

2007 MBA - ENGLISH COMPR QUESTION PAPER

ENGLISH AND RC PAPER 1

Direction for questions 1 to 16: Read the passages and answer the questions based on the contents of the passage.

Passage 1

Although the camel caravan is recognized as the best means of transport for valuable goods over great distances, yet, for local journeys or when, owing to the perishable nature of the cargo, time is of great importance, the Turki with his drove of little donkeys is the man. He is met on every road of Turkestan, always hustling his beasts through a cloud of dust and lashing them right and left to keep them up to speed. He is a great burly fellow, dressed in loose clothes which increase his bulk, and his baggy trousers are stuffed in to high leather boots. His chapan (coat) is tied in with a thick belt, and he wears a round hat with a sheepskin border which mixes with his loose hair to form a shaggy frame to the weather-beaten face. One man, or at the most two, will drive twenty donkeys, riding behind them, shouting incessantly, and never letting them slacken to normal walking-pace.

He mainly conveys melons, early vegetable and fruits — apricots peaches, grapes and pears according to season — but makes up his load with rolls of loosely woven, undyed cotton. He knows no organization of travel life, but pushes on from stage to stage with restless energy. When the donkeys must be fed he drives them in to an inn-court, tosses the panniers from their backs, carelessly throws fodder in to the manger, pulls some hard cakes of bread from his own food-bag and sits down to a meal of bread soaked in tea. He carries with himself what he will need to eat on the road. He takes a short sleep while the animals finish their grain, then he flings himself on to his beast's back and urges the drove on for as far as he dare before feeding them again.

The donkeys are small and cheap, so he is careless of life and sacrifices them in large numbers to his passion for speed and his reckless output of strength. He will use dangerous short-cuts over which no other class of transport-man will use venture, and in bad weather many beasts die by the roadside. This does not trouble him, and he just lifts the load from the exhausted creature and divides its weight among the others, then pushes on again, regardless of suffering, to deliver the cargo at market, for he has a master as impatient as himself waiting at the other end. He will normally do five stages in three days and nothing may stand in his way, but when the goods are handed over and he can lodge in an inn, he enjoys twenty-four hours of sheer luxury. There is hot, greasy pilau to eat, women to wait on him, and long carefree hours of sleep to enjoy before he starts again on the hectic return journey.

The Chinese method of transport is quite different. Great carts which cross the Gobi link the commercial life of China proper with the raw material markets of Turkestan, and a carter who leaves Kashgar in February will swing through the gates of his Honan home town in August without having shifted his splendidly packed cargo. In the course of this phenomenal journey he will only need to change the axle a few times in order to adjust the cart to the wider desert gauge or the narrowing Kansu or Honan ruts. The widest axle is required between Suchow and Hami, and the narrowest in Honan.

The Chinese transport agent makes constant use of the words ta-suan, which mean to compute, calculate, think out, arrange ahead, organize and consider carefully. It represents a characteristic so much admired by the Chinese as to be regarded by them almost as a virtue, and is an integral part of their economy of life. The man who can ta-suan gets full value from time, strength, capacity and money, and anyone who has not the intelligence to ta-suan is, in Chinese eyes, an uncivilized barbarian. The classic example of ta-suan is the incident of a Chinese general who, centuries ago, was sent out with an expeditionary force to conquer the land beyond the deserts. He sat down to ta-suan, and doing so he realized that it might be all too easy to conquer the land yet lose the campaign through inability to feed his own troops. He therefore selected bodies of men versed in agriculture, and sent them ahead with supporting forces to select suitable sites where

they must plough and sow, then reap the harvest. If the grain were carefully stored against the arrival of his troops, it would support them through the following year. Thanks to such good ta-suan, he carried the campaign to a successful issue.

The Chinese transport system across the Gobi has been built up on the principle of ta-suan, and in entire contrast with the native genius of the reckless Turki driver. The distances which make a possible stage for man and beast have been meticulously calculated, as well as the equipment necessary to ensure reasonable ease on the journey. The Chinese understand the art of elimination and how not to encumber themselves with superfluous impedimenta. Before leaving home the Chinese carter has thought out where he can exchange his money to best advantage, what goods can be bought and sold most profitably in each place, and where money invested in an extra horse or mule will bring in most profit. He leaves Central China with large sleek mules for which he himself has paid a good price, but which he sells to rich Tungans at Suchow at tremendous profit, and himself buys rough but desert-hardened beasts. For the return journey he will invest some of his depreciated paper taels in good Turkestan horses, which are very cheap in Dzungaria but fetch a big price in Central China.

By this means his round trip has brought in many advantages apart from the straightforward profit of his hire. In manipulating each exchange, this seemingly simple creature shows himself to be actually a financier of no means order, and handles the complicated money market of Central Asia like on his hands, for he has always exchanged it in time for carefully selected goods, and if he has an employer he will stipulate that his wages be paid at the place and in the coin most to his advantage.

1. According to the author, the Chinese transporter is akin to the professional banker as he i. takes advantage of time and place, and is never stuck with worthless assets.

ii. takes advantage of the different needs of each market, and benefits from dealing in the right currency at the right market.

iii. has meticulously calculated his needs for the journey, and only carries bare necessities and equipment.

1] i and ii 2] ii only 3] ii and iii 4] i, ii and iii

2. According to the passage, the key difference between the Chinese carter and the Turki transporter is

1] in their approach to life in general and business in particular.

2] in their approach to the planning process for the journey.

3] in their inherent character with the carefully planned approach of the Chinese to the reckless aggression of the Turki driver.

4] in the nature of markets they service, which dictates their basic approach to transport management styles.

3. The author is of the opinion that

1] the Chinese believe that the principles of ta-suan can be applied all spheres of civilized life.

2] the reason for the success of the Chinese in conquering foreign lands was the practice of ta-suan.

3] if ta-suan is applied, then the journey across the desert for the Turki driver would be financially more profitable.

4] professional bankers apply ta-suan learning and benefit from the wisdom of the Chinese general.

4. According to the passage, all of the following are necessarily true except

1] The Chinese carter benefits more from the trade of his modes of transport than the trade of actual goods.

2] By buying certain class of transport vehicles (animals) in places where they cost lesser, it is possible to make profits by selling them where demand for the same is higher.

3] The Chinese are good at planning their resource requirements and eliminate non-beneficial resources or tasks.

4] If the goods are of higher value, then the preferred mode of transport across the Gobi is the camel caravan.

Passage 2

Each generation sees the Industrial Revolution from a different standpoint. Indeed, it has so many aspects, its manifestations at different times and in different places have varied so much that by the judicious selection of facts it is easy to represent it in very conflicting ways.

Modern historians have shown how slow was the coming of the machine and the factory, and have stressed the fact that the so-called revolution in the eighteenth century was almost confined to cotton and iron; that the date of an invention and its effective use in industry are two very different things; that in 1830 the great majority of workers were still

outside the factory system; that some of the evils of transition – and notably the misfortunes of the hand-loom weavers – were increased because the new methods took so long to establish themselves. By tracking back origins on one hand, and by correcting false notions of the great rapidity of the change on the other, they have corrected the over-insistence on those critical years, so dear to text-books, between 1760 and 1830. But there is no doubt at all that the time did seem epoch-making to those who lived in it, and in fact was epoch-making.

One might suppose the term revolution as applied to industrial change would have been suggested by the French Revolution. And so it was. Blanqui, the French economist, is said to have been the first to speak of the industrial revolution in the early nineteenth century, to show that he thought economic change in England as revolutionary as political change in France : France had had a political revolution, England an economic one. The idea was developed by Marx, but the term did not come in to general use till Toynbee used it in lectures given in 1881, which were published as *The Industrial Revolution of the Eighteenth Century in England*.

But before events in France had suggested the analogy, people were fond of saying that there had been a revolution in this or that industry. There was an exhilarating sense of a growing command over Nature, and of vast possibilities of capturing the markets of the world. The inventions had supplied the country's needs so dramatically that it seemed as if Providence had concerned itself to make England the workshop of the world. The inventions came, of course, as the answer to repeated experiment, directed to definite ends; but achievement surpassed expectation. While in the fifties the Society of Arts offered prizes for a machine which would spin six threads at once, the jenny, after improvements, could spin a hundred ; while the mule and the waterframe were yet more marvelous. The magazines paid great attention to new machines and processes, and the Press as a whole was eloquent and high-flown. It worked to death the epithets 'incredible', 'unexampled', 'amazing', 'unparalleled', and the like. As early as 1767 an enthusiast said of improved roads and the first canals, 'there never was a more astonishing revolution than this'. The sober *Encyclopedia Britannica* averred that 'the discoveries and improvements' of the age 'diffuse a glory over this country unattainable by conquest or dominion'. In 1784 it was said, alas, optimistically, that the new discoveries 'give the command of the iron trade of the world to Great Britain, and take it for ever, or at least so long as the industry and liberty of Britain remain, from the northern countries and from America, because Britain is the only country hitherto known in which seams of coal... iron ore and lime-stone...are frequently found in the same field and in the neighbourhood of the sea'.

The writer had not visualized the possibilities of steam, but these had particularly captured the imagination of his contemporaries. When Boswell, that prince of interviewers, visited Soho in

1776, where Boulton and Watt were constructing their steam-engines, Boulton, whom he calls the iron chieftain, said to him 'I sell here what all the world desires, power.' In 1784 the first balloon ascent was made in England, when Lunardi, secretary to the Neapolitan ambassador, was, as he says, 'the first aerial traveler in the English atmosphere'. He went up, amidst immense excitement, with a cat as passenger, from the Artillery Garden (close to Bedlam, as sceptics pointed out), landed the cat which had suffered from the cold – at Ware in Hertfordshire. Men's minds began to dwell on the possibilities of steam and aerial navigation. Erasmus Darwin, in 1792, described, with unpoetic precision, the actual achievements of steam:

The giant-Power from earth's remotest caves Lifts with strong arm her dark reluctant waves: Here high in air the rising stream he pours To clay built cisterns, or to lead-line towers: Fresh thro' a thousand pipes the wave distils, And thirsty cities drink the exuberant rills. There the vast mill-stone with inebriate whirl On trembling floors his forceful fingers whirl, Feast without blood! And nourish human-kind.

It may be as well to explain that these lines refer to the pumping of water from coal-mines for drainage and from rivers for the purposes of water-supply – this last was done in London from the Thames. Then comes an evident allusion to the Albion mills built in London by Watt in 1786, with the help of Rennie. Fifty pairs of mill-stones were set in motion by two engines. It created a sensation and it became the fashion to visit it – to Watt's annoyance: 'What have Dukes, Lords and Ladies to do with masquerading in a flour mill?' he wrote to Boulton.

Darwin then went on to prophesy:

Soon shall thy arm, UNCONQUER'D STEAM ! afar
Drag the slow barge, or drive the rapid car; Or on wide-waving wings expanded bear
The flying-chariot through the fields of air. Fair crews triumphant, leaning from above,
Shall wave their fluttering kerchiefs as they move; Or warrior-bands alarm the gaping crowd,
And armies shrink beneath the shadowy cloud.

During the eighteenth century it was the beneficent rather than the catastrophic aspects of the changes which captured attention.

We know how cotton and iron enabled England to resist Napoleon and subsidize her allies. But what is often forgotten is the marvelous way in which the growth of industry and trade mitigated disaster during the American War (1775-83) and was the basis of the wonderful recovery which the country made during the ten years' peace which followed. As a modern historian has said,

'there can be few if any cases of national recovery on record so swift or so complete as this'.

5. According to the passage,

1] Modern historians disagree on terming the changes in English industrial landscape in the eighteenth century as "an industrial revolution".

2] For the people living between 1760 and 1830, the changing industrial landscape far outpaced their expectations.

3] The handloom weavers benefited immensely from the mechanization of weaving and spinning.

4] Modern historians are incorrect in their interpretation of the importance of the years of industrial revolution.

6. According to the author, the term "Industrial Revolution"

1] was borrowed as an analogy to juxtapose the industrial changes in England to the political changes in France.

2] was used to demonstrate the increasing command of man on forces of nature.

3] was coined by magazines to amplify the leaps that Britain was making in inventions of machines and development of processes.

4] was a misnomer as no "real" industrial revolution was actually recorded till the invention of steam engines.

7. The Press and the magazines heralded the new machines and processes as

1] a savior of the British industry. 2] a catalyst to overall economic growth.

3] a harbinger to British dominance of the globe. 4] a feat larger than conquests.

8. According to the passage,

1] Darwin believed that the invention of steam would result in a better quality of life for the common man.

2] Napoleon could not defeat England as the later could finance the war and its allies by profits from trade in iron and cotton.

3] Cotton and iron trade acted as a catalyst to the British economy during the American war.

4] The eighteenth century people lived in complete oblivion of the baneful effects of industrial revolution.

Passage 3

A number of effective methods for generating new ideas are based on the use of analogies. One of the major difficulties in generating new ideas is to get going. The advantage of an analogy is that it has a life of its own. For instance, in the analogy of going fishing the process is so well known that one moves from one step to another without difficulty: finding time, choosing a stretch of water, perhaps getting a license, preparing the rod and tackle, choosing a position by the water, selecting bait, changing bait, moving about, patience, catching something, or the fish that got away, fisherman's stories, and so on.

In using the analogy method, one translates the problem situation in to an analogy and then develops the analogy in its own right. From time to time, one translates back to the real problem to see what would happen if the process taking place in the analogy took place in the problem situation. For instance, the fishing analogy might have been used in considering a management recruitment problem. "Stretch of water" would now read area of exploration, perhaps campus, perhaps business college, perhaps other corporations. "Bait" would now read salary, fringe benefits, stock options, promotion prospects, status, responsibility, location, or others.

"Fishing tackle" would now read advertising media, personal contact, interviews, word of mouth, and the like. One would then come to the point when no fish? Perhaps those waters were overfished, perhaps the bait was unsuitable, perhaps the weather conditions were not right, perhaps it was a matter of too little patience. One might then consider whether the object of the fishing was sport, the odd chance of getting something really worthwhile, or the need to have some fish to eat. If it was the last, one might consider buying fish from a professional fish catcher, buying frozen fish from a store and spending extra time cooking it, or even changing the menu so that frozen fish fitted in (fresh salmon might dominate a menu but fish fingers would not). Translated back in to the problem situation, this would all mean that if changing the incentives and the search area were unsuccessful, then one ought to have more patience, or employ professional search agencies, or decide to spend more time on executive training on the job, or even tailor the job in such a way that exceptional executive talent was no longer required.

In mathematics, one translates a situation in to the symbols of a formula and then lets the formula run along its own

course of development. At the end, one translates back. This is the way one uses analogies except that one does not only translate back at the end but all the way along as well.

Analogies serve as vehicles for processes, functions, relationships, and it is these which are being transferred to the original problem and tried out to see if they fit or what ideas they set off. The natural development of an analogy is quite unrelated to the actual problem and so it provides a source of discontinuity. The problem is forced (or encouraged) to develop along a line different from its natural development.

The use of an analogy to get a problem moving is quite a different thing from arguing by analogy. No matter how good the fit, the development of an analogy can prove nothing about the development of the problem situation. As usual in lateral thinking, the way one arrives at a new idea can never by itself justify that idea. The idea must stand in its own right.

How does one choose an analogy? There is a danger that if the analogy is too natural and too good a fit, then its development will simply carry the problem along a path it might have followed anyway. On the other hand, if the analogy is too outrageous it might be so difficult to translate it back in to the terms of the problem that no development at all occurs. The fishing analogy chosen earlier was probably too close an analogy, so the ideas turned up by its use were rather routine. Other analogies might have been buying a new suit, looking for antiques, stamp collecting, frying an egg. All these analogies except the last one involve a search procedure for something that has to fit in to some specific setting. Though very different in nature, the egg-frying analogy could set off ideas about job appeal (different taste in fried eggs, sunny-side up, et cetera), about timing, about sticking to the present job (sticking to the pan), and transfer devices (egg slices).

9. According to the author, the “going fishing” analogy may not be useful to solve the recruitment problem because

- 1] the fishing analogy did not leave scope for creative problem solving.
- 2] the fishing analogy involved a search procedure for fitting something into some specific setting.
- 3] the circumstances around the recruitment problem were significantly different from those mentioned in the fishing analogy.
- 4] other analogies like looking for antiques or buying a new suit were better fits than the fishing analogy, to solve the problem.

10. According to the passage,

- 1] in problem solving using vehicles of lateral thinking, the process of thinking is set free from the shackles that pre-conceived notions may create.
- 2] having patience is an integral virtue of any problem solving or creative thinking exercise.
- 3] a conclusion reached by the process of lateral thinking cannot be proved logically correct by quoting the analogy through which it was created.
- 4] analogies are similar to mathematical induction in all respects.

11. According to the author, the main reason why an analogy may work better to solve a problem is

- 1] because the two are unconnected, and hence ideas that may emerge may provide radical insights into the problem.
- 2] because the analogy assists in leading to the solution along a more structured and logical path.
- 3] because the analogy benefits from its loose association with natural phenomena which in turn enhances the visualization capability of the problem solver.
- 4] due to the variety of options that an analogy can create which makes problem solving move forward.

12. The analogy of “frying an egg” has been mentioned to

- 1] highlight the benefits of one analogy over another.
- 2] demonstrate the importance of using various analogies to solve the same problem.
- 3] prove that analogies that parallel the logic of the problem are ineffective in solving the problem.
- 4] point out that using an unrelated or loosely related analogy may provide equivalent or better solutions as it frees the mind to think on a larger canvas.

Passage 4

The best graduates of Saint-Cyr were given the choice of their first appointment. Charles de Gaulle had also won that right, and he now faced the question: where should he begin his service? Traditionally, the most prestigious service was cavalry, and last on this scale, as everywhere, was long-suffering infantry. However strange that may seem at first glance, our junior lieutenant chose precisely the thankless lot of an infantryman. Moreover, he decided to serve in that

very 33rd Infantry Regiment at Arras where he had gone through his service in the ranks. Charles de Gaulle would always surprise everyone by his unexpected decisions, but this one was not as rash as it might seem. Picturesque cavalry inevitably lost its former glory in the epoch of mass use of machine-guns while artillery was regarded as a kind of auxiliary service in France; but infantry remained the main striking force called upon to perform those really great deeds of which de Gaulle dreamed. True, there were also the particularly fashionable Navy and aviation, which was then coming in to being. But these services required highly specialized training.

Born at Lille and linked with the north through his mother's and grandmother's origin, he had a longing for the parts where he intended to serve. In character and temperament he was close to the traditions and spirit of the inhabitants of the northern provinces sharply differing from those of the south. Charles de Gaulle was fascinated by the history of France, chiefly by military history, and it was mostly in the north that the great battles had taken place which he knew as if he had fought in them himself. He was convinced that the north would also inevitably be the scene of the battles to come.

Finally, Charles de Gaulle knew, of course, that the newly appointed commander of 33rd Infantry was Philippe Pétain, well known in the army not only for his obstreperousness and frictions with his superiors, which adversely affected his career, but also for his critical attitude to the official military doctrine. Pétain was extremely conservative. Ignoring the new law segregating the church from the state, he openly encouraged officers to attend Mass regularly. In any case he had the reputation of an intelligent, energetic, and exacting officer who could be a good teacher of the military craft.

The moment came when the raw young officer, his fresh epaulets glittering, reported to his colonel. The 22-year-old junior lieutenant, black eyed, very tall, stood for the first time face to face with the 56-year-old colonel ironically looking at him with his pale blue eyes. De Gaulle's destiny would for a long time be linked with Pétain...

The Young officer who would serve for many years under Colonel (later Marshall) Pétain would feel great respect for his patron. It is interesting that even after Pétain's disgrace at the end, when he became France's traitor, de Gaulle would retain something of that feeling. He would write in his memoir: "My first colonel, Pétain, showed me the meaning of the gift and art of command."

Thus De Gaulle began his career. One cannot say, however, that his education was ended. His Service as an officer strengthened and deepened some of his character traits. Professional soldiers were a world in itself not only with regard to the nation but also to the variable elements in the army, the men called up for the service in the ranks and reserve officers. The caste spirit was at that time extremely strong in the French army, which largely retained the structure and traditions of the monarchist army despite the numerous attempts of the Republic to democratize it. While it has proved possible to impose heavy restriction on the church, this other institution of the old regime was unshakable. Officially, the army functioned according to 1832 law adopted under Louis Philippe. Even after the exposure of the Dreyfus affair nothing had changed; the army remained a state within state. Officers were encouraged in their feelings of disdain towards civilians in general and towards the deputies, parliament, and the government in particular. Strange as it may seem, the fact that the army had no franchise and was formally outside politics only served to foster that contempt and to strengthen the officer's opposition to everything civilian. It is easy to see that this tendency coincided with young de Gaulle's anti-parliamentarism.

13. "The army remained a state within a state". By this the author implies that

- 1] The government had no control over the functioning of the army.
- 2] The army was non political by nature and refrained from siding any political masters.
- 3] The army functioned independent of the government and in fact despised both government and civilians.
- 4] The army was anti parliamentarians and promoted revolutionary ideology amongst its classes.

14. According to the passage, Charles de Gaulle choose the 33rd infantry regiment primarily because

- 1] Gaulle realized the advantage of being a part of the main striking force of the services.
- 2] Gaulle was not qualified to join the services of the more fashionable navy or aviation.
- 3] Gaulle had trained his sights on his mentor, the commander of the 33rd Infantry, Pétain.
- 4] Gaulle had already served in the 33rd Infantry and was familiar with its operation.

15. According to the passage,

- 1] the French army during Gaulle service was hierarchical and new recruits had little chance to prove themselves.
- 2] Gaulle admired and supported Pétain even when the latter was accused of being a traitor.
- 3] the French army enacted laws to discourage its officer from attending church service.
- 4] Charles de Gaulle was unconventional in his thinking and rash in his decisions.

16. In the context of the passage, according to the author, a life in the military develops arrogance in man and deforms him because

- 1] He is trained to think independently and under extreme pressure.
- 2] The subordinates cannot question the decision of superiors, irrespective of the outcome of such decisions.
- 3] Devoid of contact with civilians, the army is actually encouraged to despise them.
- 4] The caste system in the French army was so strong those who defied the establishment could survive at the top.

Direction for questions 17 to 21 : In each question, the word at the top is used in four different ways, numbered 1 to 4. Choose the option in which the usage of the word is incorrect or inappropriate.

17. ACT

- 1] Accidents caused by tornadoes, perils of the sea, extraordinary floods, and severe ice storms are usually considered acts of God, but fires are not so considered unless they are caused by lightning.
- 2] But then I would rather be truthful than to put an act on all the time.
- 3] The governor should act on the new energy bill.
- 4] The veteran artist was asked to get his act together for a more realistic portrayal of a man in trouble.

18. FIGHT

- 1] A violent fight over the bill is expected in the parliament.
- 2] The Dean is fighting for his favorite candidate.
- 3] He fought of ten challengers on his way to the finals of the championship.
- 4] The Gauls had the uncanny ability to fight their way out of the most difficult of situations.

19. GROUND

- 1] The soldiers held their ground against the enemy.
- 2] The scientists covered new ground in every space mission.
- 3] He was grounded for his outbursts against the leader.
- 4] Dravid was questioned on grounds of his declaration of the India innings, as Tendulkar was stranded a few short of a historic double century.

20. LET

- 1] Even after injury to many soldiers of their team, there was no let up in their efforts.
- 2] The team leader finally let his team on their mission.
- 3] I let it be known that I was not interested.
- 4] Unable to overpower the intruder, John let his dog fly at his intruder's throat.

21. KNOCK

- 1] Unable to see him make a fool of himself, we tried to knock some sense into his head.
- 2] He had one look at the dark liquid in the bottle and with one huge gulp, he knocked back the entire bottle.
- 3] "Supari" is a word of Indian origin, and slang for a situation when one pays money to an assassin to knock-of an enemy.
- 4] His nasal whining got on to everyone's nerves, and they all together asked him to knock it off.

Directions for questions 22 to 23 : Arrange the sentences A, B, C, D, E and F to form a coherent paragraph.

22. A. She just smiles awkwardly and thrusts a card in my hand: "Amy Turner. Pet Portraits Undertaken."

B. It's a prosperous area so we often have people selling things door-to-door - dusters, make-up, frozen foods - but she doesn't look like a professional saleswoman.

C. A strange woman comes to my door one day in early March. D. She hasn't got the patter either.

E. I run my fingernail along the cheap gold edge of the card and look at her, waiting for an explanation.

F. "I'll paint any animal in the comfort of your own home," Amy Turner says.

- 1] CEFBAD 2] CBDAEF 3] CDBAFE 4] CBDFAE

23. A. One dollar and eighty-seven cents. B. That was all.

C. And sixty cents of it was in pennies.

D. Pennies saved one and two at a time by bulldozing the grocer and the vegetable man and the butcher until one's cheeks burned with the silent imputation of parsimony that such close dealing implied.

E. And the next day would be Christmas.

F. Three times Della counted it. One dollar and eighty-seven cents.

- 1] ABCDFE 2] ACBDEF 3] EAFBDC 4] AFDCEB

Directions for questions 24 to 29 : Arrange the sentences A, B, C and D to form a logical sequence between sentences 1 and 6.

24. 1. The modern era may be said to have begun about the year 1895.

- A. So great a revolution in scientific thought has not occurred since Copernicus showed that the earth went round the sun.
 - B. The first step was the experimental demonstration that there exist little electrified bodies very much smaller than a hydrogen atom.
 - C. Between that year and the year 1900, those researches were begun which have changed our whole conception of matter.
 - D. Further, these studies have changed our whole idea of the meaning and purpose of physical science.
6. These little bodies were produced by passing an electric current through a glass tube almost entirely exhausted of air.
1] CABD 2] BDCA 3] ACDB 4] CDAB

25. 1. According to Einstein, gravitation is an inherent property of space-time.

- A. Now the path of a ray of light must be just as obedient to the laws of geometry as is any other path.
 - B. The planets, for instance, move in the way they do because they are pursuing the easiest path through the space-time continuum that surrounds them.
 - C. Accordingly a ray of light passing through what we call a gravitational field must follow the path appropriate to that field.
 - D. It is not that they are acted on by a force; the path they follow is the natural 'straight line' path in a region governed by that particular kind of non-Euclidean geometry.
6. This means, in practice, that a ray of light from a distant star, passing near the sun will be deflected, and the star will appear displaced in the sky.
1] CABD 2] BDAC 3] ACDB 4] CDBA

26. 1. Leadership inevitably requires using power to influence the thoughts and actions of other people.

- A. The need to hedge these risks accounts in part for the development of collective leadership and the managerial ethic.
 - B. Out of this conservatism and inertia organizations provide succession to power through the development of managers rather than individual leaders.
 - C. Power in the hands of an individual entails human risks: first, the risk of equating power with the ability to get immediate results; second, the risk of ignoring the many different ways people can legitimately accumulate power; and third, the risk of losing self-control in the desire for power.
 - D. Consequently, an inherent conservatism dominates the culture of large organizations.
6. Perhaps the risks associated with power in the hands of an individual may be necessary ones for business to take if organizations are to break free of their inertia and bureaucratic conservatism.
1] BDAC 2] ADCB 3] DCBA 4] CADB

27. 1. It is a common observation that people with great talents are often only indifferent students.

- A. It may result, instead, from self-absorption and the inability to pay attention to the ordinary tasks at hand.
 - B. The reason for mediocrity is obviously not the absence of ability.
 - C. No one, for example, could have predicted Einstein's great achievements on the basis of his mediocre record in school.
 - D. The only sure way an individual can interrupt reverie-like preoccupation and self-absorption is to form a deep attachment to a great teacher or other benevolent person who understands and has the ability to communicate with the gifted individual.
6. Therefore whether gifted individuals find what they need depends on the availability of sensitive and intuitive mentors who have a vocation in cultivating talent.
1] ABCD 2] CBAD 3] ACBD 4] BACD

28. 1. The Cinema is a powerful and effective means of communication.

- A. It can help to a great extent in enlisting public co-operation in the task of nation-building.
 - B. This most popular source of entertainment can be used as an instrument for creating public awakening.
 - C. Because of its audio visual character it has great mass appeal.
 - D. Such a powerful and effective means of communication can be gainfully utilised in a variety of ways.
6. The cinema can thus be used as an instrument to help people get rid of obscurantism and also to guide them along the right path.
1] CDBA 2] BCAD 3] DACB 4] CBAD

29. 1. The first man in Europe to succeed in his aim of making white translucent hard porcelain was Bottcher.

- A. Bottcher's own story was that he left William to work for Augustus II because he was annoyed at the unbearable supervision to which he was subjected.
 B. He got away just in time.
 C. He first worked for William I as an alchemist.
 D. The true story probably was Bottcher himself became doubtful whether the shift which he turned out was really gold and decided to get away.
6. In fact as soon as he reached the first town in Saxony he was arrested at the request of his last employer William.
 1] DCBA 2] CADB 3] ACDB 4] BADC

DIRECTIONS for questions 30 to 36: In the questions below there are four statements which express the same idea. Choose the alternative that is most clear and concise.

30. 1] A marketer would do well to remember that a brand's equity lies with the consumer.
 2] A marketer would do well to remember that the equity of a brand is lying with the consumer.
 3] That a brand's equity lies with the consumer is something a marketer would do well to remember.
 4] A marketer would do well in case he remembered that a brand's equity lies with the consumer.
31. 1] Microsoft has come a long way after 1980, when it was started by Software engineer Bill Gates.
 2] In 1980, Microsoft was started by Software engineer Bill Gates and has come a long way since then.
 3] Started in 1980 by Software engineer Bill Gates, Microsoft has come a long way.
 4] Software engineer Bill Gates in 1980 started Microsoft which has come a long way.
32. 1] In becoming a part of the global family, India has taken the irrevocable step forward nonetheless.
 2] Nonetheless, India has taken the irrevocable step forward in becoming a part of the global family.
 3] In becoming a part of the global family, India has nonetheless taken the irrevocable step forward.
 4] The irrevocable step of becoming part of the global family has nonetheless been taken by India.
33. 1] Whomsoever said money can't buy happiness obviously isn't spending it right.
 2] Whosoever said money can't buy happiness isn't obviously spending it right.
 3] Whoever said money can't buy happiness isn't spending it obviously right.
 4] Whoever said money can't buy happiness obviously isn't spending it right.
34. 1] The new novels were about fashion models and they had to be booked in advance.
 2] The new novels were about fashion models who had to be booked in advance.
 3] The new novels which were about fashion models, had to be booked in advance.
 4] The new novels were about fashion models and these novels had to be booked in advance.
35. 1] Two years later, on 3 May 1987, the district court denied all relief.
 2] On May 3, 1987, which was two years later, all relief was denied by the district court.
 3] The district court denied all relief two years later, on May 3rd 1987.
 4] Two years later, on May 3, 1987, the district court denied all relief.
36. 1] A tray containing fresh doughnuts and coffee cups arranged in a row, awaited the students.
 2] A coffee cup row and a fresh doughnut tray awaited the students.
 3] Awaiting the students was a tray of fresh doughnuts and a row of coffee cups.
 4] A tray of fresh doughnuts and a row of coffee cups awaited the students.

Directions for questions 37 - 38 : In each of the following sentences, part/parts of the sentence is/are left blank. Beneath each sentence four different ways of completing the sentence are indicated. Choose the word / phrase that best completes the sentence.

37. The life-history of some of the past Indian freedom leaders amply shows how a mix of resilience and _____ helped them _____ their obstacles before achieving the pinnacle of glory.
 1] fortitude win over 2] will-power procrastinate
 3] fortitude ...surmount 4] determination rectify
38. The novel comes as a _____ to all women dumped by _____ males who will feel provoked at the title of the book, or at the sight of the picture on the cover.
 1] surpriseeclectic 2] comfortnarcissistic

3] solacenon-conformist 4] preludechauvinistic

Directions for questions 39 to 41 : Arrange the sentences A to F to form a coherent paragraph.

39. A. Never mind if Nepal had the tallest ones in the world - who cared about tall when there were more important things to think about, like cleanliness and hygiene.
B. Prakash Babu was returning from Switzerland.
C. Everybody was sure the mountains of Switzerland must somehow be a little bit better, a little bit nicer, a little bit more civilized, than their own poor, benighted country's.
D. That twin land of mountains, that mirror image of peaks, but so much more Westernized, so much more modern, than Nepal's own mythologically burdened ones.
E. That land of miraculous clocks which always told the time in minute precision, not like the few minutes late, few minutes early time of Nepal.
F. Who cared about tall when you could have the cleanest, most sanitized, most modern mountains in the world.

1] BEDCAF 2] BDEACF 3] CAFBED 4] BECDFA

40. A. The sentence - the dread sentence of death - was the last of distinct accentuation which reached my ears.
B. I was sick - sick unto death with that long agony; and when they at length unbound me, and I was permitted to sit, I felt that my senses were leaving me.
C. Yet, for a while, I saw; but with how terrible an exaggeration! I saw the lips of the black-robed judges.
D. After that, the sound of the inquisitorial voices seemed merged in one dreamy indeterminate hum.
E. They appeared to me white - whiter than the sheet upon which I trace these words
F. This only for a brief period; for presently I heard no more.

1] BCEFAD 2] BADFCE 3] BADFEC 4] ECD FAB

41. A. They're made out of meat."
B. "So who made the machines? That's who we want to contact."
C. "That's impossible. What about the radio signals? The messages to the stars?"
D. "There's no doubt about it. We picked up several from different parts of the planet, took them aboard our recon vessels, and probed them all the way through. They're completely meat."
E. "They use the radio waves to talk, but the signals don't come from them. The signals come from machines."
F. "Meat?"

1] ACFBED 2] ACBDEF 3] AFCDEB 4] AFDCEB

Directions for questions 42 to 44 : The questions are independent of one another.

42. There needs to be a significant change in the evaluation policy of many post graduation colleges when recruiting from graduation colleges. Most post-grad colleges look at academic performance, and as a result many deserving candidates are not even evaluated by these colleges. Aptitude tests, on the other hand, are better indicators of future academic performance, and deserve a look in.

Which of the following is an assumption of the passage ?

- 1] Aptitude tests have proven themselves as cost-effective tools to weed out poor performers.
- 2] Academic standards in graduation colleges is not upto mark.
- 3] Colleges currently are not using correct parameters for evaluation.
- 4] Aptitude tests are not yet popular amongst post-grad colleges as a tool for prospective student assessment.

43. You are a guest in a friend's house and he has two children, a boy, Jackie, and a girl, Sujata. You know that all statements of one of them is always true and of the other are always false. You ask both of them the way to the neighborhood mall. You get the following replies.

Jackie : I do not know the way to the mall. Sujata does not know the way to the mall. Sujata : I do not know the way to the mall and Jackie knows the way to the mall.

Based on the above, I can infer that

- 1] Jackie speaks the truth 2] Sujata speaks the truth
- 3] Indeterminate 4] Data Inconsistent

44. Modern warfare does not revolve around the usage of standard weapons and armaments only. Recently China held

India hostage, when an artificial lake was formed in a region in Tibet under the control of the Chinese, and the overflow of the lake or a leakage in the dam could overflow the Sutlej and hence flood the entire Sutlej basin in India. China refused permission to Indian specialists to inspect the lake, and held the country ransom to a “water bomb”. Again, the US is arm-twisting India to support US on major issues like Iraq and terrorism, in return for supporting India’s demand for a UNSC seat. These are symptoms of war, albeit of a different kind.

Which of the following would qualify as war, according to the definition of war described above ?

- 1] The refusal of the Taliban government in Afghanistan to permit Indian forces to free hostages by use of force, of an Indian plane hijacked in India and taken to Afghanistan.
- 2] The refusal of a groom to marry just before the marriage ritual if the bride’s family did not provide him a Maruti 800 car in dowry.
- 3] The US slapping high duties on Chinese exports to USA, in retaliation to rising trade deficit of USA with China, and the Chinese refusal to devalue its currency to set into order the imbalance in trade.
- 4] A strike called by farmers in the rest of Maharashtra to protest against the decision of the government to cut power in the rest of the state to provide uninterrupted power to the capital Mumbai, when the power was actually generated outside Mumbai.

ANSWERS

1-1,2-3,3 -1 ,4-1 ,5-2 ,6-1 ,7-4 ,8-2 ,9-1 ,10-3,11-4 ,12 -4 ,13-3 ,14-1 ,15-3 ,16-2 ,17-4
18-3 ,19-4 ,20-2,21-3 ,22 -2 ,23-1 ,24-4 ,25 -2 ,26-4 ,27 -2 ,28-1 ,29 -2 ,30- 1 ,31 - 3
32 -2 ,33-4 ,34-3 ,35-4 ,36-4 ,37-3 ,38-2,39 - 1 ,40-2 ,41-4 ,42-4 ,43-1 ,44-3