



JK Chrome

JK Chrome | Employment Portal



Rated No.1 Job Application of India

Sarkari Naukri
Private Jobs
Employment News
Study Material
Notifications



JOBS



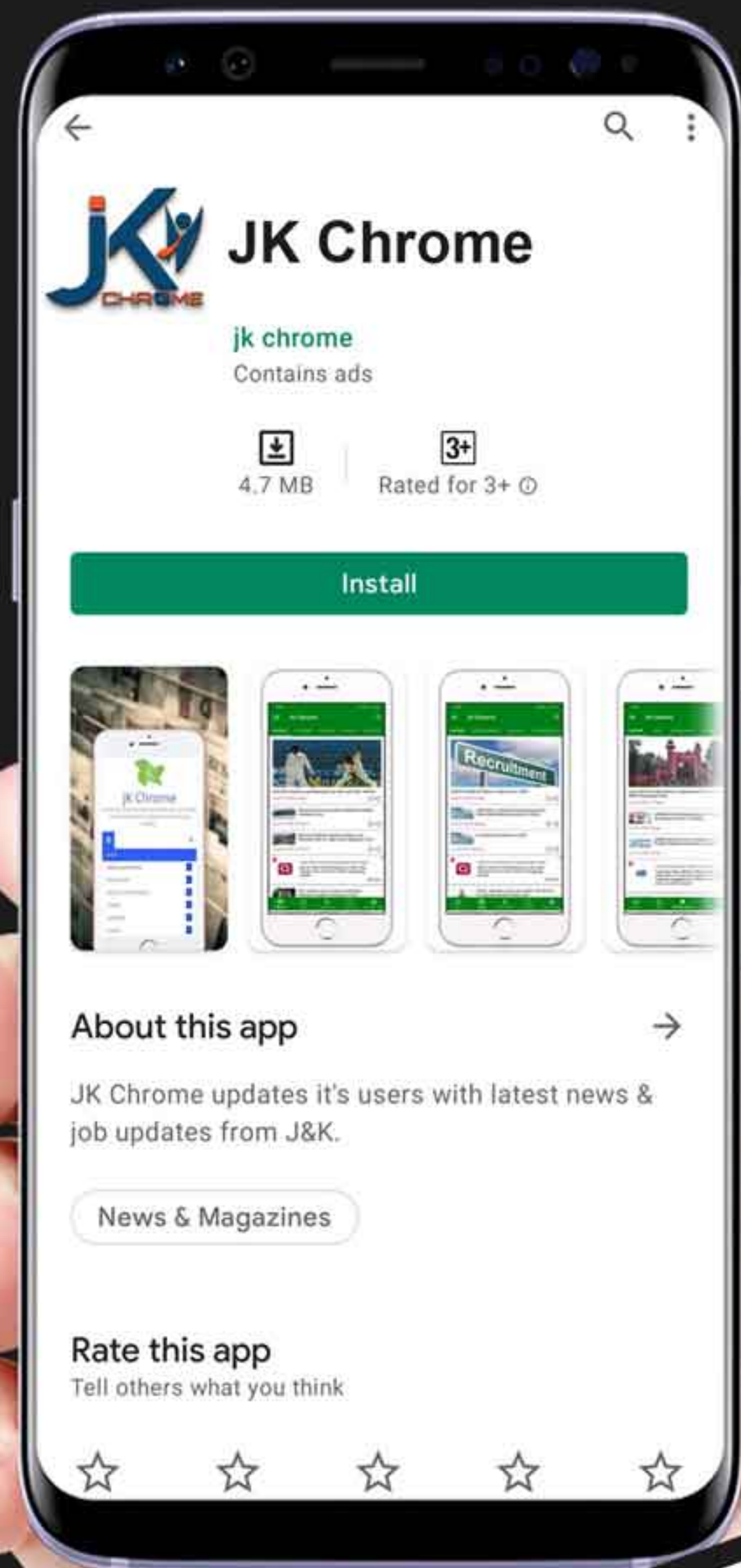
NOTIFICATIONS



G.K



STUDY MATERIAL



JK Chrome

jk chrome
Contains ads



www.jkchrome.com | Email : contact@jkchrome.com

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1-5) : *In the following passage, you have 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.*

PASSAGE

Every profession of trade, every art and every science has its technical vocabulary, the function of which is partly to designate things or processes which have no names in ordinary English and partly to secure greater exactness in nomenclature. Such special dialects or jargons are necessary in technical discussion of any kind. Being universally understood by the devotees of the particular science or art, they have the precision of a mathematical formula. Besides, they save time, for it is much more economical to name a process than to describe it. Thousands of these technical terms are very properly included in every large dictionary, yet, as a whole, they are rather on the outskirts of the English language than actually within its borders.

Different occupations, however, differ widely in the character of their special vocabularies. In trades and handicrafts and other vocations like farming and fishing that have occupied great numbers of men from remote times, the technical vocabulary is very old. An average man now uses these in his own vocabulary. The special dialects of law, medicine, divinity and philosophy have become familiar to cultivated persons.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)

- Special words used in technical discussion
 - may become part of common speech
 - never last long
 - should resemble mathematical formula
 - should be confined to scientific fields
- The writer of this article is
 - a scientist
 - a politician
 - a linguist
 - a businessman
- This passage is primarily concerned with
 - various occupations and professions
 - technical terminology
 - scientific undertakings
 - a new language
- It is true that
 - various professions and occupations often interchange words
 - there is always a non-technical word that may be substituted for the technical word
 - the average man often uses in his own vocabulary what was once technical language not meant for him
 - everyone is interested in scientific findings

- In recent years, there has been a marked increase in the number of technical terms in the nomenclature of
 - Farming
 - Fishing
 - Sports
 - Government

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 6-10) : *In the following questions, you have one brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.*

In May 1966, The World Health Organisation was authorised to initiate a global campaign to eradicate small pox. The goal was to eradicate the disease in one decade. Because similar projects for malaria and yellow fever had failed, few believed that smallpox could actually be eradicated, but eleven years after the initial organisation of the campaign, no cases were reported in the field.

The strategy was not only to provide mass vaccinations, but also to isolate patients with active small-pox in order to contain the spread of the disease and to break the chain of human transmission. Rewards for reporting small-pox assisted in motivating the public to aid health workers. One by one, each small-pox victim was sought out, removed from contact with others and treated. At the same time, the entire, village where the victim had lived was vaccinated.

Today small pox is no longer a threat to humanity. Routine vaccinations have been stopped worldwide.

(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)

- Which of the following is the best title for the passage ?
 - The World Health Organisation
 - The Eradication of Small-pox
 - Small-pox Vaccinations
 - Infectious Diseases
- What was the goal of the campaign against small-pox?
 - To decrease the spread of small-pox worldwide.
 - To eliminate small-pox worldwide in ten years.
 - To provide mass vaccinations against small-pox worldwide.
 - To initiate worldwide projects for small-pox, malaria and yellow fever at the same time.
- According to the paragraph what was the strategy used to eliminate the spread of small-pox?
 - Vaccination of the entire village
 - Treatment of individual victims.
 - Isolation of victims and mass vaccinations
 - Extensive reporting of out breaks
- Which statement doesn't refer to small-pox?
 - Previous projects had failed.
 - People are no longer vaccinated for it.
 - The World Health Organisation mounted a worldwide campaign to eradicate the disease.
 - It was a serious threat.

10. It can be inferred that
- no new cases of small-pox have been reported this year.
 - malaria and yellow fever have been eliminated.
 - small-pox victims no longer die when they contract the disease
 - small-pox is not transmitted from one person to another.

DIRECTIONS: In questions no. 11 to 15, you have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

PASSAGE-I
(Question Nos. 11-15)

Two years later, in November 1895, he signed his final will. He left the bulk of his fortune, amounting to about £1,75,000 to a trust fund administered by Swedish and Norwegian trustees. The annual interest shall be awarded as prizes to those persons who during the previous year have rendered the greatest services to mankind. The interest shall be divided into five equal parts— now amounting to about £8,000 each— one of which shall be awarded to the person who has made the most important discovery or invention in the realm of physics, one to the person who has made the most important chemical discovery or improvement, one to the person who has made the most important physiological or medical discovery, one to the person who has produced the most outstanding work of literature, idealistic in character, and one to the person who has done the best work for the brotherhood of nations, the abolition or reduction of standing armies, as well as for the formation or popularization of peace congress.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)

11. The said prize is awarded
- once in 5 years
 - every year
 - once in 4 years
 - once in 2 years
12. Which is the prize that is referred to in the passage?
- Nobel Prize
 - Magsaysay Award
 - Pulitzer Prize
 - Booker Prize
13. The number of prizes in the field of science are
- Four
 - One
 - Three
 - Five
14. Total annual prize money amounts to
- £8,000
 - £1,750,000
 - £350,000
 - £40,000
15. Prize is awarded for outstanding work in
- Chemistry
 - Literature
 - Physics
 - All the above

PASSAGE-II
(Question Nos. 16-20)

If an opinion contrary to your own makes you angry, that is a sign that you are subconsciously aware of having no good reason for thinking, as you do. If someone maintains that two and two are five, or that Iceland is on the Equator, you feel pity rather than anger, unless you know so little of arithmetic or geography that his opinion shakes your own contrary conviction.

16. If someone else's opinion makes us angry, it means that
- we are subconsciously aware of having no good reason for becoming angry
 - there may be good reasons for his opinion but we are not consciously aware of them

- our own opinion is not based on good reason and we know this subconsciously
 - we are not consciously aware of any reason for our own opinion
17. "Your own contrary conviction" refers to
- the fact that you feel pity rather than anger
 - the opinion that two and two are four and that Iceland is a long way from the Equator
 - the opinion that two and two are five and that Iceland is on the Equator
 - the fact that you know so little about arithmetic or geography
18. Conviction means
- persuasion
 - disbelief
 - strong belief
 - ignorance
19. The writer says if someone maintains that two and two are five you feel pity because you
- have sympathy
 - don't agree with him
 - want to help the person
 - feel sorry for his ignorance
20. The second sentence in the passage
- builds up the argument of the first sentence by restating it from the opposite point of view
 - makes the main point which has only been introduced by the first sentence
 - simply adds, a further point to the argument already stated in the first sentence
 - illustrates the point made in the first sentence

DIRECTIONS : In question no. 21 to 30, you have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

PASSAGE-I

"People very often complain that poverty is a great evil and that it is not possible to be happy unless one has a lot of money. Actually, this is not necessarily true. Even a poor man, living in a small hut with none of the comforts and luxuries of life, may be quite contented with his lot and achieve a measure of happiness. On the other hand, a very rich man, living in a palace and enjoying everything that money can buy, may still be miserable, if, for example, he does not enjoy good health or his only son has taken to evil ways. Apart from this, he may have a lot of business worries which keep him on tenterhooks most of the time. There is a limit to what money can buy and there are many things which are necessary for a man's happiness and which money cannot procure.

Real happiness is a matter of the right attitude and the capacity of being contented with whatever you have is the most important ingredient of this attitude".

(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)

21. The phrase "on tenterhooks" means:
- in a state of thoughtfulness
 - in a state of anxiety
 - in a state of sadness
 - in a state of forgetfulness

22. It is true that:
 (a) money alone can give happiness
 (b) money always gives happiness
 (c) money seldom gives happiness
 (d) money alone cannot give happiness
23. A rich man's life may become miserable if he:
 (a) has evil son, bad health and business worries
 (b) does not enjoy good health
 (c) has business worries
 (d) has business worries and his only son has taken to evil ways
24. Which of the following is the most appropriate title to the passage?
 (a) Poverty, a great evil
 (b) The key of happiness
 (c) Contentment, the key of happiness
 (d) Money and contentment
25. Which of the following statement is true?
 (a) Only a poor but contented man can be happy
 (b) A poor but contented man can never be happy
 (c) A poor but contented man can be happy
 (d) A poor but contented man is always happy

PASSAGE-II

The problem of water pollution by pesticides can be understood only in context, as part of the whole to which it belongs - the pollution of the total environment of mankind. The pollution entering our waterways comes from many sources, radioactive wastes from reactors, laboratories and hospitals; fallout from nuclear explosions; domestic wastes from cities and towns; chemical wastes from factories. To these is added a new kind of fallout - the chemical sprays applied to crop lands and gardens, forests and fields. Many of the chemical agents in this alarming melange initiate and augment the harmful effects of radiation, and within the groups of chemicals themselves there are sinister and little - understood interactions, transformations and summations of effect.

Ever since the chemists began to manufacture substances that nature never invented, the problem of water purification have become complex and the danger to users of water has increased. As we have seen, the production of these synthetic chemicals in large volume began in the 1940's. It has now reached such proportion that an appalling deluge of chemical pollution is daily poured into the nation's waterways. When inextricably mixed with domestic and other wastes discharged into the same water, these chemicals sometimes defy detection by the methods in ordinary use by purification plants. Most of them are so complex that they cannot be identified. In rivers, a really incredible variety of pollutants combine to produce deposits that sanitary engineers can only despairingly refer to as "gunk".

26. All the following words mean 'chemicals' except:
 (a) sands (b) substances
 (c) pesticides (d) deposits
27. The main argument of paragraph 1 is:
 (a) that there are sinister interaction in the use of chemicals
 (b) that there are numerous reasons for contamination of water supplies
 (c) that there are many dangers from nuclear fallout
 (d) that pesticides are dangerous

28. The word 'gunk' in the last line refers:
 (a) to the waste products deposited by sanitary engineers
 (b) to the debris found in rivers
 (c) to unidentifiable chemicals found in water
 (d) to the domestic water supplies
29. Water pollution can only be understood:
 (a) in relation to world contamination
 (b) by the whole human race
 (c) in context
 (d) in relation to the number of pesticides that exist
30. Water contamination has become serious:
 (a) since water pollution was difficult to assess
 (b) since nature has taken a hand in pollution
 (c) since chemists began to use new substances
 (d) since businessmen authorised the use of chemicals.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 31-40) : In the following questions, you have two brief passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

PASSAGE-I

(Question Nos. 31-35)

"Nobody knows my name" is the title of one of James Baldwin's celebrated books. Who knows the name of the old man sitting amidst ruins pondering over his hubble-bubble? We do not. It does not matter. He is there like the North Pole, the Everest and the Alps but with one difference. The North Pole, the Everest and the Alps will be there when he is not there any more. Can we really say this? "Dust thou act to dust returneth" was not spoken of the soul. We do not know whether the old man's soul will go marching on like John Brown's. While his body lies mouldering in the grave or becomes ash driven by the wind or is immersed in water, such speculation is hazardous. A soul's trip can take one to the treacherous shoals of metaphysics where there is no "yes" or "no". "Who am I?" asked Tagore of the rising sun in the first dawn of his life, he received no answer. "Who am I?" he asked the setting sun in the last twilight of his life. He received no answer.

We are no more on solid ground with dust which we can feel in our hands, scatter to the wind and wet with water to turn it into mud. For this much is sure, that in the end, when life's ceaseless labour grinds to a halt and man meets death, the brother of sleep, his body buried or burnt, becomes dust. In the form of dust he lives, inanimate yet in contact with the animate. He settles on files in endless government almiraahs, on manuscripts written and not published on all shelves, on faces and hands. He becomes ubiquitous all pervasive, sometimes sneaking even into hermetically sealed chambers. (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)

31. What is the difference between the old man and the North Pole, the Everest and the Alps?
 (a) he ponders over his hubble-bubble while they don't
 (b) they are known to all while he is known to none
 (c) they remain while he will soon become dust
 (d) they are not as old as he
32. What, according to the passage, happens to a person's soul after death?
 (a) the soul also dies with the body
 (b) the soul continues to live after the body is dead
 (c) the soul certainly becomes dust after death
 (d) it is dangerous to guess

33. Which of the following statement is true?
 (a) The rising sun told Tagore who he was
 (b) The rising sun did not tell Tagore who he was
 (c) The rising sun advised Tagore to ask no questions
 (d) The rising sun told Tagore that he would become dust
34. What happens to man after he becomes dust?
 (a) he disappears from the world for ever
 (b) he appears in the form of man again
 (c) he becomes all pervasive as dust
 (d) he often sneaks into hermetically sealed chambers
35. What figure of speech is used in the expression 'the brother of sleep'?
 (a) Simile (b) Metaphor
 (c) Oxymoron (d) Irony

PASSAGE-II
(Question Nos. 36-40)

To write well, you have to be able to write clearly and logically, and you cannot do this unless you can think clearly and logically. If you cannot do this yet you should train yourself to do it by taking particular problems and following them through, point by point, to a solution, without leaving anything out and without avoiding any difficulties that you meet.

At first you find clear, step-by-step thought very difficult. You may find that your mind is not able to concentrate. Several You may find that your mind is not able to concentrate. Several unconnected ideas may occur together. But practice will improve your ability to concentrate on a single idea and think about it clearly and logically. In order to increase your vocabulary and to improve your style, you should read widely and use a good dictionary to help you find the exact meanings and correct usages of words.

Always remember that regular and frequent practice is necessary if you want to learn to write well. It is no good waiting until you have an inspiration before you write. Even with the most famous writers, inspiration is rare. Someone said that writing is ninety-nine percent hard work and one percent inspiration, so the sooner you get into the habit of disciplining your-self to write, the better.

36. To write well, a person must train himself in
 (a) dealing with a difficult problem
 (b) not leaving anything out
 (c) thinking clearly and logically
 (d) following a step-by-step approach
37. Initially, it is difficult to write because
 (a) a good dictionary is not used
 (b) ideas occur without any sequence
 (c) aids to correct writing are not known
 (d) exact usages of words are not known
38. According to the passage, writing style can be improved by
 (a) thinking logically
 (b) writing clearly
 (c) undergoing training
 (d) reading widely
39. Famous writers have achieved success by
 (a) using their linguistic resources properly
 (b) disciplining their skill
 (c) following only one idea
 (d) waiting for inspiration

40. All the following words mean 'exact' except
 (a) precise (b) accurate
 (c) very (d) erect

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 41-50) : *In the following questions, you have two brief passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.*

PASSAGE-I

Stuck with the development dilemma? Stay away from management courses. Seriously, one of the biggest complaints that organisations have about management courses is that they fail to impact the participants' on-the-job behaviour. Some management trainers stress the need for follow-up and reinforcement on the job. Some go so far as briefing the participants' managers on what behaviour they should be reinforcing back on the job. Other include a follow-up training day to review the progress of the participants. None of this is really going far enough.

The real problem is that course promoters view development as something which primarily, takes place in a classroom. A course is an event and events are, by definition limited in time. When you talk about follow-up after a course, it is seen as a nice idea, but not as an essential part of the participants' development programme. Any rational, empowered individual should be able to take what has been learnt in a course and transfer it to the work place - or so the argument goes. Another negative aspect of the course mindset is that, primarily, development is thought to be about skill-acquisition.

So, it is felt that the distinction between taking the course and behaving differently in the work place parallels the distinction between skill-acquisition and skill-application. But can such a sharp distinction be maintained? Skills are really acquired only in the context of applying them on the job, finding them effective and, therefore, reinforcing them.

The problem with courses is that they are events, while development is an on-going process which, involves, within a complex environment, continual interaction, regular feedback and adjustment. As we tend to equate development with a one-off event, it is difficult to get seriously motivated about the follow-up. Anyone paying for a course tends to look at follow-up as an unnecessary and rather costly frill. **(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)**

41. What is the passage about?
 (a) personal management (b) development dilemma
 (c) management courses (d) course promoters' attitude
42. Which of the following statements is false?
 (a) Some management trainers stress the need for follow-up and reinforcement on the job
 (b) Some suggest a follow-up training day to review the progress of the participants
 (c) Some go to the extent of briefing the participants' managers on what behaviour they should be reinforcing back on the job
 (d) The real problem is that course promoters view development as something which does not take place during a course.
43. The writer's attitude, as reflected in the passage, is
 (a) critical (b) ironic
 (c) sympathetic (d) philosophical

44. The course promoters' attitude is
 (a) self-righteous (b) indifferent
 (c) easy-going (d) unprogressive
45. The word 'mindset' here means
 (a) a determined mind
 (b) a (fixed) attitude of mind
 (c) an open mind
 (d) mindful

PASSAGE-II

One may look at life, events, society, history, in another way. A way which might, at a stretch, be described as the Gandhian way, though it may be from times before Mahatma Gandhi came on the scene. The Gandhian reaction to all grim poverty, squalor and degradation of the human being would approximate to effort at self-change and self-improvement, to a regime of living regulated by discipline from within. To change society, the individual must first change himself. In this way of looking at life and society, words too begin to mean differently. Revolution, for instance, is a term frequently used, but not always in the sense it has been in the lexicon of the militant. So also with words like peace and struggle. Even society may mean differently, being some kind of organic entity for the militant, and more or less a sum of individuals for the Gandhian. There is yet another way, which might, for want of a better description, be called the mystic. The mystic's perspective measures these concerns that transcend political ambition and the dynamism of the reformer, whether he be militant or Gandhian. The mystic measures the terror of not knowing the remorseless march of time; he seeks to know what was before birth, what comes after death? The continuous presence of death, of the consciousness of death, sets his priorities and values: militants and Gandhians, kings and prophets, must leave all that they have built; all that they have unbuild and depart when messengers of the buffalo-riding Yama come out of the shadows. Water will to water, dust to dust. Think of impermanence. Everything passes.

46. The Gandhian reaction of poverty is
 (a) a total war on poverty
 (b) self-discipline
 (c) self-abnegation
 (d) a regulated distribution of wealth
47. According to Gandhianism, the individual who wants to change society
 (a) should destroy the existing society
 (b) must re-form society
 (c) must change himself
 (d) may change society without changing himself
48. Who, according to the passage, finds new meaning for words like revolutions, peace and struggle?
 (a) A Gandhian who believes in non-violent revolution
 (b) A militant
 (c) A mystic
 (d) A Gandhian who disciplines himself from within
49. The expression 'water will to water, dust to dust' means
 (a) water and dust can mix well
 (b) man will become water after death
 (c) man will one day die and become dust
 (d) man will become dust and water after death
50. What does society mean to a Gandhian?
 (a) a sum of individuals
 (b) an organic entity
 (c) a regime of living regulated by discipline from within
 (d) a disciplined social community

DIRECTIONS : In question number 51 to 60, you have two passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

PASSAGE-I

The World health Organisation is briefly called W.H.O. It is a specialised agency of the United Nations and was established in 1948.

International health workers can be seen working in all kinds of surroundings in deserts, jungles, mountains, coconut groves, and rice fields. They help the sick to attain health and the healthy to maintain their health.

This global health team assists the local health workers in stopping the spread of what are called communicable diseases, like cholera. These diseases can spread from one country to another and so can be a threat to world health.

W.H.O. assists different national health authorities not only in controlling diseases but also in preventing them altogether. Total prevention of diseases is possible in a number of ways. Everyone knows how people, particularly children, are vaccinated against one disease or another. Similarly, most people are familiar with the spraying of houses with poisonous substances which kill disease-carrying insects. **(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)**

51. "It is a specialised agency of the United Nations and was established in 1948". Here specialised means :
 (a) made suitable for a particular purpose
 (b) expert
 (c) extraordinary
 (d) uncommon
52. "International health workers can be seen working in all kinds of surroundings: in deserts, jungles, mountains, coconut groves, and rice fields". Here International means:
 (a) belonging to the whole world
 (b) drawn from all countries of the world
 (c) believing in cooperation among nations
 (d) belonging to an organisation which has something to do with different nations.
53. They help the sick to attain health and the healthy to maintain their health. here they stands for:
 (a) deserts
 (b) rice fields
 (c) international health workers
 (d) jungles
54. "WHO assists different national health authorities not only in controlling diseases but also in preventing them altogether". The above sentence implies that :
 (a) W.H.O. assist many others in addition to the national health authorities
 (b) W.H.O. assists more in preventing diseases than in controlling them.
 (c) W.H.O. assists in controlling diseases only if they have not been prevented.
 (d) W.H.O. assists both in controlling diseases and in preventing them.
55. "Total prevention of diseases is possible in a number of ways". The author has given illustrations of :
 (a) only two such ways
 (b) only one such way
 (c) more than two such ways
 (d) none of these

PASSAGE-II

Why don't I have a telephone? No because I pretend to be wise or pose as unusual. There are two chief reasons: because I don't really like the telephone, and because I find I can still work and play, eat, breathe, and sleep without it. Why don't I like the telephone? because I think it is a pest and time waster. It may create unnecessary suspense and anxiety, as when you wait for an expected call, that doesn't come; or irritating delay, as when you keep ringing a number that is always engaged. As for speaking in a public telephone booth, it seems to me really horrible. you would not use it unless you were in a hurry, and because you are in a hurry, you will find other people waiting before you. When you do get into the booth, you are half suffocated by the stale, unventilated air, flavored with cheap face powder and chain smoking; and by the time you have began your conversation your back is chilled by the cold looks of somebody who is moving about restlessly to make your place.

If you have a telephone in your house, you will admit that it tends to ring when you least want it to ring; when you are asleep, or in the middle of a meal or a conversation, or when you are just going out, or when you are in your bath. Are you strong minded enough to ignore it, to say to yourself, " Ah well, it will be all the same in hundred years time". You are not. You think there may be some important news or message for you. Have you never rushed dropping from the bath, of chewing from the table, or dazed from bed, only to be told that you are a wrong number? You were told the truth. In my opinion all telephone numbers are wrong numbers. If, of course, your telephone rings and you decide not to answer it, then you will have to listen to an idiotic bell ringing and ringing in what is supposed to be the privacy of your own home. You might as well buy a bicycle bell and ring it yourself.

56. The author does not have a telephone because :
- he pretends to be wise
 - he poses as unusual
 - he would prefer to do something else
 - he thinks that it can create unnecessary suspense and anxiety.
57. He hates speaking in a public telephone booth because :
- it is costlier
 - he is suffocated by the stale, unventilated air, flavoured with cheap face power and chain-smoking
 - others look at him angrily
 - the other side may not know your number
58.your back is chilled by the cold look of somebody means:
- other look at you angrily
 - you feel cold at the back
 - you feel uneasy because the person next in the queue looks at you restlessly
 - people are very cold.
59. 'Ah well, it will be all the same in hundred years time'. This sentence means:
- Nothing is going to change even if you don't answer the telephone bell.
 - Things have not changed for the past 100 years.
 - Things will remain the same for 100 years to come.
 - One should be strong minded.

60. 'All telephone numbers are wrong numbers', because :

- the author always gets wrong calls
- whenever he tries it always goes wrong.
- he doesn't give much importance to telephone and telepone numbers
- None of the statements given above.

DIRECTIONS : In question nos. 61 to 70, you have two brief passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it by blackening the appropriate oval [○].

PASSAGE-I

(Question Nos. 61-65)

Pidgins are languages that are not, acquired as mother tongues and that are used for a restricted set of communicative functions. They are formed from a mixture of languages and have a limited vocabulary and a simplified grammar. Pidgins serve as a means of communication between speakers of mutually unintelligible languages and may become essential, in multilingual areas. A creole develops from a pidgin when the pidgin becomes the mother tongue of the community. To cope with the consequent expansion of communicative functions, the vocabulary is increased and the grammar becomes more complex. Where a creole and the standard variety of English coexist, as in the Carribbean, there is a continuum from the most extreme form of creole to the form that is closest to the standard language. Linguists mark off the relative positions on the creole continuum as the 'basilect' (the furthest from the standard language), the 'mesolect' and the 'acrolect'. In such situations, most creole speakers can vary their speech along the continuum and many are also competent in the standard English of their country.

(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)

61. A pidgin develops in a situation when
- Different and mutually unintelligible languages exist side by side
 - A creole becomes the mother tongue of a linguistic community
 - A language with restricted vocabulary undergoes an expansion in grammar and vocabulary
 - Two similar languages are mixed to create a new language.
62. According to the given passage, a pidgin becomes a creole when
- It ceases to be a means of communication
 - It becomes the mother tongue for a new generation of speakers
 - Its vocabulary undergoes some kind of change
 - Two or more languages are mixed with an existing pidgin
63. According to the passage, a creole continuum is
- A linguistic term for the mixture of more than two languages
 - A scale which measures the linguistic competence of the speaker.
 - A scale in which the proximity of the creole to the standard language is measured
 - A record of the continuous history of a creole
64. According to the passage 'basilect' means
- An impure form of a creole

- (b) A form of creole which is furthest from the standard language
- (c) A form of creole which has an extended vocabulary
- (d) A form of creole which is very close to the standard language
65. Find out a word in the passage which is opposite in meaning to the word - 'Simplified'
- (a) Complex
- (b) Expansion
- (c) Restricted
- (d) Consequent

PASSAGE-II
(Question Nos. 66-70)

There were four of us - George and William Samuel Harris, and myself, and Montmorency. We were sitting in my room, smoking and talking about "how bad were - bad from a medical point of view I mean, of course.

We were all feeling seedy and we were getting quite nervous about it. Harris said he felt such extraordinary fits of giddiness come over him at times, that he hardly knew what he was doing and then George said that he had fits of giddiness too, and hardly knew what he was doing. With me, it was my liver that was out of order. I knew it was my liver that was out of order, because I had just been reading a patent liver-pill circular, in which were detailed the various symptoms by which a man could tell when his liver was out of order. I had them all.

It is a most extraordinary thing, but I never read a patent medicine advertisement without being impelled to the conclusion that I am suffering from the particular disease therein dealt with in its most virulent form. The diagnosis seems in every case to correspond exactly with all the sensations that I have ever felt.

66. The four felt down and out because
- (a) the room was too smoky
- (b) they could never read a patent medicine advertisement
- (c) they thought they were ill
- (d) they had experienced a most extraordinary thing
67. Whenever the speaker read a liver pill circular
- (a) he suffered from an extraordinary surge of giddiness
- (b) he felt sure that he had a liver disorder
- (c) he felt the urge to smoke
- (d) All of the above
68. The author of the above passage seems to be suffering from
- (a) fits of morbid depression without real cause
- (b) an abnormal anxiety about his health
- (c) melancholia
- (d) an unnecessarily dark, gloomy and pessimistic attitude to life
69. Harris was troubled by
- (a) a symptom of vertigo
- (b) garrulity
- (c) tribulation
- (d) frailty
70. The word which is closest in meaning to virulent is
- (a) fantastic (b) vital
- (c) viral (d) hostile

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 71-80) : *In these questions, you have a passage with 10 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four.*

The postmaster first took up his duties in the village of Ulapur. Though the village was a small one, there was an indigo factory nearby and the proprietor, an Englishman, had managed to get a post office established.

Our postmaster belonged to Calcutta. He felt like a fish out of water in this remote village. His office and living-room were in a dark thatched shed, not far from a green, silmy pond, surrounded on all sides by a dense growth.

The men employed in the indigo factory had no leisure, moreover they were hardly desirable companions for decent folk. Nor is a Calcutta boy an adept in the art of associating with others. Among strangers, he appears either proud or ill at ease. At any rate the postmaster had but little company, nor had he much to do.

At times he tried his hand at writing a verse or two. That the movement of the leaves and clouds of the sky were enough to fill life with joy - such were the sentiments to which he sought to give expression. But God knows that the poor fellow would have felt it as the gift of a new life, if some genie of the Arabian Nights had in one night swept away the trees, leaves and all, and replaced them with a macadamised road, hiding the clouds from view with rows of tall houses.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)

71. The adjective used to describe the postmaster's living-room is
- (a) bright (b) dark
- (c) light (d) deep
72. What does the phrase 'ill at ease' in the passage mean?
- (a) Forward (b) Disease
- (c) Comfortable (d) Uneasy
73. What does the phrase 'little company' in the passage mean?
- (a) Bad friendship (b) Hardly any friends
- (c) Small business (d) Business-like
74. At times, the postmaster wrote
- (a) poems (b) novels
- (c) short stories (d) dramas
75. The postmaster wrote on the
- (a) beauty of nature
- (b) beauty of himself
- (c) beauty of the weather
- (d) beauty of the village
76. The word 'genie' means
- (a) monster (b) spirit
- (c) ghost (d) soul
77. Which factory was situated near the village Ulapur?
- (a) Chemical (b) Rubber
- (c) Clothes (d) Dyes
78. What does the idiom 'fish out of water' suggest?
- (a) In unfamiliar surroundings
- (b) can die any moment
- (c) grasping for breath
- (d) amphibious creature
79. Find a word in the passage which is the opposite of 'near'.
- (a) Convenient (b) Unknown
- (c) Close (d) Remote

80. Find a word in the passage which means 'the owner of a business'.
- (a) Constructor (b) Businessman
(c) Entrepreneur (d) Proprietor

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 81-90) : Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

The stunning Baltimore Oriole is a common summer visitor to eastern and mid western deciduous woodlands, neighbourhoods, and gardens. Baltimore Orioles winter in the tropics. About 7 inches in length, the male Baltimore Oriole has a black head, throat, back and wings. Its breast, stomach, and rump are bright orange. It also has an orange patch on the top of each wing and white wing bars. The tail is mostly black with orange fringes. The female is dull orange throughout.

Baltimore Orioles range throughout the eastern and mid western United States, and can be found as far west as the Dakotas. At the western edge of their range, Baltimore Orioles may breed with the Bullock's Oriole (They were once considered the same species under the name Northern Oriole).

Baltimore Orioles build unusual pouch like nests that hang down from branches. They usually nest high in the trees, but often come down to lower heights, flashing bright orange and black feathers to delighted observers. Active and acrobatic by nature, Baltimore Orioles may even feed upside down at time.

Baltimore Orioles eat insects and berries. They can easily be attracted to gardens by nailing orange wedges to tree branches. Baltimore Orioles are also known to feed at hummingbird feeders and sapsucker wells.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)

81. The other name of Baltimore Oriole was _____ .
(a) Bullock's Oriole (b) Baltimore's Oriole
(c) Northern Oriole (d) Southern Oriole
82. The nest of the Baltimore Oriole _____ .
(a) is in a tree cavity
(b) stands upon a branch of a tree
(c) hangs from a branch of a tree
(d) is usually low in the branches
83. Which of the following is the closest in size to a Baltimore Oriole ?
(a) The size of a half-scale
(b) A little more than a half-scale
(c) A little less than a half-scale
(d) A foot ruler
84. The Baltimore Oriole spend the winters in the _____ .
(a) Dakotas (b) Carolinas
(c) Tropics (d) Deserts
85. What is the colour of the female Baltimore Oriole ?
(a) Bright Orange (b) Light Orange
(c) Dull Orange (d) White
86. Which of the following does not attract the Baltimore Oriole?
(a) Oranges
(b) Hummingbird feeders
(c) Sapsucker wells
(d) Sunflower seeds
87. The Baltimore Oriole can be found as far west as
(a) North and South Dakota
(b) The Carolinas

- (c) California
(d) Baltimore
88. Which of the following is not true about the Baltimore Oriole?
(a) They feed upside down sometimes.
(b) They may breed with the Bullock's Oriole.
(c) The Baltimore Oriole is uncommon in the U.S.
(d) The Baltimore Oriole has a black throat.
89. Where would I probably not find a Baltimore Oriole ?
(a) High in the trees
(b) In gardens and neighbourhoods
(c) Deciduous woodlands
(d) The Sahara desert
90. Which of these colours is not found on a Baltimore Oriole?
(a) Purple (b) Orange
(c) White (d) Black

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 91-100): You have a passage with 10 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

**PASSAGE
(CYBERBOGEYS)**

The cyber-world is ultimately ungovernable. This is alarming as well as convenient; sometimes, convenient because alarming. Some Indian politicians use this to great advantage. When there is an obvious failure in governance during a crisis they deflect attention from their own incompetence towards the ungovernable. So, having failed to prevent nervous citizens from fleeing their cities of work by assuring them of proper protection, some national leaders are now busy trying to prove to one another, and to panic-prone Indians, that a mischievous neighbour has been using the internet and social networking sites to spread dangerous rumours. And the Centre's automatic reaction is to start blocking these sites and begin elaborate and potentially endless negotiations with Google, Twitter and Facebook about access to information. If this is the official idea of prompt action at a time of crisis among communities, then Indians have more reason to fear their protectors than the nebulous mischief-makers of the cyber world. Wasting time gathering proof, blocking vaguely suspicious websites, hurling accusations across the border and worrying about bilateral relations are ways of keeping busy with inessentials because one does not quite know what to do about the essentials of a difficult situation. Besides, only a fifth of the 245 websites blocked by the Centre mention the people of the Northeast or the violence in Assam. And if a few morphed images and spurious texts can unsettle an entire nation, then there is something deeply wrong with the nation and with how it is being governed. This is what its leaders should be addressing immediately, rather than making a wrongheaded display of their powers of censorship.

It is just as absurd, and part of the same syndrome, to try to ban Twitter accounts that parody despatches from the Prime Minister's Office. To describe such forms of humour and dissent as "misrepresenting" the PMO—as if Twitter would take these parodies for genuine despatches from the PMO — makes the PMO look more ridiculous than its parodists manage to. With the precedent for such action set recently by the chief minister of West Bengal, this is yet another proof that what Bengal thinks today India will think tomorrow. Using the cyber-world for flexing the wrong muscles is essentially not funny. It might even prove to be quite dangerously distracting. (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)

91. According to the passage, the cyber-world is
 (a) beyond the imagination of people
 (b) outside the purview of common people
 (c) not to be governed
 (d) ungovernable
92. The author is of the opinion that
 (a) the centre should start negotiations with Google, Twitter and Facebook
 (b) the centre should help the citizens evacuate their city
 (c) the centre should not block the sites
 (d) the centre should arrest the guilty
93. Which of the following is closest to the meaning of 'nebulous'?
- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| (a) confused | (b) vague |
| (c) iridescent | (d) glowing |
94. The author's seriousness regarding the situation can best be described in the following sentences. Pick the odd one out.
 (a) Our leaders should display their powers of censorship when needed
 (b) If this is the official idea of prompt action at a time of crisis among communities, then Indians have more reason to fear their protectors than the nebulous mischief maker of the cyber-world
 (c) The politicians deflect attention from their own incompetence
 (d) If a few morphed images and spurious texts can unsettle an entire nation, then there is something deeply wrong with the nation
95. The word 'spurious' means
 (a) genuine (b) authentic
 (c) substantial (d) fake
96. The author warns us against
 (a) not playing false with the citizens
 (b) dangers inherent in the cyber-world
 (c) not using the cyber-world judiciously
 (d) not protecting the citizens from dangerous politicians
97. 'Parody' means
 (a) twist (b) jeopardize
 (c) ridicule (d) imitate
98. What is the opposite of 'wrong headed'?
- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| (a) silly | (b) sane |
| (c) insane | (d) insensible |
99. The passage suggests different ways of keeping the public busy with 'inessentials'. Pick the odd one out.
 (a) By blocking websites which are vaguely suspicious
 (b) By blaming neighbouring countries across the border
 (c) By turning the attention of the people to violence in Assam
 (d) By getting involved in a discourse on bilateral relations
100. The following is a list of statements made by the author of the above passage. Pick the odd one out.
 (a) It is absurd to ban Twitter accounts that parody despatches from the Prime Minister's Office
 (b) Twitter take these parodies for genuine despatches from the PMO
 (c) To describe such forms of humour as 'misrepresenting' the PMO makes the PMO look more ridiculous
 (d) The precedent for such action was set recently by the chief minister of West Bengal

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 101-110): You have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it by blackening the appropriate oval [•].

PASSAGE-I

(Question Nos. 101-105)

As I stepped out of the train, I felt unusually solitary since I was the only passenger to alight. I was accustomed to arriving in the summer, when holiday-makers throng coastal resorts and this was my first visit when the season was over. My destination was a little village which was eight miles by road. It took only a few minutes for me to come to the foot of the cliff path. When I reached the top I had left all signs of habitation behind me. I was surprised to notice that the sky was already a flame with the sunset. It seemed to be getting dark amazingly quickly. I was at a loss to account for the exceptionally early end of daylight since I did not think I had walked unduly slowly. Then I recollected that on previous visits I had walked in high summer and how it was October.

All at once it was night. The track was grassy and even in daylight showed up hardly at all. I was terrified of hurtling over the edge of the cliff to the rocks below. I felt my feet squelching and sticking in something soggy. Then I bumped into a little clump of trees that loomed up in front of me. I climbed up the nearest trunk and managed to find a tolerably comfortable fork to sit on. The waiting was spent by my attempts to identify the little stirrings and noises of animal life that I could hear. I grew colder and colder and managed to sleep only in uneasy fitful starts. At last when the moon came up I was on my way again.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2014)

101. The writer felt unusually solitary because
 (a) he was feeling very lonely without his family.
 (b) he was missing the company of other holiday-makers.
 (c) his destination was a little village eight miles away.
 (d) there was no one to meet him.
102. "I left all signs of habitation behind me." This means that he
 (a) came to a place where there were very few houses.
 (b) was in front of a large collection of cottages.
 (c) had come very far from places where people lived.
 (d) had just passed a remote village.
103. It became darker than the writer expected because
 (a) the nights are shorter in autumn than in summer.
 (b) the nights are longer in October than mid summer.
 (c) the train arrived later than usual.
 (d) he had walked unduly slowly.
104. The writer found it difficult to keep to the path because of
 (a) the darkness and narrowness of the path.
 (b) poor visibility and grassy track.
 (c) the darkness and his slow pace.
 (d) poor visibility and dew on grass.
105. When he settled himself on the fork of the tree, the writer
 (a) had a sound sleep.
 (b) was disturbed by noises of animals.
 (c) was too afraid to sleep.
 (d) tried to sleep but without much success.

PASSAGE-II
(Question Nos. 106-110)

It is sad that in country after country, progress should become synonymous with an assault on nature. We who are a part of nature and dependent on her for every need, speak constantly about 'exploiting' nature. When the highest mountain in the world was climbed in 1953, Jawaharlal Nehru objected to the phrase 'conquest of Everest' which he thought was arrogant. Is it surprising that this lack of consideration and the constant need to prove one's superiority should be projected on to our treatment of our fellowmen? I remember Edward Thompson, a British writer and a good friend of India, once telling Mr. Gandhi that wildlife was fast disappearing. Remarked Mr. Gandhi: 'It is decreasing in the jungles but it is increasing in the towns'

On the one hand, the rich look askance at our continuing poverty; on the other they warn us against their own methods. We do not wish to impoverish the environment any further and yet we cannot forget the grim poverty of large numbers of people. Are not poverty and need the great polluters? For instance, unless we are in a position to provide employment and purchasing power for the daily necessities of the tribal people and those who live in and around our jungles, we cannot prevent them from combing the forest for food and livelihood, from poaching and from despoiling the vegetation.

106. At the beginning of the passage, the writer expresses her opinion that in many countries progress is synonymous with
- development.
 - utmost care for nature.
 - a balanced treatment of nature.
 - utmost cruelty to nature.
107. In the passage, the term 'exploiting' nature suggests
- regretfulness.
 - sarcasm.
 - destructive urge of man.
 - greed of man.
108. Nehru objected to the phrase 'conquest of Everest' since
- it carries a war-like connotation.
 - it sounds pompous and boastful.
 - it depicts Everest as a victim.
 - Everest is unconquerable.
109. Gandhi's statement 'It is decreasing in the jungles but it is increasing in the towns.'
- Refers to wild animals' decrease in the jungle.
 - Refers to flora and fauna.
 - Refers to man's selfishness.
 - Is a satirical comparison of man's callousness to the animals.
110. The writer is of opinion that tribal people can be prevented from combing forest for food
- to provide employment
 - to increase purchasing power
 - by deterring them from poaching and despoiling vegetation
 - to provide employment and purchasing power for *daily* necessities.

DIRECTION: (Qs. 111-120): In the following Ten Questions, you have two passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it by blackening the appropriate circle [●].

PASSAGE-I
(Question Nos. 111-115)

The instinctive, natural way to express anger is to respond aggressively. Anger is a natural, adaptive response to threats; It inspires powerful, often aggressive, feelings and behaviours, which allow us to fight and to defend ourselves when we are attacked. On the other hand, we can't physically lash out at every person or object that irritates or annoys us; laws, social norms and common sense place limits on how far our anger can take us. People use a variety of both conscious and unconscious processes to deal with their angry feelings. The three main approaches are expressing, suppressing and calming. Expressing your angry feelings in an assertive – not aggressive manner is the healthiest way to express anger. Being assertive doesn't mean being 'pushy or demanding; It means being respectful of yourself and others. Anger can be suppressed and then converted or redirected. This happens when you hold in your anger, stop thinking about it and focus on something positive. (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)

111. How does a person naturally express anger?
- By inspiring powerful feelings
 - By responding aggressively
 - By defending oneself
 - By adapting strong behaviour.
112. Which one of the following places limits on how far we can take our anger?
- Behaviour
 - Feelings
 - Instinct
 - Law
113. According to the author, how should people deal with their anger?
- Express it assertively
 - Express it aggressively
 - Expressing consciously
 - Expressing unconsciously
114. What does the author mean by being assertive?
- Being pushy
 - Being demanding
 - Being respectful
 - Being calm
115. How, according to the author, can one suppress anger ?
- By holding one's anger.
 - By thinking about one's anger
 - By converting anger.
 - By redirecting anger.

PASSAGE-II
(Question Nos. 116-120)

The crowd surged forward through the narrow streets of Paris. There was a clatter of shutters being closed hastily by trembling hands the citizens of Paris knew that once the fury of the people was excited there was no telling what they might do. They came to an old house which had a workshop on the ground floor. A head popped out of the door to see what it was all about "Get him! Get Thimonier! Smash his devilish machines!" yelled the crowd.

They found the workshop without its owner. M. Thimonier had escaped by the back door. Now the fury of the demonstrators turned against the machines that were standing in the shop, ready

to be delivered to buyers. They were systematically broken up and destroyed – dozens of them. Only when the last wheel and spindle had "been trampled under foot did the infuriated crowd recover their senses.

"That is the end of M'Sieur Thimonier and his sewing machines," they said to one another and went home satisfied. Perhaps now they would find work, for they were all unemployed tailors and seamstresses who believed that their livelihood was threatened by that new invention.

116. The passage throws light on
- why inventions should be avoided.
 - how a well meant invention can be misunderstood
 - what mischief an inventor can do to ordinary people.
 - how dangerous an invention can be.
117. The crowd was protesting against
- the closings of workshops.
 - the misdoings of Thimonier.
 - the newly invented sewing machine
 - Thimonier for keeping the invention a secret
118. The aim of the crowd was to
- kill Thimonier
 - drive Thimonier away
 - humiliate Thimonier
 - destroy the sewing machines
119. The people thought that
- their lives were in danger.
 - Thimonier was mad.
 - the sewing machine was dangerous.
 - they would be deprived of their livelihood.
120. Shutters were being closed because the shopkeepers
- wanted to attack the crowd.
 - wanted to protect Thimonier.
 - feared their shops would be destroyed.
 - wanted to support the crowd.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 121-125): Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it by blackening the appropriate circle.

PASSAGE

True, it is the function of the army to maintain law and order in abnormal times. But in normal times, there is another force that compels citizens to obey laws and to act with due regard to the rights of others. The force also protects the lives and properties of law abiding men. Laws are made to secure the personal safety of its subjects and to prevent murder and crimes of violence. They are made to secure the property of the citizens against theft and damage and to protect the rights of communities and castes to carry out their customs and ceremonies, so long as they do not conflict with the rights of others. Now the good citizen, of his own free will obey these laws and he takes care that everything he does is done with due regard to the rights and well being of others.

But the bad citizen is only restrained from breaking these laws by fear of the consequence of his actions. And the necessary steps to compel the bad citizen to act as a good citizen are taken by this force. The supreme control of law and order in a State is in the hands of a Minister, who is responsible to the State Assembly and acts through the Inspector General of Police.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)

121. The expression "customs and ceremonies" means :
- habits and traditions
 - fairs and festivals
 - superstitions and formalities
 - usual practices and religious rites
122. "They are made to secure the property of citizens against theft and damage" means that the law :
- Safeguards people's possessions against being stolen or lost
 - Initiates process against offenders of law
 - helps in recovering the stolen property of the citizens
 - Assists the citizens whose property has been stolen or destroyed.
123. Which one of the following statement is implied in the passage ?
- The police hardly succeed in converting bad citizens into good ones.
 - Criminals, who flout the law, are seldom brought to book
 - Peaceful citizens seldom violate the law
 - The police check the citizens, whether they are good or bad, from violating the law.
124. According to the writer, which one of the following is not the responsibility of the police ?
- To check violent activities of citizens.
 - To maintain peace during extraordinary circumstances.
 - To protect the privileges of all citizens
 - To ensure peace among citizens by safeguarding individual rights
125. Which of the following statements is not implied in the passage ?
- Law protects those who respect it.
 - A criminal is deterred from committing crimes only for fear of the law.
 - The forces of law help to transform irresponsible citizens into responsible ones.
 - Law ensures people's religious and social rights absolutely and unconditionally.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 126-130) : Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it by blackening the appropriate circle.

Journalists argue over functions of a newspaper. I feel that a provincial paper's purpose is not only to present and project the news objectively and imaginatively, but to help its readers to express themselves more effectively, canalizing their aspirations, making more articulate their demands. A newspaper should reflect the community it serves – warts and all. When the mirror is held to society it reveals neglect, injustice, ignorance or complacency. It should help to eradicate them. It would be pretentious to think that a newspaper can change the course of world affairs but at the local limit it can exert influence, it can probe, it can help get things done. The individual's voice must not be stifled. Instead, the readers should be encouraged to express their opinions, fears, hopes, and or their grievances on this platform.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)

126. How can the readers air their grievances ?
- By being complacent.
 - By supporting the local newspaper
 - By writing to journalists
 - By writing to their local newspaper

127. What is the main purpose of a newspaper?
 (a) Project news objectively and imaginatively
 (b) To present facts in a blunt way
 (c) Exert influence on the individuals
 (d) Encourage the readers to be pretentious
128. The expression "warts and all" in the passage means :
 (a) hopes and fears
 (b) the reader's grievances
 (c) with no attempt to conceal blemishes and inadequacies
 (d) the community's problems
129. How can a newspaper influence local affairs ?
 (a) By probing in the ills of society and rallying support for change
 (b) By encouraging the readers to accept their grievances
 (c) By focusing on world affairs
 (d) By influencing public opinion through half truths.
130. In this passage the writer highlights the fact that :
 (a) A newspaper should reflect the community it serves
 (b) A newspaper should only concentrate on local affairs
 (c) Journalists differ in their opinion on the function of a newspaper
 (d) Newspaper can eradicate injustice

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 131-135) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and click the button corresponding to it.

The first working steam powered vehicle was designed and most likely built by Ferdinand Verbiest, a Flemish member of a Jesuit mission in China around 1672. It was a 65 cm long scale-model toy for the Chinese Emperor, that was unable to carry a driver or a passenger. It is not known if Verbiest's model was ever built. Nicolas-Joseph Cugnot is widely credited with building the first full-scale, self-propelled mechanical vehicle or automobile in about 1769, he also created a steam-powered tricycle. He constructed two steam tractors for the French Army, one of which is preserved in the French National Conservatory of Arts and Crafts. His inventions were however handicapped by problems of water supply and maintaining steam pressure. In 1801, Richard Trevithick built and demonstrated his Puffing Devil road locomotive, believed by many to be the first demonstration of a steam-powered road vehicle. It was unable to maintain sufficient steam pressure for long periods. Sentiment against steam-powered road vehicles led to the Locomotive Acts of 1865. In 1807 Nicéphore Niépce and his brother Claude probably created the world's first internal combustion engine which they called Pyreolophore.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)

131. The first full-scale, working steam powered tricycle was built by:
 (a) Verbiest (b) Cugnot
 (c) Trevithick (d) Niepce
132. Cugnot built steam tractors for:
 (a) The Chinese Emperor
 (b) The French Army
 (c) The Jesuit mission
 (d) The French Conservatory
133. The problem with Trevithick's Puffing Devil was:
 (a) Its incapability to carry a driver or a passenger
 (b) With the water supply
 (c) Its inability to maintain steam pressure
 (d) Its combustion engine

134. What is meant by "Sentiment" in the context of the given paragraph?
 (a) Depression (b) Fascination
 (c) Celebration (d) Resentment
135. The Pyreolophore was
 (a) A self-propelled mechanical vehicle
 (b) A steam-powered tricycle
 (c) A steam tractor
 (d) The name of the world's first internal combustion engine

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 136-140) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and click the button corresponding to it.

Dyslexia is a perceptual disorder often occurring in persons of normal, or even above average intelligence. The reader is unable to perceive correctly what is on a page. Letters and numbers often appear reversed: "b" seems to be "d", "quite" is "quiet" and "from" is "form". The reader tends to leave out letters or words or insert words or letters that are not there. Vowel and consonant sounds may be confused. Many dyslexics are left-handed or able to write with either hand. They often confuse left and right. Learning to speak may also be delayed beyond infancy. The condition seems to be inherited. It may persist into adulthood. However, with early recognition and specialized approaches to teaching reading, most dyslexics can learn to read.

Some researchers believe that latent dyslexia may be aggravated by the way reading is taught. The modern whole-word, or look-and-say, method seems to be more of a hindrance to learning for dyslexics than it is for ordinary pupils. The phonetic method of teaching students to learn letters and sound them out appears to achieve better reading results. The problem of words that cannot be sounded out such as rough, laugh or through-is not solved by phonetics. These words must simply be memorized. However, for children with dyslexia the problem can be compounded by the failure of parents or teachers to recognize the condition. This can easily lead to emotional problems for dyslexic children, who cannot understand their failure to keep up with their classmates.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)

136. Dyslexia, often occurring in persons of normal, or even above average intelligence, is a _____
 (a) Conceptual disorder
 (b) Pathological disease
 (c) Perceptive disorder
 (d) Perceptual disorder
137. In Dyslexia, letters and figures often appear _____
 (a) Inverted (b) Blurred
 (c) Reversed (d) Clustered
138. People suffering from dyslexia are often _____
 (a) right handed (b) far sighted
 (c) ambidextrous (d) only left handed
139. Dyslexia may _____
 (a) be noticed during infancy
 (b) last till childhood
 (c) persist into adulthood
 (d) end when one goes to school

140. The problem of perception can be compounded by the failure of parents and teachers to ____.
- (a) provide treatment
 - (b) recognize the condition
 - (c) correct the child at infancy
 - (d) understand the child

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 141-145) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and click the button corresponding to it.

To know language is to be able to speak it; even a child who does not yet attend school can speak his or her language. In order to speak a language, it is important to listen to it and to read a few pages in it everyday. A child picks up language and learns to talk just as (s) he learns to walk. Walking and talking comes naturally to a child as it grows. In our country, a child may grow up speaking more than one language, if these languages are spoken in the home and in the neighbourhood. we call this multilingualism. A child speaks a language or languages much before (s)he starts going to school. To know a language then is first of all to be able to speak it as easily and naturally as a three year old child does. Later on, the child will learn to read and write in that language. In order to read and write in a language, one has to speak it. But it is possible to speak a language but not able to read or write in it. A baby does not speak until it is nine months old but it understands a few words at six months of age. It has been listening ever since it was born, and even a little before that. So, the first strategy in speaking a language is to listen.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)

141. One of the activities of a child before it is even born is _____.
- (a) seeing
 - (b) listening
 - (c) understanding
 - (d) talking
142. It is necessary for one to _____ the language before (s)he writes in that language.
- (a) sing
 - (b) spell
 - (c) speak
 - (d) none of the above
143. Multi-lingualism means
- (a) speaking more than one language
 - (b) speaking only one language
 - (c) speaking any language
 - (d) speech
144. A child has been _____ ever since it was born.
- (a) speaking
 - (b) reading
 - (c) walking
 - (d) listening
145. To know a language one must be able to
- (a) Speak it as easily and naturally as a three year old child.
 - (b) Read it well all the time.
 - (c) Write it quickly
 - (d) Sing in the language

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 146-150) : In questions below, you have a passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it by blackening the appropriate circle [•].

Research is a detailed study of a subject undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society, and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications. It is used to establish or confirm facts, reaffirm the results of previous work, solve new or existing problems or develop new theories. To test the validity of instruments, procedures or experiments, research may replicate elements of prior projects, or the project as a whole. The primary purposes of basic research are documentation, discovery, interpretation or the research and development of methods and systems for the advancement of human knowledge. There are several forms of research : scientific, humanities, artistic, economic, social, business, marketing, etc.

Academic publishing describes a system that is necessary in order for academic scholars to review the work and make it available for a wider audience. Most academic work is published in book form. There is also a large body of research that exists in either a thesis or dissertation form. Many researchers spend their time applying for grants for research funds. These grants are necessary not only for researchers to carry out their research, but also as a source of merit. (SSC SI 2015)

146. How many kinds of research are there ?
- (a) There are seven different kinds of research.
 - (b) There are different kinds of research.
 - (c) There is only one kind of research.
 - (d) There are two different kinds of research.
147. Select the answer which best reflects the view expressed in the passage.
- (a) Grants are not based on merit.
 - (b) Researchers never apply for grants.
 - (c) Research can thrive without grants.
 - (d) Documentation is important in research.
148. Why is research conducted ?
- (a) Research is conducted in order to minimise the result of previous works.
 - (b) Research is conducted in order to destroy facts.
 - (c) Research is conducted in order to develop new problems.
 - (d) Research is conducted in order to verify information.
149. What is research ?
- (a) Research is the destruction of previous works.
 - (b) Research is the creation of new forms of knowledge.
 - (c) Research is a process having no practical use.
 - (d) Research is the attempt to limit the growth of knowledge.
150. Choose the most appropriate answer from this passage.
- (a) Academic publishing is meant only for academicians.
 - (b) Academic publishing is meant only for professionals.
 - (c) Academic publishing is meant to benefit the general public.
 - (d) Academic publishing is meant only for experts.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 151-160): You have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it by blackening the appropriate oval [•].

PASSAGE I
(Question Nos. 151-155)

Street theatre in India is a well established ancient art form. Despite the proliferation of modern means of entertainment and communication, street theatre continues to flourish in India.

Street theatre as a channel of communication has for centuries been propagating reforms by highlighting social, economic and political issues present in the society. Unlike in the olden days, its performance is no longer restricted to villages or small localities of the city. Today small groups of performers including students, would stage performances to mobilize public opinion or to help create or raise awareness over a particular issue of public importance. Themes on substance abuse, AIDS awareness, and domestic violence are some of the areas highlighted by contemporary street theatre troupe. Unlike in regular drama street drama employ very little props and images. The human body becomes the main tool in which choreography, mime, dialogues, songs and slogans are extensively used.

Street theatre is one of the most intimate media. Its appeal is to the emotions leading to quick psychological impact on audiences. By being local and live they also are able to establish not only direct contact with the audience but by being cost-effective and flexible they are popular among all age groups.

(SSC SI 2014)

151. Modern means of entertainment and communication _____ street theatre.
- (a) does affect (b) does not affect
(c) helps popularis (d) helps establish
152. In the olden days, street theatre _____ to villages or small localities of the city.
- (a) was restricted (b) was not restricted
(c) was opened (d) was entertained
153. Street theatre usually _____ with issues of public importance.
- (a) is distanced (b) is performed
(c) deals (d) does not deal
154. Street theatre is _____ to stage.
- (a) nothing (b) costly
(c) reasonable (d) affordable
155. Street theatre creates an/a _____ impact on audiences.
- (a) intimate (b) emotional
(c) mystical (d) physical

PASSAGE-II
(Question Nos. 156-160)

Self directed learning, in its broadest meaning, describes a process in which individuals take the initiative with or without the help of others, in diagnosing their learning needs formulating learning goals, identifying resources for learning, choosing and implementing learning strategies and evaluating learning outcomes. Thus, it is important to attain new knowledge easily and skillfully for the rest of his or her life.

What is the need for self directed learning? One reason is that there is convincing evidence that people, who take the initiative in learning, learn more things and learn better than people who sit at the feet of teachers passively waiting to be taught. The second reason is that self-directed learning is more in tune with our natural processes of psychological development; an essential aspect of

maturing is developing the ability to take increasing responsibility of our own lives to become increasingly self-directed. The third reason is that many of the new developments in education put a heavy responsibility on the learners to take a good deal of initiative in their own learning. To meet the challenges in today's instructive environment, self-directed learning is most essential.

156. In self-directed learning, an individual
- (a) Takes initiative with or without the help of others
(b) Is passive and waits for directions
(c) Is helpless and dependent
(d) Takes initiative, without an objective
157. There is need for self-directed learning because
- (a) it is less challenging
(b) it helps people to learn more things and learn better
(c) it is a more cost-effective method
(d) it is a modern method of learning
158. Which word best describes self-directed learning ?
- (a) Active learning (b) Passive learning
(c) Compulsory learning (d) Repulsive learning
159. The modern environment according to the author is
- (a) Restrictive (b) Instructive
(c) Less developed (d) Impracticable
160. The synonym of the word "diagnosing" is
- (a) Searching (b) Examining
(c) Identifying (d) Complying

PASSAGE -I

(Question Nos. 161-165)

It is not luck but labour that makes good luck, says an American author, is ever waiting for something to turn up; labour with keen eyes and strong will power turns up something. Luck lies in bed and wishes the postman would bring him news of a legacy, labour turns out at six and with busy pen and ringing hammer lays the foundation of competence. Luck whines, labour watches, luck relies upon chance, labour upon character. Luck slips downwards to self-indulgence ; labour strides upwards and aspires to independence. The conviction, therefore, is extending that diligence is the mother of good luck. In other words, a man's success in life will be proportionate to his efforts, to his industry, to his attention to small things.

(SSC SI 2013)

161. Which one of the following words in the passage indicates that the writer does not ultimately reject the element of luck?
- (a) 'Luck whines'
(b) 'Diligence is the mother of good luck'
(c) Luck wishes the postman would bring him news'.
(d) Luck is ever waiting.'
162. Which pair of words means the same thing?
- (a) Labour and industry
(b) Industry and legacy
(c) Diligence and legacy
(d) Legacy and labour
163. Which one of the following statements sums up the meaning of the passage?
- (a) Luck waits and complains without working while labour achieves success although it complains.
(b) Luck is self indulgent, but labour is selfless.
(c) Luck often ends in defeat but labour produces luck.
(d) Luck waits without exertion, but labour exerts without waiting.

164. Labour turns out at six and with busy pen and ringing hammer lays the foundation of competence. What does this statement mean?
- Labour lays the foundation of the building.
 - The writer and the labourer are the true eyes of the society.
 - There is no worker who works so hard as the labourer who begins his day at six in the morning.
 - Hardwork of all kinds makes people different.
165. Which one of the statements is true about the passage?
- Success depends only on hardluck.
 - Expectation of good luck always meets with disappointment.
 - Success is exactly proportionate to hard work.
 - Luck is necessary for success.

PASSAGE-II
(Question Nos. 166-170)

Violence has played a great part in the world's history. It is today playing an equally important part and probably it will continue to do so for a considerable time. It is impossible to ignore the importance of violence in the past and present. To do so is to ignore life. Yet violence is undoubtedly bad and brings an unending trail of evil consequences with it. And worse even than violence are the motives of hatred, cruelty, revenge and punishment which very often accompany violence. Indeed, violence is bad, not intrinsically, but because of these motives that go with it. There can be violence without these motives; there can be violence for a good object as well as for an evil object. But it is extremely difficult to separate violence from these motives, and therefore, it is desirable to avoid as far as possible.

In avoiding it, however, someone can not accept a negative attitude of submitting to bad and far greater evils. Submission to violence or the acceptance of an unjust regime based on violence is against the spirit of non-violence. The non-violent method, in order to justify itself, must be dynamic and capable of changing such a regime of social order.

166. The word 'dynamic' in the concluding line of the passage means:
- active
 - energetic
 - capable of change and progress
 - all of the above
167. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
- Only violence can be used against violence.
 - Violence is not inherently ill
 - Violence is a historically accepted fact.
 - Violence can not be ignored.
168. 'Violence without these motives' is possible only in :
- practice
 - reality
 - dream
 - theory
169. Indeed, violence is bad, not intrinsically, but because of these motives that go with it'. This suggests:
- Violence is basically good.
 - Violence is bad only when it is associated with certain motives.
 - Violence is bad because the people who exercise it are bad.
 - Violence is basically bad.

170. Non-violence, according to the writer, means:
- violence without the evil motives.
 - giving in to the tyranny of the powerful
 - accepting violence as a fact of life.
 - None of the above.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 171-175) : You have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it by blackening the appropriate oval [●].

Freedom has assuredly given us a new status and new opportunities. But it also implies that we should discard selfishness, laziness and all narrowness of outlook. Our freedom suggests toil and creation of new values for old ones. We should so discipline ourselves as to be able to discharge our new responsibilities satisfactorily. If there is any one thing that needs to be stressed more, than any other in the new set-up, it is that we should put into action our full, capacity, each one of us in productive effort - each one of us in his own sphere, however humble. Work, unceasing work, should now be our watch-word. Work is wealth, and service is happiness. Nothing else is. The greatest crime in India today is idleness. If we root out idleness, all our difficulties, including even conflicts, will gradually disappear.

(SSC CHSL 2013)

171. Anyone can free himself from the clutches of difficulties, if he
- eliminates narrow outlook
 - fulfils his responsibilities
 - discards idleness
 - discharges his obligations
172. What has freedom undeniably offered to the citizens of India ?
- New opportunities
 - New outlook
 - New responsibilities
 - New values
173. One thing needs to be stressed more than anything else in this new set-up. It is that people should
- discard narrowness of outlook
 - discipline themselves suitably
 - work to their full capacity
 - substitute old values with new ones
174. _____ Work should be the motto of our citizens.
- Resourceful
 - Incessant
 - Productive
 - Ingenious
175. Nothing else can give us joy except _____.
- service
 - idleness
 - wealth
 - freedom

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 176-180) : Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question, out of the four alternatives.

Long ago in Mongolia there lived an emperor who feared growing old. One day, he saw an old man in the street. Upset at being reminded that someday, he too, would age, he ordered all the old people to leave his land.

One day, a violent storm swept the kingdom. Nothing was safe from its fury. It roared into the palace and blew away the emperor's belongings, including his priceless golden pitcher. When the storm ended, the emperor ordered that the pitcher be found and brought back to him.

People went in search of the pitcher. They saw it in a lake nearby. But no matter who tried, no one could get a grip on the pitcher. All they got was a handful of water. Yet it could be plainly seen, glittering and just below the water's surface.

(SSC CHSL 2013)

176. The people saw the golden pitcher
- (a) in a river nearby
 - (b) in a lake nearby
 - (c) in a pit nearby
 - (d) inside the palace
177. The emperor's orders were that all the
- (a) children should leave his land
 - (b) old men should leave his land
 - (c) old men should live in his land
 - (d) young men should stay in his land
178. What did the people who went to bring the pitcher get?
- (a) Nothing at all
 - (b) A handful of water
 - (c) A handful of air
 - (d) The pitcher's handle
179. The emperor feared
- (a) getting old
 - (b) getting young
 - (c) getting weak
 - (d) getting ill
180. The emperor was upset to see the old man because
- (a) it reminded him of his grandfather
 - (b) it reminded him that he might fall ill
 - (c) it reminded him that he would grow old too.
 - (d) it reminded him that he had to colour his hair.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 181-185) : In question, you have a brief passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it by blackening the appropriate oval [●].

"Something is very wrong," says the detective. "I know!" says Ms. Gervis. "It is wrong that someone has stolen from me!" The detective looks around Ms. Gervis' apartment. "That is not what I am talking about, ma'am. What is wrong is that I do not understand how the robber got in and out." Ms. Gervis and the detective stand in silence. Ms. Gervis' eyes are full of tears. Her hands are shaking. "The robber did not come through the window," says the detective. "These windows have not been opened or shut in months." The detective looks at the fireplace. "The robber did not squeeze down here."

The detective walks to the front door. He examines the latch. "And since there are no marks or scratches, the robber definitely did not try to or scratches, the robber definitely did not try to break the lock." "I have no idea how he did it," says a bothered Ms. Gervis. "It is a big mystery." "And you say the robber stole nothing else?" asks the detective. "No money, no jewellery, no crystal?" That's right, detective. He took only what was important to me," Ms. Gervis says with a sigh. "There is only one thing I can do now." And what is that?" the detective asks with surprise. "I will stop baking cakes," Ms. Gervis says. "They are mine to give away. They are not for someone to steal." "You can't do that!" says the detective with alarm. "Who will bake those delicious cakes?" "I am sorry. I do not know," says Ms. Gervis, "I must solve this case immediately!" says the detective.

(SSC CHSL 2014)

181. What does Ms. Gervis say is a big mystery?
- (a) How the robber got in
 - (b) How the robber got in and out
 - (c) How the robber got out
 - (d) How the robber stole
182. What was stolen?
- (a) Crystal
 - (b) Money
 - (c) Cakes
 - (d) Jewellery
183. Why does the detective say, "I must solve this case immediately?"
- (a) Because Ms. Gervis is scared
 - (b) Because Ms. Gervis is crying
 - (c) Because Ms. Gervis is worried about who stole from her house
 - (d) Because Ms. Gervis says she won't bake cakes again
184. What does the expression 'her hands are shaking' mean here?
- (a) Ms. Gervis is shivering with fever
 - (b) Ms. Gervis is shivering with wonder
 - (c) Ms. Gervis is shivering with cold
 - (d) Ms. Gervis is shivering with fear
185. Why does the detective say that the robber did not come through the front door?
- (a) The latch was not opened
 - (b) There was no doorbell
 - (c) There was no lock
 - (d) There were no scratches

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 186-190) : Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it by blackening the appropriate circle [●].

(SSC Stenographer 2016)

Like watering a plant, we grow our friendships (and all our relationships) by running them. Friendships need the same attention as other relationships. If they are to continue. These relationships can be delightfully non-judgemental, supportive, understanding and fun.

Sometimes a friendship can bring out the positive side that you never show in any other relationship. This may be because the pressure of playing a 'role' (daughter, partner or child) is removed. With a friend you are to be yourself and free to change. Of course, you are free to do this in all other relationships as well, but in friendships you get to have lots of rehearsals and discussion about changes as you experience them. It is an unconditional experience where you receive as much as you give. You can explain yourself to a friend openly without the fear of hurting a family member. How do friendships grow? The answer is simple. By revealing yourself; being attentive; remembering what is most showing empathy; seeing the world through the eyes of your friend, you will understand the value of friendship. All this means learning to accept a person from a completely different family to your own or perhaps someone from a completely different cultural background. This is the way we learn tolerance. In turn we gain tolerance and acceptance for our own differences.

186. In good friendships, we
- (a) give and receive.
 - (b) neither give nor receive.
 - (c) only give.
 - (d) only receive.

187. Empathy means
 (a) someone else's misfortunes
 (b) the ability to share and understand another feelings.
 (c) skill and efficiency
 (d) ability to do something
188. Through strong friendships, we gain
 (a) only acceptance.
 (b) only attention.
 (c) acceptance and tolerance.
 (d) only tolerance.
189. Friendships and relationships grow when they are
 (a) compared (b) divided
 (c) favoured (d) nurtured
190. When we are with a good friend, we tend
 (a) to be ourselves. (b) not to be ourselves.
 (c) to shut ourselves. (d) to be someone else.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 191-195) : Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it by blackening the appropriate circle [•].

(SSC Stenographer 2016)

In the history of Britain, the period from 1837 to 1901 is known as the Victorian Age.

The period saw the long and prosperous reign of Queen Victoria in England. Charles Dickens was the most popular novelist of this period. He became famous for his depiction of the life of the working class, intricate plots and sense of humour. However, it was the vast galaxy of unusual characters created by him that made him more popular than any of his contemporaries. Drawn from everyday life and the world around him, these characters were such that readers could relate to them. Beginning with *The Pickwick Papers* in 1836, Dickens wrote numerous novels, each uniquely filled with believable personalities and vivid physical descriptions. According to Dickens' friend and biographer, John Forster. Dickens made "characters real existences, not by describing them but letting them describe themselves."

191. Dickens became famous for depicting the life of
 (a) the business class, intricate plots and sense of humour.
 (b) the working class, dull plots and sense of humour.
 (c) the working class, intricate plots and lack of humour.
 (d) the working class, intricate plots and sense of humour.
192. Dickens' characters were drawn from
 (a) everyday life and the world around him.
 (b) unbelievable personalities.
 (c) royal families.
 (d) everyday life and the world beyond him.
193. John Forster was Dickens'
 (a) friend and editor
 (b) friend and biographer
 (c) best friend and philosopher
 (d) friend and doctor
194. The period between 1837-1901 is known as the
 (a) the Shakespearian Age
 (b) the Victorian Age
 (c) the Dark Age
 (d) the Elizabethan Age

195. The word 'popular' in the passage means
 (a) propelling (b) problematic
 (c) successful (d) poor

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 196-200) : Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it by blackening the appropriate circle [•].

(SSC Stenographer 2016)

Chameleons can make their skin colour change, but not because they decide to. The colour changes to help the chameleon avoid its enemies. It is a form of camouflage, a disguise that lets it blend in with its surroundings. The determined by environmental factors, such as light and change is actually temperature.

Bright sunlight causes the skin to darken. On cool nights, the colour fades to a creamy changes chameleons are excited, angry or afraid. The colour, The colour change is rapid and increases when the chameleon is handled, injured, or approached by another chameleon. There are many types of chameleons. Almost half of them are found on the African island of Madagascar. The others mostly occur in the Sahara Desert, with few in Western Asia and Southern Europe. Chameleons live in trees, where they usually eat insects. Very large chameleons may even use their sticky tongues to catch birds.

196. Chameleons change colour when they are
 (a) angry, excited or happy.
 (b) afraid, angry or hungry.
 (c) afraid, excited or angry.
 (d) excited, angry or hungry.
197. Half of the worlds' Chameleons are found
 (a) on the African island of Madagascar.
 (b) on the Asian island of Madagascar.
 (c) in the continent of Asia.
 (d) in the Sahara Desert.
198. The colour changing ability of a chameleon is a form of camouflage which is a
 (a) dance done by chameleons.
 (b) colour that fades.
 (c) disease which affects charneleons.
 (d) disguise that lets it blend in with its surroundings.
199. A chameleon' s colour changes to help it
 (a) avoid its enemies. (b) fly away.
 (c) look beautiful. (d) attract prey.
200. The colour change is determined by
 (a) pressure and temperature.
 (b) light and temperature.
 (c) light and wind.
 (d) light and pressure.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 201-205) : Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2016)

PASSAGE

Flattery means 'praising insincerely in order to please', Every flatterer says words in which he himself does not believe. While flattering, he is insincere to the man he is praising and to himself. In doing so, he does not mind if he corrupts the minds of those whom he flatters.

Flattery is immoral because it stains the human conscience. It creates a world of falsehood and thus, an outrage of man's sense of decency and gentlemanly behaviour.

A man who feels happy when flattered lives in a fool's paradise. Flattery is the ready weapon of the opportunist. This weapon easily conquers the weak willed man. It works on the general weakness of human beings. We all love to be told what we are not rather than what we are. Flattery is equally bad for him who is flattered and for him who flatters.

Flattery deceives us by giving us false notions about ourselves. By falling a victim to it, we show lack of character. By accepting flattery we make ourselves small beings. It is an evil which ruins social and moral values by claiming what is not rightfully its own. It thrives on corruption and leads to human bankruptcy. It is thus, the greatest of disease which can plague humanity.

201. How does flattery deceive us ?
(a) It makes us more corrupt.
(b) It makes us feel indecent.
(c) It makes us bankrupt.
(d) It gives us false ideas about ourselves.
202. 'Thrives' in the passage means
(a) prospers (b) collects
(c) provides (d) fills
203. Flattery can stain the
(a) mind (b) human conscience
(c) heart (d) emotion
204. Flattery means
(a) insincere praise in order to please
(b) being anti-social
(c) claiming what is not ours
(d) being immoral
205. How does the weapon of flattery work?
(a) It conquers the man with a weak will.
(b) A man feels sad.
(c) It conquers the man with a strong will.
(d) A man does not like it.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 206-210) : Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2016)

PASSAGE

The destructive process of Mountain Top Removal mining (MTR) has caused permanent damage to Appalachia. Although the law requires that mining companies restore the mountaintops after the mining has been completed, the 1.5 million acres of mountains that have already been removed cannot be re-grown, re-built, or replaced. The companies do secure the rock formations to prevent erosion and landslides, but their efforts cannot recreate the once beautiful mountain landscape. Furthermore, while companies are usually vigilant about securing the rock formations, they seem less interested in restoring the native vegetation. MTR operations clear enormous tracts of forest. Environmental hazards are not only created in preparing a mountaintop for mining, they also continue once the coal has been extracted. After the blast, the excess mountaintop which miners refer to as "overburden" is usually dumped into nearby valleys or streams. The overburden contains a variety of toxic substances, including explosive residue, silica and coal dust.

206. The word opposite in meaning to "Vigilant" is
(a) lenient (b) displeased
(c) careless (d) annoyed

207. MTR operations cause environmental hazards because
(a) mountaintops dumped in valleys and streams contain toxic substance.
(b) it destroys natural vegetation.
(c) it causes explosion.
(d) it causes landslides.
208. In the Appalachian region MTR has caused
(a) floods
(b) widespread damage
(c) landslides
(d) permanent beautification
209. After the MTR operation, the mining companies
(a) replace the mountaintops.
(b) beautify the mountains.
(c) restore native vegetation.
(d) secure rock formations to prevent erosion.
210. The term "overburden" means
(a) excess mountaintop left after the extraction of coal through the blast.
(b) weeds planted by mining companies.
(c) remnants of natural forests.
(d) debris from landslides.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 211 – 215): Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow :

A passage is given with five questions following it. Read the passage carefully and select the best answer to each question out of the given four alternatives.

Antarctica is a mostly unpopulated continent. It is the coldest, driest and most remote place in the world. And it is the world's only continent that does not have a native population. No single country owns the Antarctic. However a number of countries, including Argentina, Australia, Chile, New Zealand, France and the United Kingdom, have already laid claim to the Antarctic and others will probably follow. In some areas of the continent, two countries claim the same land.

The Antarctic Treaty was signed in 1959 and creates the rules for the exploration of the Antarctic. The treaty forbids military activity in the Antarctic, as well as mining. Many countries, however, think that there are valuable materials and minerals locked up under the frozen Antarctic ice. In addition, the treaty bans nuclear testing as well as dumping nuclear waste. The Antarctic Treaty was made to protect the continent and avoid further disputes. By 2048, the treaty must be renewed. New rules and regulations could be imposed by then.

Currently, almost all of the 70 bases in the Antarctic are used for research and scientific activity. The snow-covered continent is perfect for tracking satellites and space research because it offers clear blue, cloudless skies. Climatologists are studying the development of the ozone layer with growing concern. It was here that a hole in the layer was discovered for the first time. More than 4000 scientists operate the research stations in the Antarctic summer, while only about a thousand populate the continent during the harsh and severe winters.

Environmentalists fear that exploiting Antarctica for military and economic reasons will damage the environment. At present, there is no economic activity in Antarctica, except for cruise ships that travel around the continent. This could change, if a new treaty allows mining in the Antarctic. As mineral resources are dwindling in other areas, nations could turn to Antarctica to find and exploit valuable raw materials.

Some geologists say that there are over 200 billion barrels of oil under the Antarctic ice. At the moment getting at these reserves would be very expensive. In addition, economic experts claim that there are large amounts of coal, nickel and copper under the Antarctic ice. (SSC Sub. Ins. 2017)

211. Which country's name is not being mentioned in the passage?
(a) Argentina (b) Chile
(c) New Zealand (d) Austria
212. When was the Antarctic Treaty signed?
(a) 1959 (b) 1958
(c) 1960 (d) 1969
213. Why was Antarctic Treaty signed?
(a) to protect the continent
(b) to ban dumping of nuclear waste
(c) to create rules for its exploration
(d) All of these.
214. Why did environmentalists have fear of exploiting Antarctica for military and economic reasons?
(a) unfavourable weather conditions
(b) high involvement of cost
(c) damage to environment
(d) None of these
215. According to the passage, the reserves of which mineral is not found under the Antarctic ice?
(a) coal (b) iron
(c) nickel (d) copper

DIRECTIONS (216 – 220) : Read the given passage carefully and select the best answer to each question out of the four given alternatives.

For most people, music is an important part of daily life. Some rely on music to get them through the morning commute, while others turn up a favourite playlist to stay pumped during a workout. Many folks even have the stereo on when they're cooking a meal, taking a shower, or folding the laundry. Music is often linked to mood. A certain song can make us feel happy, sad, energetic, or relaxed. Because music can have such an impact on a person's mindset and well-being, it should come as no surprise that music therapy has been studied for use in managing numerous medical conditions. All forms of music may have therapeutic effects, although music from one's own culture may be most effective. In Chinese medical theory, the five internal organs and meridian systems are believed to have corresponding musical tones, which are used to encourage healing.

(SSC Stenographer 2017)

216. Music is often linked to _____.
(a) anger (b) mood
(c) anxiety (d) happiness
217. How is music an important part of life?
(a) It makes us feel different emotions
(b) It makes us sad
(c) It helps in our daily activities
(d) It helps us in remembering things
218. Which of the statements is true?
(a) All forms of music may heal wounds
(b) All forms of music may have good effect
(c) All forms of music may be soothing
(d) All forms of music may have therapeutic effects

219. How can music be used as a therapy?

- (a) It can help us to manage our day to day activities
(b) It can help us in managing numerous medical conditions
(c) It can help us manage our life
(d) It can help us manage our careers
220. In Chinese medical theory, the five internal organs and meridian systems _____.
(a) are believed to have musical chords
(b) are believed to have no musical tones
(c) are believed to have same musical tones
(d) are believed to have corresponding musical tones

DIRECTIONS (221 – 225) : Read the given passage carefully and select the best answer to each question out of the four given alternatives.

Approximately half of India's 1.2 billion people are under the age of 26, and by 2020 we are forecasted to be the youngest country in the world, with a median age of 29 years. With this tremendous forecast, it becomes imperative to ensure an environment which promotes positive well-being. Unfortunately, India has the highest suicide rate in the world among the youth standing at 35.5 per 100,000 people for 2012. The reason for such high numbers can be attributed to lack of economic, social, and emotional resources. More specifically, academic pressure, workplace stress, social pressures, modernisation of urban centers, relationship concerns, and the breakdown of support systems. Some researchers have attributed the rise of youth suicide to urbanisation and the breakdown of the traditional large family support system. The clash of values within families is an important factor. As young Indians become more progressive, their traditionalist households become less supportive of their choices pertaining to financial independence, marriage age, premarital sex, rehabilitation and taking care of the elderly.

(SSC Stenographer 2017)

221. Approximately half of India's 1.2 billion people are under the age of _____.
(a) 30 (b) 26
(c) 22 (d) 18
222. What are the reasons for high number of suicide rates among the youth in India?
(a) lack of monetary help by the government
(b) lack of healthy foods
(c) lack of economical, social and emotional resources
(d) lack of good roads and transports
223. By which year India will become the youngest country in the world?
(a) 2017 (b) 2030
(c) 2019 (d) 2020
224. The _____ within families is an important factor.
(a) clash of values (b) clash of resources
(c) clash of power (d) clash of thinking
225. How can we prevent youth from committing suicide?
(a) by making families progressive
(b) by creating an environment that which promotes good behaviour
(c) by creating an environment that which promotes positive well being
(d) by creating career opportunities

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 226 – 230) : Read the given passage carefully and select the best answer to each question out of the four given alternatives.

He was a vendor of sweets. He had his own peculiar method of advertising and doing business. He never depended upon others for help and worked hard all alone. I speak of Murali- the man who sold sweets. His customers were children, the future citizens of the world. At the stroke of nine in the morning, Murali would stand in front of the school with his tray of sweets. Till about eleven, the sale would be brisk. After that he moved off to other places. Even when the sweets became sticky in the heat, his business never slackened. There was depression in his business when the holidays came. (SSC Stenographer 2017)

226. Who was Murali?
(a) a businessman (b) a vendor of sweets
(c) a job seeker (d) a student
227. Who were his customers?
(a) the children (b) the adults
(c) the office goers (d) the housewives
228. What time would he go to the school?
(a) at 10 in the morning (b) at 8 in the morning
(c) at 3 in the afternoon (d) at 9 in the morning
229. Complete the sentence.
Till about eleven, the sale would be _____.
(a) high (b) worse
(c) brisk (d) low
230. When did the depression come in his business?
(a) after the holiays (b) when the holidays came
(c) he was found cheating (d) None of these

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 231 – 235): Read the following passage carefully and choose the most appropriate answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

Expedition mountaineering could be viewed as slow and heavy, where climbers may use porters, pack animals glacier airplanes, cooks, multiple carries between camps, usage of fixed lines, etc. Expedition mountaineers still employ the skill sets of the alpine mountaineer, except they have to deal with even higher altitudes, expanded time scale, longer routes, foreign logistics, more severe weather, and additional skills unique to expeditionary climbing. The prevalence of expedition-style climbing in the Himalaya is largely a function of the nature of the mountains in the region. Because Himalayan base camps can take days or weeks to trek to, and Himalayan mountains can take weeks or perhaps even months to climb, a large number of personal and amount of supplies are necessary. This is why expedition-style climbing is frequently used on large and isolated peaks in the Himalaya in, Europe and North America there is less of a need for expedition-style climbing on most medium-sized mountains. These mountains can often be easily accessed by car or air, are at a lower altitude and can be climbed in a shorter time scale. (SSC MTS 2017)

231. Which of the following is true?
(a) Expeditionary climbing is popular in the Americans,

- (b) Most medium-sized peaks in Europe are accessed by car or air.
(c) Himalayan base camp treks can be completed in a day or two.
(d) European and North American mountains require expanded time scale for climbing
232. What necessitates the huge amount of supplies and large number of personnel in Himalayan expeditions?
(a) foreign logistics
(b) low altitudes
(c) expanded time scale
(d) severe weather condition
233. Which of the following style of mountaineering is considered to be slow and heavy?
(a) sports mountaineering
(b) expedition mountaineering
(c) alpine mountaineering
(d) Himalayan mountaineering
234. What accounts for the greater prevalence of expedition mountaineering in the Himalayas?
(a) glacier airplanes
(b) the severe weather condition
(c) the specific nature of mountains
(d) multiple carries between camps
235. Which of the following is best undertaken as expedition mountaineering?
(a) medium-sized mountains
(b) short time scale mountaineering
(c) peaks in Europe and North America
(d) large and isolated peaks

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 236 -240) : Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Trade fairs are among the most memorable events that take place periodically with the purpose of promoting sales, launching new products, bringing together manufacturers of a particular line of products and educating the public. They are held at all levels- International, national, state and district. The most prominent among them are the India International Trade Fair, World Book Fair, Information Technology Fair, Electronic Trade and Technology Fair, Textile Fair, Auto Expo, State Level Book fairs, District Level Exhibitions etc. India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO), which was incorporated in 1992 by the merger of Trade Development Authority (TDA) with the Trade Fair Authority of India (TFAI) has been playing a commendable role in this respect. It can be said without a doubt that sales promotion is the most important purpose of these fairs. Bringing together the largest possible number of manufacturers, suppliers, existing and potential buyers under the same roof helps to promote the products in an effective way. All these people come together on a single platform for a fixed period of time. This offers a unique opportunity to manufacturers and suppliers to display their best products and services and the buyers get a chance to see a wide range of products and services.

Conferences, seminars, live product demonstrations and presentations are regular features of these fairs and exhibitions. Besides these, colourful cultural programmes are also important features of such fairs. These fairs give a good opportunity to the artists to showcase their skills and talent at such specially organized programmes. (SSC Steno 2018)

236. ITPO stands for:
- Indian Trade and Promotion Order
 - India Trade Promotion Organisation
 - India Trade Promotion Authority
 - India Traders and Products and Organisation
237. What are some of the regular features of such trade fairs?
- Programmes for launching new products and showcasing skills and talent
 - Conferences, seminars, live product demonstrations and meetings
 - Programmes for launching new products and bringing together manufacturers
 - Conferences, seminars, live product demonstrations and presentations
238. How is the trade fair an effective way of promoting products?
- It brings together the maximum number of manufacturers, suppliers and buyers in a single place
 - It brings together the maximum number of buyers to a single place.
 - It is conducted by The Trade Fair Authority of India.
 - It has seminars, conferences and film shows on the various products.
239. Under the same roof means:
- In an open area
 - In a big building
 - at one place
 - at different places
240. What is the main purpose of organizing trade fairs?
- Informing people about the activities of traders
 - Launching international products
 - Bringing the manufacturers and suppliers together
 - Sales promotion

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 241 -245) : Read the following passage and answer the questions.

The general reader enjoys cartoons for two reasons. First, these cartoons make him smile because they draw his attention to something that is unusual and unexpected. The cartoonist highlights some aspects of a well-known personality in the field of politics, social work, cinema, sports, business etc. and criticises the person involved. Here, the purpose is not to offend but to make him understand that there is something funny about his actions or behaviour. Secondly, the cartoonist may target some wrong practices or situations from different walks of life. Here, his aim is to use humour to not only criticize but also correct the wrong practices. In other words, correction through entertainment. The cartoonist can never beat around the bush because he needs to

Political cartoons, that is, cartoons making humorous comments on current political situations and events are a regular feature of both English newspapers and regional language newspapers. They can be found in the editorial pages of a daily newspaper, in news magazines and on political websites. Political

cartoons can be very funny, especially if people can understand the message in the cartoon. Their main purpose, though, is not only to amuse him but also make him think about current events and influence his opinion about the events. The best political cartoonist uses humour so skilfully that the reader's own opinions on various political issues are formed even without him even realizing how it happened. (SSC Steno 2018)

241. What are the aims of the cartoonist?
- To criticize people and all their practices.
 - To be humorous and offend people.
 - To make positive criticism about people and change wrong practices.
 - To show the people funny things and criticize them.
242. What does the passage talk about?
- Cartoons and their purpose
 - Cartoons in different language papers
 - Humorous cartoons
 - Cartoonists in India
243. Why does the cartoonist use humour?
- To influence public opinion.
 - To help people have ideas about their society.
 - To make people understand their duties.
 - To change the political issues in the country.
244. Cartoons make the general reader smile because they make him notice something that is:
- general and unexpected
 - curious and unusual.
 - beautiful and unusual.
 - uncommon and unexpected.
245. To beat around the bush means:
- to talk about a lot of unimportant things
 - to give an example
 - to highlight unique features
 - to say what is most important

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 246 -250) : Read the following passage and answer the questions.

The founder of the Bhoodan Yagna or the Land Gifts Mission was Acharya Vinoba Bhave, a close associate and follower of Mahatma Gandhi. This movement, which was one of the greatest land reform movements in Independent India, was started in the year 1951 in Pochampalli, Telangana. In the spring of 1951 there was a meeting of rural workers in Hyderabad. Since Vinoba Bhave never used money, he decided to walk to this meeting which was some 300 miles away from where he lived. On the way, in every village through which he passed, he came face to face with the misery of the poor, landless farmers. He realized that he should leave no stone unturned in his mission to seek justice and land for his poor countrymen. When he reached Hyderabad he went straight to a village and in one of the prayer meetings he appealed to the landlords. He said, "If you had five sons and a sixth were me as your sixth son and give me one-sixth of your land for redistribution to the poor." His words struck a chord among the landlords.

Land was voluntarily donated and within the two months that he spent in Hyderabad. Vinoba received nearly 12,000 acres in trust

for the landless. Encouraged by this success, he travelled across India to convince the wealthy landlords to share a small area of their land with their poor, landless neighbours. By 1969, the Bhoodan movement had collected over 4 million acres of land for redistribution.

(SSC Steno 2018)

246. When and where was the Bhoodan movement started?
- (a) 1951, Hyderabad
 - (b) 1951, Pochampalli, Telangana
 - (c) 1969, Pochampalli, Telangana
 - (d) 1969, Hyderabad
247. How did Vinoba make an appeal to the landlords?
- (a) He asked them to think of the villagers as their sons and give one-sixth of their land.
 - (b) He insisted that all the land belonged to the poor.
 - (c) He asked them to give the land to all their six sons.
 - (d) He asked them to consider him as their sixth son and give him one-sixth of their land.
248. How can it be said that Vinoba Bhave's movement was successful?
- (a) By 1969, he had collected 4 million acres for redistribution.
 - (b) By 1951, he had persuaded the wealthy landlords to donate their land.
 - (c) By 1969, he had collected 12,000 acres for redistribution.
 - (d) In 1951, he had walked 300 miles to attend a meeting.
249. Read the passage and answer the questions by choosing the correct option for each.
- What type of a movement was the Blioodan Yagna?
- (a) It was a Spring movement
 - (b) It was a land reforms movement
 - (c) It was a village movement
 - (d) It was a land movement
250. To leave no stone unturned means:
- (a) To find a new path
 - (b) To try and do new things
 - (c) To walk carefully on a road full of stones
 - (d) to do everything possible to achieve a good result

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 251-255): Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it.

The ocean will not look the same color in the future. Essentially, climate change will make the blues of the ocean bluer and the greens greener. Scientists from MIT, Boston, figured this out by creating a global model that simulates the growth of a tiny creature that lives in the oceans and affects the color we see. Their research was published in the journal Nature Communications.

The ocean looks blue or green to us because of a combination of how sunlight interacts with water molecules and with whatever else lives in that water.

The molecules in water absorb all but the blue part of the spectrum of sunlight, and the water reflects that blue color back. That's the color we see.

The water looks greener when it has more phytoplankton, tiny, microscopic organisms that, like plants, can use chlorophyll to capture mostly the blue portions of the spectrum of sunlight. They then use photosynthesis to create the chemical energy they need to live. When there are more of these creatures in the water absorbing sunlight, they make the water look greener. Conversely,

if there are fewer phytoplankton, the water looks bluer.

The creatures' growth is dependent on how much sunlight, carbon dioxide and nutrients are around. Climate change is altering the ocean currents, meaning there will be fewer nutrients for phytoplankton to feed on in some areas, so there will be a decline in their number in those regions.

Since the 1990s, satellites have taken regular measurements of how much chlorophyll is in the ocean. Those levels can change because of weather events or because of climate change.

The study predicts that the blues will intensify, most likely in subtropical regions where phytoplankton will decrease. These are areas near the equator like Bermuda and the Bahamas that are already quite low in phytoplankton.

Regions where there are a lot of nutrients, like in the Southern Ocean or parts of the North Atlantic, will see even faster-growing phytoplankton because those waters are warming with climate change. Those waters will look greener.

Climate change will bring a color change to half of the world's oceans by the end of the 21st century, the study says. That's bad on several levels: For one, phytoplankton remove about as much carbon dioxide from the air as plants and help regulate our climate, research shows. They are also key to other animals' survival." Phytoplankton are at the base, and if the base changes, it endangers everything else along the food web, going far enough to the polar bears or tuna or just about anything that you want to eat or love to see in pictures, "said Stephanie Dutkiewicz, a principal research scientist in MIT.

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2018)

251. The passage is mainly about:
- (a) The change of the ocean color due to climate change.
 - (b) Why ocean water looks blue.
 - (c) How the growth of phytoplankton will impact the food web
 - (d) The growth of phytoplankton in the ocean.
252. The colour of the ocean depends on:
- (a) the growth of phytoplankton in the ocean.
 - (b) the sunlight's absorption by the sea organisms.
 - (c) water molecules absorbing the blue of the sunlight
 - (d) the sunlight's interaction with the water molecules and sea organisms.
253. In which areas will the ocean look bluer?
- (a) North Atlantic ocean
 - (b) Southern ocean
 - (c) Areas near poles
 - (d) Areas near equator
254. Where do phytoplankton grow profusely?
- (a) Where the ocean currents are cold
 - (b) Where the ocean waters are hot as at equator
 - (c) Where there are a lot of nutrients in the ocean water
 - (d) Where the sun rays are absorbed by ocean water
255. Which statement is not true according to the passage?
- (a) Phytoplankton has a key role in the survival of other animals.
 - (b) By the end of 21st century the colour of ocean waters will change.
 - (c) More blue colour in the ocean will affect the climate change.
 - (d) In subtropical regions phytoplankton will decrease.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 256-260): Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it.

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each blank.

Humanity can be (1) _____ as the quality of being human; the peculiar nature (2) _____ man, by which is distinguished (3) _____ other beings. Being human (4) _____ not mean that an individual possesses humanity. One of the (5) _____ outstanding examples of extraordinary humanity in a human being has been portrayed beautifully by Mother Teresa. (SSC MTS 2019-20)

256. Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 1.
(a) define (b) defining
(c) defined (d) defines
257. Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 2.
(a) of (b) in
(c) at (d) to
258. Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 3.
(a) along (b) for
(c) by (d) from
259. Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 4.
(a) had (b) does
(c) has (d) did
260. Select the most appropriate option for blank No. 5.
(a) more (b) many
(c) most (d) much

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 261-265): Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it.

Man-made fibre, is fibre whose chemical composition, structure, and properties are significantly modified during the manufacturing process. Man-made fibres (1) _____ spun and woven into a large (2) _____ of consumer and industrial products, (3) _____ garments such as shirts, scarves, and hosiery, home furnishings (4) _____ as upholstery, carpets, and drapes; and (5) _____ parts such as tire cord, flame-proof linings, and drive belts. (SSC CGL 2020-21)

261. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 1.
(a) is (b) will be (c) are (d) be
262. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 2.
(a) number (b) figure
(c) extent (d) total
263. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 3.
(a) Counting (b) wrapping
(c) showing (d) including
264. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 4.
(a) much (b) more (c) such (d) so
265. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 5.
(a) industrial
(b) industrialised
(c) industry
(d) industrialist

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 266-270): Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it.

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each blank

Every Monday, on his way back from work, Bepin Chaudhury would drop in at Kali Charan's in New Market (1) _____ books. Crime stories, ghost stories, and thrillers. (2) _____ had to buy at least five at a time to last him (3) _____ the week. He lived alone, was not a good mixer, had few (4) _____, and didn't like spending time in idle chat. Today, at KaliCharan's, Bepin Babu had a (5) _____ that somebody was observing him from close quarters. (SSC CHSL 2020-21)

266. Select the most appropriate option for blank no. 1.
(a) to buy (b) buy
(c) bought (d) buying
267. Select the most appropriate for blank no. 2
(a) Him (b) They (c) He (d) She
268. Select the most appropriate option for blank no 3.
(a) through (b) within (c) by (d) across
269. Select the most appropriate option for blank no. 4
(a) students (b) servants
(c) followers (d) friends
270. Select the most appropriate option for blank no. 5.
(a) perception (b) connotation
(c) feeling (d) intuition

DIRECTIONS: (Qs. 271-275): In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each blank.

Many years ago, I met a panchayat president (1) _____ a state literacy programme who talked to me (2) _____ Cuba's literacy programme where teachers, students and volunteers (3) _____ in a well organised, massive nationwide literacy movement. They (4) _____ people in the remotest of villages and were (5) _____ successful in their mission. (SSC MTS 2020-21)

271. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 1
(a) when (b) during
(c) which (d) while
272. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 2.
(a) through (b) about
(c) across (d) around
273. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 3.
(a) Join forces (b) Combine
(c) Joined hands (d) Collaborate
274. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 4.
(a) reached out to
(b) reaching out to
(c) reach out for
(d) reaches out for
275. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no. 5.
(a) exceedingly (b) negligibly
(c) excessively (d) marginally

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 276-285): In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the options given, Select the most appropriate option for each number.

The Covid-19 pandemic has deeply affected people across the world. During these difficult (1) _____ frontline workers have been at the highest risk as (2) _____ have been stepping out to work daily (3) _____ proper protective gear. An NGO reached out to people to workers. Several school children participated (4) _____ this noble initiative. They collected old newspapers and books and (5) _____ them to raise a good sum of money which was (6) _____ used to buy kits. The children were happy to (7) _____ and learnt how taking care of each other is very (8) _____ in such challenging situations. (SSC Stenographer 2020-21)

Sub Question No : 66

276. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank no.1.
(a) time (b) timing (c) times (d) timings
277. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank no.2.
(a) they (b) he (c) she (d) we
278. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank no.3.
(a) with (b) after (c) beyond (d) without
279. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank no.6.
(a) along (b) beside (c) through (d) in
280. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank no.7.
(a) funded (b) donated
(c) sold (d) purchased
281. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank no.8.
(a) timely (b) aptly (c) equally (d) exactly
282. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank no. 9.
(a) contributes (b) afford
(c) enrich (d) devote
283. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank no.10.
(a) serious (b) urgent
(c) large (d) important

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 286-295): In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the options given, Select the most appropriate option for each number.

In 1945, James Leach Miller returned from World War II and shared nothing (1) _____ it with his wife. He foled up his Army (2) _____, with the medals still pinned to it, and (3) _____ put it in the basement, where his older boy would (4) _____ take it out to play soldiers. He never complained (5) _____ that generation to army men didn't air their problems. His son Michael once offered to take him back to Normandy when World War II veterans (6) _____ the journey but his father shook (7) _____ head saying, "I've been there once. "Sadly, Mr. Miller, 96 years old, (8) _____ survived the bloodiest battle of World War II, died of (9) _____ from the coronavirus on March 30 (10) _____ an Old Soldiers' Home. (SSC Stenographer 2020-21)

284. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 1.
(a) within (b) for (c) to (d) about
285. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 2.
(a) uniforms (b) uniformly
(c) uniform (d) uniformity
286. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 3.
(a) hopefully (b) truly
(c) strongly (d) carefully

287. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 4.
(a) sometimes (b) all times
(c) any times (d) no time
288. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 5.
(a) if (b) nevertheless
(c) however (d) because
289. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 6.
(a) were making (b) are made
(c) had made (d) was making
290. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 7.
(a) theirs (b) one's (c) their (d) his
291. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 8.
(a) which (b) whom (c) whose (d) who
292. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 9.
(a) complicating (b) complications
(c) complicated (d) complicates
293. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 10.
(a) inside (b) into (c) between (d) among

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 294-300): Read the given passages and answer the questions that follow.

I was on a visit to Calcutta. It was Saturday and I was staying for the weekend at my cousin's. That evening my cousin, who works in a firm, had to fly to Delhi for a meeting. So, his wife drove him to the airport and I accompanied them. On our way back from the airport we stopped by a lake. My cousin's wife said, "Let me show you where we spend some of our evenings." She locked the car and we began to walk towards the lake. There was a small bridge to cross and she led the way. Three young men were coming from the other end of the bridge. As they approached us, one of them said to me, "Can I have a match?" As I put my hand into my pocket for the match box, I heard a cry of alarm. And then I saw what was happening. One of the other two men had snatched the handbag from my cousin's wife and passed it on the man next to him. He in turn passed it to the third man and all three started running back to where they had come from. My cousin's wife kept shouting and hurling abuses at them but made no attempt to follow them to retrieve her bag. I wanted to chase them but she stopped me saying that such rogues could be armed and dangerous. As it was dark, the three men were soon out of sight. I felt sorry for not being of any help but my cousin's wife assured me that there was no money or valuables in the bag. She had just kept a couple of apples and a packet of biscuits in the handbag in case I felt hungry. (SSC Stenographer 2020-21)

294. Why did the narrator's cousin's wife stop him from chasing the thieves?
(a) There were no valuables in the handbag.
(b) She wanted to retrieve the bag herself.
(c) She feared they could harm the narrator.
(d) He couldn't follow them in the dark.
295. How long was the narrator going to stay at his cousin's place?
(a) Two days (b) Two weeks
(c) One week (d) One day
296. After dropping the narrator's cousin, his cousin's wife took him to a lake to:
(a) have an evening walk on the bridge
(b) have a picnic by the lakeside

- (c) enjoy the cool breeze in the evening
 (d) show him the where she and her husband spent their evenings
297. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
 (a) There was no real loss in the incident.
 (b) The narrator's cousin lived in Calcutta.
 (c) The narrator drove his cousin to the airport.
 (d) The handbag contained apples and biscuits.
298. One of the three men asked the narrator for a match to:
 (a) burn the handbag
 (b) smoke a cigarette
 (c) stop and divert the narrator's attention
 (d) pass the bag to his accomplice

I was a chef in the Taj banquet kitchen when the gunshots started that night. Initially, the news was that it was an internal gang war in a neighbourhood nearby and that it would die down soon. It was only at about 10.30 or 11 p.m. that we understood the magnitude of what was going on. We were seven chefs in the kitchen that night, not one of whom left the Taj despite knowing all exit points. By then the shootout had happened at the Wasabi restaurant and all those who had survived were pouring into the banquet hall and kitchen where we were working.

As soon as we had heard about the shootout, we had prepared sandwiches for our surviving guests which we then handed out. After this, we entered the corridor to escort our guests out of the hotel through the back entrance. We had successfully helped a few guests when I saw the left profile of a terrorist in a red cap, who began shooting. I was standing next to a refrigerator, when my head chef and his assistant chef both got shot. There was chaos, panic and fear as our guests started running everywhere — but by then they had opened fire in all directions.

All of a sudden, everything went quiet and that silence was the worst. I tried looking around for survivors, but it was just me. I stayed there for a few hours, until I realised that no help would be coming anytime soon. I looked at the refrigerator where I'd been only a while ago and it had 3 bullet holes in it — I'd narrowly escaped death, but it was horrifying to see that my guests and colleagues hadn't been as lucky. I won't look back on that day as just a terrorist attack, but a day when many brave individuals looked death in the eye to help others.

(SSC Stenographer 2020-21)

299. By saying that many 'looked death in the eye' the narrator means they:
 (a) faced death bravely
 (b) showed fear of dying
 (c) thought death to be the last option
 (d) were very disturbed
300. 'All of a sudden, everything went quiet and that silence was the worst'. The narrator felt so because:
 (a) the narrator was afraid of dying
 (b) the narrator was alone to manage the kitchen
 (c) it indicated everyone had run away
 (d) it appeared as if everyone around had been shot
301. The shootout first started in:
 (a) the banquet hall
 (b) the kitchen
 (c) the corridor near the exit
 (d) Wasabi restaurant

302. Which of the following did the hotel staff do?
 (A) Served snacks to the guests
 (B) Escorted guests out of the hotel
 (C) Escorted guests to their rooms
 (D) Looked around for survivors
 (E) Ran here and there in fear and panic
 (F) Ran out of the hotel to save themselves
 (a) A, C and E (b) C, E and F
 (c) B, D and F (d) A, B and D

303. On the day of the shootout:
 (a) all of those who were present in the hotel died
 (b) many of the staff behaved like cowards
 (c) all chefs left through the exit points
 (d) the brave ones faced death to help those in need

An excavation of ancient Babyion revealed evidence that Babylonians were making soap around 2800 B.C. This is the first concrete evidence we have of soap-like substance. The early soap makers were Babylonians, Mesopotamians, Egyptians, as well as the ancient Greeks and Romans. All of them made soap by mixing fat, oils and salts. Soap wasn't made and used for bathing and personal hygiene but was rather produced for cleaning cooking utensils or goods or was used for medicine purposes. The early references to soap making were for the use of soap in cleaning wool and cotton used in textile manufacture and was used medicinally for at least 5000 years.

Soap is a product for cleaning made from natural ingredients that may include both plant and animal products, including items as: animal fat, such as tallow or vegetable oil, such as castor, olive, or coconut oil. Soap supposedly got its name from Mount Sapo in Rome. The word 'sapo', Latin for soap, first appeared in Pliny the Elder's *Historia Naturalis*. The first soap was made by Babylonians around 2800 B.C.

Soap making history goes back many thousands years. In the early beginnings of soap making, it was an exclusive technique used by small groups of soap makers. The demand for soap was high, but it was very expensive and there was a monopoly on soap production in many areas. Back then, plant byproducts and animal and vegetable oils were the main ingredients of soap. The price of soap was significantly reduced in 1791 when a Frenchman by the name of LeBlanc discovered a chemical process that allowed soap to be made cheaply and sold for significantly less money. More than 20 years later, another Frenchman identified relationships between glycerin, fats and acid — what marked the beginning of modern soap making. With this discovery of another method of making soap, soap became even less expensive. Since that time, there have been no major discoveries and the same processes are used for the soap making we use and enjoy today. Advances came as the science of chemistry developed because more was understood about the ingredients. In the mid-nineteenth century, soap for bathing became a separate commodity from laundry soap, with milder soaps being packaged, sold and made available for personal use. Liquid hand soaps were invented in the 1970s and this invention keeps soaps in the public view.

Today, there are many different kinds of soaps made for a vast array of purposes. Soaps is available for personal, commercial and industrial use. There is handmade, home made and commercially produced soap, there is soap used to wash clothes, dishes cars, there is soap used for your pet, soap for your carpet and also soap for your child. (SSC Stenographer 2020-21)

304. The main theme of the passage is :
- the ingredients of soap
 - the history of soap
 - the invention of soap
 - the kinds of soap
305. After reading the passage it can be inferred that soap was first made by :
- Mesopotamians
 - Babylonians
 - Egyptians
 - Romans
306. In early days, soap was NOT used for :
- cleaning different goods
 - bathing and personal hygiene
 - washing cooking utensils
 - medicine and in textile manufacturing.
307. Till the eighteenth century, which ingredient was NOT used in making soap?
- Plant byproducts
 - Animal fat
 - Vegitable oils
 - Glycerin
308. Soap became less expensive in the early 19th century because :
- a chemical process of soap making had been discovered
 - soap was manufactured by small groups of soap makers
 - the monopoly on soap making was curtailed
 - the ingredients of soap had become cheaper

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 309-313) : *In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each blank.*

Let us take a brief look at the planet _____ (309) _____ which we live. As the earth hurtles through space at a (310) _____ of 70, 000 miles per hour, it spins, as we all know, on its axis, (311) _____ causes it to be flattened at the Poles. Thus, if you (312) _____ to stand at the North or South Pole you would be 13 miles nearer the centre of the earth (313) _____ if you stood on the Equator.

(SSC Sub-Inspector 2020-21)

309. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no.1.
- for
 - on
 - by
 - from
310. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no.2.
- force
 - distance
 - speed
 - mass
311. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no.3.
- which
 - where
 - that
 - who
312. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no.4.
- are
 - was
 - were
 - have
313. Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank no.5.
- than
 - from
 - where
 - when

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 314-318) : *Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow.*

Many of us have enjoyed visiting a zoo and consider it a day out

having fun. Seeing real animals face to face can be thrilling and exciting, but many people wonder whether the animals themselves, while entertaining us, are suffering in the zoos.

Many zoos do not have enough money to provide the animals with the basic features of a proper environment. Most animals are put in an artificial environment (e.g., cages). This isolation from their natural habitat can amount to cruelty. In some zoos, we see concrete floors for burrowing animals like rabbits. Cruelty may be shown in ways other than physical abuse or starvation. Big predators like lions and tigers are created to chase and hunt. By depriving them of these activities, we forget the reason for which they have evolved. These big cats lie in cages in the zoo eating the food given to them and they have nothing else to do. Highly intelligent and curious animals like chimpanzees and polar bears may become frustrated in a zoo; they need a challenging environment.

Zoo supporters might argue that zoos provide educational opportunities to the visitors, especially children; if we didn't have animals in zoos, children wouldn't see them at all and be ignorant about them. We live at a time when animals in their natural habitat can be seen on TV or computers, even smart phones, while sitting at home. Therefore, the aim should be to conserve animals in the wild, in protected areas called sanctuaries.

(SSC Sub-Inspector 2020-21)

314. Which of the following best states the author's purpose in the passage?
- One of the main reasons for which big predators have evolved is hunting.
 - We can show our concern for animals better by supporting protected spaces for them in the natural environment.
 - Putting endangered species of animals in zoos is the best way of protecting and saving them.
 - If animals were not kept in zoos, children would not be able to see and know about them at all.
315. According to the passage, animals in zoos suffer cruelty:
- by being kept in artificial environments
 - by being starved to death
 - by being physically tortured or abused
 - by being forced to perform for the visitors
316. The word 'predators' (in paragraph 3) means:
- animals which kill others for food
 - animals which are starving in zoos
 - animals which are kept in their natural habitat
 - animals which are killed for food
317. 'Burrowing' animals:
- are intelligent and curious
 - chase and hunt other animals
 - are solitary animals
 - dig the earth for food and shelter
318. According to the passage, we visit zoos _____.
- to watch the frustration of animals in cages
 - to see how animals behave in zoos
 - to spend a day out for fun and excitement
 - to see the animals in cages

HINTS & EXPLANATIONS

1. (a) Special words used in technical discussion have the chances of becoming part of common speech because thousands of such words are included in every large dictionary.
2. (c) Since, the entire passage deals with words, technical vocabulary and dictionary etc. therefore, it can be concluded that the writer of this passage is a linguist.
3. (b) The passage primarily discusses technical terminology.
4. (c) The average man often uses in his own vocabulary what was once technical language not meant for him.
5. (d) The last line of the passage reveals the increase in the number of technical terms in the nomenclature of government.
6. (b) The Eradication of Small-pox
7. (b) To eliminate smallpox world-wide in ten years.
8. (c) Isolation of victims and mass vaccinations
9. (a) Previous projects had failed.
10. (c) Small-pox victims no longer die when they contract the disease
11. (b) The prize being discussed is awarded every year. The third line of the passage clearly exhibits this fact.
12. (a) The passage discusses about the Nobel Prize because every year, it is given in six fields, namely, Physics, Chemistry, Literature, Medicine or Physiology, Peace and Economics.
Magsaysay Award is given for transformative leadership in Asia, Pulitzer Prize is given in the field of journalism and literature and Booker Prize is given to novelists i.e. it is a literary prize.
13. (c) Three fields of Science in which Nobel Prize is given are— Physics, Chemistry and Medicine or Physiology. Rest of the fields are non-Science.
14. (a) The annual prize money amounts to £8000.
15. (d) Nobel Prize is awarded in all of the mentioned fields given in the options.
16. (c) The very first line of the passage reveals that we can become angry on someone's opinion contrary to ours only when our own opinion is not based on good reason and we are aware of this subconsciously.
17. (a) 'Your own contrary conviction' refers to the fact that you feel pity rather than anger.
18. (c) Conviction means a firmly held belief or opinion.
19. (d) If someone maintains that two and two are five, you feel pity because you feel sorry for his ignorance of the subject i.e. Arithmetic.
20. (d) The second sentence in the passage elaborates the hidden i.e. the main point in the first sentence.
21. (b) The phrase 'on tenterhooks' means a state of suspense or agitation because of uncertainty about a future event.
22. (d) The passage clearly shows that money alone can't give happiness.
23. (a) All these three points given in the option are discussed in the passage.
24. (c) 'Contentment, the key of happiness' suits the best as the title of the passage.
25. (c) This fact is clearly mentioned in the passage.
26. (a) 27. (b) 28. (c) 29. (a) 30. (c)
31. (c) 32. (d) 33. (b) 34. (c) 35. (b)
36. (c) 37. (b) 38. (d) 39. (b) 40. (d)
41. (b) The passage is about development dilemma
42. (d) Look at the sentence : The real problem is that course promoters view development as something which primarily, takes place in a class room.
43. (a) Critical
44. (d) Unprogressive
45. (b) A (fixed) attitude of mind
46. (b) Self-discipline
47. (c) Must change himself
48. (d) A Gandhian who disciplines himself from within
49. (c) Man will one day die and become dust
50. (a) A sum of individuals
51. (a) Since, WHO has been established with a specific purpose, therefore, it is a specialised agency.
52. (a) International means belonging to the whole world.
53. (c) From the fourth line of the passage, it is evident that 'they' refers to the international health workers.
54. (d) This option best explains the meaning of the given sentence in the question.
55. (a) The author has discussed two possible ways of preventing diseases viz. Vaccination and spraying of houses with poisonous substances.
56. (d) In the first paragraph, it is clearly mentioned that the author considers telephone a pest and time waster. He is of the view that a telephone may create unnecessary suspense and anxiety.
57. (b) Second half of the first paragraph clearly explains this option and is the reason why he hates speaking in public telephone booth.
58. (c) The line explains one's frustration when one goes to a telephone booth. '..... Chilled by the cold look' refers to the situation.
when one feels uneasy because the person next in the queue looks at him restlessly.
59. (d) The sentence means that one should be strong minded.
60. (d) None of the options gives the correct reason as to why all telephone numbers are wrong numbers. The author considers all telephone numbers as wrong numbers because after an unanswered telephone ring, it will ring continuously thereby, creating hindrance in the privacy of his own home.
61. (a) 62. (b) 63. (c) 64. (b) 65. (a)
66. (c) 67. (b) 68. (d) 69. (a) 70. (d)
71. (b) 72. (d) 73. (b) 74. (a) 75. (a)
76. (b) 77. (d)
78. (a) Fish out of water = A person who feels uncomfortable or awkward due to unfamiliar surrounding or situations.
79. (d) 80. (d) 81. (a) 82. (c)
83. (b) Baltimore Oriole is of 7 inches in length.
84. (c) 85. (c) 86. (d) 87. (a) 88. (c)
89. (d) 90. (a) 91. (d) 92. (c) 93. (b)
94. (c) 95. (d) 96. (b) 97. (c) 98. (b)

99. (b) 100. (d)
101. (b) The writer felt unusually solitary because he was missing the company of other holiday makers.
102. (c) "I left all signs of habitation behind me"
This means that he had come very far from places where people lived.
103. (b) It became darker than the writer expected because the nights are longer in October than midsummer.
104. (b) The writer found it difficult to keep to the path because of poor visibility and grassy track.
105. (d) When he settled himself on the fork of the tree the writer tried to sleep but without much success.
106. (d) At the beginning of the passage, the writer expresses her opinion that in many countries progress is synonymous with utmost cruelty to nature.
107. (b) In the passage, the term 'exploiting' nature suggests 'sarcasm'.
108. (b) Nehru objected to the phrase 'conquest of Everest' since it sounds pompous and boastful.
109. (c) Gandhiji's statement 'It is decreasing in the jungles but it is increasing in the towns!' refers to man's selfishness.
110. (d) The writer is of the opinion that tribal people can be prevented from combing forest or food to provide employment and purchasing power for daily necessities.
111. (b) A person naturally expresses his anger by responding aggressively.
112. (d) Laws, social norms and common sense limits on how far we can take our anger.
113. (a) People should deal with their anger by expressing it assertively.
114. (c) According to author, being assertive means to be respectful of yourself and others.
115. (a) One, according to author, can suppress his anger by holding his anger.
116. (b) The passage throws light on how a well-means invention can be misunderstood.
117. (c) The crowd was protesting against the newly invented sewing machine.
118. (d) The aim of the crowd was to destroy the sewing machines.
119. (d) People thought they would be deprived of their livelihood.
120. (c) Shutters were being closed because the shopkeepers feared their shops would be destroyed.
121. (d) 122. (a) 123. (d) 124. (b) 125. (d)
126. (d) 127. (c) 128. (b) 129. (a) 130. (c)
131. (b) 132. (b) 133. (c) 134. (d) 135. (d)
136. (d) 137. (c) 138. (c) 139. (c) 140. (b)
141. (b) 142. (c) 143. (a) 144. (d) 145. (a)
146. (b) 147. (d) 148. (d) 149. (b) 150. (c)
151. (b) Modern means of entertainment and communication does not affect street theatre. It is still a popular mode of taking up crucial societal issues.
152. (a) In the olden days, street theatre was restricted to villages or small localities of the cities.
153. (c) Street theatre usually deals with issues of public importance.
154. (c) Street theatre is reasonable to stage as little props and images are used and not huge set up is required.
155. (b) Street theatre creates an emotional impact on audiences that leads to quick psychological impact.
156. (a) In self directed learning, an individual takes initiative with or without the help of others to learn new things.
157. (b) There is need for self-directed learning because it helps people to learn more things in a better way.
158. (a) Self-directed learning is active learning as one does not sit passively and waits for someone to teach. The learner actively initiates its own learning process.
159. (b) The modern environment is instructive in nature.
160. (c) Diagnosing means identifying.
161. (b) 162. (a) 163. (a) 164. (d) 165. (c)
166. (d) 167. (a) 168. (d) 169. (b) 170. (d)
171. (c) 172. (a) 173. (c) 174. (b) 175. (a)
176. (b) The people saw the golden pitcher in a lake nearby.
177. (b) The emperor's orders were that all the old men should leave his land.
178. (b) A handful of water.
179. (a) The emperor feared getting old.
180. (c) The emperor was upset to see the old man because it reminded him that he would grow old too.
181. (b) Ms. Gervis is unable to understand the mystery about how the robber got in and out of the house.
182. (c) The robber stole the cakes that Ms. Grevis baked for giving.
183. (d) When Mr. Grevis got to know that the cakes she baked for giving are stolen; she was devastated and decided to quit baking. The detective was worried for who will bake the delicious cakes if she quits baking, thus, he decides to solve the case quickly.
184. (d) Ms. Grevis was shivering with fear that she had robbers at her home.
185. (d) The detective checked on the front door and because the latch did not had any scratch or marks.
186. (a) In good friendships, we receive as much as we give.
187. (b) Empathy means the ability to show and understand the feelings of others.
188. (c) A strong friendship helps us gain acceptance and tolerance.
189. (d) The very first line of the passage states that friendships and relationships grow when they are nurtured just like nurturing a plant.
190. (a) When we are with a good friend, we tend to be ourselves.
191. (d) The third line of the passage states that-Dickens became famous for depicting the life of the working class, intricate plots and sense of humour.
192. (a) Dicken's characters were drawn from everyday life and the world around him.
193. (b) In the second last line of the paragraph, it is clearly mentioned that John Foster was Dickens' friend and biographer.
194. (b) The period between 1837 – 1901 is known as the Victorian Age.
195. (c) The word 'popular' in the passage means successful.
196. (c) Chameleons change colour when they are afraid, excited or angry.
197. (a) It is clearly mentioned in the paragraph that almost half of the world's Chameleons are found on the African island of Madagascar.
198. (d) The colour changing ability of a Chameleon is a form of camouflage which is a disguise that lets it blend in with its surroundings.

199. (a) A Chameleon's colour changes to help it avoid its enemies.
200. (b) The colour change is determined by light and temperature.
201. (d) 202. (a) 203. (b) 204. (a) 205. (a)
206. (c) 207. (a) 208. (b) 209. (d) 210. (a)
211. (d) Austria is not mentioned in the passage.
212. (a) The Antarctic Treaty was signed in 1959 for creating the rules for exploration of Antarctica.
213. (d) the Antarctic Treaty bans nuclear testing and dumping of nuclear waste and creates rules for exploration of Antarctica. Its main aim is to protect the continent.
214. (c) Environmentalists fear that exploiting Antarctica for military and economic reasons will damage the environment.
215. (b) Economic experts claim that there are large amounts of coal, nickel and copper under the Antarctic ice.
216. (b) Music is often linked to mood. A certain song can make us feel happy, sad, energetic, or relaxed.
217. (a) Music helps one feel different emotions. Based on the mood, a certain song can make us feel happy, sad, energetic, or relaxed.
218. (d) All forms of music may have therapeutic effects, although music from one's own culture may be most effective.
219. (b) Because music can have such an impact on a person's mindset and well-being, it should come as no surprise that music therapy has been studied for use in managing numerous medical conditions.
220. (d) In Chinese medical theory, the five internal organs and meridian systems are believed to have corresponding musical tones, which are used to encourage healing.
221. (b) Approximately half of India's 1.2 billion people are under the age of 26.
222. (c) The reason for such high numbers can be attributed to lack of economic, social, and emotional resources.
223. (d) By 2020, India is forecasted to be the youngest country in the world, with a median age of 29 years.
224. (a) The clash of values within families is an important factor. As young Indians become more progressive, their traditionalist households become less supportive of their choices pertaining to financial independence, marriage age, premarital sex, rehabilitation and taking care of the elderly.
225. (c) Youth can be prevented from committing suicide by creating an environment that which promotes positive well being.
226. (b) Murali was a vendor of sweets.
227. (a) Murali's main customers were children.
228. (d) At the stroke of nine in the morning, Murali would stand in front of the school with his tray of sweets.
229. (c) Till about eleven, the sale would be brisk.
230. (b) There was depression in his business when the holidays came.
231. (b) Most medium sized peaks in the Europe are accessed by car or air. Expeditionary climbing is popular in Himalayas. Himalayan base camp treks take days or even weeks to trek to. European and North American mountains can be climbed in short time scale.
232. (c) Since, Himalayan mountains takes weeks or months to climb, large amount of personnel and food supplies is necessary.
233. (b) Expedition mountaineering can be considered as slow (Because it takes few weeks to months to climb the mountain) and heavy (because of the additional food supplies required to be carried while climbing).
234. (c) The specific nature of Himalayan mountains accounts for greater expedition mountaineering there.
235. (d) Large and isolated peaks are best for expedition mountaineering.
236. (b) It is clearly mentioned in the passage.
237. (d) It is clearly mentioned in the first sentence of the last paragraph of the passage.
238. (a) It can be inferred from the first-half of the second-last paragraph of the passage.
239. (c)
240. (d) It is clearly mentioned in the first sentence of the second-last paragraph of the passage.
241. (c) It is clearly mentioned in the first paragraph of the passage.
242. (a) It can be inferred from the last paragraph of the passage.
243. (a) It can be concluded from the passage.
244. (d) It is clearly mentioned in the second sentence of the passage.
245. (a) The idiom 'beat around the bush' means 'to talk about a lot of unimportant things'.
246. (b) It is clearly mentioned in the passage.
247. (d) It is clearly mentioned in the second paragraph of the passage.
248. (a)
249. (b) This can clearly be inferred from the first sentence of the passage.
250. (d) 'Leave no stone unturned' is a phrase which means 'try every possible course of option in order to achieve something'.
251. (a) It is evident from the first and last paragraph of the passage. The whole passage talks about the effect of climate change on the colour of the oceans.
252. (d) It is clearly mentioned in the five sentence of the passage.
253. (d) It is clearly mentioned in the third last paragraph of the passage.
254. (c) It is clearly mentioned in the second last paragraph of the passage.
255. (c) It is no where mentioned in the paragraph.
256. (c) 'Can be' takes a simple past tense. Thus, we have 'defined' as the answer.
257. (a) 'Of' is used to show possession, belonging or origin.
258. (d) 'From' is used as a starting point, removal or separation.
259. (b) Does is the third person singular in the present tense of do. If we were to use did it would become incorrect as did not would make for past tense and we are talking more generally here and thus take present tense form and hence, does not.
260. (c) contextually and grammatically the response is 'most'.
261. (c) Fibres (plural) will take a plural that is, are. Also, it's a present tense.
262. (a) Option (a) is the correct response -"large number of consumer". Here, large and consumer are both hints that a good number of consumers are being referred to.
263. (d) Industrial products have been mentioned and later a number of garments are mentioned as well. The implication is that industrial products like these

- garments etc. so the word we use for it is 'including' garments like these.
264. (c) Home furnishings like these and these are mentioned, the word for it is 'such as'.
265. (a) The rest of the options don't make sense so we use option (a) '-industrial' parts.
266. (a) To is used for expressing motion towards a place etc. Here, we use 'To buy'. Buying is present continuous so it gets cancelled. Bought is past tense and thus cancelled. And buy simple present and so cancelled to.
267. (c) Option number three is the correct response. Based on the context of the passage, we get the idea that Bipin Chaudhry is a male. The reason we choose 'He' and not 'Him' is because he is the subjective case of the pronoun that is seen when the pronoun performs an action. It is when the pronoun receives an action that its objective case is used, and we see him instead of he in the sentence.
268. (a) Through means continuing in time towards completion of (a process or period). Thus the answer is through the week.
269. (d) The answer is friends based on the context which suggests that this person was not a good mixer and therefore had few friends.
270. (c) Intuition means gut feeling, but takes the article with it, so this is not the response. Perception means how one sees things as. So this too isn't appropriate here. Connotation means implication so can't be used here. Therefore, we choose feeling.
271. (b) During means- a period of time or through the course of. The rest of the options don't make grammatically sound choices. Therefore, the answer is during.
272. (b) The act of talking is mentioned and the subject of the talk is also mentioned-Cuba's literacy program. Therefore, with the given hints we choose 'about', as one talks about a given topic.
273. (c) 'Where teachers, students and volunteers... in a well organised, massive nationwide literacy movement.' The sentence itself gives hints that the given people collaborated together in this mission or movement. Of the given options we cannot choose collaborate as it's not in past tense, while the passage is in past tense. Therefore, we choose 'joined hands' as it means the same.
274. (a) 'Reached out to' is the correct response as it's in simple past tense.
275. (a) The word successful is a positive word and works as a hint and we look for a positive word to go with it, which is; exceedingly. All the other options don't have such a positive connotation.
276. (c) The word 'these' indicates a plural and thus 'times'.
277. (a) The word workers indicate a plural pronoun and thus, 'they'.
278. (d) The answer is 'without' proper protective gear as the context suggests that they are at a risk.
279. (d) 'In' here indicates- It is used to suggest an involvement or connection with a particular subject or activity.
280. (c) 'A good sum of money' suggests or hints to 'sold.'
281. (b) Aptly means in a manner that is appropriate.
282. (a) Based on the context of the passage the answer is 'contribute'.
283. (d) The rest of the options don't fit in and thus we have 'important' also the answer is context based.
284. (d) About-means 'on the subject of; concerning.
285. (c) Uniform means dress. The line 'medals pinned to it..' suggests it's a uniform.
286. (d) Based on the context the answer is 'carefully' as a uniform is kept carefully only and not otherwise.
287. (a) 'sometimes' is the correct answer as the uniform is in the basement and can only be taken out sometimes - for not being in reach.
288. (d) There is an explanation provided so we use 'because.'
289. (a) past continuous tense is used here.
290. (d) Father-is a singular noun and male thus, his.
291. (d) 'who' is used here to refer to the subject.
292. (b) Complications-means health issues.
293. (a) 'home' here suggest that he died 'inside' it.
294. (c) Paragraph two, lines 4-5 have the answer.
295. (a) Line one of the passage says 'for the weekend' suggesting two days.
296. (d) The fourth line of the passage has the answer.
297. (c) Lines two-three have the answer, according to which the narrator's cousin's wife dropped the them to the airport.
298. (c) The last line of paragraph one has the answer.
299. (a) Looked death in the eye means to face it bravely.
300. (d) Lines one -two of the third paragraph have the answer.
301. (d) Fifth line of the first paragraph has the answer.
302. (d) a,b and d can be found in the paragraph but not other options.
303. (d) The last line of the passage has the answer.
304. (b) The passage details the history of soap.
305. (b) The first line of the passage has the answer.
306. (b) Four-five lines of paragraph one have the answer.
307. (d) Line four of paragraph one details the ingredients of soap and glycerin is not one of them.
308. (a) Fifth line of paragraph three has the answer.
309. (b) preposition 'on' is the correct response. This is because when talking about places 'on' is used when we are speaking about a surface.
310. (c) Of 70.000 miles per hour is suggestive of speech.
311. (a) 'which' is used to refer to something previously mentioned when introducing a clause giving further information.
312. (c) 'were to' can be used in the future to emphasize that the conditional form is extremely unlikely.
313. (a) 'Than' is used to introduce the second element in a comparison.
314. (b) The last line of the passage has the answer.
315. (a) The answer is in the fifth line of the passage.
316. (a) Paragraph three line number one says " big predators like lions and tigers are created to hunt and chase.
317. (d) Burrowing animals "In some zoos, we see concrete floors for burrowing animals like rabbits."
318. (c) The first line of the passage has the answer.



JK Chrome

JK Chrome | Employment Portal



Rated No.1 Job Application of India

Sarkari Naukri
Private Jobs
Employment News
Study Material
Notifications



JOBS



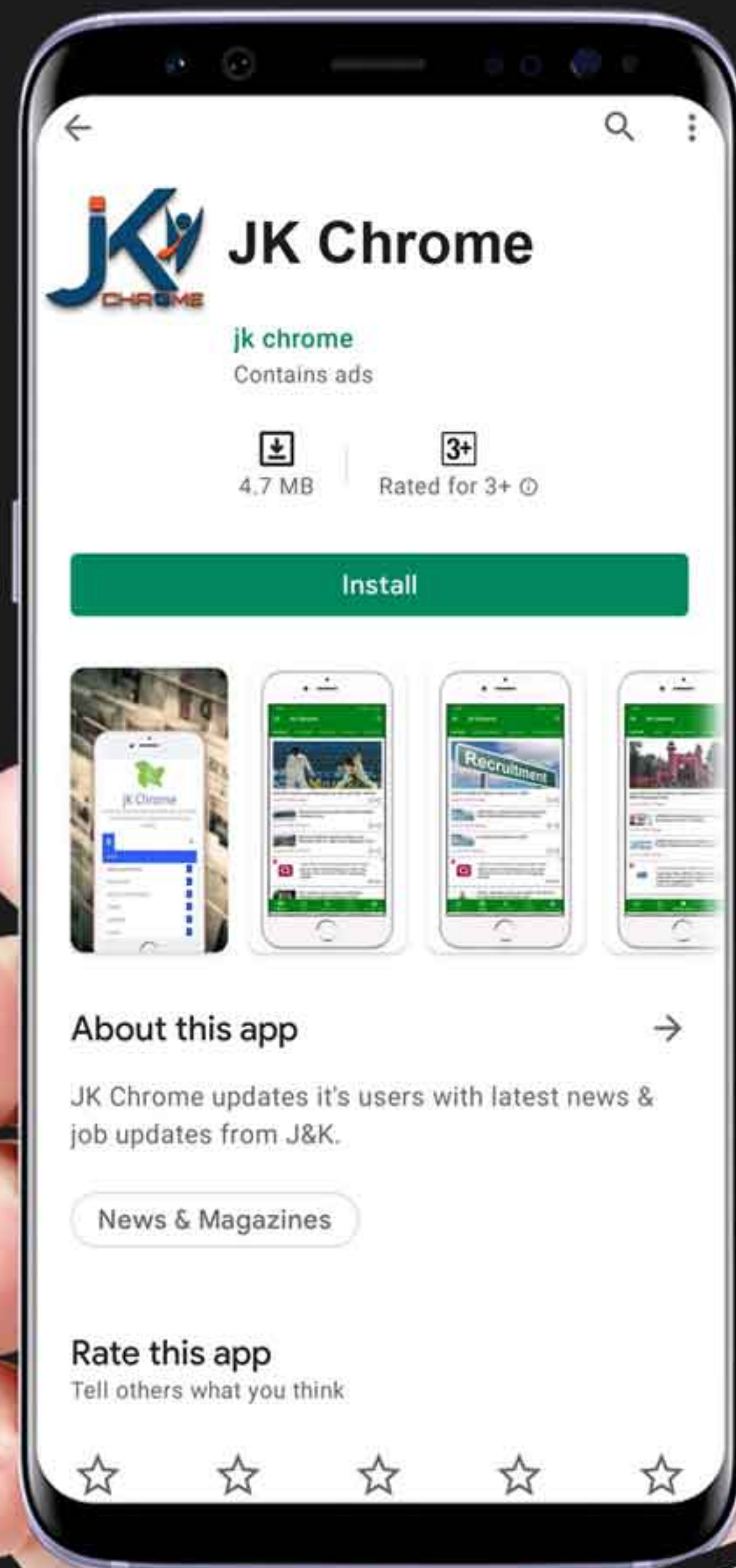
NOTIFICATIONS



G.K



STUDY MATERIAL



JK Chrome

jk chrome
Contains ads



www.jkchrome.com | Email : contact@jkchrome.com