

**GENERAL ENGLISH PAPER II
FIRST DIVISION ASSISTANT**

Examination held on 09-06-2019

Total marks: 100

(2:00PM TO 3:30PM)

Subject Code: 368

One mark for each question

KEY CHART

Question Booklet Series - 'B'

| Question Number | Key Answer | Question Number | Key Answer | Question Number | Key Answer | Question Number | Key Answer |
|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1 | 4 | 26 | 4 | 51 | 3 | 76 | 3 |
| 2 | 3 | 27 | 3 | 52 | 1 | 77 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 | 28 | 3 | 53 | 3 | 78 | 2 |
| 4 | 3 | 29 | 3 | 54 | 1 | 79 | 4 |
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| 6 | 3 | 31 | 2 | 56 | 3 | 81 | 2 |
| 7 | 4 | 32 | 1 | 57 | 4 | 82 | 1 |
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| 24 | 3 | 49 | 1 | 74 | 3 | 99 | 4 |
| 25 | 2 | 50 | 2 | 75 | 1 | 100 | 2 |

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2019

Question Paper Version Code

QUESTION BOOKLET
GENERAL ENGLISH (PAPER II)

B

SUBJECT CODE : 368

Time Allowed : $1\frac{1}{2}$ Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Immediately after the commencement of the Examination, you should check that this Question Booklet does NOT have any unprinted or torn or missing pages or questions etc. If so, get it replaced by a complete 'Question Booklet' of the same Question Paper Version Code as printed in your OMR Answer Sheet.
2. Candidate has to ensure that Question Paper Version Code of the Question Booklet given is same as the Question Paper Version Code printed on OMR Answer Sheet. Discrepancy, if any should be reported to the Invigilator and a new Question Booklet should be taken whose Question Paper Version Code tallies with the Question Paper Version Code printed on the OMR Answer Sheet.
3. You have to enter your Register Number in the Question Booklet in the box provided alongside. DO NOT write anything else on the Question Booklet.
4. This Question Booklet contains 100 questions. Each question contains four responses (answers). Select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the most appropriate. In any case, choose ONLY ONE RESPONSE for each question.
5. All the responses should be marked ONLY on the separate OMR Answer Sheet provided and ONLY in Black or Blue Ball Point Pen. See detailed instructions in the OMR Answer Sheet.
6. All questions carry equal marks. Attempt all questions. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses marked by you in the Answer Sheet.
7. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Question Booklet at the end. You should not make any marking on any other part of the Question Booklet.
8. Immediately after the final bell indicating the conclusion of the examination, stop making any further markings in the OMR Answer Sheet. Be seated till the OMR Answer Sheets are collected and accounted for by the Invigilator.

Register Number

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Possession of Mobile Phones, Calculators and other Electronic/Communication gadgets of any kind is prohibited inside the Examination venue.

ಗಮನಿಸಿ: ಸೂಚನೆಗಳ ಕನ್ನಡ ಆವೃತ್ತಿಯು ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪುಸ್ತಕದ ಮುಂಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುದ್ರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ.

DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

Subject Code

2019

Question Paper Version Code

368

**QUESTION BOOKLET
GENERAL ENGLISH (PAPER II)**

B

Time Allowed : $1\frac{1}{2}$ Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

(19 - B)

Directions : For Questions no. 1 to 6, you have to choose the correct meaning of the idiom, and shade/blacken the correct circle in your answer sheet.

Example :

Once in a blue moon

- (1) Regularly
- (2) Rarely
- (3) Fortnightly
- (4) Frequently, but not regularly

Explanation :

The answer is Option (2) as the idiom "Once in a blue moon" means rare occurrence of something. So you have to choose Option (2) and shade/blacken the corresponding answer in your answer sheet for this example.

1. A hard nut to crack
 - (1) One who is very obstinate
 - (2) A very difficult child
 - (3) A walnut or a fruit
 - (4) A problem difficult to be solved

2. Not my cup of tea
 - (1) A refreshing drink
 - (2) A routine work
 - (3) Not what I like
 - (4) Not liking tea

3. Where the shoe pinches
 - (1) Sound argument
 - (2) Stand scrutiny
 - (3) Where the trouble lies
 - (4) Speaking truth

4. Bury the hatchet
 - (1) Taking short-cut
 - (2) Irrational
 - (3) Sort out the differences
 - (4) Burying bodies

5. To eat like a bird
 - (1) To starve
 - (2) To eat a great deal
 - (3) To eat moderately
 - (4) To eat very little

6. Midas touch
 - (1) A touch by any person
 - (2) A bad signal
 - (3) Ability to succeed in everything
 - (4) Ability to destroy everything

Directions : In Questions no. 7 to 10, there is a relationship between the given two words. A similar relationship exists between one pair of words from amongst the four options. Identify the correct pair of words that has a similar relationship as the given pair of words and shade/blacken the corresponding circle in your answer sheet.

Example :

Hand : Fingers

- (1) Book : Cover
- (2) Eyes : Vision
- (3) Heart : Blood
- (4) Foot : Toes

Explanation :

The answer is Option (4) as "Foot : Toes" has a similar relationship as "Hands : Fingers". So you have to shade/blacken Option (4) in your answer sheet for this example.

7. Hockey : Game

- (1) King : Rule
- (2) Constitution : Assembly
- (3) Book : Read
- (4) Latin : Language

8. Straws : Nest

- (1) Water : Stream
- (2) Animals : Zoo
- (3) Threads : Cloth
- (4) Wood : Paper

9. Umpire : Game

- (1) Prodigy : Wonder
- (2) Chef : Banquet
- (3) Legislator : Election
- (4) Moderator : Debate

10. Round : Earth

- (1) Thin : Paper
- (2) Height : Mountain
- (3) Transparent : Glass
- (4) Cube : Dice

Directions : For Questions no. 11 to 16, a word/phrase is given followed by four options. You have to select the option which explains the meaning of the word/phrase and mark the correct answer in your answer sheet.

Example :

Alma mater

- (1) A private residential settlement
- (2) A school you graduated from
- (3) Matter pending in the court
- (4) A kind of political declaration

Explanation :

Alma mater means "a school you graduated from", so Option (2) is correct and you have to mark the same in your answer sheet for this example.

11. Timid

- (1) Bold
- (2) Shy
- (3) Careless
- (4) Confident

12. Plaintive

- (1) Gay
- (2) Happy
- (3) Mournful
- (4) Noisy

13. Residue

- (1) Powder
- (2) Colour
- (3) Sweetness
- (4) Remainder

14. Vainglory

- (1) Strength
- (2) Tyranny
- (3) Might
- (4) Boastfulness

15. Omnipresent

- (1) Present everywhere
- (2) Not present everywhere
- (3) Present on the Earth
- (4) None of the above

16. Decade

- (1) A period of twenty years
- (2) A period of ten years
- (3) A period of fifty years
- (4) A period of hundred years

Directions : For Questions no. 17 to 24, four words have been given and one of those words is correctly spelt. You have to identify the word with the correct spelling and mark the correct answer in your answer sheet.

Example :

Select the correctly spelt word from the following :

- (1) Relevent
- (2) Relevant
- (3) Ralevant
- (4) Relavent

Explanation :

From the above given words Option (2) "Relevant" is correctly spelt as that is the correct spelling. You have to mark answer as Option (2) in your answer sheet for this example.

17. (1) Incessant
(2) Incassant
(3) Inscassant
(4) Incessent

18. (1) Labourynth
(2) Labrinth
(3) Labyrynth
(4) Labyrinth

19. (1) Shevalerous
(2) Chivalrous
(3) Shivalrous
(4) Chivelrous

20. (1) Conscience
(2) Consience
(3) Consciense
(4) Counscience

21. (1) Synchronyse
(2) Sinchronyse
(3) Synchronize
(4) Sinchronize

22. (1) Randezues
(2) Randizvous
(3) Rendezvous
(4) Rendazvous

23. (1) Playright
(2) Playwright
(3) Playrite
(4) Playwrite

24. (1) Meandre
(2) Meandar
(3) Meander
(4) Maender

Directions : Questions no. 25 to 32 have an expression which can be replaced by a single word. Choose the most appropriate one word from among the alternatives and shade/blacken the corresponding circle in your answer sheet.

Example :

A person who is able to think clearly, sensibly and logically.

- (1) Rationalist
(2) Optimist
(3) Pessimist
(4) Choreographer

Explanation :

Since "Rationalist" is the most appropriate one word for the given expression, you have to shade/blacken Option (1) in your answer sheet for this example.

25. A machine with a blade used for cutting
- (1) Guillemot
(2) Guillotine
(3) Guilder
(4) Guinea

26. 'Lack of clarity', is best suggested by the word
- (1) Mistake
(2) Dilemma
(3) Wrong
(4) Ambiguity

27. Fear of the people of other race or ethnicity
- (1) Hydrophobia
(2) Agoraphobia
(3) Xenophobia
(4) Nyctophobia

28. Lack of confidence in one's own worth means lack of
- (1) Selfishness
(2) Vanity
(3) Self-esteem
(4) Self-pity

29. An estimate of income and spending for a set period of time is called

- (1) Buffet
- (2) Bugbear
- (3) Budget
- (4) Bullion

30. A person who works in a store that sells flowers and plants

- (1) Zoologist
- (2) Biologist
- (3) Chemist
- (4) Florist

31. A person who makes or sells cakes and sweets

- (1) Conservator
- (2) Confectioner
- (3) Curator
- (4) Cultivator

32. Not able to be brought back or made right

- (1) Retrieve
- (2) Retreat
- (3) Retrace
- (4) Irretrievable

Directions : For Questions no. 33 to 36, you have to choose the word from the options given below which has the same meaning and can be used in the same context as the underlined word in both the sentences and mark the correct answer in your answer sheet.

Example :

A. This rule does not hold good in his case.

B. They failed to put themselves to the task with dedication and spirit.

(1) accede

(2) secede

(3) apply

(4) approach

Explanation :

Here the correct word is "apply" which can replace the underlined word in both the sentences in the best way and the meaning of both sentences will remain the same. So for this question, you have to select Option (3) and mark the same in your answer sheet.

33. A. The street was all dark except for a small dot of colour.
 B. It came to the decisive moment he would probably do what was expected of him.
- (1) point
 - (2) speck
 - (3) scale
 - (4) stage
34. A. He trimmed the hedge.
 B. In all the years he ran the place, he was robbed only once.
- (1) hit
 - (2) snapped
 - (3) clipped
 - (4) beaten
35. A. There is a significant fall in the consumer spending.
 B. Just put in the post when you've got time.
- (1) decline
 - (2) dip
 - (3) stick
 - (4) drop
36. A. She carried a look of defeated resignation as the Dean and his wife joined her.
 B. Miller is rich but he is a dull and uninteresting person.
- (1) show
 - (2) bore
 - (3) picture
 - (4) mean

Directions : To answer Questions no. 37 to 43, choose the word or phrase which is a synonym or nearest in meaning to the word or phrase given below and shade/blacken the corresponding circle in your answer sheet.

Example :

Dilemma

- (1) Darkness
- (2) Trap
- (3) Freedom
- (4) Confusion

Explanation :

In the answers, the word "Confusion" that is Option (4) is nearest in meaning to the given word. So you have to shade/blacken Option (4) in your answer sheet for this example.

37. Tranquil

- (1) Calm
- (2) Violent
- (3) Chaotic
- (4) Stormy

38. Dearth

- (1) Plenty
- (2) Abundant
- (3) Excess
- (4) Shortage

39. Mutual

- (1) Detached
- (2) Reciprocal
- (3) Unknown
- (4) Imaginative

40. Obstinate

- (1) Stubborn
- (2) Changeable
- (3) Adjustable
- (4) Irrational

41. Ameliorate

- (1) Degenerate
- (2) Worsen
- (3) Deteriorate
- (4) Improve

42. Morbid

- (1) Healthy
- (2) Happy
- (3) Sick
- (4) Strong

43. Relinquish

- (1) Continue
- (2) Surrender
- (3) Hold
- (4) Occupy

Directions : To answer Questions no. 44 to 51, choose the word or phrase which is an antonym or the most opposite in meaning to the word or phrase given below and shade/blacken the corresponding circle in your answer sheet.

Example :

Transparent

- (1) Opaque
- (2) Misty
- (3) Covered
- (4) Clear

Explanation :

In the answers, the word "Opaque" that is Option (1) is the opposite of the given word "Transparent". So you have to shade/blacken the Option (1) in your answer sheet for this example.

44. Vindicate

- (1) Contend
- (2) Excuse
- (3) Rationalise
- (4) Destroy

45. Skeptical

- (1) Suspicious
- (2) Clear
- (3) Dubious
- (4) Cruel

46. Fervent

- (1) Calm
- (2) Pious
- (3) Abnormal
- (4) Studious

47. Scanty

- (1) Abundant
- (2) Limited
- (3) Ignorant
- (4) Spiritualistic

48. Desecrate

- (1) Pollute
- (2) Purity
- (3) Magnify
- (4) Frequent

49. Mandatory

- (1) Optional
- (2) Obligatory
- (3) Permanent
- (4) Extraordinary

50. Revealed

- (1) Denied
- (2) Concealed
- (3) Ignored
- (4) Overlooked

51. Frugal

- (1) Copious
- (2) Generous
- (3) Extravagant
- (4) Ostentatious

Directions : Questions no. 52 to 58 are designed to test your ability to use the right prefix. Add a prefix so that the word conveys the meaning given in the brackets. Choose the most appropriate answer from the alternatives given below to complete the word by adding a prefix and shade/blacken the corresponding answer in your answer sheet.

Example :

Frogs and crocodiles are _____bians.
(Live both on land and water)

- (1) ambi
- (2) ambhi
- (3) amphi
- (4) cata

Explanation :

The correct answer is "amphi" here which is Option (3). You have to shade/blacken Option (3) in your answer sheet for this example.

52. P. Lankesh wrote that the nature of human beings moves from visible wealth towards _____visible wealth.
(According to P. Lankesh the nature of human beings moves towards wealth that is not visible eventually)

- (1) in
- (2) un
- (3) im
- (4) bi

53. All the people of the village believed that Appanna is a sane person whereas the king recognized him as a/an _____ sane person.

(The king recognized that Appanna was not a sane person)

- (1) de
- (2) ex
- (3) in
- (4) en

54. One should not eat chicken that is _____ cooked.

(It means one shouldn't eat chicken which is not properly cooked)

- (1) under
- (2) over
- (3) in
- (4) im

55. In India, only ten percentage of the population is _____ literate.

(Only ten percentage of the population of India is unable to read and write)

- (1) de
- (2) non
- (3) il
- (4) post

56. In many countries, it is _____ legal to keep a gun in your house.

(It means to keep a gun in your house is not legal)

- (1) in
- (2) imp
- (3) il
- (4) mis

57. All the employees of the company expressed their _____ agreement over their rate of increment.

(All the employees were not agreeing to their increment)

- (1) ir
- (2) mis
- (3) un
- (4) dis

58. Dr. Salim Ali is a/an _____ forgettable ornithologist in India.

(People of India never forget Dr. Salim Ali as an ornithologist of India)

- (1) un
- (2) in
- (3) il
- (4) dis

Directions : Identify the grammatically incorrect part of the following sentences in Questions no. 59 to 64 and darken the corresponding number in your answer sheet.

Example :

Neither he nor his team
(1) (2) (3)

were present that day.

(4)

Explanation :

The correct answer in this case is Option (4). It should be "was present that day". So you must shade/blacken Option (4) for this question in your answer sheet.

59. The boy who met you yesterday
(1) (2) (3)

is my cousin brother.

(4)

60. Will you please repeat again
(1) (2) (3)

what you said ?

(4)

61. One of the drawbacks
(1)

of modern education are that

(2)

it does not encourage original thinking.

(3)

(4)

62. The number of the absentees
(1) (2)

in the annual examination

(3)

are increasing.

(4)

63. Take two spoonful of this medicine
(1) (2) (3)

every three hours.

(4)

64. Where did you lose your watch ?
(1) (2) (3) (4)

Directions : Questions no. 65 to 70 deal with your ability to use appropriate prepositions. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate preposition and shade/blacken the correct answer from the options given below in your answer sheet.

Example :

They took possession _____ the ball on their own goal line.

(1) of

(2) to

(3) for

(4) with

Explanation :

The correct answer is "of" here which is Option (1). You have to shade/blacken Option (1) in your answer sheet for this example.

65. What would you like to do _____ swim in the river ?

- (1) beside
- (2) with
- (3) besides
- (4) without

66. The sky is _____ us.

- (1) over
- (2) upon
- (3) on
- (4) above

67. We have no evidence to go _____.

- (1) through
- (2) on
- (3) upon
- (4) none

68. This dress was made _____ old clothes.

- (1) of
- (2) from
- (3) out of
- (4) by

69. I met him _____ the church in Bangalore.

- (1) in
- (2) at
- (3) among
- (4) within

70. The train blew its whistle as it went _____ the tunnel.

- (1) inside
- (2) upon
- (3) round
- (4) through

Directions : In Questions no. 71 to 78, a sentence is given with a blank. You have to select the correct form of the phrasal verb for the blank given in the sentence and mark the correct answer in your answer sheet.

Example :

He _____ the orders given by his boss.

- (1) carried out
- (2) carried away
- (3) carried on
- (4) carried off

Explanation :

Here the Option (1) "carried out" is correct. You have to mark Option (1) as the answer in your answer sheet for this example.

71. There was a _____ in the traffic which inconvenienced the public.

- (1) hold up
- (2) hold out
- (3) hold over
- (4) hold around

72. After getting hit by the mob, the thief _____ and had to be shifted to the hospital.

- (1) passed up
- (2) passed after
- (3) passed out
- (4) passed in

73. Celebrities have a tendency to _____ in the presence of the media.

- (1) show of
- (2) show off
- (3) show out
- (4) show up

74. I got a trendy jacket at a _____ price.

- (1) throw out
- (2) through over
- (3) throw away
- (4) throw at

75. It was by sheer coincidence that Karan _____ his English Professor at the shopping mall.

- (1) ran into
- (2) ran across
- (3) ran over
- (4) ran by

76. He _____ as an innocent man; looks are deceptive.

- (1) comes off
- (2) comes on
- (3) comes by
- (4) comes out

77. She _____ after a month's absence.

- (1) turned in
- (2) turned up
- (3) turned for
- (4) turned aside

78. The footballer's haircut _____ with the young generation within no time.

- (1) catching on
- (2) caught on
- (3) caught up
- (4) catches in

Directions : In Questions no. 79 to 85, a proverb is given in each question with a blank. You have to complete the proverb by selecting the correct answer from the options given below each question and fill in the blanks with the appropriate word so that the proverb conveys the meaning given in the brackets.

Example :

To leave in the _____ .

(Abandon or desert someone in difficult straits)

- (1) lurch
- (2) search
- (3) earth
- (4) girth

Explanation :

The correct answer is Option (1) "lurch" according to the meaning given in the brackets. So you have to shade/blacken Option (1) in your answer sheet for this example.

79. Skeleton in the _____ .

(An embarrassing fact which someone wishes to keep secret)

- (1) cupboard
- (2) wardrobe
- (3) shelf
- (4) closet

80. Strike while the _____ is hot.
(Make use of an opportunity immediately)

- (1) gold
- (2) iron
- (3) silver
- (4) steel

81. Fools rush in where angels fear to _____.
(A foolish person gets into situations without much thought)

- (1) fly
- (2) tread
- (3) sleep
- (4) ransack

82. Cowards die many times before their _____.
(To fear constantly about the challenges in life)

- (1) deaths
- (2) games
- (3) paths
- (4) riddles

83. Fall seven times, _____ eight.
(To be strong and try despite continuous failures)

- (1) stand for
- (2) stand up
- (3) stand on
- (4) stand in

84. Don't count your _____ before they hatch.

(Don't expect a positive result before you actually see it)

- (1) sparrows
- (2) roosters
- (3) chickens
- (4) ducks

85. You can lead a horse to _____, but you can't make him drink it.

(To give someone an opportunity but not force him to take it)

- (1) ocean
- (2) stream
- (3) river
- (4) water

Directions : Questions 86 to 90 consist of an incomplete sentence, followed by four words or phrases out of which one completes the sentence in the best and most appropriate way. You have to choose the correct option and shade/blacken the correct circle in your answer sheet.

Example :

His family was economically ruined on account of his wife being fashionable and _____.

- (1) extravagant
- (2) thrifty
- (3) frugal
- (4) remiss

Explanation :

In the incomplete sentence given above, the word "extravagant" completes the sentence in the best and most appropriate way. So you have to choose Option (1) and mark it in your answer sheet.

86. The plane _____ and was soon flying high over the town.

- (1) put off
- (2) run off
- (3) took off
- (4) went off

87. Compare your answers _____ your partner.

- (1) with
- (2) to
- (3) from
- (4) by

88. _____ she had fever, she attended the conference.

- (1) However
- (2) Although
- (3) In spite of
- (4) Despite

89. Many students _____ doing their homework until it is almost too late.

- (1) pay off
- (2) write off
- (3) put off
- (4) lay off

90. _____ you study, you won't pass the exam.

- (1) When
- (2) If
- (3) While
- (4) Unless

Directions : Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow (Questions no. 91 to 95). Your answers to these questions should be based on the passage only.

Passage 1

A *Sanyasi*, in the strictest sense of the term, is always a free soul. Like a river, he is always on the move. Sometimes he spends the night at a burning ghat, sometimes he sleeps in the palace of the king, sometimes he rests at a railway station but he is always happy. Such a *Sanyasi* was Swami Vivekananda whom people found living at a railway station in Rajasthan. People kept coming to him all day long. They had many questions, mostly religious, and Swamiji was tireless in answering them. Three days and three nights passed in this manner. Swamiji was so engrossed in talking about spiritual matters that he did not even stop to eat. The people who flocked to him also did not think of asking him if he had any food to eat !

On the third night of his stay there, when the visitors had all left, a poor man came forward and said to him lovingly, 'Swamiji, I have noticed that for three days you have been talking and talking. You have not taken even a drop of water ! This has pained me very much.'

Daridra Narayana or Daridranarayana or Daridra Narayan is an axiom enunciated by the Swamiji himself, espousing that service to the poor is equivalent in importance and piety to service to God. Swamiji always saw God in poor people as *Daridra Narayan*, he felt that God had appeared before him in the form of this poor man. He looked at him and said, 'Will you please give me something to eat?' The man was a cobbler by profession, so he said with some hesitation, 'Swamiji, my heart yearns to give you some bread, but how can I? I have touched it. If you permit, I will bring you some coarse flour and dal and you can prepare them as you please!'

Swamiji smiled and said, 'No, my child; give me the bread you have baked. I shall be happy to eat it.' The poor man was frightened at first. He feared the few people might punish him if they came to know that he, a low caste person, had prepared food for a *Sanyasi*. But the eagerness to serve a Sage overpowered his fear. He hurriedly went back home and soon returned with bread freshly baked for Swamiji. The kindness and unselfish love of this penurious man brought tears to Swamiji's eyes. *How many persons like this live in the huts of our country unnoticed*, he thought. They are materially poor and of so-called humble origin, yet they are so noble and large-hearted.

In the meantime, some men found that Swamiji was eating food offered by a shoemaker and were annoyed. They came to Swamiji and told him that it was improper for him to accept food from a man of low caste. Swamiji patiently heard them and then said, 'You people made me talk without respite for the past three days, but you did not even care to inquire if I had taken any food and rest. You claim you are gentlemen and boast of your high caste; what is more shameful, you condemn this man for being of a low caste. Can you overlook the humanity he has just shown and despise him without feeling ashamed?'

Swamiji knew that Varna System was contaminated in India by invaders while infecting it with the inhumane Caste System.

91. Why did the shoemaker fear that the people might punish him for preparing food for a *Sanyasi* in the passage?

- (1) As he was an illiterate person.
- (2) He was a poor man.
- (3) He was not good looking.
- (4) He was a low caste person.

92. Why did tears come into the eyes of Swamiji in the passage ?

- (1) People were annoyed when they saw Swamiji eating food from a shoemaker.
- (2) He had not eaten for the past three days.
- (3) He could not bear the sight of the man wearing rags.
- (4) Looking at the kindness and unselfish love of the extremely poor man.

93. Who is referred to as the 'free soul' by the author in this passage ?

- (1) The poor man
- (2) The so called gentlemen
- (3) Swamiji
- (4) A Sanyasi

94. Why did Swami Vivekananda not feel hungry in this passage ?

- (1) He did not have appetite.
- (2) He was talking nonstop.
- (3) He was engrossed in spiritual talk.
- (4) He was feeling tired.

95. What was the profession of the poor man mentioned in the passage ?

- (1) Cobbler
- (2) Carpenter
- (3) Woodcutter
- (4) Blacksmith

Directions : Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow (Questions no. 96 to 98). Your answers to these questions should be based on the passage only.

Passage 2

The flaw in the thinking of so many people is that money will solve all problems. But more money will often not solve the problem. In fact, it may actually accelerate the problem. Money often makes obvious our tragic human flaws. Money often puts a spotlight on what we do not know. That is why, all too often, a person who comes into a sudden windfall of cash — let's say an inheritance, a pay raise or lottery winnings — soon returns to the same financial mess, if not worse than the mess they were in before they received the money. Money only accentuates the cash flow pattern running in your head. If your pattern is to spend everything you get, most likely an increase in cash will just result in an increase in spending, thus, the saying, "A fool and his money is one big party."

96. What is too often the consequence of a sudden windfall of cash as per the author's view ?

- (1) Bankruptcy to a certain extent
- (2) Could be soon cheated by someone
- (3) To be the focus of all eyes
- (4) Comes back to the same financial mess he began with or sometimes even worse than before

97. What wrong conception about money affects many human minds according to the passage ?

- (1) Money solves most human problems
- (2) Money solves none of the human problems
- (3) To be stinking rich is bad
- (4) Money is a solution to every human problem

98. "A fool and his money is one big party" refers to

- (1) One who spends quite a bit of his money
- (2) A stingy person
- (3) A person who spends whatever he gets
- (4) A person who is cautious while spending money

Directions : Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow (Questions no. 99 to 100). Your answers to these questions should be based on the passage only.

Passage 3

The best way to ensure peace is to make life comfortable for the world's majority. To a large extent, this has been achieved. Before the world wars, comfort was a privilege for a few affluent people in high society. Now, we have reached a minimum critical mass for the comfort level, such that it does not pay to fight any more. In the present consumer-oriented culture, people want jobs, money, exposure, entertainment, products and services. They are least concerned about conflict and confrontation. They are part of the new 'ME' generation that is concerned only about personal freedom and personal prosperity and is least bothered about wars and victories. The new awakening offers a great hope for a free, fair and flexible world full of enjoyable opportunities to travel, entertain and explore.

99. The 'ME' generation in the passage addresses

- (1) The victorious
- (2) The selfless
- (3) The women of today
- (4) The selfish

100. What phrase does the author use to describe the present day culture ?

- (1) Conflict-oriented
- (2) Consumer-oriented
- (3) People-oriented
- (4) Freedom-oriented