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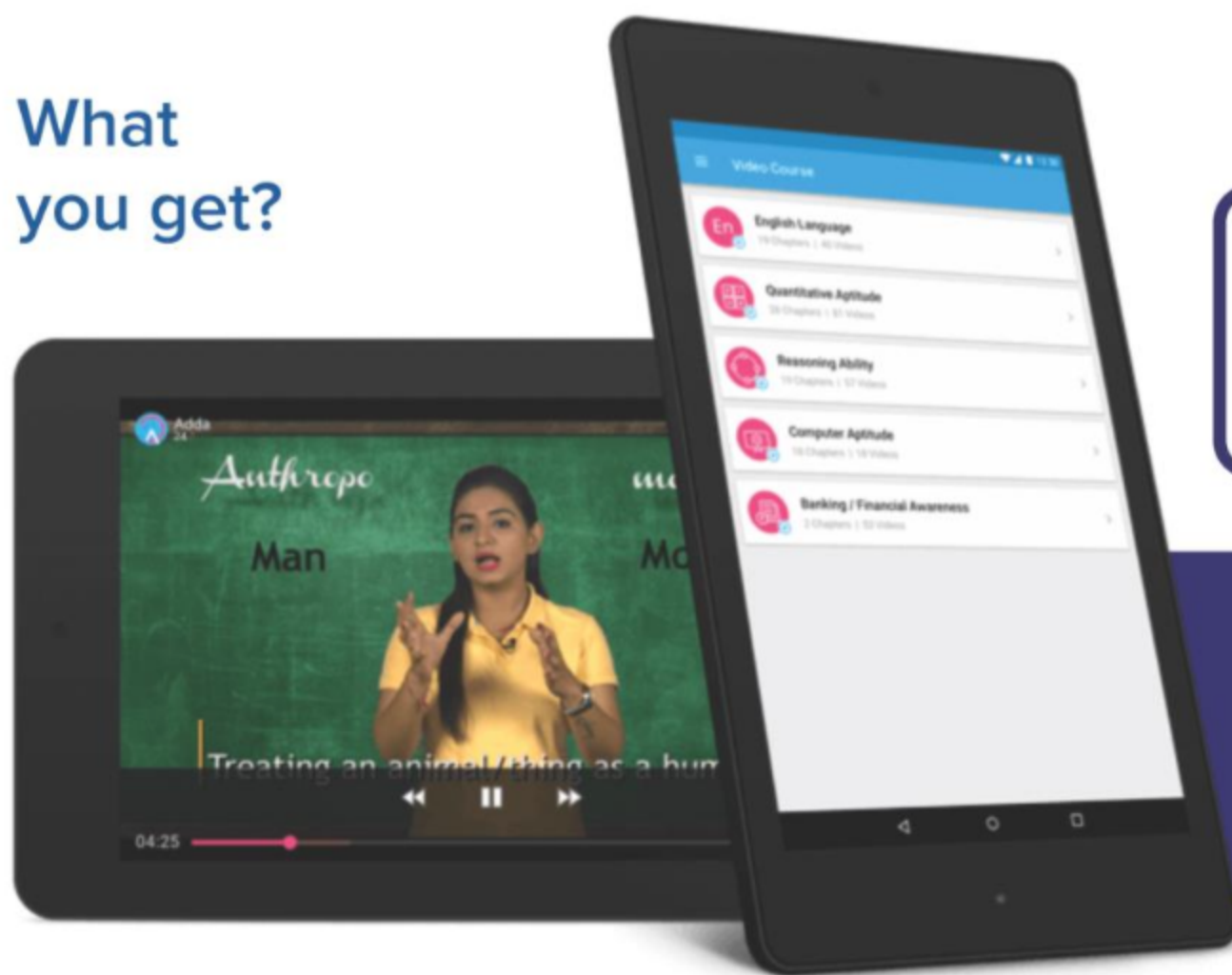
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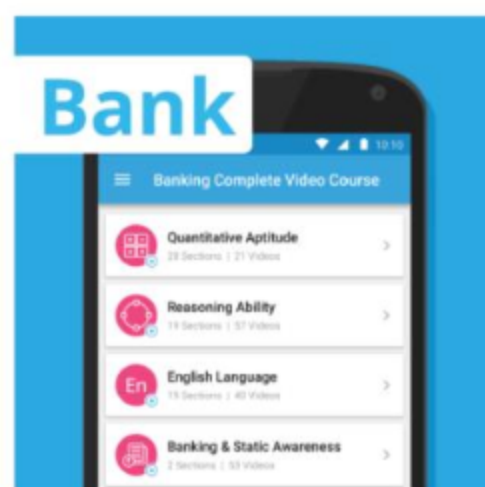


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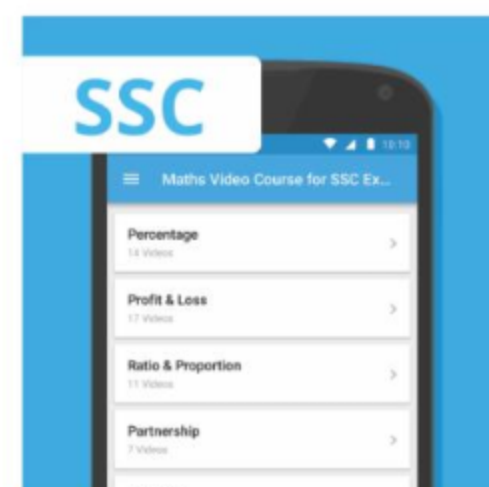


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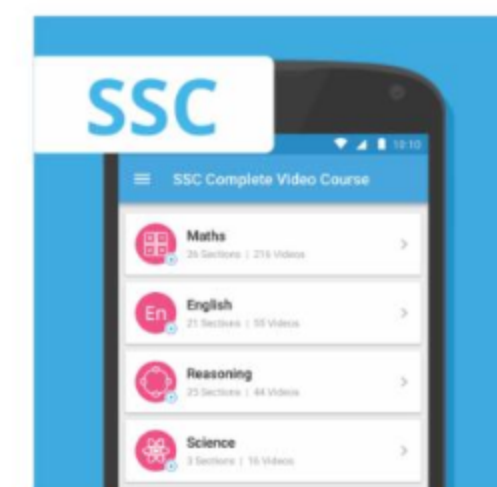
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## PREFACE

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**"A pessimist sees the difficulty in every opportunity; an optimist sees the opportunity in every difficulty."**

**- Sir Winston Leonard Spencer/Churchill**

**Team Adda247**



## READING COMPREHENSION

**Directions (1-10):** Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases are given in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

To summarize the Classic Maya collapse, we can tentatively identify five strands. I acknowledge, however, that Maya archaeologists still disagree **vigorously** among themselves in part, because the different strands evidently varied in importance among different parts of the Maya realm; because detailed archaeological studies are available for only some Maya sites; and because it remains puzzling why most of the Maya heartland remained nearly empty of population and failed to recover after the collapse and after re-growth of forests.

With those caveats, it appears to me that one strand consisted of population growth outstripping available resources: a **dilemma** similar to the one foreseen by Thomas Malthus in 1798 and being played out today in Rwanda, Haiti and elsewhere. As the archaeologist David Webster succinctly puts it, "Too many farmers grew too many crops on too much of landscape." Compounding that mismatch between population and resources was the second strand: the effects of deforestation and hillside erosion, which caused a decrease in the amount of useable farmland at a time when more rather than less farmland was needed, and possibly **exacerbated** by an anthropogenic drought resulting from deforestation, by soil nutrient depletion and other soil problems, and by the struggle to prevent bracken ferns from overrunning the fields.

The third strand consisted of increased fighting, as more and more people fought over fewer resources. Maya warfare, already



endemic, peaked just before the collapse. That is not surprising when one reflects that at least five million people, perhaps many more, were crammed into an area smaller than the US state of Colorado (104,000 square miles). That warfare would have decreased further the amount of land available for agriculture, by creating no-man's lands between principalities where it was now unsafe to farm. Bringing matters to a head was the strand of climate change. The drought at the time of the Classic collapse was not the first drought that the Maya had lived through, but it was the most severe. At the time of previous droughts, there were still uninhabited parts of the Maya landscape, and people at a site affected by drought could save themselves by moving to another site. However, by the time of the Classic collapse the landscape was now full, there was no useful unoccupied land in the vicinity on which to begin anew, and the whole population could not be accommodated in the few areas that continued to have reliable water supplies. As our fifth strand, we have to wonder why the kings and nobles failed to recognize and solve these seemingly obvious problems **undermining** their society. Their attention was evidently focused on their short-term concerns of enriching themselves, waging wars, erecting monuments, competing with each other, and extracting enough food from the peasants to support all those activities. Like most leaders throughout human history, the Maya kings and nobles did not heed long-term problems, insofar as they perceived them.

Finally, while we still have some other past societies to consider before we switch our attention to the modern world, we must already be struck by some parallels between the Maya and the past societies. As on Mangareva, the Maya environmental and population problems led to increasing warfare and civil strife.



Similarly, on Easter Island and at Chaco Canyon, the Maya peak population numbers were followed swiftly by political and social collapse. Paralleling the eventual extension of agriculture from Easter Island's coastal lowlands to its uplands, and from the Mimbres floodplain to the hills, Copan's inhabitants also expanded from the floodplain to the more fragile hill slopes, leaving them with a larger population to feed when the agricultural boom in the hills went bust. Like Easter Island chiefs erecting ever larger statues, eventually crowned by pukao, and like Anasazi elite treating themselves to necklaces of 2,000 turquoise beads, Maya kings sought to outdo each other with more and more impressive temples, covered with thicker and thicker plaster – reminiscent in turn of the **extravagant** conspicuous consumption by modern American CEOs. The passivity of Easter chiefs and Maya kings in the face of the real big threats to their societies completes our list of disquieting parallels.

1. According to the passage, which of the following best represents the factor that has been cited by the author in the context of Rwanda and Haiti?
  - (a) Various ethnic groups competing for land and other resources
  - (b) Various ethnic groups competing for limited land resources
  - (c) Various ethnic groups fighting with each other
  - (d) Various ethnic groups competing for political power
  - (e) Various ethnic groups fighting for their identity
2. By an anthropogenic drought, the author means
  - (a) a drought caused by lack of rains.
  - (b) a drought caused due to deforestation.
  - (c) a drought caused by failure to prevent bracken ferns from overrunning the fields.



- (d) a drought caused by actions of human beings.
- (e) a drought caused by climate changes.
3. According to the passage, the drought at the time of Maya collapse had a different impact compared to the droughts earlier because
- (a) the Maya kings continued to be extravagant when common people were suffering.
- (b) it happened at the time of collapse of leadership among Mayas.
- (c) it happened when the Maya population had occupied all available land suited for agriculture.
- (d) it was followed by internecine warfare among May
- (e) irreversible environmental degradation led to this drought.
4. According to the author, why is it difficult to explain the reasons for Maya collapse?
- (a) Copan inhabitants destroyed all records of that period.
- (b) The constant deforestation and hillside erosion have wiped out all traces of the Maya kingdom.
- (c) Archaeological sites of Mayas do not provide any consistent evidence.
- (d) It has not been possible to ascertain which of the factors best explains as to why the Maya civilization collapsed.
- (e) At least five million people were crammed into a small area.
5. Which factor has not been cited as one of the factors causing the collapse of Maya society?
- (a) Environmental degradation due to excess population
- (b) Social collapse due to excess population
- (c) Increased warfare among Maya people
- (d) Climate change

(e) Obsession of Maya population with their own short-term concerns.

**Directions (6 -8):** Choose the word which is most similar in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

**6. Exacerbated**

- (a) Alleviated                      (b) Delighted                      (c) Placated  
(d) Aggravated                      (e) Appeased

**7. Extravagant**

- (a) Reasonable                      (b) Moderate                      (c) Restrained  
(d) Economical                      (e) Exaggerate

**8. Undermining**

- (a) Supporting                      (b) Enhancing                      (c) Threatening  
(d) Improving                      (e) Subvert

**Directions (9 -10):** Choose the word which is most similar in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage..

**9. Dilemma**

- (a) Predicament  
(b) Solution  
(c) Conundrum  
(d) Plight  
(e) Relevance

**10. Vigorously**

- (a) Eagerly  
(b) Fearlessly  
(c) Robustly  
(d) Weakly  
(e) Zealously



**Directions (11-20);** Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

In 1932, the Soviet Union sent one of its best agents to China, a former schoolteacher and counter-**espionage** expert from Germany named Otto Braun. His mission was to serve as a military adviser to the Chinese Communists, who were engaged in a desperate battle for survival against Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalists. The full story of Braun's misadventures in China's Communist revolution is packed with enough twists and turns for a Hollywood thriller. But in the domain of culinary history, one anecdote from Braun's autobiography stands out. Braun recalls his first impressions of Mao Zedong, the man who would go on to become China's paramount leader. The shrewd peasant organizer had a mean, even "spiteful" streak. "For example, for a long time I could not accustom myself to the strongly spiced food, such as hot fried peppers, which is traditional to southern China, especially in Hunan, Mao's birthplace." The Soviet agent's tender taste buds invited Mao's mockery. "The food of the true revolutionary is the red pepper," declared Mao. "And he who cannot endure red peppers is also unable to fight." Maoist revolution is probably not the first thing that comes to mind when your tongue is burning from a mouthful of Kung Pao chicken or Mapo Tofu at your favorite Chinese restaurant. But the unlikely connection underscores the remarkable history of the chili pepper.

For years culinary detectives have been on the chili pepper's trail, trying to figure out how a New World import became so firmly rooted in Sichuan, a landlocked province on the southwestern frontier of China. "It's an extraordinary puzzle," says



Paul Rozin, a University of Pennsylvania psychologist, who has studied the cultural evolution and psychological impact of foods, including the chili pepper. Food historians have pointed to the province's hot and humid climate, the principles of Chinese medicine, the constraints of geography, and the exigencies of economics. Most recently neuropsychologists have uncovered a link between the chili pepper and risk-taking. The research is provocative because the Sichuan people have long been notorious for their rebellious spirit; some of the momentous events in modern Chinese political history can be traced back to Sichuan's hot temper. As Wu Dan, the manager of a hotpot restaurant in Chengdu, Sichuan's capital, told a reporter: "The Sichuanese are fiery. They fight fast and love fast and they like their food to be like them – hot."

The chili pepper, genus capsicum, is indigenous to the tropics, where archaeological records indicate it has been cultivated and consumed perhaps as far back as 5000 B.C. Typically a perennial shrub bearing red or green fruit, it can be grown as an annual in regions where temperatures reach freezing in the winter. There are five domesticated species, but most of the chili peppers consumed in the world belong to just two, *Capsicum annum* and *Capsicum frutescens*.

The active ingredient in chili peppers is a compound called capsaicin. When ingested, capsaicin triggers pain receptors whose normal evolutionary purpose is to alert the body to dangerous physical heat. The prevailing theory is the chili pepper's burn is a trick to **dissuade** mammals from eating it, because the mammalian digestive process normally destroys chili pepper seeds, preventing further propagation. Birds – which do not destroy chili pepper seeds during digestion – have no **analogous** receptors. So, when a



bird eats a chili pepper, it doesn't feel a thing, excretes the seeds, and spreads the plant.

The word "chili" comes from the Nahuatl family of languages, spoken, most famously, by the Aztecs. (One early Spanish translation of the word was "el miembro viril" – tantalizing early evidence of the chili pepper's inherent machismo.) Botanists believe the chili pepper originated in southwest Brazil or south central Bolivia, but by the 15th century, birds and humans had spread it throughout South and Central America. Enter Christopher Columbus. On Jan. 1, 1493, the great explorer recorded in his diary his discovery, on the Caribbean island of Hispaniola, that "the pepper which the local Indians used as spice is more abundant and more valuable than either black or melegueta pepper [an African spice from the ginger family]."

In the 15th century, Spain and Portugal were obsessed with finding sea routes to the spice markets of Asia that would allow them to break the monopoly wielded by Arab traders over access to hot commodities like black pepper, cardamom, cinnamon, and ginger. Although Columbus was utterly wrong in his belief that he had sailed to India, he still succeeded in locating precisely what he had been seeking. What he found was a potent, popular spice which the natives, observed Columbus' physician Deigo Chanca, included with every meal— chili pepper. The plant Columbus encountered is believed to be *Capsicum annum* or *frutescens*, which he described as "like rose bushes which make a fruit as long as cinnamon." The chili pepper, like so many edible plants native to the New World, proved to be a wildly popular global sensation. Within a century of Columbus' arrival in the New World, the chili pepper had made its way to places as far-flung as Hungary (paprika!), West Africa, India, China, and Korea.



The first mention of the chili pepper in the Chinese historical record appears in 1591, although historians have yet to arrive at a consensus as to exactly how it arrived in the Middle Kingdom. One school of thought believes the pepper came overland from India into western China via a northern route through Tibet or a southern route across Burma. But the first consistent references to chili peppers in local Chinese gazettes start in China's eastern coastal regions and move gradually inland toward the West—reaching Hunan in 1684 and Sichuan in 1749—data points that support the argument that the chili pepper arrived by sea, possibly via Portuguese traders who had founded a colony near the southern Chinese coast on the island of Macao. Historians and ethno **gastronomes** have been confounded by the fact that other parts of China with exposure to the chili pepper sampled it and shrugged. Notably, in the southeast, the Cantonese easily resisted its blandishments while maintaining allegiance to their own much more subtly flavored cuisine. But in Sichuan, the chili pepper stuck. Clearly some constellation of factors made the province different.

11. According to the given passage, which of the following fact(s) has/ have baffled the historians?

(I) People from several parts of China were indifferent towards chili pepper

(II) Chili pepper stuck in Sichuan

(III) Various parts of China did not get exposure to the chili.

(a) Only (I)

(b) Only (II)

(c) Both (I) and (III)

(d) Both (I) and (II)

(e) All (I), (II) and (III)

12. Why were some Europeans so preoccupied with finding sea routes to the spice markets of Asia?



- (a) To break the monopoly wielded by Arab traders over access to hot commodities of that time
  - (b) To compete with each other
  - (c) To gain an upper hand over others
  - (d) To propagate Industrialisation
  - (e) None of these
13. According to the author, what was Otto Braun's first impression of Mao Zedong?
- (a) He found Mao Zedong an interesting person.
  - (b) He found him mean and malicious.
  - (c) He thought that this man would go on to become China's paramount leader.
  - (d) He thought that Mao is a lover of spices.
  - (e) All of these.
14. According to the given passage, why does a bird not feel anything when it eats chili?
- (a) Because its taste buds are not proactive.
  - (b) Because it excretes the seeds without destroying it.
  - (c) Because it does not have receptors like hum
  - (d) Because it spreads the plant.
  - (e) Not given in the passage.
15. According to the author, why is the research work of food historians and psychologists provocative?
- (a) Because Sichuan people are famous for their violent spirit.
  - (b) Because Sichuan people fight fast and love fast
  - (c) Because The Sichuan people are fiery
  - (d) Because Sichuan people have been infamous for their rebellion nature.
  - (e) All of these



16. According to the given passage, which of the following fact(s) is/are NOT TRUE?

(I) Melegueta pepper is an African spice.

(II) The active ingredient in chili peppers is a compound called capsaicin.

(III) The chili pepper, genus capsicum, is native to the tropical region.

(a) Only (I)

(b) only (II)

(c) Both (I) and (II)

(d) All are not true

(e) All are true

**Directions (17-18):** Choose the word/group of words which is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word given in bold as given in the passage.

17. **GASTRONOMES**

(a) Gastroenterologist (b) Saucier

(c) Gourmet

(d) Savant

(e) Ignoramus

18. **ESPIONAGE**

(a) Spying

(b) Overlooking

(c) Veto

(d) Envisage

(e) Moribund

**Directions (19-20):** Choose the word/group of words which is most nearly the OPPOSITE in meaning as the word given in bold as given in the passage.

19. **ANALOGOUS**

(a) Akin

(b) Confusing

(c) Clear

(d) Unlike

(e) Agnate

20. **DISSUADE**

(a) Deter

(b) Exhort

(c) Disincline

(d) Remonstrate

(e) Encourage

**Directions (21-30):** Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below. Certain words/ phrases have



been given in **bold** to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

From a technical and economic perspective, many assessments have highlighted the presence of cost-effective opportunities to reduce energy use in buildings. However several bodies note the significance of multiple barriers that prevent the take-up of energy efficiency measures in buildings. These include lack of awareness and concern, limited access to reliable information from trusted sources, fears about risk, disruption and other 'transaction costs', concerns about up-front costs and inadequate access to suitable priced finance, a lack of confidence in suppliers and technologies and the presence of split incentives between landlords and tenants. The widespread presence of these barriers led experts to predict that without a **concerted** push from policy, two-thirds of the economically viable potential to improve energy efficiency will remain **unexploited** by 2035. These barriers are **albatross around the neck** that represent a classic market failure and a basis for governmental intervention.

While these measurements focus on the technical, financial or economic barriers preventing the take-up of energy efficiency options in buildings, others emphasise the significance of the often deeply embedded social practices that shape energy use in buildings. These analyses focus not on the preferences and rationalities that might shape individual behaviours, but on the 'entangled' cultural practices, norms, values and routines that **underpin** domestic energy use. Focusing on the practice-related aspects of consumption generates very different conceptual framings and policy prescriptions than those that emerge from more traditional or mainstream perspectives. But the underlying case for government intervention to help to promote retrofit and



the diffusion on more energy efficient particles is still apparent, even though the forms of intervention advocated are often very different to those that emerge from a more technical or economic perspective.

Based on the recognition of the multiple barriers to change and the social, economic and environmental benefits that could be realized if they were overcome, government support for retrofit (renovating existing infrastructure to make it more energy efficient) has been widespread. Retrofit programmes have been supported and adopted in diverse forms in many settings and their ability to recruit householders and then to impact their energy use has been discussed quite extensively. Frequently, these discussions have criticized the extent to which retrofit schemes rely on incentives and the provision of new technologies to change participation in the schemes or their impact on the behaviours and practices that shape domestic energy use. These factors are obviously central to the success of retrofit schemes, but evaluations of different schemes have found that despite these they can still have significant impacts.

New experts suggest that the best estimate of the gap between the technical potential and the actual in-situ performance of energy efficiency measures is 50% with 35% coming from performance gaps and 15% coming from 'comfort taking' or direct rebound effects. They further suggest that the direct rebound effect of energy efficiency measures related to household heating is likely to be less than 30% while rebound effects for various domestic energy efficiency measures vary from 5 to 15% and arise mostly from indirect rebound effects (i.e., where savings from energy efficiency lead to increased demand for other goods and services). Other analyses also note that the gap between technical potential and



actual performance is likely to vary by measure, with the range extending from 0% for measures such as solar water heating to 50% for measures such as improved heating controls. And others note that levels of comfort taking are likely to vary according to the levels of consumption and fuel poverty in the sample of homes where insulation is installed, with the range extending from 30% when considering homes across all income groups to around 60% when considering only lower income homes. The scale of these gaps is significant because it materially affects the impacts of retrofit schemes and expectations and perceptions of these impacts go on to influence levels of political, financial and public support for these schemes.

The literature on retrofit highlights the presence of multiple barriers to change and the need for government. Support, if these are to be overcome. Although much has been written on the extent to which different forms of support enable the wider take-up of domestic energy efficiency measures, behaviours and practices, various areas of contestation remain and there is still an absence of **robust** ex-post evidence of the extent to which these schemes actually lead to the social, economic and environmental benefits that are widely claimed.

21. Which of the following is most nearly the OPPOSITE in meaning to the word 'CONCERTED' as used in the passage ?

- (a) Collaborative      (b) Piled  
(c) Subtracting      (d) Necessary      (e) Weak

22. Which of the following is most nearly the OPPOSITE in meaning to the word 'ROBUST' as used in the passage ?

- (a) Manual      (b) Loose  
(c) Vogue      (d) Flimsy      (e) Flexible



23. Which of the following is most nearly the SAME in meaning to the word 'UNEXPLOITED' as used in the passage ?
- (a) Untapped                      (b) Unanswered  
(c) Explored                      (d) Developed                      (e) Vacant
24. The title for the given passage could be
- (a) How to measure the impact of Retrofit programmes of energy conservation.  
(b) Barriers to effective usages of energy.  
(c) Views of stalwarts on disadvantages of Retrofit programmes.  
(d) Existing practices of conserving energy.  
(e) How much energy is to be consumed.
25. According to the author, to make programmes for conserving energy more successful
- (1) Only latest technology must be employed.  
(2) The author's country must adhere to norms followed in countries where such programmes have been successful.  
(3) Change must be brought in the attitudes of people with respect to efficient usage of energy.
- (a) Only A                                      (b) Only B                                      (c) Only C  
(d) Both A and B                      (e) Both B and C
26. Which of the following is most nearly the Same in meaning to the word 'Underpin' as used in the passage ?
- (a) Undermine                      (b) Determine                      (c) Criticise  
(d) Abandon                      (e) Dispose
27. Which of the following is TRUE in context of the passage ?
- (a) Employing retrofit programmes is relatively a new concept and is yet to become popular.  
(b) The Government so far has been least supportive of retrofit programmes.



- (c) Lack of trust on landlords has been cited as one of the major barriers to employing energy efficiency schemes.
- (d) Retrofit schemes are dependent on incentives to bring about attitudinal towards energy efficiency
- (e) All the given statements are true.
28. What is the author trying to convey through the phrase 'albatross' around the neck' as used in the passage ?
- (a) As light as a bird      (b) Prevent from achieving success
- (c) Are worthless      (d) Act as controllers
- (e) Always provide adequate guidance
29. The author in the given passage is
- (1) of the view that on amount changes in employing energy efficiency schemes in his country.
- (2) Positive that more evidence on retrofit schemes is essential to make people more aware and sensitive towards them.
- (3) cynical about the present state of energy efficiency measures taken in his country.
- (a) Only A      (b) Only B
- (c) Only C      (d) Both A and B
- (e) Both B and C
30. As mentioned in this passage and according to the experts, in order to exploit existing potential to better energy efficiency measures
- (a) availability of sufficient funding is a must.
- (b) availability of reliable information from dependable source must be ensured.
- (c) adequate and trustworthy suppliers of energy must be made available.
- (d) governmental support by implementing adequate policies is essential.



(e) All those given as options.

**Directions (31-39):** Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words have been printed in bold to help you locate them, while answering some of the questions.

A majority of Indians prefer to use the internet for accessing banking and other financial services than shopping online, shows a new survey. Almost 57% of Indian respondents the internet prefer to bank online and use other financial services due to **hassle-free** access and time saving feature of online banking according to the survey.

Checking information on products and services online comes a close second at 53% while 50% shop for products online. The fourth on the list – around 42% of respondents in India surfed online to look for jobs, the survey said. Online banking has made things much easier for the people and it saves a lot of time.

It has eliminated the problems associated with traditional way of banking where one had to stand in a **queue** and fill up several forms. Most of the banks in India have introduced customer-friendly online banking facility with advanced security features to protect customers against cybercrime. The easy registration process for net banking has improved customers' access to several banking products increased customer **loyalty**, facilitated money transfer to any bank across India and has helped banks-attract new customers.

The Indian results closely track the global trends as well conducted among 19216 people from 24 countries, survey showed that banking and keeping track of finances and searching for jobs are the main tasks of internet around the globe.



Overall, 60% of people surveyed used the web to check their bank account and other financial assets in the past 90 days, making it the most popular use of the internet globally, shopping was not too far behind at 48%, the survey showed and 41% went online in search of a job in terms of country preferences, almost 90% of respondents in Sweden use e-banking. Online banking has also caught on in a big way in nations like France, Canada, Australia, Poland, South Africa and Belgium, the survey showed.

The Germans and Britishers come on top for using online shopping with 74% of respondents in both countries I bought something online in the past 3 months. They are followed by 68% of respondents in Sweden, 65% in U 62% in South Korea.

31. If the given sentences were to be arranged in their order of their popularity (from most popular to least popular), which one of the following would represent the correct sequence as given in the passage?

- A. Use internet to gain information about products and services.
- B. Use internet to search for jobs.
- C. Use internet for online banking.

- (a) B, A, C                      (b) C, B, A                      (c) C, A, B
- (d) A, B, C                      (e) A, C, B

32. Which of the following is not true in the context of the passage?

- (a) Internet users across the globe are mainly interested in looking for jobs and keeping track of finances
- (b) Germany and Great Britain are the top countries where online shopping is quite popular
- (c) Many people in Sweden use e-banking to maintain their finances
- (d) A majority of Indians prefer shopping online as compared to other online activities



- (e) All of the above
33. According to the passage, banks are successful in attracting more customers due to
- A. Better training to sales staff.
  - B. Opening more branches at various locations.
  - C. Easy registration process for net banking.
- (a) Only B                      (b) B and C                      (c) A and B  
(d) A and C                      (e) Only C
34. How many of the Indians are using the internet to shop online?
- (a) Between 40% and 50%      (b) One-fourth of them
  - (c) One-third of them              (d) Half of them
  - (e) All of them
35. Which of the following is most nearly the same in meaning as the word **hassle-free** used in passage?
- (a) Unskilled                      (b) Not annoying
  - (c) Subtle                          (d) Unsaddle
  - (e) Notable
36. Based on the passage, what can be said about internet in a nutshell?
- (a) It has increased the number of cybercrimes
  - (b) It is useful only for the rich
  - (c) It has been hyped for no reason
  - (d) It is more popular for online shopping than anything else
  - (e) It has made lives easier than before
37. Which of the following can be appropriate title the passage?
- (a) The Growing Utility of the Internet
  - (b) Internet and Its Drawbacks
  - (c) The Traditional versus Modern Ways of Shopping
  - (d) Use of the Internet in Different Countries
  - (e) Internet-The Curse



**Directions (38):** Choose the word which is most nearly the **same** in meaning to the word given in **bold** as used in the passage.

38. **Queue**

- (a) disorganization      (b) disarrange  
(c) disorganize      (d) cavalcade  
(e) disrupt

**Directions (39):** Choose the word which is **opposite** in meaning to the word given in **bold** as used in the passage.

39. **Loyalty**

- (a) treachery      (b) fidelity      (c) obedience  
(d) troth      (e) patriotism

**Directions (40-45):** Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words have been printed in bold to help you locate them, while answering some of the questions.

Woodrow Wilson was referring to the liberal idea of the economic market when he said that the free enterprises system is the most efficient economic system. Maximum freedom means maximum productiveness: our 'openness' to be the measure of our stability. Fascination with this ideal has made Americans defy the 'Old World' categories (settled possessiveness versus unsettling deprivation; the **cupidity** of retention versus the cupidity of seizure, a 'status quo' defended or attacked.

The United States, it was believed, had no status quo ante. Our only 'station' was the turning of a stationary wheel, spinning faster and faster. We did not base our system on property but opportunity – which meant we based it not on stability but on mobility. The more things changed, that is, the more rapidly the wheel turned, the **steadier** we would be. The conventional picture of class politics is composed of the Haves, who want a stability to keep what they



have, and the Have-Nots who want a touch of instability and change; in which to scramble for the things they have not. But Americans imagined a condition in which speculators, self-makers, runners are always using the new opportunities given by our land. These economic leaders (front-runners) would thus be mainly agents of change.

The non-starters were considered the ones who wanted stability, a strong referee to give them some position in the race, a regulative hand to calm manic speculation; and authority that can call things to a halt, begin things again from compensatorily staggered 'starting lines.' Reform in America has been sterile because it can imagine no change except through the extension of this metaphor of a race, wider inclusion of competitors, 'a piece of the action,' as it were, for the disenfranchised.

There is no attempt to call off the race. Since our only stability is change, America seems not to honour the quiet work that achieves social interdependence and stability. There is, in our legends, no heroism of the office clerk; stable industrial work force of the people who actually make the system work. There is no pride in being an employee; Wilson asked for a return to the time when everyone was an employee.

There has been no boasting about our social workers—they are merely signs of the system's failure, of opportunity denied or not taken, of things to be eliminated. We have no pride in our growing interdependence, in the fact that our system can serve others, that we are able to help those in need; empty boasts from the past make us ashamed of our present achievements, make us try to forget or deny them, move away from them. There is no honour but in Wonderland race, we must all run, all trying to win, none winning in the end (for there is no end).



40. According to the passage, '**Old World**' values were based on  
(a) ability (b) property  
(c) family connections (d) guild hierarchies  
(e) None of the above
41. In the context of the author's discussion of regulating change, which of the following could be most probably regarded as a 'strong referee' in the United States?  
(a) A school principal (b) A political theorist  
(c) A federal court judge  
(d) A social worker (e) None of the above
42. The author sets off the word 'Reform' with quotation marks in order to  
(a) Emphasise its departure from the concept of settled possessiveness  
(b) Show his support for a systematic programme of change  
(c) Underscore the flexibility and even amorphousness of United States society  
(d) Assert that reform in the United States has not been fundamental  
(e) None of the above
43. It can be inferred from the passage that the author most probably thinks that giving disenfranchised 'a piece of the action' is a/an  
(a) Compassionate, if misdirected, legislative measure  
(b) Example of Americans' resistance to profound social change.  
(c) Innovative programme for genuine social reform  
(d) Monument to the efforts of industrial reformers  
(e) None of the above

**Directions (44):** Choose the word which is most nearly the **same** in meaning to the word given in **bold** as used in the passage.



#### 44. **Cupidity**

- (a) generosity                      (b) grudge                      (c) avarice  
(d) reluctance                      (e) abhorrence

**Directions (45):** Choose the word which is **opposite** in meaning to the word given in **bold** as used in the passage.

#### 45. **Steadier**

- (a) secure                      (b) perpetual                      (c) nailed  
(d) undeviating                      (e) trembling

**Directions (46-53):** Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words have been printed in bold to help you locate them, while answering some of the questions.

Physics, at the present time, is divisible into two parts, the one dealing with the propagation of energy in matter or in regions where there is no matter, the other with the interchanges of energy between these regions and matter. The former is found to require continuity, the latter discontinuity. But before considering this apparent conflict, it will be advisable to deal in outline with the discontinuous characteristics of matter and energy as they appear in the theory of quanta and in the structure of atoms.

It is necessary, however, for philosophical purposes, to deal only with the most general aspects of modern theories, since the subject is developing rapidly and any statement runs a risk of being out of date before it can be printed.

The topics considered in this chapter and the next have been treated in an entirely new way by the theory initiated by Heisenberg in 1925. I shall, however, postpone the consideration of this theory until after that of the Rutherford-Bohr atom and the theory of quanta connected with it.



It appears that both matter and electricity are concentrated exclusively in certain finite units, called electrons and protons. It is possible that the helium nucleus may be a third independent unit, but this seems improbable. The net positive charge of helium nucleus is double that of a proton and its mass is slightly less than four times that of a proton. These facts are explicable (including the slight deficiency of mass) if the helium nucleus consists of four protons and two electrons; otherwise, they seem an almost incredible coincidence. We may therefore assume that electrons and protons are the sole constituents of matter ; if it should turn out that the helium nucleus must be added, that would make little difference to the philosophical analysis of matter, which is our task in this volume.

Protons all have the same mass and the same amount of positive electricity. Electrons all have the same mass, about  $1/1835$  of the mass of a proton. The amount of negative electricity on an electron is always the same and is such as to balance exactly the amount on a proton, so that one electron and one proton together constitute an electrically neutral system. An atom consists, when unelectrified, of a nucleus surrounded by planetary electrons: the number of these electrons is the atomic number of the element concerned. The nucleus consists of protons and neutrons : the number of the former is the atomic weight of the element, the number of the latter is such as to make the whole electrically neutral i.e. it is the difference between the number of protons in the nucleus and the number of planetary electrons. Every item in this complicated structure is supposed, at normal times, to be engaged in motions which result, on Newtonian principles (modified slightly by relativity considerations), from the attractions between the electrons and protons and the repulsions between protons and



protons as well as between electrons and electrons. But of all the motions which should be possible on the analogy of the solar system, it is held that only an infinitesimal proportions are in fact possible ; this depends upon the theory of quanta, in ways which we shall consider later.

The calculation of the orbits of planetary electrons, on Newtonian principles, is only possible in the two simplest cases: that of hydrogen, which consists (when un-electrified) of one proton and one electron ; and that of positively electrified helium, which has lost one, but not both, of its planetary electrons. In these two cases the mathematical theory is practically complete. In all other cases which actually occur, although the mathematics required is of a sort which has been investigated ever since the time of Newton, it is impossible to obtain exact solutions, or even good approximations. The case is still worse as regards nuclei. The nucleus of hydrogen is a single proton, but that of the next element, helium is held to consist of four protons and two electrons. The combination must be extraordinarily stable, both because no known process disintegrates the helium nucleus and because of the loss of mass involved. (If the mass of helium atom is taken as 4, that of a hydrogen atom is not 1 but 1.008). This latter argument depends upon considerations connected with relativity and must therefore be discussed at a later stage. Various suggestions have been made as to the way in which protons and electrons are arranged in the helium nucleus, but none, so far, has yielded the necessary stability. What we may call the geometry of the nuclei is therefore still unknown. It may be that, at the very small distances involved, the law of force is not the inverse square, although this law is found perfectly satisfactory in dealing with the motions of the planetary electron in the two cases in which mathematics is



feasible. This, however, is merely a speculation; for the present we must be content with ignorance as regards the arrangement of protons and electrons in nuclei other than that of hydrogen (which contains no electrons in the nucleus).

46. The author considers the topics initiated by

- (a) Einstein
- (b) Rutherford-Bohr
- (c) Heisenberg
- (d) None of the above
- (e) All of the above

47. Which one of the following is true?

- (a) Electrons and protons are the sole constituents of matter
- (b) Matter and Electricity are concentrated exclusively in certain finite units, electrons and protons.
- (c) All protons have the same mass and same amount of positive electricity.
- (d) All the above statements are true
- (e) None of the above are true.

48. When does an atom absorb energy or part with energy?

- (a) It never absorbs energy
- (b) When it undergoes sudden revolutionary changes of the sort considered by the theory of quanta
- (c) It never part with energy
- (d) All of the above
- (e) None of the above

49. Which of the following is/are true of helium nucleus?

- (a) It consists of four protons and two electrons
- (b) No known process dis-integrates the helium nucleus
- (c) Helium is truly stable
- (d) Both (a) and (b) are true
- (e) Both (b) and (c) are true



50. "In these two cases, the mathematical theory is practically complete". What are the two cases referred here  
(a) Hydrogen and Helium (b) Electrons and Protons  
(c) Newtonian principle and Rutherford-Bohr theory  
(d) Neutron and Proton (e) None of the above
51. Which of the following is true?  
(a) Protons—all have the same mass and same amount of positive Electricity.  
(b) Electrons—all have the and same amount of negative  
(c) The number of electrons is the atomic number of the element Concerned.  
(d) All the above statements are true  
(e) None of the above
52. Modern Physics is divided into two parts. What are the parts?  
I. One dealing with propagation of energy in matter or in regions where there is no matter.  
II. Another dealing with the theory of quanta.  
III. The other dealing with the interchanges of energy between the regions and matter.  
(a) I and II (b) II and III (c) I and III  
(d) All of the above (e) None of the above
53. "The former is found to require continuity, the latter discontinuity". Which one is former and which one is latter as referred here?  
(a) Former deals with the interchanges of energy between these regions and matter, latter deals with the propagation of energy in matter  
(b); Former deals with the propagation of energy in matter, latter deals with the interchange of energy between these regions and matter



(c) Former deals both interchange of energy and propagation and energy at the same time.

(d) All of the above are true

(e) None of the above is true

**Directions (54-60):** Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words have been printed in bold to help you locate them, while answering some of the questions.

As the climate in the Middle East changed beginning around 7000 B.C., conditions emerged that were conducive to a more complex and advanced form of civilization in both Egypt and Mesopotamia. The process began when the swampy valleys of the Nile in Egypt and of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers in Mesopotamia became drier, producing riverine lands that were both habitable and fertile, and attracting settlers armed with the newly-developed techniques of agriculture. This migration was further encouraged by the gradual transformation of the once hospitable grasslands of these regions into deserts. Human population became increasingly concentrated into pockets of settlement scattered along the banks of the great rivers.

These rivers profoundly shaped the way of life along their banks. In Mesopotamia, the management of water in conditions of unpredictable drought, flood and storm became the central economic and social challenge. Villagers began early to build simple earthworks, dikes, canals and ditches to control the waters and reduce the opposing dangers of drought during the dry season (usually the spring) and flooding at harvest time.

Such efforts required a degree of cooperation among large numbers of people that had not previously existed. The individual village containing only a dozen or so houses and families, was



economically vulnerable; but when several villages, probably under the direction of a council of elders, learned to share their human resources in the building of a coordinated network of water-control systems, the safety, stability, and prosperity of all improved. In this new cooperation, the seeds of the great Mesopotamian civilizations were being sown.

Technological and mathematical inventions, too, were stimulated by life along rivers. Such devices as the noria (a primitive waterwheel) and the Archimedean screw (a device for raising water from the low riverbanks to the high ground where it was needed), two forerunners of many more varied and complex machines were first developed here for use in irrigation systems. Similarly, the earliest methods of measurement and computation and the first developments in geometry were stimulated by the need to keep track of land holdings and boundaries in fields that were periodically inundated.

The rivers served as high roads of the earliest commerce. Traders used boats made of bundles of rushes to transport grains, fruits, nuts, fibers, and textiles from one village to another, transforming the rivers into the central spines of nascent commercial kingdoms. Trade expanded surprisingly widely, we have evidence suggesting that even before the establishment of the first Egyptian dynasty, goods were being exchanged between villagers in Egypt and others as far away as Iran.

Similar developments were occurring at much the same time along the great river valleys in other parts of the world for example, along the Indus in India and the Hwang Ho in China. The relation of humans and rivers has shaped the history of early civilization to a remarkable degree.

54. This passage basically explains



- (a) The similarities and differences among several ancient societies
  - (b) The influence of river settlements on the growth of early civilizations
  - (c) How climatic changes led to the founding of the earliest recorded cities.
  - (d) The development of primitive technologies in the ancient Middle East
  - (e) None of the above
55. According to the passage, the increasing aridity of formally fertile grasslands in Egypt and Mesopotamia caused the settlement patterns in those regions to become
- (a) Less nomadic
  - (b) Less stable
  - (c) More concentrated
  - (d) More sparse
  - (e) None of the above
56. The passage implies that the earliest geometry was practiced primarily by
- (a) Farm workers
  - (b) Land owners
  - (c) Traders and merchants
  - (d) Mechanical artisans
  - (e) None of the above
57. The passage indicates that the social effects of the unpredictability of water supplies in Mesopotamia was
- (a) To encourage cooperation in the creation of water management systems
  - (b) To drive farmers to settle in fertile grasslands far from the uncontrollable rivers
  - (c) To cause warfare over water rights among rival villages
  - (d) None of the above
  - (e) None of the above
58. The passage refers to the earliest trade routes in the Middle East



- (a) Between various centrally-ruled commercial kingdoms
  - (b) Between linked villages in Egypt with others in Iran
  - (c) Between connected villages that were scattered along the banks of the same river
  - (d) Between the inhabitants of small villages and the dynastic kings who ruled them
  - (e) None of the above
59. The passage implies that the emergence of complex civilizations in the Middle East was dependent upon the previous development of
- (a) A system of centralized government
  - (b) Symbolic systems for writing and mathematical computation
  - (c) A method of storing and transferring wealth
  - (d) Basic techniques of agriculture
  - (e) None of the above
60. By referring to emerging civilizations in India & China, the author wants to emphasize the
- (a) Relatively advanced position enjoyed by the Middle East in comparison to other regions
  - (b) Rapidity with which social systems developed in the Middle East spread to other places
  - (c) Crucial role played by rivers in the development of human cultures around the world
  - (d) Importance of water transportation in the growth of early trade
  - (e) None of the above

**Directions (61-66):** Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words have been printed in bold to help you locate them, while answering some of the questions.



Brexit is an abbreviation for "British exit," which refers to the June 23, 2016, referendum whereby British citizens voted to exit the European Union. The referendum roiled global markets, including currencies, causing the British pound to fall to its lowest level in decades. Prime Minister David Cameron, who supported the United Kingdom remaining in the European Union, resigned on July 13 as a result. Home Secretary Theresa May, leader of the Conservative Party, became Prime Minister.

Supporters of Brexit based their opinions on a variety of factors, from the global competitiveness of British businesses to the European debt crisis to concerns about immigration. Britain had already opted out of the European Union's monetary union – meaning that it uses the pound instead of the euro – and the Schengen Area, meaning that it does not share open borders with a number of other European nations. "Out" campaigners argued that Brussels' bureaucracy is a drag on the British economy and that European Union laws and regulations threaten British sovereignty.

At least one influential voice suggested that a British exit from the European Union (EU) could actually be good for the political bloc. For former Pimco executive and current economic adviser at Allianz, Mohamed El-Erian, a Brexit may be just what the EU needs to stabilize and secure its future. In an article published in The Guardian, El-Erian proposed that Brexit could actually solve a fundamental problem currently plaguing the EU. That problem is a fundamental difference of opinion amongst EU member states as to what the purpose of the EU actually is supposed to be.

On the one side, the British view holds that the purpose of the EU is to exist as a "super free-trade zone," whereas the German-French view is that the political bloc exists to facilitate greater integration. The divergence is ultimately a roadblock that El-Erian



argued could be removed if the U.K. simply left. If such a roadblock were removed, then it could actually have a number of positive economic and political implications.

Because the exit process could stretch over two years once Article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty is invoked (and there is no deadline for invoking it), predictions about Brexit's future impact on British citizens are mostly speculation; however, experts suggest that Brexit is likely to mean slower economic growth for the country. A slowdown in investments may also lead to fewer jobs, lower pay and higher unemployment rates. Britain relies on the EU for export far more than the EU depends on Britain. The absence of seamless access to European markets also may mean fewer exports and foreign investments. Additionally, consumers and employers reacting to "**doom and gloom**" news about Brexit's potential fallout alone may contribute to an economic slowdown as companies hire fewer people and consumers spend less money.

In particular, slowed growth in Britain would translate to contraction in Ireland, since exports of goods to the United Kingdom account for nearly one-third of Ireland's total output. The flow of Irish labor to the United Kingdom might be curbed, which would in turn exert pressure on Irish wages as more people compete for fewer jobs.

Michael R. Bloomberg, former mayor of New York City and founder of Bloomberg News, pointed out the EU could penalize Britain, imposing harsh limitations, to deter other member states from following its example. Capital Economics, a research consultancy, stated that Britain's exit could result in "looser monetary conditions" around the world. According to the firm, Britain's exit could **prolong** the ECB's bond buying program and even increase its size. "The Bank of England is likely to keep



interest rates low for longer and, if necessary, may even announce further policy easing,” an analyst at the firm wrote in a note, adding that the European Central Bank (ECB)’s purchase program could potentially increase in size in the future.

The pound could continue to take a pounding. If Britain can no longer rely on continental Europe for barrier-free trade and mobility, there is a strong chance that capital will leave the country to avoid getting stuck there. In other words, investors may sell pounds (or pound-denominated assets) to purchase those denominated in dollars, euros, or francs. A sharp fall could last for longer than anticipated as politicians and deal makers try to establish new trade agreements and economic pacts that can take many months or even years to ratify.

Furthermore, if the domestic economy of the U.K. does slip into recession, it will keep the Bank of England (BoE) from raising interest rates to protect the currency, further compounding the problem.

61. What does the author mean by the phrase “**doom and gloom**” in the context of the passage?
- (a) Optimistic situation
  - (b) A situation that is pessimistic or despondent
  - (c) Vivacious situation
  - (d) Both (a) and (c)
  - (e) None of these.
62. What will be the future impact of Brexit on British citizens?
- (A) There would be economic slowdown that might lead to fewer jobs, lower pays and higher unemployment rates.
  - (B) Fewer exports and foreign investments.
  - (C) It would lead to better monetary conditions around the country.



- (a) Only (A) is true                      (b) Only (B) is true  
(c) Both (B) and (C) are true      (d) Both (A) and (B) are true  
(e) All are true.

63. Which of the following sentences is **NOT TRUE** in the context of the passage?

- (a) The divergence is ultimately a roadblock that El-Erian argued could be removed if the U.K. simply left.  
(b) The flow of Irish labor to the United Kingdom might be curbed, which would in turn exert pressure on Irish wages as more people compete for fewer jobs.  
(c) Investors may sell pounds to purchase those denominated in dollars, euros, or francs.  
(d) The Bank of England is likely to keep interest rates low for longer and, if necessary, may even announce further policy easing.  
(e) All are true.

64. How does Brexit affect Ireland?

- (a) The flow of Irish labor to the United Kingdom might be curbed, which would in turn exert pressure on Irish wages as more people compete for fewer jobs.  
(b) The Irish investors would not invest in U.K.  
(c) Domestic economy of the Ireland would slip into recession, it would keep the Bank of Ireland (BoI) from raising interest rates to protect the currency, further compounding the problem.  
(d) Both (a) and (c)  
(e) None of these

65. Which of the following is **TRUE** in context of the passage?

- (A) Britain had already opted out of the European Union's monetary union - meaning that it uses the pound instead of the [euro](#).



(B) Britain's exit could result in "looser monetary conditions" around the world.

(C) Home Secretary Theresa May, leader of the Conservative Party, became Prime Minister of Britain after the resignation of David Cameron on July 3, 2016.

(a) Only (A) is correct

(b) Only (B) is correct

(c) Both (B) and (C) are correct

(d) Both (A) and (B) are correct

(e) All are correct

66. Which of the following words means nearly the same to the word **PROLONG** as used in the passage?

(a) Abbreviate

(b) Expedite

(c) Halt

(d) Advance

(e) Protract

**Directions (67-75):** Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words have been printed in bold to help you locate them, while answering some of the questions.

The translation in 1947 of Jean-Paul Sartre's lecture, Existentialism is Humanism (1945), ensured that the term existentialism would enter into the vocabulary of American thought and culture. Existentialism is notoriously difficult to define, especially since it claims a varied philosophical background, drawing from Rene Descartes, Soren Aabye Kierkegaard, Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche, and Martin Heidegger. Moreover, as Gabriel Marcel and others announced, an existentialist could believe in God as mightily as a Sartre embraced atheism. Sartre's existentialism, in its boldest outlines, came to rest on the assertion that man is free, and that in having the freedom to choose, man encounters anxiety and despair. While existentialism in Sartre's hands often dwelled on the absurd



and problematic nature of human existence, the essential conclusion that the existential perspective drew was that our existence is of our own making; we are responsible for our fates.. This dreadful freedom was at once exhilarating and frightening.

In his introduction to Sartre's lecture on existentialism, translator Bernard Frechtman remarked that the American vogue for Sartre's philosophy, which had begun in 1945 was ... one of those curious phenomena which might, if properly examined, illuminate some peculiarities of culture in America. Alas, Frechtman failed to develop this insight, although he did suggest that the popular press in America had focused too much on Sartre's personality and too little on his ideas.

Examination of the initial dissemination of French existentialism in American popular culture reveals a number of intertwined themes. First, much of the American fascination with French existentialism was rooted in what French sociologist Pierre Bourdieu calls cultural capital, the power of certain cultural representations to command prestige and respect. Thus, from the start, fashion and idea coexisted to define the dissemination of French existentialism in America. Second, American coverage of French existentialists such as Sartre, Simone de Beauvoir, and Albert Camus exemplified what historian Daniel Boorstin calls the predominance of the celebrity in modern American culture. The popular reception of existentialism in America was as much about the image of the intellectual as the content of existentialist ideas. Third, Sartre and other existentialists were portrayed in American popular culture as exemplary of an erratic left-bank bohemianism, an image that fit poorly with post-war celebrations of the American intellectual as a sober minded, optimistic, and respectable citizen. By popularising French existentialists as celebrities and associating their pessimistic



philosophy with the trauma France had experienced in World War II, the popular press undermined their reception by the American intellectual community. Many considered existentialism a passing vogue, not centrally applicable to the life of the mind in America. Thus, the cultural politics for the dissemination of existentialism in America became complex, marked by tensions in control of the cultural capital associated with French culture and the image of the intellectual. It was nearly 20 years before existentialism was accepted as a viable philosophy relevant to the modern American intellectual community.

Americans in the 1940s highly valued French ideas, art, and fashion, less for any essential quality than for the prestige that came with their French label. These perceptions were satirised in two cartoons that ran in the late 1940s in the *New Yorker*, which apotheosised a certain popular, middlebrow style in America. In one cartoon, a rather dishevelled street vendor selling ties at 25 cents each looks askance at his well-dressed competitor who is able to sell the same items, elegantly called cravats, at one dollar apiece. Another cartoon shows a doughty group of women, one of whom exclaims: I know what! Let's play OldFashioned before we start talking French. The allure of France, of things French in American culture, must not be underestimated as a continuing theme in accounts of the popularity of existentialism and of existential thinkers, and existential thinkers consciously played on this fascination.

Before the Second World War in Europe had ended, before the atomic bomb had forever scarred the physical and mental landscape of modern men and women, the existential figure and ideas of Jean-Paul Sartre had alighted on American shores. Sartre was determined to become an influential figure in both Europe and



the United States. In *Paris Alive*, translated by Lincoln Kirstein, Sartre introduced himself to America. In a note to the essay, the editors of the magazine characterised Sartre, incorrectly, as one of the military leaders of the French resistance during the war. Although Sartre did not refer to himself as a leader, he universalised his discussion of the psychological impact of German occupation upon the French by pronouncing: Never were we freer than under the German occupation. With this strange, apparently contradictory observation about the nature of freedom, Sartre began to communicate existentialist ideas without naming them formally to his American audience. In the essay, Sartre also touched upon themes that would later become associated with the essentials of an existentialist perspective: authenticity, choice, the presence of death, loneliness, responsibility, and the notion that in his freedom in choosing himself, he [man] chose the freedom of all.

Major introductions to existentialism appeared in American magazines between 1945 and 1948. The dissemination of existentialist ideas and personalities in the popular press was more than a story being narrated upon the inert intellectual bodies of Sartre, Beauvoir, Camus, and existentialism. As Anna Boschetti has noted, Sartre and his followers had carefully orchestrated their reception in order to capture the French intellectual field, thus assuring, albeit briefly, that existentialism would dominate. Sartre and Beauvoir attempted to influence the reception of their philosophical perspective on the American intellectual field as well.

67. Why does the author say that the term Existentialism is notoriously difficult to define?

1. It has a varied background
2. An existentialist believes in God
3. It draws from many thinkers



- (a) 1 and 2                      (b) 1 and 2                      (c) 1, 2 and 3  
(d) Only 2                        (e) None of the above
68. Which of the following statement is true?  
(a) An existentialist believes in God  
(b) Existentialism originated in France  
(c) Existentialists were against freedom as they thought it was dreadful  
(d) Existentialism was not accepted by the Americans  
(e) None of the above
69. The main point that the author makes in the third paragraph is that:  
(a) France was the cultural capital of the world  
(b) The existentialists were considered as erratic, left- bank bohemians .  
(c) The portrayal in the media of existentialism created misunderstandings about intellectuals  
(d) Existentialism was not accepted as a philosophy for 20 years  
(e) None of the above
70. What word would best replace the word **apotheosised** as used in the passage?  
(a) hypothesized                      (b) created                      (c) encouraged  
(d) glorify                              (e) condemn
71. It can be concluded from the passage that  
(a) the philosophers held the American press in disdain  
(b) the philosophers did not bother about what was written about them in the press  
(c) the philosophers were satirised in cartoons  
(d) the philosophers used the press to promote themselves  
(e) None of the above



72. What would be the best meaning of the line, "Never were we freer than under the German occupation."?
- (a) The French were free during the German occupation
  - (b) The French were not free during the German occupation
  - (c) The French were responsible for their own fates
  - (d) All of the above
  - (e) None of the above
73. What is the best definition of existentialism that can be inferred from the passage?
- (a) Man is what he makes himself and is also responsible for what he makes of himself
  - (b) To exist is to be
  - (c) Man is free but the freedom to choose causes him anxiety
  - (d) All of the above
  - (e) None of the above
74. Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage?
- (a) Albert Camus
  - (b) Wilhelm Nietzsche
  - (c) Bernard Frechtman
  - (d) Rene Cassin
  - (e) None of the above
75. What would be the best title for the passage?
- (a) Existentialism
  - (b) The Impact of Existentialism on American Culture
  - (c) The French existentialist philosophers
  - (d) How the Press Created Existentialism
  - (e) None of the above

**Directions (76 - 85):** Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the question.



At the heart of the enormous boom in wine consumption that has taken place in the English-speaking world over the last two decades or so is a fascinating, happy paradox. In the days when wine was exclusively the preserve of a narrow cultural elite, bought either at auctions or from gentleman wine merchants in wing collars and bow-ties, to be stored in rambling cellars and **decanted** to order by one's butler, the ordinary drinker didn't get a look-in. Wine was considered a highly technical subject, in which anybody without the necessary ability could only fall flat on his or her face in embarrassment. It was not just that you needed a refined aesthetic sensibility for the stuff if it wasn't to be hopelessly wasted on you. It required an intimate knowledge of what came from where, and what it was supposed to taste like.

Those were times, however, when wine appreciation essentially meant a familiarity with the great French classics, with perhaps a **smattering** of other wines-like sherry and port. That was what the wine trade dealt in. These days, wine is bought daily in supermarkets and high-street chains to be consumed that evening, hardly anybody has a cellar to store it in and most don't even possess a decanter. Above all, the wines of literally dozens of countries are available in our market. When a supermarket offers its customers a couple of fruity little numbers from Brazil, we scarcely raise an eyebrow.

It seems, in other words, that the commercial jungle that wine has now become has not in slightest **deterred** people from plunging adventurously into the thickets in order to taste and see. Consumers are no longer intimidated by the thought of needing to know their Pouilly-Fume from their Pouilly-Fuisse, just at the very moment when there is more to know than ever before.



The reason for this new mood of confidence is not hard to find. It is on every wine label from Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the United States: the name of the grape from which wine is made. At one time that might have sounded like a fairly technical approach in itself. Why should native English-speakers know what Cabernet Sauvignon or Chardonnay were? The answer lies in the popularity that wines made from those grape varieties now enjoy. Consumers effectively recognize them as brand names, and have acquired a basic lexicon of wine that can serve them even when confronted with those Brazilian upstarts.

In the wine heartlands of France, they are scared to death of that trend – not because they think their wine isn't as good as the best from California or South Australia (what French winemaker will ever admit that?) but because they don't traditionally call their wines Cabernet Sauvignon or Chardonnay. They call them Chateau Ducru-Beaucaillou or Corton-Charlemagne, and they aren't about to change. Some areas, in the middle of southern France, have now produced a generation of growers using the varietal names on their labels and are **tempting** consumers back to French wine. It will be an uphill struggle, but there is probably no other way if France is to avoid simply becoming a specialty source of old-fashioned wines for old-fashioned connoisseurs.

Wine consumption was also given a significant boost in the early 1990s by the work of Dr. Serge Renaud, who has spent many years investigating the reasons for the **uncannily** low incidence of coronary heart disease in the south of France. One of his major findings is that the fat-derived cholesterol that builds up in the arteries and can eventually lead to heart trouble, can be dispersed by the tannins in wine. Tannin is derived from the skins of grapes, and is therefore present in higher levels in red wines, because they



have to be infused with their skins to attain the red colour. That news caused a huge upsurge in red wine consumption in the United States. It has not been accorded the prominence it deserved in the UK, largely because the medical profession still sees all alcohol as a menace to health, and is constantly calling for it to be made prohibitively expensive. Certainly, the manufacturers of **anticoagulant** drugs might have something to lose if we all got the message that we would do just as well by our hearts by taking half a bottle of red wine every day!

76. Which one of the following CANNOT be reasonably attributed to the labelling strategy followed by wine producers in English-speaking countries?

- (a) Consumers buy wines on the basis of their familiarity with a grape variety's name.
- (b) Even ordinary customers now have more access to technical knowledge about wine.
- (c) Consumers are able to appreciate better quality wines.
- (d) Some non-English speaking countries like Brazil indicate grape variety names on their labels.
- (e) None of the above

77. The tone that the author uses while asking "What French winemaker will ever admit that?" is best described as

- (a) caustic                      (b) satirical                      (c) critical
- (d) hypocritical              (e) None of the above

78. What according to the author should the French do to avoid becoming a producer of merely old fashioned wines?

- (a) Follow the labelling strategy of the English-speaking countries.
- (b) Give their wines English names.
- (c) Introduce fruity wines as Brazil has done.



(d) Produce the wines that have become popular in the English-speaking world.

(e) None of the above

79. Which one of the following, if true, would provide most support for Dr. Renaud's findings about the effect of tannins?

(a) A survey showed that film celebrities based in France have a low incidence of coronary heart disease.

(b) Measurements carried out in southern France showed red wine drinkers had significantly higher levels of coronary heart incidence than white wine drinkers did.

(c) Data showed a positive association between sales of red wine and incidence of coronary heart disease.

(d) Long-term surveys in southern France showed that the incidence of coronary heart disease was significantly lower in red wine drinkers than in those who did not drink red wine.

(e) None of the above

80. The development which has created fear among winemakers in the wine heartlands of France is the

(a) tendency not to name wines after the grape varieties that are used in the wines.

(b) 'education' that consumers have derived from wine labels from English-speaking countries.

(c) new generation of local winegrowers who use labels that show names of grape varieties.

(d) ability of consumers to understand a wine's qualities when confronted with "Brazilian upstarts".

(e) None of the above

**Directions (81-85):** Choose the word/group of words which is MOST SIMILAR in meaning to the word/ group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.



81. **Decanted**

- (a) Trek (b) Broach (c) Rove  
(d) Nomadize (e) Transmigrate

82. **Uncannily**

- (a) preternatural (b) prevailing (c) quotidian  
(d) wonted (e) accustomed

**Directions (83-85):** Choose the word/group of words which is MOST OPPOSITE in meaning to the word/ group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

83. **tempting**

- (a) loathsome (b) enticing (c) alluring  
(d) fascinating (e) captivating

84. **Deterred**

- (a) dissuade (b) preclude (c) obviate  
(d) daunt (e) incentivize

85. **Smattering**

- (a) horde (b) modicum (c) smidge  
(d) soupcon (e) tad.

**Directions (86-95):** Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words have been printed in bold to help you locate them, while answering some of the questions.

Man errs, till he has ceased to strive. So sighs the figure of God in the prologue to Goethe's great poetical drama, Faust. Driven by his boundless desire for knowledge, the play's erring hero strives mightily throughout to discover what holds the world together in its innermost self. Generations of directors and theatregoers have asked themselves much the same question when struggling to comprehend this theatrical Everest.



For Peter Stein, one of Germany most celebrated directors, staging all 12,111 lines of the world poem Goethe spent nearly 60 years writing has been his lifelong dream. Its reputation for being un-performable began with the writer himself. Goethe described Faust to his friend and fellow dramatist Friedrich Schiller as a poetic monstrosity. Largely because of its unique, uncategorisable second part, no modern director has ever staged it at one go and in its entirety. But though he had to wait until his 60s, Mr. Stein never abandoned his goal. His production at once became the talk of Germany.

Any fool can stage part one of Faust, said Mr Stein modestly. And while even he would agree that not every fool can stage part one well, its themes and stories are familiar enough. Conceived in the 1770s, when Goethe was in the flush of Sturm and Drang romanticism, part one bursts with ideas and with youthful exuberance. It is also dramatically original and psychologically brilliant.

Mephistopheles appears to a disillusioned Faust and offers to be his servant, revealing to him all earthly knowledge. The catch is that, in the next world, they will switch roles. Faust takes the offer. Yet he is hungry also for power and pleasure. Two souls do dwell, alas, within my breast! , he says. He errs badly, and philosophical drama becomes human tragedy. Faust seduces Gretchen, an innocent girl, who is executed for killing their illegitimate child. Faust also causes the death of her mother and brother.

Yet the cause of all this suffering himself survives for part two Goethe needed no lesson from Hollywood and it is here that the difficulties begin. Most directors, simply give up before the challenge of the second part, and it is not hard to see why. Its range of subject matter, its mixture of genres and its varieties of tone



make it a challenge to read, let alone to pull together into a coherent piece of theatre. It took Mr Stein decades to understand, though now, he says, he reads it like a newspaper.

Maybe so, but BildZeitung it is not. There is virtually no storyline, no unity of time or place and no limit to the spiritual and intellectual conundrums with which Goethe's luxuriant imagination confronts his wandering heir. The poet here sums up his personal religion, depicting a complex, imperfect deity that is humorous, cynical and kind. At the same time, part two is worldly and comic, bringing in Goethe's learned scientific interests as well as his wide-ranging historical and economic opinions. Topics include paper currency, artificial life, Norse and classical myth as well as the restless quest for technical progress.

Quite apart from what it all means, there are several practical facts that until now have killed any attempt at professional staging. The full play lasts 21 hours, including breaks. Counting stage time alone, it runs for 15 hours. (A comparable tour-de-force is Richard Wagner's four-opera Ring cycle, which runs from 14 to 17 hours). At Hanover, audiences have a choice of a two-day Faust marathon at weekends or six sessions on consecutive nights. The play also needs a huge performance space and a committed group of actors. Mr Stein's 35 actors have signed on to his Faust project for the duration. As guide ropes in scaling this peak, Mr Stein chose to stick to the text and to follow Goethe's own stage directions.

This refusal to impose an interpretation of his own provoked the critics, but made theatrical sense. When Mephistopheles first appears to Faust, he is disguised as a black poodle, and a real black dog trots on stage, wagging his tail in a deceptively undevilish way. In part two, as Faust speaks the lines, I watch a mirror here of



man's whole story, Goethe called for a rainbow, and Mr Stein's designer artfully obliges.

The production is a feast for the eye, even if Ferdinand Wogerbauer's part one set, as some have complained, is too safely conventional. The book-lined study at the beginning in which Faust glumly ponders his life is lit by a single gothic window. When Faust and Mephistopheles enter the witch's kitchen, she is a truly ugly Halloween witch. Stefan Mayers design for the second part is, suitably enough, more abstract and does not follow to the last detail Goethe's instructions for leafy groves and rocky caverns.

For theatregoers, it is all an exhilarating experience and not as wearing as it sounds. Mr Stein has used two stages in a large hall in Hanover's Expo zoo compound. The audience moves from stage to stage after each interval. A nice air of theatrical communism prevails. In the masked carnival and in the imperial banquet scenes, the audience becomes part of the play. After watching it over two days, this reviewer at least felt as if the actors had become old friends.

Most of them performed at a high level throughout, an astonishing display of expressive talent and stamina. Mr Stein split the roles of Faust and Mephistopheles in two, Bruno Ganz and Christian Nickel were to share playing Faust. But Mr Ganz, one of the finest Germanspeaking actors, hurt himself in rehearsal. For now, the relatively unknown Mr Nickel must handle the entire role. Given that he is on stage for six of the play's 15 hours, he can perhaps be forgiven for a somewhat uneven performance. The two actors playing Mephistopheles have a different problem. One is brilliant, funny and cynical the other is graver and more earnest. Dorothee Hartinger as Gretchen is a little too sparkly and charming for the plain girl she is supposed to play.



86. Which of the following statements is not true?
- (a) Goethe spent almost 60 years in writing Faust
  - (b) Faust agrees to trade souls with Mephistopheles in the next birth
  - (c) Faust is an epic poem
  - (d) Faust is a true story of a German doctor
  - (e) None of the above
87. What would be the best meaning for the line, two souls do dwell, alas, within my breast?
- (a) Faust had two souls
  - (b) Faust was confused and thus erred badly
  - (c) Faust was caught up between two conflicting desires
  - (d) Every man has two natures, one for earthly knowledge and the other for power and pleasure
  - (e) None of the above
88. Why is it considered difficult to stage the second part of Faust?
- I. it has a wide range of subject matter
  - II. it is a mixture of genres
  - III it is difficult is difficult to read and understand
- (a) Only I and II
  - (b) Only II and III
  - (c) Only I and III
  - (d) I, II and III
  - (e) None of the above
89. What would be the best meaning of **tour de force** mentioned in the passage?
- (a) a long tour lasting 14-17 hours
  - (b) a forceful display of ideas
  - (c) a feat of strength or skill
  - (d) a play having a forceful impact
  - (e) None of the above
90. Which of the following statements are true?



- (a) Mephistopheles is a black poodle in the play
  - (b) Mr Stein did not follow the instructions of Goethe
  - (c) The sets for the two parts are designed by different designers
  - (d) All of the above
  - (e) None of the above
91. Why did it make theatrical sense to follow Goethe's original stage dissections?
- (a) it would keep the play authentic
  - (b) it would help in keeping with what Goethe originally meant
  - (c) it would not have provoked the critics
  - (d) it was what Mr Stein wanted to do
  - (e) None of the above
92. Which of the following are NOT defects of the play, as mentioned in the passage?
- I. Gretchen is too sparkly and charming
  - II. the audience becomes part of the play
  - III. the role of Mephistopheles has been split in two.
- (a) Only I
  - (b) Only II
  - (c) I & III
  - (d) I, II and III
  - (e) None of the above
93. What does the author want to emphasise when he says that "an air of theatrical communism prevails"?
- (a) the audience and the actors become as one
  - (b) there is much confusion in the play
  - (c) the workers and the viewers are treated as one
  - (d) there is no difference among the actors and the audience
  - (e) None of the above
94. The passage could best be described as:
- (a) An excerpt from a literary magazine
  - (b) A review of Faust
  - (c) An attempt to explain Faust



(d) Praise the director who has attempted the impossible

(e) None of the above

**Directions (95):** Choose the word or group of words which is **MOST NEARLY THE SAME** in meaning as the word printed in bold.

95. **Prologue**

(a) denouement      (b) peroration      (c) appendix

(d) prelude      (e) postlude

**Directions (96-100):** Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words have been printed in bold to help you locate them, while answering some of the questions.

Woodrow Wilson was referring to the liberal idea of the economic market when he said that the free enterprises system is the most efficient economic system. Maximum freedom means maximum productiveness: our 'openness' to be the measure of our stability. Fascination with this ideal has made Americans defy the 'Old World' categories (settled possessiveness versus unsettling deprivation; the **cupidity** of retention versus the cupidity of seizure, a 'status quo' defended or attacked.

The United States, it was believed, had no status quo ante. Our only 'station' was the turning of a stationary wheel, spinning faster and faster. We did not base our system on property but opportunity – which meant we based it not on stability but on mobility. The more things changed, that is, the more rapidly the wheel turned, the **steadier** we would be. The conventional picture of class politics is composed of the Haves, who want a stability to keep what they have, and the Have-Nots who want a touch of instability and change; in which to scramble for the things they have not. But Americans imagined a condition in which



speculators, self-makers, runners are always using the new opportunities given by our land. These economic leaders (front-runners) would thus be mainly agents of change.

The non-starters were considered the ones who wanted stability, a strong referee to give them some position in the race, a regulative hand to calm manic speculation; and authority that can call things to a halt, begin things again from compensatorily staggered 'starting lines.' Reform' in America has been sterile because it can imagine no change except through the extension of this metaphor of a race, wider inclusion of competitors, 'a piece of the action,' as it were, for the disenfranchised.

There is no attempt to call off the race. Since our only stability is change, America seems not to honour the quiet work that achieves social interdependence and stability. There is, in our legends, no heroism of the office clerk; stable industrial work force of the people who actually make the system work. There is no pride in being an employee; Wilson asked for a return to the time when everyone was an employee.

There has been no boasting about our social workers – they are merely signs of the system's failure, of opportunity denied or not taken, of things to be eliminated. We have no pride in our growing interdependence, in the fact that our system can serve others, that we are able to help those in need; empty boasts from the past make us ashamed of our present achievements, make us try to forget or deny them, move away from them. There is no honour but in Wonderland race, we must all run, all trying to win, none winning in the end (for there is no end).

96. According to the passage, '**Old World**' values were based on
- |                       |                       |                        |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| (a) ability           | (b) property          | (c) family connections |
| (d) guild hierarchies | (e) None of the above |                        |



97. In the context of the author's discussion of regulating change, which of the following could be most probably regarded as a 'strong referee' in the United States?
- (a) A school principal    (b) A political theorist  
(c) A federal court judge  
(d) A social worker    (e) None of the above
98. The author sets off the word 'Reform' with quotation marks in order to
- (a) Emphasise its departure from the concept of settled possessiveness  
(b) Show his support for a systematic programme of change  
(c) Underscore the flexibility and even amorphousness of United States society  
(d) Assert that reform in the United States has not been fundamental  
(e) None of the above
99. It can be inferred from the passage that the author most probably thinks that giving disenfranchised 'a piece of the action' is a/an
- (a) Compassionate, if misdirected, legislative measure  
(b) Example of Americans' resistance to profound social change.  
(c) Innovative programme for genuine social reform  
(d) Monument to the efforts of industrial reformers  
(e) None of the above

**Directions (100):** Choose the word which is most nearly the **same** in meaning to the word given in **bold** as used in the passage.

100. **Cupidity**

- (a) generosity    (b) grudge    (c) avarice  
(d) reluctance    (e) abhorrence



## SOLUTIONS

1. (a); The 2nd paragraph of the passage begins with 'With those caveats, it appears to me that one strand consisted .....to prevent bracken ferns from over running the fields'. Hence in the context of Rwanda and Haiti, the author is referring to the existence of too many people fighting for limited land and other resources. Hence, option (a) is the most appropriate answer.
2. (d); 'Anthropogenic' refers to being caused or produced by human beings. So 'anthropogenic drought' refers to the drought caused by actions of human beings. Further hint is given in the 8th line of the 2nd paragraph of the passage.
3. (b); In the 3rd paragraph, refer to the lines 'At the time of previous droughts.....to have reliable water supplies'. Hence, it is evident that the final drought which caused the collapse of the Maya civilization was different from the previous droughts because man had left no unoccupied land away from agriculture to start life in a new way.
4. (d); The first paragraph of the passage states that 'To summarize the Classic Maya collapse, we can tentatively identify five strands. I acknowledge, however, that Maya archaeologists still disagree vigorously among themselves-in part, because the different strands evidently varied in importance among different parts of the Maya realm; because detailed archaeological studies are available for only some Maya sites, and because it remains puzzling why most of the Maya heartland remained nearly empty of population and failed to recover after the collapse and after re-growth of forests'. Hence, there is not one specific factor that can individually explain the collapse of the Maya civilization. Therefore, the correct answer would be option (d).



5. (e); The answer is clearly indicated in the 4th paragraph of the passage where it is mentioned that the Maya kings and leaders were more focussed on their short- term concerns of enriching themselves. The entire Maya population was not obsessed with its short- term interests. Hence, it cannot be cited as one of the factors causing the collapse of the Maya society.
6. (d); **Exacerbated** means make (a problem, bad situation, or negative feeling) worse. So, aggravated is the word which is similar in meaning to it.
7. (e); **Extravagant** means exceeding what is reasonable or appropriate; excessive or elaborate. So, exaggerate is the word which is similar in meaning to it.
8. (e); **Undermining** means lessen the effectiveness, power, or ability of, especially gradually or insidiously. So, subvert is the word which is similar in meaning to it.
9. (b); **Dilemma** means a difficult situation or problem. So, Solution is the word which is opposite in meaning to it.
10. (d); **Vigorously** means strongly. So, weakly is the word which is opposite in meaning of it.
11. (a); It is given in the last paragraph of the given passage that 'Historians and ethno gastronomes have been confounded (baffled) by the fact that other parts of China with exposure to the chili pepper sampled it and shrugged' Hence, we can conclude that only (I) is true. Hence, (a) is the correct option.
12. (a); In the sixth paragraph, it is clearly given that 'Spain and Portugal were obsessed with finding sea routes to the spice markets of Asia that would allow them to break the monopoly wielded by Arab traders over access to hot commodities'. Hence, (a) is the correct option.



13. **(b)**; In the first paragraph it is clearly given that 'Braun recalls his first impressions of Mao Zedong...' after which the author says that 'The shrewd peasant organizer had a mean, even "spiteful" streak.' Hence, (b) is the correct option.
14. **(c)**; From the statement '.....(birds) have no analogous receptors. So, when a bird eats a chili pepper, it doesn't feel a thing.....' given in the fourth paragraph, we can conclude that (c) is the most appropriate option.
15. **(d)**; It is given in the second paragraph that 'The research is provocative because the Sichuan people have long been notorious for their rebellious spirit'. Hence, we can easily conclude that (d) is the correct option.
16. **(e)**; From the statements, 'The chili pepper, genus capsicum, is indigenous to the tropics', 'The active ingredient in chili peppers is a compound called capsaicin' and '...melegueta pepper [an African spice...]' given in third, fourth and fifth paragraph respectively. Hence, we can conclude that (e) is the correct option.
17. **(c)**; 'Gastronome' means 'a connoisseur of good food'. Hence, 'Gourmet' is the word which is most nearly the same in meaning to it.
18. **(a)**; 'Espionage' means 'the practice of spying or of using spies'. Hence, 'Spying' is the word which is most nearly the same in meaning to it.
19. **(d)**; 'Analogous' means 'comparable in certain respects'. Hence, 'Unlike' is the word which is most nearly the opposite in meaning to it.
20. **(e)**; 'Dissuade' means 'persuade (someone) not to take a particular course of action.'. Hence, 'Encourage' is the word which is most nearly the opposite in meaning to it.



21. (e); **Concerted** in the paragraph means strong, focused. So, weak is the word which is similar in meaning to it.
22. (d); **Robust** means strong, powerful while flimsy means unimportant, unsubstantial, weak. So, FLIMSY is the word which is opposite in meaning to it.
23. (a); **Unexploited** means untapped, unutilized. So, untapped is the word which is similar in meaning to it.
24. (b); Since all paragraphs of the given passage centre round the theme 'barriers to efficient use of energy', this is the appropriate title of the passage.
25. (c); Option (2) is incorrect as stated in the last sentence of the passage that there is an absence of robust export evidence on these schemes being beneficial.
26. (b); In the passage, 'Underpin' means 'to give support or substance to'. So, determine is the word which is similar in meaning to it.
27. (e); All the given statements are true.
28. (b); In the passage, 'albatross around the neck' means 'prevent from achieving'.
29. (b); The attitude of the author towards the efficient use of energy is explicit in the concluding paragraph of the passage.
30. (e); All the given options are the efficient measures to exploit existing potential to better efficiency.
31. (c); As online banking feature is used most frequently, followed by information about products and services 57% and 53%, respectively.
32. (d); It is clearly mentioned in the passage that 57% Indians prefer online banking, as compared to online shopping 50%.
33. (e); It has been mentioned in the fifth paragraph that easy registration process has attracted more customers to the banks.



34. (d); The fourth paragraph clearly mentions the 50% (half) of the Indians are used internet for shopping online
35. (b); Hassle means problem, so option (b) is most suitable answer.
36. (e); Since, all the other options are not relevant except option (e), so it is the correct answer.
37. (a); Since, the passage mainly talks about the utility of the internet, so option (a) is the appropriate title for the passage.
38. (d); **Queue** means a line or sequence of people or vehicles awaiting their turn to be attended to or to proceed. **Cavalcade** means a formal procession of people walking, on horseback, or riding in vehicles.
39. (a); **Loyalty** means a strong feeling of support or allegiance. **Treachery** means betrayal of trust.
40. (d); 'Old World' values were based on guild hierarchies according to the passage.
41. (c); In the lines, 'These economic leaders...' starting lines, 'a strong referee' is a regulative hand and an authority that can control things, therefore, a federal court judge, i.e., option (c) appears to be the most appropriate answer.
42. (b); In order to show his support for a systematic programme of change, the word 'Reform' is given in quotation marks.
43. (b); The point in question can be deciphered from lines, 'Reform' in America has been sterile.....for disenfranchised. Most probably the implication or hidden meaning of the lines is that the author thinks that giving disenfranchised 'a piece of the action' is an example Americans' resistance to profound social change.
44. (c); **Cupidity** means greed for money or possessions. **Avarice** means extreme greed for wealth or material gain.



45. (e); **Steadier** means firmly fixed, supported, or balanced; not shaking or moving. **Trembling** means shaking or quivering, typically as a result of anxiety, excitement, or frailty.
46. (b); Refer the last sentence of the first paragraph.
47. (d); Refer the second paragraph and first sentence of the third paragraph.
48. (b);
49. (b);
50. (a); Refer the first sentence of the last paragraph.
51. (d); Given in the third paragraph.
52. (c); First sentence of the passage
53. (b); Same as question 7
54. (b); Option (c) is a part of option (b).
55. (c); Refer the last two sentences of the first paragraph.
56. (b); Refer “in irrigation systems”, “keep tack of land holdings” (fourth paragraph).
57. (a); Refer the second paragraph and the first sentence of the third paragraph.
58. (b); Refer the last sentence of the fourth paragraph.
59. (d); Introduced in the first paragraph.
60. (c); Refer the last paragraph.
61. (b); This phrase refers to Brexit that would lead to economic slowdown and results in a pessimistic situation for consumers and employers. Hence option (b) is true.
62. (d); Refer the fourth and fifth lines of fifth paragraph, “a slowdown in investments .....foreign investments.” Hence options **A** and **B** are correct.
63. (e); All the given sentences are true in the context of the passage.
64. (a); Refer the sixth paragraph, “The flow of Irish labor to the United Kingdom might be curbed, which would in turn exert



- pressure on Irish wages as more people compete for fewer jobs." Hence only option (a) is true in context of the passage.
65. (d); Refer the second and seventh paragraphs for options A and B. Refer the first paragraph for option C which is incorrect as she became Prime Minister on 13<sup>th</sup> July, 2016. Hence only options (A) and (B) are correct.
66. (e); **Prolong** means extend the duration of. **Protract** means extend, draw out. Hence 'prolong' and 'protract' are similar in meanings.
67. (c); Refer the second sentence of the first passage.
68. (b); Sartre the propounder of the concept was French.
69. (c); The third paragraph dwells on the portrayal of existentialists' image in America.
70. (d); **Apotheosised** means elevate to, or as if to, the rank of a god; idolize and **glorify** means describe or represent as admirable, especially unjustifiably. Hence the correct choice is (d)
71. (d); Refer the last two sentences of the passage.
72. (d); It was meant to describe the German impact on France.
73. (a); Refer the second-last sentence of the first paragraph.
74. (d);
75. (b)
76. (c); Only a connoisseur can appreciate better quality wines, taste is not written on labels.
77. (b); The writer is using satire to mildly tease the French winemaker.
78. (a); Refer to the part some areas ... have now produced a generation of growers using the varietal names on their labels.
79. (d); Is the most substantiated reason to support Dr. Renaud's findings.



80. (b)
81. (b); **Decanted** means to pour (a liquid, especially wine) from one container into another.  
So, broach is the word which is similar in meaning to it.
82. (a); **Uncannily** means having or seeming to have a supernatural or inexplicable basis. So, preternatural is the word which is similar in meaning to it.
83. (a); **Tempting** means appealing to or attracting someone, even if wrong or unwise. So, loathsome is the word which is opposite in meaning to it.
84. (e); **Deterred** means discourage (someone) from doing something by instilling doubt or fear of the consequences. So, incentivize is the word which is opposite in meaning to it.
85. (a); **Smattering** means a small amount of something. So, horde is word which is opposite in meaning to it.
86. (d); Faust is a not a true story
87. (c); From the passage we can easily understand that Faust was caught up between two conflicting desires hence option (c) is the correct choice.
88. (d); Refer the second last sentence of the fifth paragraph.
89. (c); **Tour-de-force** means a performance or achievement that has been accomplished or managed with great skill.
90. (c); Ferdinand Wogerbauer and Stefan Mayer
91. (b); According to the passage, "it would help in keeping with what Goethe originally meant" is the correct answer.
92. (b); Refer the last two sentences for defects.
93. (a); Option (a) is the correct choice.
94. (a); It cannot be option (b) because the passage also contains the details of how the play was staged.



95. (d); **Prologue** means a separate introductory section of a literary, dramatic, or musical work and **prelude** means an introductory performance, event, or action preceding a more important one; a preliminary or preface.
96. (d); 'Old World' values were based on guild hierarchies according to the passage.
97. (c); In the lines, 'These economic leaders...' starting lines, 'a strong referee' is a regulative hand and an authority that can control things, therefore, a federal court judge, i.e., option (c) appears to be the most appropriate answer.
98. (b); In order to show his support for a systematic programme of change, the word 'Reform' is given in quotation marks.
99. (b); The point in question can be deciphered from lines, 'Reform' in America has been sterile.....for disenfranchised. Most probably the implication or hidden meaning of the lines is that the author thinks that giving disenfranchised 'a piece of the action' is an example Americans' resistance to profound social change.
- 100.(c); **Cupidity** means greed for money or possessions. **Avarice** means extreme greed for wealth or material gain.