detrimental
 - ii) ways , damaged**
 - iii) reason , involuntary
 - iv) impediments, complex
3. The internet is a medium where users have nearly _____ choices and _____ constraints about where to go and what to do
- i) unbalanced , non-existent
 - ii) embarrassing , no
 - iii) unlimited , minimal**
 - iv) choking , shocking
4. Companies that try to improve employees' performance by _____ rewards encourage negative kinds of behaviour instead of _____ a genuine interest in doing the work well.
- i) giving , seeking
 - ii) bestowing , discouraging
 - iii) conferring , discrediting**
 - iv) withholding , fostering**
5. The _____ regions of Spain all have unique cultures, but the _____ views within each region make the issue of an acceptable common language of instruction an even more contentious one.
- i) different , discrete**
 - ii) distinct , disparate
 - iii) divergent , distinct
 - iv) different , competing
6. Since, her face was free of _____ there was no way to _____ if she appreciated what had happened.
- i) make-up , realize
 - ii) expression , ascertain**
 - iii) emotion , diagnose
 - iv) scars , understand

7. In this context, the _____ of the British labour movement is particularly _____
- i) affair , weird
 - ii) activity , moving
 - iii) experience , significant**
 - iv) atmosphere , gloomy
8. Though one eye is kept firmly on the _____ the company now also promotes _____ contemporary art.
- i) present , experimental
 - ii) future, Popular**
 - iii) present, Popular
 - iv) market , Popular
9. It will take some time for many South Koreans to _____ the conflicting images of North Korea, let alone to _____ what to make of their northern cousins.
- i) Reconcile, decide**
 - ii) Understand, clarify
 - iii) make out, decide
 - iv) reconcile , understand
10. When children become more experience with words as visual symbols, they find that they can gain meaning without making _____ sounds.
- i) aural
 - ii) audible**
 - iii) vocal
 - iv) intelligible