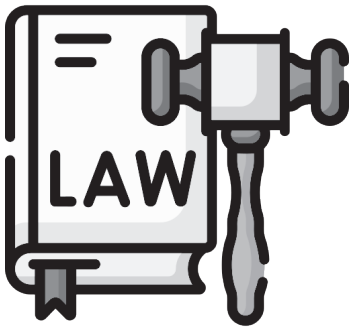
2015 TO 2025

PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTION WITH
DETAILED EXPLANATIONS

CLAT UG 2026



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Design & Published by:
IFAS Publications

Address:
Shivranjan Complex,
Someshwar Wadi, Near
Rajwada Hotel, Baner Road,
Pune 411 008.

Contact No.: **+91 952 92 88 455**

Website: **https://ifasonline.com**

Price: ₹ **895.00**

ISBN: **978-81-989990-5-4**

P R E F A C E

It gives us great pleasure to present this comprehensive volume designed for aspirants of the **Common Law Admission Test (CLAT UG),** the national-level entrance exam for admission to undergraduate law programmes offered by India's leading National Law Universities.

This book features solved question papers from **2015 to 2025**, thoughtfully organized to reflect changes in exam pattern, question trends, and difficulty levels over the years. Each paper includes clear, detailed explanations to help students understand the reasoning behind correct answers and build a strong conceptual foundation.

The book also incorporates the latest CLAT UG syllabus, with thorough coverage of the following sections:

- English Language
- Current Affairs including General Knowledge
- Legal Reasoning
- Logical Reasoning
- Quantitative Techniques

Serving as both a practice guide and a conceptual reference, this volume offers exam-focused strategies, time-management tips, and section-wise guidance. It aims to empower aspirants to approach the **CLAT UG** with confidence, clarity, and competence.

We hope this book becomes a reliable companion in your preparation journey and leads you one step closer to securing admission in one of India's premier law institutions.

Wishing you success and determination in your journey ahead.

About CLAT UG Exam:

The Common Law Admission Test (CLAT) is a national level entrance exam for admissions to undergraduate (UG) and postgraduate (PG) law programmes offered by 24 National Law Universities in India. CLAT is organized by the Consortium of National Law Universities, comprising representative universities.

Several affiliate universities and organisations also use the CLAT exam for admissions and recruitment respectively.

All admissions to the 5-year integrated LL.B. and LL.M. programmes.

Exam Eligibility

- There is no upper age limit for candidates appearing for UG Programme through the CLAT 2025.
- Candidates who have passed in 10+2 or an equivalent examination with a minumum of:
    - Forty five percent (45%) of marks or its equivalent in grade or
    - Forty Percent (40%) of marks or equivalent in case of candidates belonging to SC/ST/PwD categories.
- Candidates appearing for the qualifying examination in March/ April, 2025 are also eligible to apply. However, they shall be required to produce an evidence of their passing the qualifying examination at the time of admission, failing which they shall lose their right to be considered for admission.
- The result of the qualifying examination (i.e., 10+2) shall be submitted by the candidate at the time of admission, failing which the candidate shall be ineligible for admission to the course they may have applied for.
- If more than one candidate secures an equal number of marks in the CLAT 2025, the break of tie shall be by the following procedure and order as under:
    - Higher marks in the component/section on Legal Aptitude in the CLAT 2025 exam;
    - Higher age;
    - Computerised draw of lot

CLAT UG 2025 Question Format

Maximum Marks :	120
Duration of CLAT 2025 Exam :	02:00 Hours
Multiple-Choice Questions :	120 questions of one mark each
Negative Marking :	0.25 Mark for each wrong answer

Subject Area with Weightage

TOPIC	**(approximate number of questions)**
English Language	**22-26** questions, or roughly **20%** of the paper
Current Affairs, including General Knowledge	**28-32** questions, or roughly **25%** of the paper
Legal Reasoning	**28-32** questions, or roughly **25%** of the paper
Logical Reasoning	**22-26** questions, or roughly **20%** of the paper
Quantitative Techniques	**10-14** questions, or roughly **10%** of the paper

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NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ASKED IN CLAT (UG) (2015 to 2025)											
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1	ENGLISH LANGUAGE	40	40	39	40	40	30	30	30	30	23	24

CHAPTER-1 ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Previous Year Exam Questions

Direction for the question*: *Answer the question based on the following information. Indicate which of the statements given with that particular question consistent with the description of unreasonable man in the passage below.

Unreasonableness is a tendency to do socially permissible things at the wrong time. The unreasonable man is the sort of person who comes to confide in you when you are busy. He serenades his beloved when she is ill. He asks a man who has just lost money by paying a bill for a friend to pay a bill for him. He invites a friend to go for a ride just after the friend has finished a long car trip. He is eager to offer services which are not wanted, but which cannot be politely refused. If he is present at an arbitration, he stirs up dissension between the two parties, who were really anxious to agree. Such is the unreasonable man.

[2015]

1. The unreasonable man tends to
(1) Entertain women
(2) be a successful arbitrator when dissenting parties are anxious to agree
(3) be helpful when solicited
(4) tell a long story to people who have heard it many times before

[2015]

2. The unreasonable man tends to
(1) bring a higher bidder to a salesman who has just closed a deal
(2) disclose confidential information to others
(3) sing the praise of the bride when he goes to a wedding
(4) sleep late and rise early

Direction for the question: Fill up the blanks, numbered [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] and [6] in the passage given below with the most appropriate word from the options given for each blank.

"Between the year 1946 and the year 1995, I did not file any income tax returns." With that [1] statement, Soubhik embarked on an account of his encounter with the Income Tax Department. "I originally owed Rs. 20,000 in unpaid taxes. With [2] and [3], the 20,000 became 60,000. The Income Tax Department then went into action, and I learned first-hand just now much power the Tax Department wields. Royalties and trust funds can be[4], automobiles may be [5], and auctioned off. Nothing belongs to the [6] until the case is settled."

[2015]

3. Fill up the blank [5]
(1) Smashed (2) Seized
(3) Dismantled (4) Froze

[2015]

4. Fill up the blank [1]
(1) Devious (2) Blunt
(3) Tactful (4) Pretentious

[2015]

5. Fill up the blank [2]
(1) Interest (2) Taxes
(3) Principal (4) Returns

[2015]

6. Fill up the blank[6]
(1) Purchaser (2) Victim
(3) Investor (4) Offender

[2015]

7. Fill up the blank [3]
(1) Sanctions (2) Refunds
(3) Fees (4) Fines

[2015]

8. Fill up the blank [4]
(1) Closed (2) Detached
(3) Attached (4) Impounded

Direction for the question: For the word a contextual sentence is given. Pick the word from the alternatives given that is most inappropriate in the given context.

[2015]

9. OBVIATE: The new mass transit system may obviate the need for the use of personal cars.
(1) Prevent (2) Forestall
(3) Preclude (4) Bolster

[2015]

10. SPECIOUS: A specious argument is not simply a false one but one that has the ring of truth.
(1) Deceitful (2) Fallacious
(3) Credible (4) Deceptive

[2015]

11. PARSIMONIOUS: The evidence was constructed from every parsimonious scraps of information.

(1) Prevalent (2) Penurious
(3) Thrifty (4) Altruistic

[2015]

12. FACETIOUS: When I suggested that war is a method of controlling population, my father remarked that I was being facetious.
(1) Jovian (2) Jovial
(3) Jocular (4) Joking

[2015]

13. DISUSE: Some words fall into disuse as technology makes objects to obsolete.
(1) Prevalent (2) Discarded
(3) Obliterated (4) Unfashionable

Direction for the question: Choose the option closest in meaning to the Capitalized word.

[2015]

14. FUDGE
(1) To sweeten (2) Smear
(3) Irritate (4) Falsify

[2015]

15. GRANDIOSE
(1) Imposing (2) unpretentious
(3) boring (4) lanky

[2015]

16. Spry:
(1) Doubtful (2) nimble
(3) prognosticate (4) leave

[2015]

17.
(A) I want to do an MBA before going into business.
(B) Priti's husband has been on active service for three months.
(C) The horse suddenly broke into a buckle.
(D) I need to file an insurance claim.
(1) B and A (2) C only
(3) B and C (4) B, C and D

[2015]

18.
(A) The letter was posted to the address.
(B) Your stand is beyond all reasons.
(C) How do you deal with friend who does not listen to a reason?
(D) My wife runs profitable business in this suburb.
(1) A only (2) D only
(3) B and C (4) C and D

[2015]

19.
(A) I must run fast to catch up with him.
(B) The newly released book is enjoying a popular run.
(C) The doctor is on a hospital round.
(D) You cannot run over him like that.
(1) A and C (2) D only
(3) A, C and D (4) A only

Direction for the question: Four alternative summaries are given the text. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the text.

[2015]

20. Physically, inertia is a feeling that you just can't move mentally, it is a sluggish mind. Even you try to be sensitive, if your mind is sluggish; you just do not feel anything intensely. You may even see a tragedy enacted in front of your eyes and nit be able to respond meaningfully. You may see one person exploiting another, one group persecuting another, and not be able to get angry. Your energy is frozen. You are not deliberately refusing to act; you don't just have the capacity.

A. Inertia makes your body and mind sluggish. They become insensitive to tragedies, exploitation, and persecution because it freezes your energy and decapacitates it.

B. When you have inertia you do not act although you see one person exploiting another or one group persecuting another. You do not get angry because you are incapable.

C. Inertia is of two types – physical and mental. Physical inertia restricts bodily movements. Mental inertia prevents response to events enacted in front of your eyes.

D. Physical inertia stops your body from moving; mental inertia freezes your energy and stops your mind from responding meaningfully to events, even tragedies, in front of you.

(1) A (2) B
(3) C (4) D

[2015]

21. Some decisions will be fairly obvious— "no brainers". Your bank account is low, but you have two week vacation coming up and you want to get away to some place warm to relax with your family. Will you accept your in-laws' offer of free use of their Florida beachfront condo? Sure. You like your employer and feel ready to move forward in your career. Will you step in for your boss for three weeks while she attends a professional development course? Of course.

A. Some decisions are obvious under certain circumstances. You may, for example, readily accept a relative's offer of free holiday accommodation. Or, step in for your boss when she is away.

B. Some decisions are no-brainers. You need not think when making them. Examples are condo offers from in-laws and job offers from bosses when your bank account is low or boss is away.

C. Easy decisions are called "no-brainers" because they do not require any cerebral activity. Examples such as accepting free holiday accommodation abound in our lives.

D. Accepting an offer from in-laws when you are short on funds and want a holiday is a no-brainer. Another no-brainer is taking the boss's job when she is away.

(1) A (2) B
(3) C (4) D

Direction for the question: In the question, a pair of words or phrases follows a related pair of words or phrases. Select the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to the one expressed in the original pair.

[2015]

22. Dulcet : Raucous

(1) Sweet : Song (2) Crazy : Insane
(3) Palliative : Exacerbating (4) Theory : Practical

[2015]

23. Malapropism : Words

(1) Anachronism : Time (2) Ellipsis : Sentence
(3) Jinjanthropism : Apes (4) Catechism : Religion

[2015]

24. Peel : Peal

(1) Coat : Rind (2) Laugh : Bell
(3) Rain : Reign (4) Brain : Cranium

Direction for the question: In view of the passage given below. Choose the best option for question.

When talks come to how India has done for itself in 50 years of independence, the world has nothing but praise for our success in remaining a democracy. On other fronts, the applause is less loud. In absolute terms, India has not done too badly. Of course, life expectancy has increased. So has literacy. Industry, which was barely a fledging, has grown tremendously. As far as agriculture is concerned, India has been transformed from a country perpetually on the edge of starvation into a success story held up for others to emulate. But these are competitive times when change is rapid, and to walk slowly when rest of the world is running is almost as bad as standing still on walking backwards.

Compare with large chunks of what was then the developing world South Korea, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, China and what was till lately a separate Hong Kong - India has fared abysmally. It began with a far better infrastructure than most of these countries had. It suffered hardly or not at all during the Second World War. It ha advantages like an English speaking elite, quality scientific manpower (including a Nobel laureate and others who could be ranked according to their global competitiveness, it is tiny Singapore that figures at the top. Hong Kong is an export powerhouse. So is Taiwan. If a symbol were needed of, how far we have fallen back, note that while Korean Ceils are sold in India, no one is South Korea is rushing to buy an Indian car. The reasons list themselves. Top most is economic isolationism.

The government discouraged imports and encouraged self-sufficiency. Whatever the aim was, the result was the creation of a totally inefficient industry that failed to keep pace with global trends and, therefore, became absolutely uncompetitive. Only when the trade gates were opened a little did this become apparent. The years since then have been spent in merely trying to catch up. That the government actually sheltered its industrialists from foreign competition is a little strange. For in all other respects, it operated under the conviction that businessmen were little more than crooks how were to be prevented from entering the most important area of the economy, how were to be hamstrung in as many ways as possible, how were to be tolerated in the same way as an in excisable wart. The high expropriator rates taxation, the licensing laws, the reservation of whole swathes of industry to the public sector, and the granting of monopolies to the public sector was the predictable manifestations of this attitude. The government forgot that before wealth could be distributed, it had to be created.

The government forgot that it itself could not create, but only squander wealth. Some of the manifestations of the old attitude have changed. Tax rates have fallen. Licensing has been all but abolished. And the gates of global trade have been open wide.

But most of these changes were first by circumstances partly by the foreign exchange bankruptcy of 1991 and the recognition that the government could no longer

muster the funds to support the public sector, leave alone expand it. Whether the attitude of the government itself, or that of more than handful of ministers, has changed, is open to question. In many other ways, however, the government has not changed one with. Business still has to negotiate a welter of negotiations. Transparency is still a longer way off. And there is no exit policy. In defending the existing policy, politicians betray an inability to see beyond their noses. A no-exit policy for labour is equivalent to a no-entry policy for new business. If one industry is not allowed to retrench labour, other industries will think a hundred times before employing new labour. In other ways, the government hurts industries.

Public sector monopolies like the department of telecommunications and Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. make it possible for Indian business to operate only at cost several times that of their counterparts abroad. The infrastructure is in a shambles partly because it is unable to formulate a sufficiently remunerative policy for private business, and partly because it does not have the stomach to change market rates for services. After a burst of activity in the early nineties, the government id dragging its feet. At the rate it is going, it will be another fifty years before the government realizes that a pro-business policy is the best pro-people policy. By then of course, the world would have moved even farther ahead.

[2015]

25. According to the writer….
(1) India's politicians are myopic in their vision of the country's requirements.
(2) India's politicians are busy lining their pockets.
(3) India's politicians are not conversant with the needs of the present scenario.
(4) All of the above.

[2015]

26. The example of the Korean Cielo has been presented to highlight….
(1) India's lack of stature in the international market.
(2) India's poor performance in the international market.
(3)India'slackofcreditabilityintheinternationalmarket
(4) dIndia'sdisreputeintheinternationalmarket

[2015]

27. One of the factors of the government's projectionist policy was….
(1) Encouragement of imports
(2) Discouragement of imports
(3) Encouragement of exports
(4) Discouragement of exports

[2015]

28. The writer ends the passage on a note of…..
(1) Cautiousoptimism (2) Pessimism
(3) Optimism (4) Pragmatism

[2015]

29. The writer is surprised at the government's attitude towards its industrialists because….
(1) the government did not need to protect its industrialists.
(2) the issue of competition was non-existent.
(3) the government looked upon its industrialists as crooks.
(4) the attitude was a conundrum.

[2015]

30. According to the writer India should have performed better than the other Asian nations because….
(1) it had adequate infrastructure
(2) it had better infrastructure
(3) it had better politicians who could take the required decisions.
(4) All of the above.

[2015]

31. India was in better condition than the other Asian nations because….
(1) it did not face the ravages of the Second World War.
(2)bithadanEnglishspeakingpopulaceandgoodbusiness
(3) cithadenoughwealththroughitsexports
(4) Both (a) and (b) above.

[2015]

32. The writer's attitude towards the government is….
(1) critical (2) ironical
(3) sarcastic (4) derisive

[2015]

33. The government was compelled to open the economy due to….
(1) pressure from international market.
(2) pressure from domestic market.
(3) foreign change bankruptcy and paucity of funds with the government.
(4) All of the above.

[2015]

34. The major reason for India's poor performance is….
(1) economic isolationism
(2) economic mismanagement
(3) inefficient industry
(4) All of these

[2015]

35. Regrettably [A]/ Regretfully [B] I have to decline your invitation. The critics censored [A]/censured [B] the new movie because of its social unacceptability.
He was besides [A]/ beside [B] himself with rage when I told him what I had done.
Anita had a beautiful broach [A]/ brooch [B] on the lapel of her jacket.
He has the same capacity as an adult to consent [A]/ assent [B] to surgical treatment.
(1) BABBA (2) BBAAB
(3) ABBBA (4) BABAB

[2015]

36. The further [A]/ farther [B] he pushed himself, the more disillusioned he grew.
For the crowd it was more of a historical [A]/ historic [B] event; for their leader it was just another day.
The old has a healthy distrust [A]/ mistrust [B] for all new technology.
The film is based on a worthy [A]/ true [B] story.
She coughed discreetly [A]/ discretely [B] to announce her presence.
(1) BABAB (2) ABBBA
(3) BAABA (4) BBAA

[2015]

37. The prisoner's interment [A]/ internment [B] came to an end with his early release
She manages to bite back the ironic [A]/ caustic [B] retort on the tip of her tongue.
Jeans that flair [A]/ flare [B] at the bottom are in fashion these days.
They heard the bells peeling [A]/ pealing [B] far and wide.
The students baited [A]/ bated [B] the instructor with irrelevant questions.
(1) BBABB (2) ABBBB
(3) BABAB (4) BBBBA

Direction for the question: In the following sentence, a part of the sentence is underlined. Beneath each sentence, four different ways of paraphrasing the underlined part are indicated. Choose the best alternative among the four options.

[2015]

38. The Romanians may be restive under Soviet direction but **they are tied to Moscow by ideological and military links.**
(1) they are close to Moscow from ideological and military perspective
(2) they are preparing for a greater revolution
(3) secretly they rather enjoy the prestige of being protected by the mighty soviets
(4) there is nothing they can do about it

[2015]

39. This government has given subsidies to the Navratnas but there is no telling whether the subsequent one will do.
(1) whether the subsequent government will do so
(2) if the government to follow will accept the policy
(3) if the government to follow will adhere to the policy
(4) no telling whether the subsequent one will do so

[2015]

40. The management can still hire freely but cannot scold freely
(1) cannot scold at will
(2) cannot give umbrage
(3) ccannottakedecisiontoscold
(4) dcannotscoldwillfully

[2016]

41. Professor Ahmed _____ teaching us _____ August, 2012.
(1) has been, for (2) was, for
(3) has been, since (4) had been, since

[2016]

42. A thief does not _____ the door.
(1) knock to (2) knock
(3) knock at (4) knock on

[2016]

43. If you promise _____ angry with me, I'll tell you what I broke.
(1) not getting (2) get not
(3) not get (4) not to get

[2016]

44. There is a lot of work _____ hand. Let's cancel _____ picnic.
(1) in, a (2) in, the
(3) upon, the (4) on, a

[2016]

45. It's unfortunate that he died _____ cancer.
(1) with (2) of
(3) from (4) by

[2016]

46. They always give the available seats to _____ comes first.
(1) whichever (2) whoever
(3) whomever (4) whom

[2016]

47. The method and practice of teaching is called _____.
(1) paediatrics (2) pedagogy
(3) philately (4) training

[2016]

48. I like reading journals _____ novels.
(1) more than (2) most than
(3) the best (4) the less than

[2016]

49. There isn't _____ water in the overhead tank.
(1) some (2) any
(3) lot of (4) little

[2016]

50. A fire broke _____ in the neighbourhood.
(1) away (2) off
(3) out (4) from

[2016]

51. Mani, along with his friends, _____ for basketball practice every morning.
(1) go (2) are going
(3) were going (4) goes

[2016]

52. They returned home _____ a taxi.
(1) with (2) on
(3) from (4) in

[2016]

53. Her parents have arrived _____ the airport.
(1) in (2) on
(3) at (4) to

[2016]

54. I have never come _____ anyone as rude as him.
(1) across (2) to
(3) around (4) at

[2016]

55. I can't bear _____ late.
(1) being (2) been
(3) be (4) to

Direction (56 to 60): Choose the correct spellings in the questions given below:

[2016]

56.
(1) barrister (2) barrister
(3) barisstter (4) berister

[2016]

57.
(1) deceive (2) dieceive
(3) deceve (4) deceave

[2016]

58.
(1) collaborate (2) collaborat
(3) collaborate (4) colabrate

[2016]

59.
(1) sacrigeous (2) sacrilegious
(3) sacrilegious (4) saereligious

[2016]

60.
(1) integrity (2) integerety
(3) integrity (4) integritie

Direction (61 to 65): Choose the correct option for each of the following questions:

[2016]

61. Choose the correct option:
(1) Please stop interfering with my romantic life.
(2) Please stop interfering for my romantic life.
(3) Please stop interfering into my romantic life.
(4) Please stop interfering in my romantic life.

[2016]

62. Choose the correct option:
(1) The Titanic did not reach its destination.
(2) The Titanic did not reach their destination.
(3) The Titanic did not reach her destination.
(4) The Titanic did not reach his destination.

[2016]

63. Choose the correct option:
(1) Your grammar is very good but you need to work on managing your pronunciation.
(2) Your grammar is very good, but you need to work on correcting your pronunciation.
(3) Your grammar is very good, but you need to work on modifying your pronunciation.
(4) Your grammar is very good, but you need to work on repairing your pronunciation.

[2016]

64. Choose the correct option:
(1) The Film Star got out of the car and smiled at the people.
(2) The Film Star climbed off the car and smiled at the people.
(3) The Film Star got off the car and smiled at the people.
(4) The Film Star come out of the car and smiled at the people.

Direction (65 to 68): Choose the most appropriate option for each of the following questions:

[2016]

65. "Amicus curiae" means:
(1) Friend of the court
(2) One among the parties to the dispute
(3) One of the judges of the court
(4) One among the expert witnesses in a case

[2016]

66. "Ab initio" means:
(1) In continuation with
(2) In connection with the future
(3) From the beginning
(4) In defense of a comment

[2016]

67. "Faux pas" means:
(1) Fake identity
(2) Social blunder
(3) False
(4) Expected to happen

[2016]

68. "To bury the hatchet" means:
(1) To hide some treasure
(2) To cremate carcass of an animal
(3) To end a feud with an enemy
(4) To plant grass in the field

Direction (69 to 70): Complete the proverb in the following questions:

[2016]

69. When _____ is bliss, it is _____ to be wise.
(1) knowledge, better
(2) romance, boring
(3) ignorance, folly
(4) bachelorhood, lonely

[2016]

70. _____ waters run _____.
(1) Hot, fast (2) Still, deep
(3) Stagnant, leisurely (4) Muddy, slow

Direction (71 to 80): Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions given after the passage:

1. Often, we passionately pursue matters that in the future appear to be contradictory to our real intention or nature; and triumph is followed by remorse or regret. There are numerous examples of such a trend in the annals of history and contemporary life.
2. Alfred Nobel was the son of Immanuel Nobel, an inventor who experimented extensively with explosives. Alfred too carried out research and experiments with a large range of chemicals; he found new methods to blast rocks for the construction of roads and bridges; he was engaged in the development of technology and different weapons; his life revolved around rockets and cannons and gun powder. The ingenuity of the scientist brought him enough wealth to buy the Bofors armament plant in Sweden.
3. Paradoxically, Nobel's life was a busy one yet he was lonely; and as he grew older, he began suffering from guilt of having invented the dynamite that was being used for destructive purposes. He set aside a huge part of his wealth to institute Nobel Prizes. Besides honouring men and women for their extraordinary achievements in physics, chemistry, medicine and literature, he wished to honour people who worked for the promotion of peace.
4. It's strange that the very man whose name was closely connected with explosives and inventions that helped in waging wars willed a large part of his earnings for the people who work for the promotion of peace and the benefit of mankind. The Nobel Peace Prize is intended for a person who has accomplished the best work for fraternity among nations, for abolition or reduction of war and for promotion of peace.
5. Another example that comes to one's mind is that of Albert Einstein. In 1939, fearing that the Nazis would win the race to build the world's first atomic bomb, Einstein urged President Franklin D. Roosevelt to launch an American programme on nuclear research. The matter was considered and a project called the Manhattan Project was initiated. The project involved intense nuclear research and the construction of the world's first atomic bomb. All this while, Einstein had the impression that the bomb would be used to protect the world from the Nazis. But in 1945, when Hiroshima was bombed to end World War II, Einstein was deeply grieved and he regretted his endorsement of the need for nuclear research.
6. He also stated that had he known that the Germans would be unsuccessful in making the atomic bomb, he would have probably never recommended making one. In 1947, Einstein began working for the cause of disarmament. But, Einstein's name still continues to be linked with the bomb. Man's fluctuating thoughts, changing opinions, varying opportunities keep the mind in a state of flux. Hence, the paradox of life: it's certain that nothing is certain in life.

[2016]

71. The paradox, "it's certain that nothing is certain," indicates the writer's:
(1) scientific mind (2) persuasive nature
(3) hatred for scientists (4) analytical mind

[2016]

72. In paragraph 4, the word 'accomplished' means:
(1) made an effort to do something.
(2) won awards.
(3) completed successfully.
(4) worked hard.

[2016]

73. The Manhattan Project was initiated:
(1) to carry out nuclear research.
(2) to protect the Nazis.
(3) to bomb Hiroshima.
(4) in honour of Einstein.

[2016]

74. Alfred established the Nobel Prizes to:
(1) honour only those people who are intelligent.
(2) ease his guilt and promote work for the betterment of mankind.
(3) use his wealth for hard-working people.
(4) remind people of his achievements.

[2016]

75. Einstein had the impression that the Germans would:
(1) be successful in making the world's first atomic bomb.
(2) be unsuccessful in making the atomic bomb.
(3) work for humanity.
(4) bomb Hiroshima.

[2016]

76. The passage is_____.
(1) an argumentative essay
(2) a descriptive essay
(3) a process essay
(4) an expository essay

[2016]

77. Immanuel's interest in dynamites influenced Alfred's inclination for working _____.
(1) with contradiction
(2) for the Nobel Peace Prize
(3) for humanity
(4) with explosives

[2016]

78. Working with arms and ammunition helped Alfred to amass _____.
(1) wealth (2) intelligence
(3) popularity (4) enemies

[2016]

79. One of the paradoxes in Alfred's life was that he was _____.
(1) hard working but a failure
(2) occupied yet lonely
(3) intelligent yet lonely
(4) lonely yet rich

[2016]

80. In the fifth paragraph, the word 'endorsement' means:
(1) expressing one's regret
(2) making a promise to do something
(3) expressing one's opposition
(4) expressing one's approval or support

Direction (81-90): Fill in the blank by choosing the most appropriate option.

[2017]

81. We shall fail _____ we are industrious.
(1) though (2) until
(3) whether (4) unless

[2017]

82. Would anybody _____ a mother have risked her life for the baby?
(1) but (2) than
(3) however (4) rather

[2017]

83. The passengers were very happy _____ the friendly and warm treatment.
(1) by (2) to
(3) from (4) about

[2017]

84. She stood _____ Amit, but could not utter a single word for quite some time.
(1) about (2) to
(3) before (4) for

[2017]

85. Sunita decided to set _____ some time every day for prayers.
(1) in (2) aside
(3) on (4) up

[2017]

86. You have played a great role, for _____ your help I possibly would have landed myself into a problem.
(1) although (2) despite
(3) without (4) after

[2017]

87. Kanak is endowed _____ many great qualities.
(1) by (2) in
(3) of (4) with

[2017]

88. The doctor advised him to go _____ several medical tests.

(1) about (2) into
(3) through (4) under

[2017]

89. The minister flew _____ the flooded areas in a helicopter.

(1) about (2) along
(3) over (4) in

[2017]

90. If they want to succeed, they _____ have to work very hard.

(1) must (2) ought
(3) should (4) will

Direction (91-95): Read the given passage carefully and choose the most appropriate option to the questions given below.

The World Trade Organisation (WTO) was created in the early 1990s as a component of the Uruguay Round negotiation. However, it could have been negotiated as part of the Tokyo Round of the 1970s, since negotiation was an attempt at a 'constitutional reform' of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Or it could have been put off to the future, as the US government wanted. What factors led to the creation of the WTO in the early 1990s?

One factor was the pattern of multilateral bargaining that developed late in the Uruguay Round. Like all complex international agreements, the WTO was a product of a series of trade-offs between principal actors and groups. For the United States, which did not want a new organization, the disputed settlement part of the WTO package achieved its longstanding goal of a more effective and more legal dispute settlement system. For the Europeans, who by the 1990s had come to view GATT dispute settlement less in political terms add more as a regime of legal obligations, the WTO package was acceptable as a means to discipline the resort to unilateral measures by the United States. Countries like Canada and other middle and smaller trading partners were attracted by the expansion of a rule-based system and by the symbolic value of a trade organization, both of which inherently support the weak against the strong. The developing countries were attracted due to the provisions banning unilateral measures. Finally, and perhaps most important, many countries at the Uruguay Round came to put a higher priority on the export gains than on the import losses that the negotiation would produce, and they came to associate the WTO and a rule-based system with those gains. This reasoning – replicated in many countries – was contained in U.S. Ambassador Kantor's defence of the WTO, and it announced a recognition that international trade and its benefits cannot be enjoyed unless trading nations accept the discipline of a negotiated rule-based environment.

A second factor in the creation of the WTO was pressure from lawyers and the legal process. The dispute settlement system of the WTO was seen as a victory of legalists but the matter went deeper than that. The GATT, and the WTO, are contract organizations based on rules, and it is inevitable that an organization creating a further rule will be influenced by legal process. Robert Hudee has written of the 'momentum of legal development', but what is this precisely? Legal development can be defined as promotion of the technical legal values of consistency, clarity (or certainty) and effectiveness; these are values that those responsible for administering any legal system will seek to maximize. As it played out in the WTO, consistency meant integrating under one roof the whole lot of separate agreements signed under GATT auspices; clarity meant removing ambiguities about the powers of contracting parties to make certain decisions or to undertake waivers; and effectiveness meant eliminating exceptions arising out of grandfather rights and resolving defects in dispute settlement procedures and institutional provisions. Concern for these values is inherent in any rule-based system of co-operation, since without these value rules would be meaningless in the first place, therefore, create their own incentive for fulfilment.

The moment of legal development has occurred in other institutions besides the GATT, most notably in the European Union (EU). Over the past two decades the European Court of Justice (ECJ) has consistently rendered decisions that have expanded incrementally the EU's internal market, in which the doctrine of 'mutual recognition' handed down in Cassis de Dijon case in 1979 was a key turning point. The court is now widely recognized as a major player in European integration, even though arguably such a strong role was not originally envisaged in the Treaty of Rome, which initiated the current European Union.

One means the Court used to expand integration was the 'teleological method of interpretation', whereby the actions of member states were evaluated against 'the accomplishment of the most elementary goals set forth

in the Preamble to the (Rome) treaty. The teleological method represents an effort to keep current policies consistent with slated goals, and it is analogous to the effort in GATT to keep contracting party trade practices consistent with slated rules. In both cases legal concerns and procedures are an independent force for further co-operation.

In the large part the WTO was an exercise in consolidation. In the context of a trade negotiation that created a near revolutionary expansion of international trade rules, the formation of the WTO was a deeply conservative act needed to ensure that the benefits of the new rules would not be lost. The WTO was all about institutional structure and dispute settlement: these are the concerns of conservatives and not revolutionaries, that is why lawyers and legalists took the lead on these issues. The WTO codified the GATT institutional practice that had developed by custom over three decades, and it incorporated a new dispute settlement system that was necessary to keep both old and new rules from becoming a sham. Both the international structure and the dispute settlement system were necessary to preserve and enhance the integrity of the multilateral trade regime that had been built incrementally from the 1940s to the 1990s.

[2017]

91. In the method of interpretation of the European Court of Justice:

(1) Current policies need to be consistent with stated goals.
(2) Enunciation of the most elementary community goals needed to be emphasized.
(3) Actions against member states needed to be evaluated against the said community goals.
(4) Contracting party trade practices need to be consistent with stated rules.

[2017]

92. In the statement "... it amounted to a recognition that international trade and its benefits cannot be enjoyed unless trading nations accept the discipline of a negotiated rule-based environment," it refers to:

(1) The provision of a rule-based system by the WTO.
(2) Ambassador Kantor's defence of the WTO.
(3) The higher priority on export gains placed by many countries at the Uruguay Round.
(4) The export gains many countries came to associate with a rule-based system.

[2017]

93. What would be the closest reason why WTO was not formed in the 1970s?

(1) The Tokyo Round negotiations was an attempt at constitutional reform.
(2) The US government did not like it.
(3) Lawyers did not work for the dispute settlement system.
(4) Important players did not find it in their best interest to do so.

[2017]

94. According to the passage, WTO promoted the technical legal values partly through:

(1) Ambiguities about the powers of contracting parties to make certain decisions.
(2) Grandfather-rights exceptions and defects in dispute settlement procedures.
(3) Integrating under one roof the agreements signed under GATT.
(4) Rules that create their own incentive for fulfilment.

[2017]

95. The most likely reason for the acceptance of the WTO package by nations was that:

(1) It settles disputes more legally and more effectively.
(2) Its rule-based system leads to export gains.
(3) They recognized the need for a rule-based environment to protect the benefits of increased trade.
(4) It has the means to prevent the US from taking unilateral measures.

Direction (96-100): In each of the following sentences, some part of the sentence or the entire sentence is underlined. Beneath each sentence, you will find four ways of phrasing the underlined part. Choose the most appropriate option given in each of the sentences given below that is the best version than the underlined part of the sentence.

[2017]

96. Initiative and referendum, is a procedure that <u>allows voters to propose and pass laws as well as to repeal them.</u>

(1) will allow voter to propose, pass, as well as to repeal laws.
(2) will allow laws on proposed, passed, as well as repealed by voters
(3) allows voters to propose, pass and to repeal laws
(4) allows voters to propose, pass, and repeal laws

[2017]

97. Two valence states of uranium, one with a deficit of four electrons and the other one with a deficit of six occurs in nature and contributes to the diversity of uranium's behaviour.

(1) the other with a deficit of six, occurs in Nature and contributes

(2) one with six occurs in Nature and contributes

(3) the other with a deficit of six, occur in Nature and contribute

(4) the other one deficit of six, occur in Nature and contribute

[2017]

98. Many of them chiselled from solid rock centuries ago the mountainous regions are dotted with hundreds of monasteries.

(1) chiselled from solid rock centuries ago, the mountainous regions are dotted with many hundreds of monasteries.

(2) Hundreds of monasteries, many of them chiselled from solid rock centuries ago, are dotting the mountainous regions.

(3) The mountainous regions are dotted with hundreds of monasteries, many of which are chiselled from solid rock centuries ago.

(4) The mountainous regions are dotted with hundreds of monasteries, many of them chiselled from solid rock centuries ago.

[2017]

99. During her lecture, the speaker tried to clarify directional terms, for not everyone in attendance was knowledgeable that winds are designed by the direction from which they come.

(1) For everyone in attendance did not know.

(2) With everyone in attendance not knowing.

(3) For not everyone attending knew.

(4) With everyone attending not knowledgeable.

[2017]

100. Plausible though it sounds, the weakness of the hypothesis is that it does not incorporate all relevant facts.

(1) even though it sounds plausible, the weakness of the hypothesis

(2) though plausible, the hypothesis' weakness

(3) the weakness of the hypothesis which sounds plausible.

(4) though the hypothesis sounds plausible, its weakness

Direction (101-110): Choose the correct spellings in questions given below.

[2017]

101.

(1) Blasphemy (2) Blashemy

(3) Blasphamy (4) Blashemy

[2017]

102.

(1) Accomodation (2) Accommodation

(3) Accomodation (4) Accommodation

[2017]

103.

(1) Gallows (2) Gellows

(3) Ghallows (4) Ghallows

[2017]

104.

(1) Renumeration (2) Renumaration

(3) Remuneration (4) Remuneration

[2017]

105.

(1) Annulment (2) Annulmant

(3) Annulement (4) Anulment

[2017]

106.

(1) Gratituous (2) Gratuitus

(3) Gratietious (4) Gratuitous

[2017]

107.

(1) Interogation (2) Interrogation

(3) Interogestion (4) Interagation

[2017]

108.

(1) Hypathecation (2) Hypothecation

(3) Hyphothecation (4) Hypthacation

[2017]

109.

(1) Abeyence (2) Abeyance

(3) Abeyance (4) Abhayece

[2017]

110.

(1) Moratorium (2) Moratarium

(3) Maratorium (4) Moretorium

Direction (111-120): In each of the following sentences four words or phrases are underlined. If there is any mistake with regard to grammar or usage, it is in the underlined part only. Identify the incorrect part.

[2017]

111. Our boss always (A) **asks us to pay** (B) **full** (C) **attention to the work at hand** (D)**.**

(1) B (2) C
(3) D (4) A

[2017]

112. **Since** (A) **I have forgotten** (B) **all the questions I will have** (C) **to start from the scratch** (D)**.**
(1) C (2) B
(3) D (4) A

[2017]

113. **Evidently** (A) **our product is the most** (B) **unique in** (C) **the market** (D)**.**
(1) C (2) B
(3) A (4) D

[2017]

114. **After being finished** (A) **the** (B) **last chapter of the book, return it** (C) **to me** (D)**.**
(1) C (2) A
(3) B (4) D

[2017]

115. **The most (A) difficult job is to bend (B) and then lifting (C) the weight (D).**
(1) C (2) D
(3) A (4) B

[2017]

116. **On listening** (A) **to the confession of love** (B) **she blushed until** (C) **she was purple.** (D)
(1) B (2) A
(3) C (4) D

[2017]

117. **Five gallons of** (A) **petrol are** (B) **not enough** (C) **to cover the distance.**(D)
(1) C (2) B
(3) D (4) A

[2017]

118. **The hope to go through the book today I have almost read half of it.**
A B C D
(1) A (2) B
(3) D (4) A

[2017]

119. **He gave me a ticket so that I may visit the book fair.**
A B C D
(1) B (2) C
(3) D (4) A

Directions (120-122): In the paragraph below, there are five sentences. In each sentence, there are pairs of highlighted words (A, B). Select the most appropriate words to form correct sentences. Then, from the options given, select the correct option.

[2018]

120. Internationally high rise walls serve as street **A) paintings B) canvases.**
In Delhi and Gurgaon artists have **A) earmarked** B)earmark a district and after civic authority. **A)compliance B) grant** transformed it into a throbbing art district.
A walk through the **A) installment B) institutions** for public interaction is **A)instituted B) envisaged**.It is hoped that this will discourage defiling city's public places.
The correct sequence should be:
(1) ABABB (2) BABAB
(3) BAAAB (4) ABABA

[2018]

121. **Pie charts are another extremely effective A) visual B) graph presentation of data.**
They show what proportions make up a whole. Each segment should be A) cleared B) differentiated by shading, cross – hatching or colour and should be A) labelled B) articulated horizontally.
A) Initially B) Conventionally, the largest slice begins at the 12 o' clock position then slices are sequenced clockwise in A) descending B) clarified positions.
The correct sequence should be:
(1) ABABA (2) BBABA
(3) BABBA (4) BAABA

[2018]

122. **One of the predictable difficulties you can expect A) encounter B) counter when you go to a different country to study or work is language.**
But difficulties may also result from A) culture B) cultural differences, which are often less A) conscious B) obvious at first and can be unexpected.
A Dutch academic was one of the first persons to propose an A) influential B) dire theory of cultural A) diversity B) division.
The correct sequence should be:
(1) ABABA (2) ABBAA
(3) AABBA (4) ABABB

Directions (123-125): Identify the incorrect sentence/sentences.

[2018]

123.
(A) It is important to monitor the groups.
(B) Check that the instructions are clear, and tell the students to begin.
(C) Inefficient bus service are a hazard.

(D) Traffic in the city has reached unsustainable levels.

(1) A (3) B
(3) C (4) D

[2018]

124.

(A) The college has organized a science fare
(B) This is to notify that a leather wallet has been lost
(C) Shortly blood donation will begin a camp
(D) The agenda of the meeting is available on the website.

(1) B (2) C
(3) D (4) A

[2018]

125.

(A) It is vastly reading is significant
(B) Reading for pleasure is linked to parental support at an early age.
(C) We can read intensively and extensively.
(D) Basic literacy among the prison population is insignificant.

(1) C (2) D
(3) B (4) A

Direction (126-131): Fill up the blanks numbered (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) in the passage given below with the most appropriate word from the options given for each blank.

The main objective of art and (a) living is to develop (b) sensibilities and skills of healthful living besides providing a (c) ground for love of labour, (d) social attitudes and moral values so as to enable the child to be (e) to the ideas of others with humility and sincerity in thought, word and deed. Love for mankind and helping the needy would (f) at this stage and its culmination would be in terms of attainment of selfless service.

[2018]

126. 'a' is

(1) profitable (2) promising
(3) productive (4) praise

[2018]

127. 'b' is

(1) nature (2) healthy
(3) aesthetic (4) genuine

[2018]

128. 'c' is

(1) nurturing (2) fruitful
(3) attractive (4) interesting

[2018]

129. 'd' is

(1) clear (2) positive
(3) growing (4) negative

[2018]

130. 'e' is

(1) welcome (2) clear
(3) receptive (4) illegal

[2018]

131. 'f' is

(1) disappear (2) reveal
(3) link (4) germinate

Direction (132 & 133): Four alternative summaries are given in the text. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the text.

[2018]

132. Develop Critical Thinking

The way we see the world and relate to others is intrinsically connected to our own set of values that govern the way we decide to live. However, the influence of fashion, consumerism, pop culture, broken homes, social unrest, and the media is all-pervasive. For many people, teachers and students alike, this influence goes unquestioned. Critical thinking, if successfully taught at this level, becomes the antidote for individual and social illiteracy. For the authors, critical thinking should constitute an indivisible part of the overall educational process. Facione (1995) comments: 'Critical thinking lies at the root of civilisation. It is a cornerstone in the journey humankind is taking from beastly savagery to global sensitivity'.

Supporting the development of these skills involves reflective teaching and learning, which is highly complex and which some students may find difficult, or interpret as weakness on the part of the teacher. But in the long run, with patience on the part of the teacher, it will develop students who can view old or new material, from a variety of sources, through new eyes, using their skills to define their own stance and express it, often better in their second language, with an open-minded confidence.

(1) The worldview of the human being today is influenced by a lot of things. Critical thinking cannot be taught as it involves reflective teaching and could be misunderstood.
(2) Critical thinking must be part of an individual's education but it is a difficult concept because it very often reflects a teacher as a dominating individual.

(3) Critical thinking is an important aspect of an individual's literacy level and his social knowhow. It is part of civilization and eventually leads to global sensitivity. Students can look at information in a variety of ways.

(4) Reflective teaching is another aspect of initial thinking and it could lead to individual and social illiteracy.

[2018]

133. The construct of democracy rests on informed choice and governance on informed policy. Answers to critical questions are stranded in the arena of claims and counter claims. Measures of progress are simply not known or available. The debate to job creation is a mystery of sorts. The public are not aware that the Center and States spend crores on education, health and social services. Take education. Barely a few of ClassV students can read a Class II text, the poor are switching to private schools and over 33% of million-plus schools do not maintain a feasible pupil teacher ratio.

(1) Being informed is an important aspect of any democracy. This information is not available especially in the area of education, health and social services.

(2) Answers are often given but they need to be deciphered accurately. Job clarity is available but sometimes it is a mystery. There is confusion about information.

(3) Health and social services are clearly communicated but education remains an area of ignorance. Claims and counter claims create even more confusion.

(4) Crores are spent on many areas of growth but there is no accountability for information. Parents are switching to private schools as the information on education is available there.

Directions (134-138): The word given in each of the sentences is used contextually. Pick the word from the alternatives given that is most inappropriate in the given context.

[2018]

134. VENERATE - We venerate aged priests and martyrs.

(1) respect (2) revere
(3) spurn (4) honor

[2018]

135. PRUDENCE - Prudence and sacrifice help us in meeting the future.

(1) caution (2) reckless
(3) foresight (4) judgement

[2018]

136. OSTENTATION - Ostentation in wealth and living styles can sometimes turn vulgar.

(1) pageantry (2) display
(3) modesty (4) flourish

[2018]

137. DOCTRINE - A doctrine is often refined by reasoning.

(1) offense (2) dogma
(3) precept (4) principle

[2018]

138. BENEVOLENCE : Every religion believes in the concept of benevolence.

(1) generosity (2) malignity
(3) liberality (4) benignity

Direction (139 & 140): Answer the question based on the following information. Indicate which of the statements given with that particular question is consistent with the information given in the passage below.

A Holistic Viewpoint

It is now recognised by modern science that the universe at the subatomic level does not have solid material objects, but consists of only wavelike patterns which represent probabilities of interconnections between other interconnections, all of which together constitute an inseparable web of inter-relationships constituting the entire universe. Fritjof Capra, therefore, views the universe not as "an assemblage of independent parts" but as "a dynamic web of inter-related events" in which each part determines the structure of the whole. Geoffrey Chew views such inter-penetrating and interdependent relationships in the universe in terms of a "bootstrap" theory which implies that all forces in the universe are inseparably linked together, every part affects every other part, and the whole world is held together so to say, by bootstraps. David Bohm refers to a holographic concept which, according to David Bohm, recognises the "Undivided wholeness" of the entire universe instead of the classical idea of analysability of the world into separately and independently existent parts.

[2018]

139. Choose the appropriate option:

(1) there are many solid material objects in the universe

(2) the entire universe has a web of inter-relationships

(3) the universe comprises of a number of independent parts
(4) these independent parts determine the structure of the web

[2018]

140. Choose the appropriate option:
(1) the holographic theory speaks of the exclusiveness of each part
(2) the world can be analysed into separate independent parts
(3) the classical idea recognises the concept of wholeness
(4) the bootstrap theory speaks of interdependent relationships

Direction (141-143): In the following sentence, a part of the sentence is underlined. Beneath each sentence, four different ways of paraphrasing the underlined part are indicated. Choose the best alternative among the four options.

[2018]

141. The police searched everywhere but they <u>drew a blank.</u>
(1) upset
(2) did not find any information
(3) came to an end
(4) drew a line

[2018]

142. She was accused of being <u>close-minded</u> and intolerant.
(1) did not agree (2) kept to herself
(3) not open to new ideas (4) unwilling to discuss

[2018]

143. Rehman likes to have a <u>finger in every pie.</u>
(1) likes cooking
(2) wants to do everything
(3) object to everything
(4) cannot take decisions

Directions (144-146): In the question below, a related phrase is followed by a group of words. Select the group of words that best expresses a relationship similar to the one expressed in the original phrase.

[2018]

144. At one's wits end
(1) cannot say anything funny
(2) not able to think logically
(3) not able to work
(4) clarity of thought

[2018]

145. Gift of the gab
(1) clever at work (2) flatter someone
(3) promise blatantly (4) fluent at speaking

[2018]

146. Die in harness
(1) die while riding
(2) die at the height of one's success
(3) die with help
(4) die when the work has been completed

Direction (147-156): Read the passage given below. Choose the best options for the questions.

Passage: Impact of IoT (Internet of Things)

IOT (Internet of things) might ask. It's been a growing topic of conversation for some time now. Put in the simplest term it means anything that has an on and off button and is connected to the internet for receiving, analyzing, storing or sending data. This could mean anything, from the watch that you wear to airplanes that can be controlled from a remote location. According to the analyst firm Gartner, by the year 2020 we'll have over 26 billion connected devices. That could mean people, people connected to things and things connected to things. The new rule of the future is going to be "Anything that can be connected will be connected". Take for example when you set an alarm to wake up and that alarm goes off it not only wakes you up but also brews your coffee, sets the right temperature of water for your bath, puts on the television to bring you the latest updates from around the globe and all this before you even put a foot out of your bed. This is all done by simply getting the network of interconnected things/devices that have embedded sensors, network connectivity, software and necessary electronics that collect and exchange data.

To show how far we have come with technology and connectivity, we have smart watches such as Fitbit, Garmin to name a few that have changed the way we look at time. We have one device that not only tells us the time but also tracks the number of steps, calories and our heart rate. This watch is actually connected to our phone so with just one turn of the wrist one can tell who is calling or what messages have been received without having to dig through pockets or handbags.

IOT is making its presence felt in health care as well. Doctors can now remotely monitor and communicate with their patients and health care providers can benefit from this. Whether data comes from foetal monitors, electrocardiograms, temperature monitors or blood

glucose levels, tracking this information is vital for some patients. Many of this requires follow up interaction with healthcare professionals. With smarter devices that deliver more valuable data it can reduce the need for direct patient-physician interaction.

Take for instance in the sporting field, minute chips are being attached to balls and bats which will transmit information of how fast the ball is travelling and a batsman's moves, the time, the angles, the pressure on the bat at different positions, data of the muscle stretch if he's hit a six so on and so forth. Formula one cars are also being fitted with these sensors which relays information on the minute moves being made by the driver. Chips are also being put into wearable devices of sportsmen to detect sub-optimal action of any body parts to show signs of stress or strain which will help in the early detection of injuries and take preventive measures.

IOT has had an impact across all fields, be it industries, government, small or large businesses and even for Personal Consumption.

IBM, Google, Intel, Microsoft and Cisco are some of the top players in the IOT spectrum.

With billions of devices connected security becomes a big issue. How can people make sure that their data is safe and secure? This is one of the major concerns in the IOT that becomes a hot topic. Another issue is with all these billions of devices sharing data companies will be faced with the problem of how to store, track, analyse and make vast sense of the information being generated. Companies are monitoring the network segment to identify anomalous traffic and to take action if necessary.

Now that we have a fair understanding of IOT let's see what impact it's had on the education sector. The only constant in our lives is change and learning. From the get go we learn, we adapt to the walk, talk or run. We adapt to the changing times and constantly learn from them. Education or learning as we know it in the broader sense is the most important of all and the one that decides which way we handle those changes to impact us and the world.

Today's world is fast paced and to keep up with this we need an infusion of speed with learning. From the classroom assignments, lectures, blackboards and chalk we have come a long way to what is now known as e-learning (electronic learning) or m-learning (mobile learning). With the GenNext it is imperative to provide the right kind of education.

The rise of technology and IOT allows schools to improve the safety of their campuses, keep track of resources and enhance access to information. It ensures data quality being the top priority but also facilitates development of content allowing teachers to use this technology to create smart lesson plans and ensuring the reach of this content to any corner of the world.

[2018]

147. How is IOT a concept of connecting?
(1) It is the internet in a different form.
(2) It is the internet but connected to anything.
(3) It is an analysing machine.
(4) It is a data collection term.

[2018]

148. It is said that we look at time differently now, why?
(1) It is connected to different devices.
(2) It is in a different format.
(3) It is connected to the aeroplane.
(4) It connects people.

[2018]

149. IOT will help in simplifying patient-physician interaction because:
(1) It helps reduce data.
(2) Doctors can remotely connect to patients.
(3) It improves connectivity.
(4) It is a simple process.

[2018]

150. How will IOT work in the sporting field?
(1) Through sport fields with chips.
(2) Through special machines.
(3) Through minute wearable chips which are connected.
(4) Through special moves by the sportsmen.

[2018]

151. Preventive measure is imperative because:
(1) It can detect anything.
(2) It identifies treatment needed.
(3) It keeps them in touch.
(4) It helps to identify stress and strain.

[2018]

152. One of the major concerns of IOT is:
(1) Security and privacy, data loss and tracking data.
(2) Only security and privacy.
(3) Only data loss.
(4) Only tracking data.

[2018]

153. Technology and IOT has benefited education considerably because it has:
(1) Helped in improving the lesson.
(2) Helped keep track of all resources.

(3) Helped teachers to track.
(4) Helped with keeping up with the change in learning.

[2018]

154. Teachers can use this data:
(1) Only to teach with more resources.
(2) Only to create a smart classroom.
(3) Only to reach out to the world.
(4) To teach with more resources, create a smart classroom and reach out to the world.

[2018]

155. Select a title that is most suitable for the passage.
(1) IOT curse or boon
(2) IOT and our life tomorrow
(3) IOT is changing the way we learn
(4) IOT is all pervading

[2018]

156. To conclude, IOT has an impact on:
(1) Education, sports, medicine and our daily lives.
(2) Education, sports only.
(3) Education only.
(4) Education and medicine only.

Direction (157-159): Choose the option closest to the Capitalized word.

[2018]

157. ANNihilate
(1) devastate (2) delay
(3) investigate (4) retaliate

[2018]

158. FACilitate
(1) lend (2) share
(3) support (4) serve

[2018]

159. CAMpaign
(1) lobby (2) run
(3) agree (4) work

Directions: From each set of sentences given below in questions 160 to 169, choose the sentence that is grammatically Correct.

[2019]

160.
(1) A few judges have cut short their vacation to clear the long pending cases.
(2) A few judges have cut short vacation to clear the long pending cases.
(3) A few judges have cut short its vacation to clear the long pending cases.
(4) A few judges have cut short their vacation to clear the long pending cases.

[2019]

161.
(1) Where's Hari? Here is he, right in front of us!
(2) Where's Hari? Here he is, right in front of us!
(3) Where's Hari? He is here, right in front of us!
(4) Where's Hari? Is he here, right in front of us?

[2019]

162.
(1) Customs officers do not allow passengers to carry banned items into or out of the country.
(2) Customs officers does not allow passengers to carry banned items into or out of the country.
(3) Customs officers do not allows passengers to carry banned items into or out of the country.
(4) Customs officers do not allow passengers to carry banned items into or out of the country.

[2019]

163.
(1) Neither this nor that machine is working.
(2) Neither this nor that machine are working.
(3) Neither this but that machine is working.
(4) Neither this but that machine is working.

[2019]

164.
(1) I shall be doing a MBA online, and continue with my present job.
(2) I shall do a MBA online, and continue with my present job.
(3) I shall do an MBA online, and continue with my present job.
(4) I shall do an MBA online, but continuing with my present job.

[2019]

165.
(1) As soon as I boarded the train, I realized that I left my wallet at home.
(2) As soon as I boarded the train, I realize that I had left my wallet at home.
(3) As soon as I board the train, I realized that I leave my wallet at home.
(4) As soon as I boarded the train, I realized that I had left my wallet at home.

[2019]

166.
(1) We can take either the morning flight nor the one in the afternoon.
(2) We can take neither the morning flight nor the one in the afternoon.
(3) We can take either morning flight or the one in afternoon.

(4) We can take either the morning flight or the one in the afternoon.

[2019]

167.

(1) The management have promised that it will consider my appeal.

(2) The management has promised that it will consider my appeal.

(3) The management has promise that they will consider my appeal.

(4) The management has promised that it will considered my appeal.

[2019]

168.

(1) Tourists must follow the norms set upon the country they visit.

(2) Tourists must follow norms set by country they visit.

(3) Tourists must follow the norms set by the country they visit.

(4) Tourists must follow the norms set by the country they visits.

[2019]

169.

(1) An important file, along with two uniforms, are missing from the police station.

(2) A important file, along with two uniforms, is missed from the police station.

(3) An important files, along with two uniforms, are missing from the police station.

(4) An important file, along with two uniforms, is missing from the police station.

Directions: In each of the questions given below in questions 170 to 174, each sentence is labeled with a letter. From the given choices, choose the most logical order of sentences that constructs a coherent paragraph.

[2019]

170.

a. One of them copied and pasted large portions of the required text from a website.

b. Before assigning the project to his students, the guide gave a presentation on plagiarism.

c. The expulsion order that followed was not alarming.

d. A few students did not pay much heed to the consequences of the illegal act.

(1) cabd (2) dbca

(3) badc (4) bdac

[2019]

171.

a. Goals are set, and relevant data is collected and analyzed.

b. Strategies are made on the basis of the data and resources made available.

c. There are various stages in framing a management strategy, and its implementation.

d. The strategies are implemented and monitored to ensure that the goals are achieved.

(1) abdc (2) acbd

(3) cabd (4) cbad

[2019]

172.

a. Despite the awareness, some citizens fail to pay their taxes honestly.

b. One of the factors that impacts our country's economy is income-tax.

c. Awareness regarding this aspect of our economy is often made through the education system and media.

d. Most of these defaulters not only get into trouble, but they also create additional work for the income-tax department.

(1) adbc (2) cbad

(3) bcad (4) bdac

[2019]

173.

a. The responsible citizen helped to foil the plan of a hijack.

b. The deep pockets of his leather jacket contained what had been feared!

c. A person called up the airport and gave a message.

d. All the passengers were carefully frisked, and one of them was asked to step aside.

(1) badc (2) cdab

(3) daeb (4) cdab

[2019]

174.

a. In the following years, more layers of snow add up to the existing mass.

b. Consequently, the weight of the snow compresses and turns into solid ice.

c. Most glaciers are found near the Poles.

d. They begin to form when snow remains in the same area all year round.

(1) abcd (2) cdab

(3) abdc (4) cdab

Directions: Choose the Correct meaning for each of the foreign language words and phrases given below in questions 175 to 179.

[2019]

175. inter vivos

(1) a transaction made for obtaining a legacy
(2) an agreement to promote the welfare of one's country
(3) a transaction made between living people
(4) an agreement between warring nations

[2019]

176. quantum ramificatus

(1) the amount of damages suffered
(2) the quality of goods supplied
(3) the amount of relief given for damages caused
(4) the weightage given to someone's suggestion

[2019]

177. Malus

(1) mass (2) harmless
(3) harmful (4) comforting

[2019]

178. Volvo

(1) I roll (2) I run
(3) I leap (4) I jump

[2019]

179. Charade

(1) series (2) charter
(3) pretense (4) spate

Directions: Choose the Correctly spelled words in questions 180 to 184 to fill in the blanks.

[2019]

180. Malti Ahuja is making a sincere effort to pay off her ————.

(1) creditor (2) creditore
(3) crediter (4) creditor

[2019]

181. It is our responsibility to leave a green and clean world for our ————.

(1) descendants (2) decendants
(3) descendents (4) descendantes

[2019]

182. The patient's death was the result of sheer ———— on the part of the surgeon.

(1) negligence (2) negligence
(3) negligence (4) negligenz

[2019]

183. The scientist's biography is a blatant ———— of facts.

(1) misrepresentation (2) misrepresention
(3) misrepresentation (4) misrepresentaion

[2019]

184. It was a ———— to work with these scientists.

(1) privilege (2) privilage
(3) privelage (4) priviledge

Directions: Fill in the blank with the Correct options.

[2019]

185. Son, ————! Research the company before you apply for the job.

(1) build castles in air
(2) hit the ceiling
(3) get off on the wrong foot
(4) hold your horses

[2019]

186. Please, ————! This is not the time to get anxious.

(1) pull yourself together
(2) pass the buck
(3) bark up the wrong tree
(4) go on a wild goose chase

[2019]

187. In our company, we don't accept such carelessly done work. ————

(1) So far so good.
(2) Get your act together.
(3) We'll cross the bridge when we come to it.
(4) Your guess is as good as mine.

[2019]

188. I can't work on this assignment anymore! I think I have ————.

(1) broken the ice
(2) added insult to injury
(3) chewed cud
(4) bitten off more than I can chew

[2019]

189. I'm a historian. I'm a ———— in this seminar on robots!

(1) drop in the bucket (2) fish out of water
(3) fly in the ointment (4) fly on the wall

Directions: Questions 190 to 199 are based on what is stated or implied in the passage given below. For each question, choose the option that most accurately and completely answers the question.

The words "invention" and "innovation" are closely linked, but they are not interchangeable. The inventor is a genius who uses his intellect, imagination, time, and resources to create something that does not exist. But this invention may or may not be of utility to the masses. It is the enterprising innovator who uses various resources, skills,

and time to make the invention available for use. The innovator might use the invention as it is, modify it, or even blend two or more inventions to make one marketable product. A great example is that of the iPhone, which is a combination of various inventions. If an invention is the result of countless trials and errors, so can be the case with an innovation. Not every attempt to make an invention is successful. Not every innovation sees the light of the day. Benjamin Franklin had the belief that success doesn't come without challenge, mistake, and in a few cases failure. Thus, inventors and innovators have to be intrepid enough to take risks; consider failures as stepping stones and not stumbling blocks.

Some inventions are the result of a keen observation or a simple discovery. The inventor of Velcro, also called the zipless zipper, is the Swiss engineer George de Mestral. He was hiking in the woods when he found burrs clinging to his clothes and his dog's fur. Back at home, he studied the burrs. He discovered that each burr was a collection of tiny hooks which made it cling to another object. A few years later, he made and patented the strips of fabric that came to us as Velcro.

The world of inventions and innovations is a competitive one. But the race does not end here; it is also prevalent in the case of getting intellectual property rights. There have been inventors who failed to get a single patent while there have been some who managed to amass numerous patents in their lifetime. Thomas Edison had 1,093 patents to his credit!

We relate the telephone with Alexander Graham Bell. It is believed that around the same time, Antonio Meucci had also designed the telephone, but due to lack of resources and various hardships, he could not proceed with the patent of his invention. It is also believed that Elisha Gray had made a design for the telephone and applied for the patent at the U.S. patent office on the same day as Graham Bell did. By sheer chance, Graham's lawyer's turn to file the papers came first. Hence, Graham was granted the first patent for the telephone.

It is not easy, and at times almost impossible, for an inventor to be an innovator too. There are very few like Thomas Edison who graduated from being an incredible inventor to a successful manufacturer and businessman with brilliant marketing skills. While innovations that have helped enhance the quality of life are laudable, equally laudable are the inventions that laid the foundation of these very innovations.

[2019]

190. The text in the passage can best be termed as

(1) narrative (2) descriptive
(3) persuasive (4) expository

[2019]

191. The main idea of the author is to

(1) highlight the difficulties faced by innovators.
(2) focus on the hardships of patent-seekers.
(3) compare innovators to inventors.
(4) reveal the importance of inventors.

[2019]

192. The author believes that

(1) innovators enhance the utility of inventions.
(2) innovators face fewer challenges than inventors do.
(3) every inventor has a patent for the invention.
(4) invention is the same as innovation.

[2019]

193. Benjamin Franklin and Steve Jobs believe that

(1) there is no place for mistakes in the process of making an innovation.
(2) making a mistake before finding success is not unusual.
(3) failure is a permanent stumbling block.
(4) all innovators have to go through failure.

[2019]

194. Velcro can best be described as

(1) a highly-planned and deeply researched invention
(2) the fruit of failure
(3) the need of the hour
(4) an accidental invention

[2019]

195. It is believed that Graham Bell became the first patent holder of the telephone because of

(1) his ingenuity and good fortune.
(2) the carelessness of Elisha Gray's lawyer.
(3) the clever trick played by his lawyer.
(4) the biased officials in the patent office.

[2019]

196. Which of the following is Untrue?

(1) Inventors may not be innovators.
(2) Innovators are not expected to be enterprising.
(3) To get a patent, the applicant has to follow a legal process.
(4) Intellectual property rights are not always easy to get.

[2019]

197. Which of the following texts from the passage clearly indicates failure?

(1) The world of inventions and innovations is a competitive one.
(2) Not every innovation sees the light of the day.
(3) Thus, inventors and innovators have to be intrepid enough to take risks;
(4) None of the above

[2019]

198. Which of these words can replace the word "intrepid"?

(1) hasty (2) intellectual
(3) daring (4) rich

[2019]

199. Which of these words is the antonym of "laudable"?

(1) praiseworthy (2) challenging
(3) tiring (4) disgraceful

Passage: Climate change is considered to be one of the most serious threats to sustainable development, with adverse impact on the environment, human health, food security, economic activity, natural resources and physical infrastructure. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPC(C), the effects of climate change have already been observed, and scientific findings indicate that precautionary and prompt action is necessary. Vulnerability to climate change is not just a function of geography or dependence on natural resources; it also has social, economic and political dimensions which influence how climate change affects different groups. Poor people rarely have insurance to cover loss of property due to natural calamities i.e. drought, floods, super cyclones etc. The poor communities are already struggling to cope with the existing challenges of poverty and climate variability and climate change could push many beyond their ability to cope or even survive. It is vital that these communities are helped to adapt to the changing dynamics of nature. Adaptation is a process through which societies make themselves better able to cope with an uncertain future. Adapting to climate change entails taking the right measures to reduce the negative effect of climate change (or exploit the positive ones) by making the appropriate adjustments and changes. These range from technological options such as increased sea defences or flood proof houses on stilts to behavioural change at the individual level, such as reducing water use in times of drought. Other strategies include early warning systems for extreme events, better water management, improved risk management, various insurance options and biodiversity conservation. Because of the speed at which climate change is happening due to global temperature rise, it is urgent that the vulnerability of developing countries to climate change is reduced and their capacity to adapt is increased and national adaptation plans are implemented. Communities must build their resilience, including adopting appropriate technologies while making the most of traditional knowledge, and diversifying their livelihoods to cope with current and future climate stress. Local coping strategies and knowledge need to be used in synergy with government and local interventions. The need of adaptation interventions depends on national circumstances. There is a large body of knowledge and experience within local communities on coping with climatic variability and extreme weather events. Local communities have always aimed to adapt to variations in their climate. Local coping strategies are an important element of planning for adaptation. Traditional knowledge can help to provide efficient, appropriate and time tested ways of advising and enabling adaptation to climate change in communities who are feeling the effects of climate changes due to global warming.

[2020]

200. To address the challenge of Climate Change, Developing countries urgently require:

(1) Implementation of National Adaptation Plans
(2) Adoption of short term plans
(3) Adoption of technological solutions
(4) Imposition of Climate Change tax

[2020]

201. Given below are the factors of vulnerability of poor people to climate changes. Select the option that contains the correct answer.

(1) Their dependence on natural resources
(2) Geographical attributes
(3) Lack of financial resources
(4) Lack of Traditional knowledge

Codes:

(1) (2), (3) and (4) (2) (1), (2), (3) and (4)
(3) (3) only (4) (1), (2) and (3)

[2020]

202. Which of the following is *against* the idea portrayed in the passage?

(1) Co-ordination between regional and national efforts is necessary.
(2) The process of Adaptation to climate change does not take into account the factor of prevailing national circumstances.
(3) Social dimensions of climate change also need to be appreciated.
(4) Combining Traditional Knowledge with appropriate technology is the need of the hour.

[2020]

203. The Traditional Knowledge should be used through

(1) Improvement in national circumstances
(2) Synergy between Government and local interventions
(3) Imposition of Climate Change Tax.
(4) Its dissemination

[2020]

204. What is the meaning of the word 'Resilience' occurring in the passage?

(1) Toughness (2) Fragility
(3) Flexibility (4) Vulnerability

Passage: The uncovering of a private Instagram group styling itself 'Bois Locker Room' featuring students from some prominent South Delhi schools discussing their female classmates in disturbingly violent ways including plans of sexual assault is a wakeup call for parents and authorities. The group formed last month or so kicked up a social media storm when screenshots surfaced. Police have questioned a 15 year old boy to identify other members. Similar incidents involving minors discussing rape/ gang rape of classmates have been reported on other digital platforms like WhatsApp too, across cities. The exchanges in the now deleted group require precise responses from police, parents and school authorities around whom the fates of the juveniles involved now revolve. It is important to recognise where a teenager spouting objectification of his female counterparts is coming from. People of all ages, not just children, are retreating deeper into the recesses of their online avatars during this lockdown. But the heavy technological investment in children's education, including flooding them with personal smartphones, has not been matched by serious conversations centred on responsible internet usage and equality. Young, impressionable minds absorb the normalisation of rape from the adults around them. When what they see, read and hear is toxic masculinity, that is what they perform. That's what peer pressure becomes about. But if this youthful role play of macho dominance receives timely counselling, it can prevent far graver adult offences. Schools and parents have a critical role to play in educating children on gender equality. Digital platforms which claim to have zero tolerance towards content that violates community standards must also explain why such abuses go undetected, despite boasts about Artificial Intelligence-driven technologies to stop them. They should play a more proactive role in stopping the sexual harassment of real people in the guise of virtual sport.

[Editorial Published in Times of India, dated 6 May, 2020]

[2020]

205. What is the Central Idea being conveyed by the Author in the passage above?

(1) Modern Social Networking platforms must take the lead in regulating young people from using these platforms for sexual abuse.
(2) It is significant to educate children and youngsters about gender equality.
(3) Digital Platforms need to have a zero tolerance policy towards content leading to sexual abuse.
(4) None of the above.

[2020]

206. As per author, why is this incident a wake-up call for parents?

(1) Because even the parents are indulged heavily in social networking platforms.
(2) Because parents have failed to stop their children from committing such blunders.
(3) Because it is the primary responsibility of parents to control their children.
(4) Because the parents have failed in educating their children regarding fair internet usage and have simply invested in the technology driven education of their children.

[2020]

207. According to the author, in order to understand the root cause of such insensitive incidents, it is important to:

(1) Understand and examine the kind of socialisation process these children are exposed to.
(2) Adopt Artificial Intelligence driven technologies.
(3) Strengthen the environment of discipline in schools and colleges.
(4) All of the above.

[2020]

208. On the basis of your reading of the passage, which of the following statements can be inferred?

(1) Sexual Offenses can be reduced by timely counselling from parental and quasi-parental authorities i.e., parents and teachers respectively.
(2) If digital platforms implement a Zero Tolerance Policy towards such a menace, sexual offenses can be completely stopped.
(3) Investment in education of children is enough to curb the menace.
(4) All of the above.

[2020]

209. Which of the following words are synonymous with the word 'Spouting'?

(1) Pouring (2) Streaming
(3) Erupting (4) All of the Above.

Passage: The snow was falling, and the Cat's fur was stiffly pointed with it, but he was imperturbable. He sat crouched, ready for the death-spring, as he had sat for hours. It was night but that made no difference, all times were as one to the Cat when he was in wait for prey. Then, too, he was under no constraint of human will, for he was living alone that winter. Nowhere in the world was any voice calling him; on no hearth was there a waiting dish. He was quite free except for his own desires, which tyrannized over him when unsatisfied as now. The Cat was very hungry, almost famished, in fact. For days the weather had been very bitter...and the Cat's long hunt had availed him nothing. But he waited with the inconceivable patience and persistency of his race; besides, he was certain. The Cat was a creature of absolute convictions, and his faith in his deductions never wavered. The rabbit had gone in there between those low-hung pine boughs. The Cat had seen her enter...so he sat down and waited, and he waited still in the white night, listening angrily to the north wind starting in the upper heights of the mountains with distant screams, then swelling into an awful crescendo of rage, and swooping down with furious white wings of snow like a flock of fierce eagles into the valleys and ravines. The Cat was on the side of a mountain, on a wooded terrace. Above him, a few feet away towered the rock ascent as steep as the wall of a cathedral. He had often looked with wonder at the rock, and miauleed bitterly and resentfully as man does in the face of a forbidding Providence. At his left was the sheer precipice. Behind him...was the frozen perpendicular wall of a mountain stream. Before him was the way to his home. When the rabbit came out she was trapped; her little cloven feet could not scale such unbroken steeps. So the Cat waited. The tangle of trees and bushes clinging to the mountain-side with a stern clutch of roots, the prostrate trunks and branches, the vines embracing everything with strong knots and coils of growth, had a curious effect, as of things which had whirled for ages in a current of raging water, only it was not water, but wind, which had disposed everything in circling lines of yielding to its fiercest points of onset. It was as if ice needles pricked his skin through his beautiful thick fur, but he never faltered and never once cried. He had nothing to gain from crying, and everything to lose; the rabbit would hear him cry and know he was waiting.

[Excerpts from a Short story, “The Cat” by Mary E. Wilkins Freeman]

[2020]

210. Which of the following suggests a synonymous meaning to the words ‘Providence’ and ‘Crescendo’ respectively?
(1) Nemesis, Apex
(2) Zenith, Nadir
(3) Laxity, Prudence
(4) Short-sightedness, Upsurge

[2020]

211. The passage has been adorned with numerous figure of speeches. Which of the following combinations is correct?
(1) Irony and Sarcasm
(2) Alliteration and Pun
(3) Simile and Personification
(4) Metaphor and Onomatopoeia

[2020]

212. The passage best demonstrates which one of the following motifs of Cat‘s Life?
(1) To satisfy the pangs of hunger
(2) To survive the harsh winters
(3) A never ending wait
(4) To hunt for Rabbit

[2020]

213. The Author‘s description of “...he was under no constraint of human will, for he was living alone...” *implies:*
(1) Cat‘s absolute freedom from everything
(2) Cat‘s no association with human beings
(3) Cat‘s loneliness
(4) Cat‘s tyrannical demeanour

[2020]

214. The lines, "...but he never faltered and never once cried. He had nothing to gain from crying, and everything to lose...", suggest that the Cat is:
(1) Reflective (2) Apologetic
(3) Resilient (4) Frustrated

Passage: I am losing my interest in human beings; in the significance of their lives and their actions. Someone has said it is better to study one man than ten books. I want neither books nor men; they make me suffer. Can one of them talk to me like the night – the Summer night? Like the stars or the caressing wind?

The night came slowly, softly, as I lay out there under the maple tree. It came creeping, creeping stealthily out of the valley, thinking I did not notice. And the outlines of trees and foliage nearby blended in one black mass and the night came stealing out from them, too, and from the east

and west, until the only light was in the sky, filtering through the maple leaves and a star looking down through every cranny.

The night is solemn and it means mystery.

Human shapes flitted by like intangible things. Some stole up like little mice to peep at me. I did not mind. My whole being was abandoned to the soothing and penetrating charm of the night. The katydids began their slumber song: they are at it yet. How wise they are. They do not chatter like people. They tell me only: "sleep, sleep, sleep." The wind rippled the maple leaves like little warm love thrills. Why do fools cumber the Earth! It was a man's voice that broke the necromancer's spell. A man came today with his "Bible Class." He is detestable with his red cheeks and bold eyes and coarse manner and speech. What does he know of Christ? Shall I ask a young fool who was born yesterday and will die tomorrow to tell me things of Christ? I would rather ask the stars: they have seen him.

[Short Story by Kate Chopin]

[2020]

215. Why has the author lost interest in human beings?

(1) Because they make the author suffer.
(2) Because the human beings do not bring with them the warmth and the comfort which comes naturally with the night, stars and the wind.
(3) Because human beings are not mysterious.
(4) All of the above.

[2020]

216. The author has compared the night with:

(1) The Katydids
(2) The Necromancer's spell
(3) Stars
(4) All of the above.

[2020]

217. Why has the author called the 'katydids' wise?

(1) Because they sing a slumber song.
(2) Because they tell the author to only 'sleep'.
(3) Because they do not indulge in unnecessary and unimportant talks.
(4) Because they are not fools.

[2020]

218. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

(1) Being close to nature can bring one closer to God.
(2) Nature is just a mystery.
(3) Books and Man are both detestable.
(4) None of these.

[2020]

219. Which of the following words from the passage mean 'rough'?

(1) Solemn (2) Caressing
(3) Coarse (4) Slumber

Passage: It was the strangest murder trial I ever attended, where the old woman was found battered to death. He was a heavy stout man with bulging bloodshot eyes. All his muscles seemed to be in his thighs. The clock had just struck two in the morning. Mrs Salmon in 15 Northwood Street had been unable to sleep: she heard a door click shut and thought it was her own gate. So she went to the window and saw Adams (that was his name) on the steps of Mrs Parker's house. He had just come out and he was wearing gloves. He had a hammer in his hand and she saw him drop it into the laurel bushes by the front gate. But before he moved away, he had looked up at her window. The fatal instinct that tells a man when he is watched exposed him in the light of a streetlamp to her gaze – his eyes suffused with horrifying and brutal fear, like an animal's when you raise a whip.

Mrs Salmon was called in the Court.

'And do you see the man here in court?'

[She looked straight at the big man in the dock, who stared hard at her with his Pekingese eyes without emotion.]

'Yes,' she said, 'there he is.'

'You are quite certain?'

She said simply, 'I couldn't be mistaken, sir.'

'Thank you, Mrs Salmon.'

[Counsel for the defence rose to cross-examine.]

'Now, Mrs Salmon, you must remember that a man's life may depend on your evidence.'

'I do remember it, sir.'

'Is your eyesight good?'

'I have never had to wear spectacles, sir.'

'You are a woman of fifty-five?'

'Fifty-six, sir.'

'And the man you saw was on the other side of the road?'

'Yes, sir.'

'And it was two o'clock in the morning. You must have remarkable eyes, Mrs Salmon?'

'No, sir. There was moonlight, and when the man looked up, he had the lamplight on his face.'

'And you have no doubt whatever that the man you saw is the prisoner?'

'None whatever, sir. It isn't a face one forgets.'

Then he said, 'Do you mind, Mrs Salmon, examining again the people in court?

No, not the prisoner. Stand up, please, Mr Adams!'
And there at the back of the court with thick stout body and muscular legs and a pair of bulging eyes, was the exact image of the man in the dock.

'Now think very carefully, Mrs Salmon. Can you still swear that the man you saw drop the hammer in Mrs Parker's garden was the prisoner and not this man, who is his twin brother?' Of course she couldn't.
[Excerpts from "The Case for the Defence" by Graham Greene]

[2020]

220. Why do you think, has the Author called the trial, 'strangest' murder trial he ever attended?
(1) Because the accused had a very strange personality.
(2) Because, despite having a potential witness and evidence against the accused, his wrong could not be proved.
(3) Because, Mrs. Salmon's evidence could not be proved before the Court.
(4) None of these.

[2020]

221. "…his eyes suffused with horrifying and brutal fear, like an animal's when you raise a whip." can be called as:
(1) Personification
(2) Simile
(3) Onomatopoeia
(4) None of the above

[2020]

222. The expression 'Pekingese eyes' used in the passage refers to which of the following?
(1) Bulging eyes
(2) Red eyes
(3) Small eyes
(4) None of them

[2020]

223. Why was Mrs. Salmon convinced that the man she saw had committed the crime?
(1) Because she saw the man on the steps of Mrs. Parker's House and he was wearing gloves.
(2) Because he had a hammer in his hand and she saw him drop it into the laurel bushes by the front gate.
(3) Because when he looked up at her window, his eyes were suffused with horrifying and brutal fear.
(4) Because she had seen him clearly in the light of street lamp.

[2020]

224. Who was murdered in the scene described in the passage?
(1) Mrs. Wheeler
(2) Mrs. Parker
(3) Mrs. Salmon
(4) It cannot be inferred.

Passage: The world has very few devices left to fight COVID-19 with, but technology remains one of them. Whether it is employing the state-of-the-art technology in the discovery of cures or vaccines, or traditional technology services to enhance health care and consultations, or even tools that keep people at home occupied/productive, it is clear that technology will serve humanity at one of its darkest moments. The pandemic has contributed, in no small measure, to the understanding of the myriad ways in which available technologies have not been put to better use, and presented people with multiple opportunities to harness these devices, techniques and methods to get on with life in the time of lockdown. Among the primary uses is telemedicine, rendered inexorable now, by the temporary paralysis brought on by a freeze on movement. The Centre's recent guidelines allowing for widespread use of telemedicine services came as a shot in the arm for telehealth crusaders in the country, among them the Telemedicine Society of India that has long been battling to use the technology in its complete arc to reach remote areas in India. This move finds consonance with the rest of the world where several nations, also deeply impacted by the pandemic, have deployed telemedicine to reach people who have been unable to come to hospital, to reduce footfalls in hospitals, and to even provide medical and mental health counselling to countless people. It was way back in 2000 that telemedicine was first employed in India, but the progress has been excruciatingly slow, until the pandemic. However, it does seem as if the medical community was only held back by the lack of legislation to enable tele consultations. For no sooner was the policy announced, than hospitals and clinicians hurried to jump onto the bandwagon, advertising contact information for patients. The advantages are peculiar in the current context, when putting distance between people is paramount, as tele consultations are not barred even when health care professionals and patients may have to be quarantined. The advancement of telecommunication capabilities over the years has made the transmission of images and sound files (heart and lung sounds, coughs) faster and simpler. Pilot telemedicine experiments in

ophthalmology and psychiatry have proven to be of immense benefit to the communities. Telemedicine's time is here, finally. While unleashing the full potential of telemedicine to help people, experts and government agencies must be mindful of the possible inadequacies of the medium, and securing sensitive medical information; such cognisance should guide the use of the technology.
[From an Editorial published in The Hindu on April 17, 2020]

[2020]

225. Which one of the following words from the passage means 'unavoidable'?

(1) Inexorable (2) Myriad
(3) Excruciatingly (4) Bandwagon

[2020]

226. Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of the passage?

(1) It is time to unleash the full potential of Telemedicine.
(2) It is time to unleash the full potential of Telemedicine with cognisance of its possible flaws.
(3) Technology has not been utilised to its fullest to suit the current needs.
(4) People should not be skeptical about the advantages of telemedicine.

[2020]

227. Which of the following is a significant factor contributing in slow employment of Telemedicine in India?

(1) Telemedicine was never employed in India.
(2) There was an absence of regulations regarding the use of telemedicine consultations and medication systems.
(3) Telemedical Society of India failed in its efforts to promote the importance of such a system in the country.
(4) All of the above.

[2020]

228. Telecommunication based medication has the potential for an easy outreach because:

(1) Pilot experiments in telemedicine have been proved to be successful.
(2) It helps in easier communication of medical images from one place to another.
(3) It helps in securing sensitive medical information.
(4) All of the above.

[2020]

229. What is the meaning of the expression 'Shot in the arm' used in the passage?

(1) Hitting the nail on its head.
(2) Bull's Eye
(3) Positive Impact on something
(4) All of the above.

Passage: Read an extract from A Scandal in Bohemia by Arthur Conan Doyle:

"I rang the door-bell and was shown up to the chamber which had formerly been in part my own.

With hardly a word spoken, Sherlock Holmes waved me to an armchair. Then he stood before the fire and looked me over in his singular introspective fashion.

'Watson, you did not tell me that you intended to go into harness.'

'Then, how do you know?'

'I see it, I deduce it. How do I know that you have been getting yourself very wet lately, and that you have a most clumsy and careless servant girl?'

'My dear Holmes,' said I, 'this is too much. It is true that I had a country walk on Thursday and came home in a dreadful mess, but as I have changed my clothes, I can't imagine how you deduce it. As to Mary Jane, she is incorrigible, but there, again, I fail to see how you work it out.'

'It is simplicity itself,' said he; 'my eyes tell me that on the inside of your left shoe, just where the firelight strikes it, the leather is scored by six almost parallel cuts.

Obviously, they have been caused by someone who has very carelessly scraped round the edges of the sole in order to remove crusted mud from it. Hence, you see, my double deduction that you had been out in vile weather, and that you had a particularly malignant boot-slitting specimen of the London slavey.'"

In fiction, detectives like Holmes are usually portrayed as people with exceptionally brilliant minds. They possess the rare skill to see and analyze what ordinary people can't. They have incredible abilities to infer, deduce, induce and conclude.

Then, there is G.K. Chesterton's fictional catholic priest, Father Brown who relies on his extraordinary power of sympathy and empathy that enable him to imagine and feel as criminals do. He explains, "I had thought out exactly how a thing like that could be done, and in what style or state of mind a man could really do it. And when I was quite sure that I felt exactly like the murderer myself, of course I knew who he was."

Sherlock finds the criminal by starting from the outside. He relies on science, experimental methods and deduction. On the contrary, Father Brown uses varied psychological experiences learned from those who make confessions of crime to him. He relies on introspection, intuition and empathy.

There is yet another set of detectives like those created by writers like Agatha Christie. Her Belgian detective, Hercule Poirot is a story-teller who draws information from the stories that others tell. He patiently listens to numerous accounts of what happened, where it happened and how it happened. He listens for credibility and ambiguity; he identifies why and how pieces of the jig-saw don't seem to fit together. Ultimately, he uncovers the truth.

[2021]

230. From the passage, it can be inferred that

(1) Watson is Holmes' mentor.
(2) Earlier, Watson used to live with Holmes.
(3) Watson is a detective.
(4) Watson shares all his personal matters with Holmes.

[2021]

231. It is evident that for solving cases, Father Brown relies largely on

(1) His own sympathetic and empathic thought process about criminals.
(2) A sympathetic approach towards various people's opinion on the case to be solved.
(3) A deductive analysis of the crime and his ability to sympathize.
(4) All the above.

[2021]

232. For the three detectives mentioned in the passage, which one of these would be nonessential for solving criminal cases?

(1) Forgiving nature (2) Sensitivity
(3) Critical thinking (4) Patience

[2021]

233. In order to solve cases, Poirot uses the art of _____ the narratives that he has been told.

(1) Building a fantasy based on
(2) Empathizing with all the characters in
(3) Creating new plots for
(4) Detecting and analyzing the missing links in

[2021]

234. The word *incorrigible* is the antonym of

(1) Habitual (2) Unperformable
(3) Repentant (4) Incurable

Passage: Since long, we have witnessed unimaginable levels of success and failure of various projects, businesses, scientific missions and even wars. From such triumphs and defeats emerges the much debatable thought: Is planning and strategy more important than execution?

Some project leaders and their teams are of the view that planning leads to clarity of objectives; it helps to set the timeline and the budget. Consequently, when the planning is haphazard and unstructured, the very aims of the projects become hazy. This further leads to unprecedented budget collapses and poor time-management. In some cases, teams have worked relentlessly to complete assignments, but poor planning has invariably led to customer dissatisfaction and at times a complete collapse of the entire project. In the words of Benjamin Franklin, *"Failing to plan is planning to fail."*

Numerous entrepreneurs have the faith that strategies help to enhance not only speed and quality of production, but also consumer satisfaction. If there are no strategies to tackle unplanned events or unexpected interruptions, there is a possibility of entire projects coming to a grinding halt.

Some of the world's best airports, bridges and astronomical missions are the result of careful planning and excellent strategies. However, there are some architects, artists and entrepreneurs who prefer to dive straight from the board of ideas into the pool of execution. They believe that suitable strategies are best shaped during the process of execution; great plans and strategies can fail while encountering unexpected situations.

Steve Jobs says, *"To me, ideas are worth nothing unless executed. They are just a multiplier. Execution is worth millions."*

According to Bill Gates, unhappy customers are the greatest source of learning. Fickle-minded consumers and wavering market trends can mar projects that stand on fixed plans. It is the need-based, flexible and innovative strategies that help to withstand the impact of these vacillating desires and trends.

After rigorous planning and testing a new recipe on two lakh consumers, in 1985, the company Coke brought out the *New Coke*. Much to the company's dismay, the product did not take off as expected and the financial loss was enormous.

The company realized that during the process of data collection, it had not considered the product-loyalty and old-fashioned habits of the consumers.