

GENERAL ENGLISH SECTION

For the following 5 questions in this section, correct answers carry 2 marks each.

101. Match the following idiomatic references to parts of the human anatomy
- | | |
|------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. palm | 5. could not tolerate the insult |
| 2. foot | 6. to look at with envy and desire |
| 3. eye | 7. to put the blame on someone else |
| 4. stomach | 8. forced to pay the bill |
- (a) 1-8, 2-6, 3-5, 4-7 (b) 1-5, 2-7, 3-6, 4-8 **(c) 1-7, 2-8, 3-6, 4-5** (d) 1-6, 2-8, 3-5, 4-7
102. Find the maximum number of times any one of the given words fits the set of sentences
- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|------|
| RAISE | ARISE | AROSE | RISE |
|-------|-------|-------|------|
- (i) Opportunities will _____, and you must grab them.
 (ii) A hot wind _____ from the desert.
 (iii) I _____ at dawn on most days.
 (iv) A mood of optimism _____ among the people.
- (a) in all four sentences (b) in 3 sentences **(c) in 2 sentences** (d) in 1 sentence
103. Which two sentences in the following convey the same idea? Choose from the combinations listed below
- (1) He is in a fool's paradise
 (2) He can't see the wood for the trees
 (3) He can't distinguish between reality and fancy.
 (4) He is unable to separate unimportant details from the really important ones
- (a) 2, 3 **(b) 2, 4** (c) 1, 4 (d) 1, 3
104. Find the correct match of grammatical function with usage for the word THEN.
- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| Function | Usage |
| 1) Noun | 5) He was the then King of Nepal. |
| 2) Adjective | 6) I have not heard about him since then. |
| 3) Adverb | 7) He is not feeling well, then how can he possibly go for the picnic. |
| 4) Conjunction | 8) He was not a graduate then. |
- (a) 1 – 8, 2 – 5, 3 – 7, 4 – 7 **(b) 1 – 6, 2 – 5, 3 – 8, 4 – 7**
 (c) 1 – 7, 2 – 5, 3 – 6, 4 – 8 (d) 1 – 8, 2 – 7, 3 – 6, 4 – 5
105. We can never make our beliefs regarding the world certain. Even scientific theory of a most rigorous and well-confirmed nature is likely to change over a decade or even tomorrow. If we refuse to even try to understand, then it is like resigning from the human race. Undoubtedly life of an unexamined kind is worth living in other respects-as it is no mean thing to be a vegetable or an animal. It is also true that a man wishes to see this speculative domain beyond his next dinner.
- From the above passage it is clear that the author believes that
- (a) men would do well not to speculate
 (b) progress in the scientific field is impossible
 (c) one should live life with the dictum 'what will be will be'
(d) men are different from animals as far as their reasoning abilities are concerned.

For the following questions in this section, correct answers carry 1 mark each.

Directions for Question 106 – 111: Read the passage and answer within its context.

Rajendra K. Pachauri, head of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, is getting nightmares because of the Nano, Tata's soon-to-be-launched Rs. One lakh car. Sunita Narain of the Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) says that it isn't the Nano by itself but cars overall that give her nightmares. The villains in my nightmares are neither the Nano nor cars overall, but stupid government policies that subsidize and encourage pollution, adulteration and congestion.

Sanctimonious greens call the Nano disastrous because of its affordability - millions more will now clog roads and consume more fossil fuel. This is elitism parading as virtue. Elite greens own cars, but cannot stand the poorer masses becoming mobile, since the consequent congestion will eat into the time of the elite!

More logical would be a protest against big cars that use more space and fuel, or highly polluting old cars. Instead, green hypocrites aim at a new car with the lowest cost, best mileage and least emissions. The Nano will not burden us with too many cars. India has very few cars per person by world standards. London and New York have ultra-high car densities, yet have clearer air than Delhi. Our problem is too many bad policies, not too many cars.

We subsidize vehicles on a gargantuan scale invisible to lay folk. Roads and flyovers cost crores to build and maintain, yet road use is free (save on a few toll roads). Traffic police and lights are costly, yet are provided free. These invisible subsidies starve cities of funds to expand roads and public transport.

Land in cities now costs lakhs per square metre. Yet parking is free in the suburbs, and often costs just Rs. 10 per day in city centres. A single parking space of 23 square meters occupies land worth Rs. 40 lakhs. A car occupies more space than an office desk, yet the desk space pays full commercial rent while parking space costs just about Rs. 10 per day.

Daily parking charges range from \$30 (Rs. 630) in Washington to \$ 30 (Rs. 1260) in New York. CSE launched a sensible campaign to raise parking fees in Delhi to Rs. 120 per day, but was foiled. So, parking space now exceeds green space, a scathing comment on priorities.

The world price of crude oil has risen 13 fold since 1998 to over \$ 130 per barrel, but Indian petrol prices have barely doubled. Left Front politicians, who once wanted to soak the rich, now want to subsidize them. Under-recoveries of oil companies' total may be Rs. 2,00,000 crore, even after a recent price hike. This is far more than the cost of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (education for all) and the Employment Guarantee Scheme put together.

We sanctimoniously lecture rich countries to reduce their green house emissions, yet subsidize our own. Diesel is subsidized to be cheaper than petrol. So, Indian car makers produce the highest proportion of diesel cars in the world. Diesel fumes contain suspended particles that are highly toxic. This subsidy kills.

So does kerosene provided at throwaway prices, ostensibly to benefit poor villagers. One third of all kerosene is used to adulterate petrol and diesel. That causes horrendous pollution even in the greenest of cars.

What's the way forward? We must abolish subsidies and raise taxes on vehicles and fuels to reflect their full social cost. The biggest but least visible subsidy is for parking, and we should start there.

Many car owners in the West take public transport to work since parking space downtown is costly and scarce. We should levy parking fees on an hourly, not daily, basis. Rs. 10 per hour could be a starting point in the metros.

In parts of Tokyo, you cannot own a car unless you own a private parking space. This is too extreme for India, but indicates the future path. If we charge owners the full social cost of parking, people will buy smaller and perhaps fewer vehicles, and fewer still will take them to work. That will slash congestion and pollution.

Cities should levy stiff annual taxes on vehicles, not a one-time tax, and use the revenue to constantly expand public transport and roads. This will create economic synergy: Private transport will finance public transport. London and New York have high density public transport as well as high car density.

Apart from underground rail, cities need elevated roads to ease congestion and pollution, Lata Mangeshkar helped kill a proposal for an elevated road near her Mumbai flat; perhaps she felt her throat and singing would be affected. She did not care that the throats of poor people living on the pavements were far worse affected by fumes, and might get relief if some fumes were diverted to a higher level. What elitism!

Next, some medicine that will be really bitter, politically. The excise duty on all automotive vehicles should be raised to reflect their social costs. Fuel subsidies should be abolished. Price differentials between petrol, diesel and kerosene should be removed, ending incentives for adulteration. Diesel cars should bear a heavy additional cess to finance improved healthcare for those affected by their emission of harmful particulate matter.

That is a long, politically difficult agenda. Only part of it will ever be achieved. Yet that is the way to go, rather than agitate the Nano.

106. By 'Sanctimonious greens' the writer refers to
- (a) aristocratic environmentalists
 - (b) the rich
 - (c) environmentalists with a 'holier than thou' attitude
 - (d) those who decry deforestation
107. The elite are
- (a) jealous of Nano owners
 - (b) afraid of traffic jams and depletion of fossil fuel
 - (c) afraid of reaching their destinations late
 - (d) full of disdain that the poor can afford cars
108. The paradox of the situation is that
- (a) bigger cars mean more fuel, more space and more pollution
 - (b) though India has fewer cars the Nano will bring more pollution
 - (c) London and New York have more cars and less pollution
 - (d) though India is smaller than the US its cars cause more pollution

109. In saying 23 square metres of parking space costs 401akhs, the writer is
 (a) caustic (b) exaggerating (c) sarcastic (d) **ironical**
110. The writer blames India for
 (a) subsidizing kerosene whereby greenhouse emissions are indirectly subsidized
 (b) **subsidizing diesel**
 (c) for increasing the cost of parking by the hour
 (d) for not making it mandatory for car owners to own parking space
111. The most suitable title for this passage is
 (a) Polluting Politics (b) No No Nano
 (c) **Submerge Subsidies** (d) More Cars, Less Pollution
112. The plural of Virus is
 (a) **Viruses** (b) Virae (c) Virii. (d) Virus
113. If the following segments of a sentence are to be rearranged in logical order as A, B, C, D where '3' would be placed
 (1) to see that students do not altogether forget to write especially during exam time
 (2) the education groups are now asking for hand writing classes
 (3) thanks to mobile testing and computer literacy
 (4) writing in long hand is becoming a vanishing art
 (a) **A** (b) B (c) C (d) D
114. If leaf is to leaves and knife is to knives, then belief is to _____.
 (a) **beliefs** (b) believes (c) belief (d) believing
115. Choose the sentence where the underlined word is used correctly.
 (a) This latest novel is pedestrian story about spies.
 (b) The exam paper is not pedestrian but difficult.
 (c) This is the pedestrian highway.
 (d) **Every week we are forced to listen to a pedestrian lecture.**
116. When the fire alarm rang _____ left the building immediately.
 (a) all (b) **everyone** (c) all the people (d) every person
117. In the following sentence choose the erroneous segments
 A B C
 He is one of those people / who thinks / he owns the world
 (a) error in segment A (b) error in segment B
 (c) error in segment A & C (d) **error in segment B & C**
118. Choose the correct meaning for the word: cynic
 (a) the person who is selfish
 (b) the person who is concerned about others
 (c) the person who isn't misanthropic
 (d) **the person who believes that people always act from selfish motives**
119. Choose the word with correct spelling
 (a) catagories (b) **diarrhoea** (c) ommission (d) inaugarate
120. Pick out the right sentences.
 1. I will go with you.
 2. There was nobody I could go with. 3. I have a glass with painting on it.
 4. The curtains do not match with the furniture.
 (a) **1 & 2** (b) 2 & 3 (c) 1 & 4 (d) all
121. About the following pair of phrases, choose the correct option.
 (i) A two days' visit

- (ii) A two day's visit
- (a) The first phrase is erroneous (b) The second phrase is erroneous
- (c) Both phrases are erroneous** (d) Both phrases are correct

Directions for question 122 – 124: Read the following passage and answer within its context.

Nearly two thousand years have passed since a census decreed by Caesar Augustus became part of the greatest story ever told. Many things have changed in the intervening years. The hotel industry worries more about overbuilding than overcrowding, and if they had to meet an unexpected influx, few inns would have managed to accommodate the weary guests. Now it is the census taker that does the traveling in the fond hope that a highly mobile population will stay put long enough to get a good sampling. Methods of gathering, recording and evaluating information have presumably been improved a great deal. And where then it was the modest purpose of Rome to obtain a simple head count as an adequate basis for levying taxes, now batteries of complicated statistical series furnished by governmental agencies and private organizations are eagerly scanned and interpreted by sages and seers to get a clue for future events.

The Bible does not tell us how the Roman census takers made out, and as regards our more immediate concern, the reliability of present-day economic forecasting, there are considerable differences of opinion. They were aired at the celebration of the 125th anniversary of the American Statistical Association. There was the thought that business forecasting might well be on its way from an art to a science, and some speakers talked about new-fangled computers and high-faulting mathematical systems in terms of excitement and endearment, which we, at least in our younger years when these things mattered, would have associated more readily with the description of a fair maiden.

But others pointed to a deplorable record of highly esteemed forecasts and forecasters with a batting average below that of the Mets and the President-elect of the Association cautioned that "high-powered statistical methods are usually in order where the facts are crude and inadequate, statisticians assume."

We left his birthday party somewhere between hope and despair and with the conviction, not really newly acquired, that proper statistical methods applied to ascertainable facts have their merits in economic forecasting as long as neither forecaster nor public is deluded into mistaking the delineation of probabilities and trends for a prediction of certainties of mathematical exactitude.

122. According to the passage, taxation in Roman times was based on
 (a) mobility (b) wealth **(c) population** (d) census takers
123. The author refers to the Mets primarily in order to
 (a) show that sports do not depend on statistics
 (b) contrast verifiable and unverifiable methods of record keeping
 (c) indicate the changes in attitudes from Roman days to the present
(d) illustrate the failure of statistical predictions.
124. The author's tone can best be described as
 (a) jocular (b) scornful (c) pessimistic **(d) humanistic**
125. Disinterested is closest in meaning to
 (a) ay bored **(b) unbiased** (c) not interested (d) indifferent
126. Choose the option which is the nearly opposite in meaning to BERATE
 (a) grant **(b) praise** (c) refer (d) purchase

127. Arrange the following in the right order to make a complete sentence
- (i) with interconnected vibrating balls and springs
 - (ii) in a naive sense, a field in physics may be envisioned as if space were filled
 - (iii) as the displacement of a ball from its rest position
 - (iv) and the strength of the field can be visualized
- (a) ii, i, iv, iii (b) i, ii, iii, iv (c) iv, iii, ii, i (d) iii, iv, i, ii
128. Find the odd one out ,
- (a) latent (b) natural (c) inborn (d) inherent
129. He told the teacher that
- (a) he was liked by the whole class (b) you are liked by the whole class
- (c) he is liked by the whole class (d) you were liked by the whole class
130. Match the several meanings of the complex with their appropriate usages.
- | Meaning | Usage |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. complicated | 5. A new sports complex is coming up for the common wealth Games. |
| 2. abnormal state of mind | 6. Culture is a complex whole of many things |
| 3. group of structures | 7. She has a complex about being overweight |
| 4. mixture | 8. His motives in carrying out the crime were complex |
- (a) 1 – 6, 2 – 8, 3 – 7, 4 – 5 (b) 1 – 8, 2 – 7, 3 – 5, 4 – 6
- (c) 1 – 5, 2 – 7, 3 – 6, 4 – 8 (d) 1 – 8, 2 – 5, 3 – 6, 4 – 7
131. Which does not make a sensible word/ phrase when added to the word:
Honey
- (a) pot (b) suckle (c) comb (d) taste

Directions for question 132 – 134: Read the passage carefully and answer within the context.

In September of 1929, traders experienced a lack of confidence in the stock market's ability to continue its phenomenal rise. Prices fell. For many inexperienced investors, the drop produced a panic. They had all their money tied up in the market, and they were pressed to sell before the prices fell even lower. Sell orders were coming in so fast that the ticker tape at the New York Stock Exchange could not accommodate all the transactions.

To try to reestablish confidence in the market, a powerful group of New York bankers agreed to pool their funds and purchase stock above current market values. Although the buy orders were minimal, they were counting on their reputations to restore confidence on the part of the smaller investors, thereby affecting the number of sell orders. On Thursday, October-24, Richard Whitney, the Vice President of the New York Stock Exchange and a broker for the J.P. Morgan Company, made the effort on their behalf. Initially it appeared, to have been successful, then, on the following Tuesday, the crash began again and accelerated. By 1932, stocks were worth only twenty percent of their value at the 1929 high. The results of the crash had extended into every aspect of the economy, causing a long and painful depression, referred to in American history as the Great Depression.

132. The New York bankers counted on –
- (a) Current market values
 - (b) The number of sell orders
 - (c) Confidence
 - (d) Their reputation
133. The cause of downfall of share market was –
- (a) Inexperienced investors
 - (b) Phenomenal decrease
 - (c) Lack of confidence in stock market's ability.
 - (d) Panic amongst investors.

134. Choose the word in the passage that is an antonym of "minimal"
(a) negligible (b) minimum (c) maximal **(d) significant**
135. Identify the correct sentence.
(a) The office is opposite to the bank. **(b) The office is opposite the bank.**
(c) The office is opposite from the bank. (d) The office is opposite of the bank

