

JMET – 2008

Question Paper Code – C

SECTION – 1
VERBAL COMMUNICATION (Questions 1 – 30)

Direction: Question 1 consists of four groups of jumbled phrases, of which only one is grammatically CORRECT. Identify the CORRECT option.

1. (A) (growth and ongoing success / and providing a strong platform for sustainable / the complimentary expertise of / both these companies will create`
(B) investment as a money-market account / although not quite as liquid an / a certificate of deposit is recommended / by financial experts for its high yield
(C) understanding how countries grow rich I but not as the panacea once looks like / the rule of law has reestablished / itself as a cultural concept
(D) a range of skills unique in any age / even present day scholar's who have been able / trace the prominent influence of Leonardo's predecessors on / his scientific theories and designs still credit Da Vinci

Direction: Question 2 consists of four groups of jumbled phrases, of which only one is grammatically INCORRECT. Identify the INCORRECT option.

2. (A) of factors influence diffusion between continents / related to these factors by affecting diffusion / within continents is a third set
(B) but historians are nevertheless able f by retrospective tests / to evaluate related hypotheses
(C) more starting materials and more / it is just that some environments provide / favorable conditions than do other environments
(D) with formation of complex societies / these correlations suggest that / population density has something to do

Direction for Questions 3 and 4: Fill in the blanks with the MOST APPROPRIATE pair given in the options:

3. Because he was _____, he _____ human society.
(A) a stereotype, followed (B) a revolutionary, rebelled
(C) a martyr, killed (D) a misanthrope, shunned
4. Today's _____ wealth of some nations conceals its long-standing fundamental _____ in feeding itself.
(A) substantial, ability (B) perpetual, belief
(C) ephemeral, difficulty (D) ostentatious, urge

Direction: Complete the sentence given in Question 5, by replacing the underlined portion with the most suitable phrase from the given options:

5. Because mobile phones emit signals that can interfere with cockpit-to-control tower transmissions, airplane passengers' use of these instruments at all time's that the airplane is in motion, even while being on the ground, are prohibited.
- (A) at all times during which the airplane, even while on the ground, is in motion, are
(B) during times of the airplane as being in motion, even on the ground, is
(C) when the airplane is in motion, even while on the ground, is
(D) during airplane motion, even when it is on the ground, are

Direction: Questions 6 - 9 relate to the passage given below:

'Beliefs' soften the hardships, even can make them pleasant. In God, man can find very strong consolation and support. Without Him, man has to depend, upon himself. At testing moments, vanity, if any, evaporates and man cannot dare to defy the general beliefs; if he does, then we must conclude that he has got certain other strengths than mere vanity. This is exactly the situation now. Judgment is already too well known. Within a week it is to be pronounced. What is the consolation with the exception_ of the idea that I am going to sacrifice my life for a cause? A God-believing Hindu might be expecting to be reborn as a king, a Muslim or a Christian might dream of the luxuries to be enjoyed in paradise and the reward he is to get for his sufferings and sacrifices. Butt what am I to expect? I know the moment the rope is fitted round my neck and rafters removed, from under my feet: that will be the final moment, that will be the last moment. I, or to be more precise, my soul, as interpreted in the metaphysical terminology, shall all be finished there. Nothing further.

A short life of struggle with no such magnificent end shall in itself be the reward if I have the courage to take it in that light. That is all. With no selfish motive or desire to be awarded here or hereafter, quite disinterestedly have I devoted my life to the cause of independence, because, I could not do otherwise. The day we find a great number of men and women with this psychology who cannot devote themselves to anything else than the service of mankind and emancipation of the suffering humanity - that day shall inaugurate the era of liberty.

Not to become a king, nor to gain any other rewards here, or in the next birth or after death in paradise, shall they be inspired to challenge the oppressors, exploiters, and tyrants, but to cast off the yoke of serfdom, from the neck of humanity and to establish liberty and peace shall they tread this - to their individual selves perilous and to their noble selves the only glorious imaginable path. Is the pride in their noble cause to be misinterpreted as vanity? Who dares to utter such an abominable epithet? To him, I say either he is a fool or a knave. Let us forgive him for he cannot realize the depth, the emotion, the sentiment and the noble feelings that surge in that heart. His heart is dead as a mere lump of flesh, his eyes are weak, the evils of other interests having been cast over them. Self-reliance is always liable to be interpreted as vanity. It is sad and miserable but there is no help.

You go and oppose the prevailing faith, you go and criticize a hero, a great man, who is generally believed to be above criticism because he is thought to be infallible, the strength of your argument shall force the multitude to decry you as vainglorious. This is due to mental stagnation: criticism and independent thinking are the two indispensable qualities of a revolutionary. Because Mahatmaji is great, therefore none should criticize him. Because he has risen above, therefore everything he says - may be in the field of politics or religion, economics or ethics - is right. Whether you are convinced or not you must say, "Yes. That's true". This mentality does not lead towards progress. It is rather too obviously, reactionary.

6. Which of the following statements BEST captures the essence of the passage?
- (A) When we criticize a great man like Mahatmaji, we are motivated by arrogance and a desire to question anything good through. meaningless arguments.
- (B) All human beings ought to desist from believing anything in order to be able to achieve something meaningful.**
- (C) The author is trying to present his defense for not believing in the existence of God, even though it is probably more convenient to do so, than going against the generally accepted norms of the society.
- (D) It is wrong to believe in God for achieving kingship or for rewards in this world, or for paradise after death, and instead, one should believe in God without expecting anything in return.
7. Which one of the following statements can be deduced from the above passage?
- (A) Individuals who neither believe in God nor in the infallibility of great men are arrogant.
- (B) Belief is convenient as it even makes a hard reality at present more bearable because of a promise of a better future.**
- (C) Only some individuals are able to attain greatness and by following them uncritically the society can make significant progress
- (D) If you do not believe in God, then you can never hope to achieve anything great in life.
8. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE as per the passage?
- (A) Pride in a noble cause should not be interpreted as vanity
- (B) Service to mankind is the ultimate path to freedom.
- (C) Criticizing heroes and great men can lead to progress.**
- (D) The author is upset because he has nothing to expect in the after life.
9. The word 'vainglorious' as used in the passage is EXACTLY OPPOSITE in meaning to:
- (A) truthful (B) proud (C) dishonest **(D) humble**

Direction for Questions 10 - 12: Choose the grammatically correct option from the sentences given below:

10. (A) People in this bar often orders foods with beers. Foods here taste nice and beers are cheap.
- (B) People in this bar often order food with beer. Food here tastes nice and beers are cheap.
- (C) People in this bar often order food with beer. Food here tastes nice and beer is cheap.**
- (D) People in this bar often order food with beer. Foods here taste nice and beer is cheap.
11. (A) Each of the finalists were exceptionally good and the choice for the best one among all three was very difficult indeed.
- (B) Each of the finalists was exceptionally good and choosing the best one among the three was very difficult indeed.**
- (C) Each of the finalists was exceptionally good and choosing the best one between the three was very difficult indeed.
- (D) Each of the finalists were exceptionally good and the choices among all three were very difficult indeed.
12. (A) I requested the principle to remove me from the operation since it was going against my principals.
- (B) I need to move further away from home in order to continue farther education.
- (C) Knowledge of economical theories need not be helpful in making economic products.
- (D) I have been working continuously for the last three months while she is continually taking days off.**

Direction: Questions 13 - 16 relate to the passage given below:

Can poor countries afford to be green? That is a question which politicians in the developing world have often asked rather pointedly. To them, it seems that the obsession of some rich types with preserving forests and saving cuddly animals like pandas or Femurs, while paying less attention to the human beings living nearby, is both cynical and hypocritical. (There is of course plenty of evidence that greenery--U are not pear opposite Aft decades of expansion in China and other fast-emerging economies, some of the negative side-effects and their impact on human welfare, above all the death toll caused by foul air and water, are horribly clear Yet, the relationship between growth and the state of environment is far from slim e. Some experts feel that poor countries have been quite right to challenge the sort of green orthodoxy which rejects the very idea of economic growth. Indeed, the single biggest variable in determining a country's ranking is income per head. But that doesn't imply that economic growth automatically leads to an improvement in the environment. Growth does offer solutions to the sorts of environmental woes (local air pollution, for example) that directly kill humans. This matters, because about a quarter of all deaths in the world have some link to environmental factor Most of the victims are poor people who are already vulnerable because of bad living conditions, lack of access to medicine, and malnutrition. Among the killers, especially of children, in which the environment plays a, role are diarrhea, respiratory infections and malaria. These diseases reinforce a vicious circle_ of poverty and hopelessness by depressing production. According to the World Bank, the economic burden on society caused by bad environmental health amounts to between 2% and 5% of GDP. As poor countries get richer, they usually invest heavily in environmental improvements, such as cleaning up water supplies and improving sanitation, that boost human health. But the link between growth and environmentally benign outcomes is much less clear-when it comes to the sort of pollution that fouls, up nature (such as acid rain, which poisons lakes and forests) as opposed to directly killing human beings. The key to addressing that sort of pollution is not just money but good governance. Hence, the poor Dominican Republic is much healthier than nearby Haiti, Costa Rica is far ahead of Nicaragua, in spite of broadly similar nature and resources, and wealthy Belgium is the sick man of Western Europe, with an environmental record worse than that of many developing countries.

13. The MOST APPROPRIATE title for the passage would be:
- (A) How Green is their Growth?
 - (B) Green Orthodoxy
 - (C) Growth us Greenery**
 - (D) Global Warming
14. Which one of the following statements CANNOT be inferred from the passage?
- (A) Fast-emerging economies are responsible for polluting their environment.
 - (B) Bad environmental health affects a country's production.
 - (C) Environment can be protected only after economic prosperity has been achieved.**
 - (D) The link between the state of the environment and human health is ambiguous.
15. The passage DOES NOT talk about:
- (A) the impact of environmental health on economic growth.
 - (B) factors determining good governance.**
 - (C) the impact of economic growth on environmental health.
 - (D) environmental factors affecting child mortality.
16. Which one of the following can be MOST APPROPRIATELY inferred from the passage?
- (A) Environmental health should be the single biggest variable in determining a country's ranking.
 - (B) Poor countries cannot afford to save forests or protect cuddly animals.
 - (C) Haiti, Nicaragua and Belgium are the most polluted countries in the world.
 - (D) Economic progress can help to ease environmental woes, as long as the governance is good.**

Direction for Questions 17 and 18: The sentences given in the questions, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labeled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given options to construct a coherent paragraph.

17. (a) Each new encounter with a new culture is fraught with peril.
(b) When successful, the feelings really are very much as though a major victory has been won.
(c) Then the events occur and you return home either triumphant or defeated.
(d) It is preceded by anxiety and information collection and rehearsal.
(A) (d)-(c)-(b)-(a) **(B) (a)-(d)-(c)-(b)** (C) (c)-(b)-(a)-(d) (D) (b)-(a)-(d)-(c)
18. (a) We are to make sure that we do not only see our destination being reached but also see our own bodies reaching them.
(b) Some of us feel that deep down inside, we lack the enthusiasm for accomplishing what we really desire.
(c) If this is the problem, then we are to practice our exercises.
(d) This may be a sign that we lack respect for our inner self which results in low self-esteem.
(A) (a)-(b)-(d)-(c) **(B) (b)-(d)-(c)-(a)** (C) (c)-(a)-(d)-(b) (D) (d)-(c)-(a)-(b)

Direction for Questions 19 and 20: Choose the word which is OPPOSITE in meaning to the word given in CAPITAL LETTERS:

19. TRACTABLE
(A) obedient (B) capable (C) corruptible **(D) stubborn**
20. FATUOUS
(A) stupid (B) obese **(C) intelligent** (D) sincere

Direction for Questions 21 and 22: Choose the word which is CLOSEST in meaning to the word given in CAPITAL LETTERS:

21. MORIBUND
(A) terminal (B) morbid (C) temporary (D) mundane
22. DECIMATE
(A) reduce **(B) destroy** (C) bifurcate (D) divide

Direction: In Questions 23 and 24, select the pair of words from the given options that best expresses a relationship SIMILAR to the pair in CAPITAL LETTERS.

23. SIDEREAL : STARS
(A) ethereal : planets (B) chimeral : matter
(C) horticultural : plants (D) supernatural : heaven
24. INDUSTRIOUS : ASSIDUOUS
(A) impoverished : poor (B) affluent : impecunious
(C) diagnosis : prognosis (D) impartial : biased

Direction: The direct speech in Question 25 is rewritten in the indirect form in the options below. Identify the grammatically CORRECT option.

25. He said, "I am upset. My boss is not happy with my performance."
(A) He said that he was upset since his boss was not happy with his performance.
(B) He said his boss is upset because he is unhappy with his performance.
(C) He said that he is upset as because his boss is not happy with his performance.
(D) He said he was upset with his performance since his boss is not happy.

Direction: From the options given in Question 26, choose the sentence which contains an INCORRECT SPELLING:

26. (A) The dress complements your hair colour.
(B) When such adulatory remarks are circulated, we can only despise those who produce them.
(C) There are too many dilettantes and not enough serious workers.
(D) He has been a medicore student all his life

Direction: Read the passage given below and answer Questions 27 - 30:

The starting point for our discussion is the common view expressed in the saying "Necessity is the mother of invention." That is, inventions supposedly arise when a "society has an unfulfilled need. Would-be inventors, motivated by the prospect of money or fame, perceive the need and try to meet it. Some inventor finally comes up with a solution superior to an existing, unsatisfactory technology. Society adopts the solution if it is compatible with the society's values and other technologies. Some inventions do conform to this commonsense view of necessity as inventions' mother. Eli Whitney's 1794 invention of a cotton gin to replace laborious hand cleaning of cotton, and James Watt's 1769 invention of steam engine to solve the problem of pumping out water out of British coal mines were some such instances These familiar examples deceive us into assuming that other major inventions were_ also responses to perceived needs. In fact, many or most inventions were developed by people driven by curiosity or by a love of tinkering, in the absence of any initial demand for the product they had in mind. Once a device had been invented, the inventor then had to find an application for it. Only after it had been in use for a considerable time did consumers come to feel that they `needed' it. Still other devices, invented to serve one purpose, eventually found most of their use for other, unanticipated purposes. Some inventions in search of an initial use included most of the major technological breakthroughs of modern times, including the airplane, the automobile internal combustion engine, electric light bulb, the phonograph and transistor. Thus, invention is often the mother of necessity, rather than vice versa. For example, when Edison built his first phonograph in 1877, he published an article listing ten uses to which his invention might be put. Reproduction of music did not figure high on that list. Only after 20 years did Edison reluctantly concede that the main use of his phonograph was to play and record music. Again, when Nikolaus Otto built his first gas engine, in 1866, horses had been supplying people's land transportation needs for nearly 600 years, supplemented increasingly by steam-powered railroads, for several decades. There was no crisis in the availability of horses, no dissatisfaction with railroads. In 1896, Gottfried Daimler built the first truck. In 1905, motor vehicles were still expensive, unreliable toys for the rich. Public contentment with horses and railroads remained-high until World War I, when the military concluded that it really did need trucks. Intensive postwar lobbying by truck manufacturers and armies finally convinced the public of its own needs and enabled trucks to begin to supplant horse drawn wagons in industrialized countries. Thus the commonsense view of invention that served as our starting point reverses the role of invention and need, and probably overstates the importance of rare geniuses such

as Watt and Edison. That "heroic theory of invention" is encouraged by patent law, because an applicant for a patent must prove the novelty of the invention submitted. Inventors thereby have a financial incentive to denigrate or ignore previous work. In truth, technology develops cumulatively, and through the inventions and improvements of many predecessors and successors, rather than in isolated heroic acts, and it finds most of its uses after it has been invented, rather than being invented to meet a foreseen need.

27. According to the passage:
- (A) airplanes and automobiles were invented out of curiosity.
 - (B) curiosity and necessity are the main obstacles for invention
 - (C) the applications of an invention are often not apparent immediately**
 - (D) society helps to fulfill an inventor's need for money and fame
28. The last sentence of the passage implies that:
- (A) the author does not believe in the concept of "heroic inventions".
 - (B) an invention does not always have to be in response to some perceived need.**
 - (C) isolated heroic acts do not give rise to inventions.
 - (D) initial inventors are never recognized.
29. The most appropriate title for the passage would be:
- (A) Mother of Necessity
 - (B) Inventors or Villains?
 - (C) The Heroic Theory of Invention
 - (D) Inventions, not Necessities**
30. Which of the following statements is incorrect as per the given passage?
- (A) Patent laws facilitate unnecessary inventions.**
 - (B) Inventions give rise to needs in society.
 - (C) Curiosity is the mother of invention.
 - (D) The military helped to popularize the use of trucks.