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WHAT IS READING COMPREHENSION?

A student is supposed to answer the questions in light of the information given in the passage within the stipulated time. The ability of the student to make sense of the information and ideas presented in the passage is put to test through questions with multiple choice answers. More specifically, a person's **ability to understand standard written English, analyses complex ideas, and ability to draw inferences** from the written material is put to test. The significance of Reading Comprehension, commonly known as RC can be gauged from the fact that almost half the questions in the Verbal Section are based on Reading Comprehension. Many students find RC to be tough and challenging, but with consistent practice, and patience, the art of Reading Comprehension can be mastered.

WHY IS READING COMPREHENSION IMPORTANT?

RC is the most important and wide question type of the English section of all major competitive exams. RC section helps examiners in assessing the expertise of one in understanding the language.

Reading Comprehension is integral to success in any major competitive exam like Banking, SSC, CAT, UPSC etc. Reading is important not only for RC, but also for English usage area (especially in the Critical Reasoning or Sentence arrangement questions), and other sections. Having a good reading habit will make more time available for solving the problem. Hence good reading speed can also **enhance your score in other sections like reasoning or QUANT or general awareness.**

PROBLEMS FACED IN RCS.

Problem1

Having a short attention span – Lack of focus and mind wavering

Why it is so?

Today's generation is notorious for having a very short attention span. Members of the digital generation are very impatient. They want everything fast.

Solution: Try this!

For a person to improve on this aspect, he should first identify how long his current average attention span is. When a baseline time is recorded, conscious effort should then be applied to improve it. Keep watch over your thought as your thought divert from reading keep it back again and again for reading (forcefully initially). After a period of time it will become a habit.

Problem2

Being uninterested in the content of the reading material

Why it is so?

Lack of motivation – poor reading skills – Lack of understanding of language

Solution: Try this!

Motivate yourself! Reward Yourself!

Lawyers who need to read hundreds of pages of case files, for example, use career improvement and monetary gain as their motivation. Students who need to pass an exam may not be interested in the subject, but try to motivate themselves to read to get high grades. When a reader does this, she is using the reward system as a motivation for reading.

Problem3

Finding the reading material to be too tough & Meeting unfamiliar words

Why it is so?

While reading a piece of text, we have tendency to move back, cross check and re-read the things which we have already read. Generally, this happens because of lack of interest, complex vocabulary, or poor retention of the reader. This is known as **regression** or skips back. The habit of **regression has to be minimized** if not eliminated. **Regression is a big time killer. It breaks the flow** of thought, and **leads to poor concentration**, which leads to more regressions, which further lowers down the reading speed.

Solution: Try this!

Try to connect the difficult word with overall idea of passage (**context**). Context clues are words or phrases found near the unfamiliar word that will help you understand it. These **clues** could be located in the same sentence or in a sentence from the same paragraph. Over a period of time (3-4 months) your understanding of vocabulary will enhance even without using of dictionary

Problem4

Lacking understanding overall structure and organization of passage

Why it is so?

Lack of mental organizational skills

Solution: Try this!

Passage structure = General words → to specific words → to more depth. Try to tabulate or organize or quick imagination (create rough image) of keywords of the passage. Capture general idea of the passage rather specific depths

Problem5

Lacking linkage between lines & difficulty to recall information

Why it is so?

Lack of curiosity to understand the passage. Lack of motivation. Weak organizational skills

Solution: Try this!

Try to analyse only keywords in direct **relationship** with the main idea of passage. **Discard the junk information** like examples, illustrations etc to summarize the passage in your mind. As you read a main keyword in a sentence then try to predict next sentence with the help of this keyword. Your prediction power can immensely help you to remember, recall and understand the passage.

Sentence structure :

>>**Subject-verb-object of the verb.**

Try to remember only few keywords like verb or adjective in your mind rather full sentence.

It's more about comprehension than reading!

There are two types of reading—reading with the eyes and reading with the brain. Reading for RC is **different from general reading** where we read either to get some specific piece of information or we read at ease to relax or unwind ourselves after a long tiring day, and it may just be reading with the eyes But for the competitive examinations we need to **read with our brain** because the purpose is different. And there comes the comprehension part. We read to find out the main idea of the passage and be accurate in answering the question, which even drains the physical energy. We read with sole objective to maximize our score, within a limited framework of time. **A practical suggestion** can be given as to develop the habit of reading books of different genre, and developing a taste for intellectual debate and exploration. So, now what we focus upon is not reading speed but Comprehension speed.

Practice is the key!

Solving RC practice exercises **regularly** helps to develop confidence and gives an exposure to the nuances of RC. An aspirant is **suggested** to find out the main idea of the articles in the editorial section of the newspapers, so that identifying the main idea comes naturally to a student as it is integral to answering questions in Different competitive exams, especially inferential ones.

GENERAL STRATEGY

1. Increasing your **motivation** while again and again asking to yourself what is your goal, why are you reading what are its benefits in long term.
2. **Decrease distractions** when reading – Avoid external thoughts – keep away mobiles, TV, friends etc – Choose peaceful and lonely space to read.
3. Create **notes of keywords into your mind** by reading loud (only the keywords) Don't jump to dictionary.
4. Avoid regression as discussed above rather try to understand the contextual meaning of difficult words.

5. Do **critical reading** of the passage. Keep questioning attitude in back of your mind. Do reason with each sentence! Keep **WHAT-WHY-HOW-WHERE** always in back up of your mind. Try to predict next sentence. Try to bring conclusions/inferences from what you have read.

HOW TO INCREASE YOUR READING SPEED?

Generally, we read slowly because we believe that **if we read slowly we will understand the things better**. On the other hand, **reading slowly leads to loss of concentration as our mind gets easily distracted, which leads to loss of interest**, which further lowers down the reading speed. It is important to understand **how** we read.

Generally we read one to two words at a glance, pause for a fraction of a second and move to the other chunk of words. If we can train our eyes to read more number of words in a glance, our reading speed can increase manifold. With consistent practice, it may be possible to read the lines of a newspaper column in a **single glance**. While reading a piece of text, we have tendency to move back, cross check and re-read the things which we have already read. This is known as **regression** or skips back. The habit of **regression has to be minimized** if not eliminated. Pausing once in a while to figure out the contextual meaning of words, however, is not regression. **Regression is a big time killer**. It **breaks the flow** of thought, and **leads to poor concentration**, which leads to more regressions, which further lowers down the reading speed. Thus regression makes reading a slow and tiresome process. The best way to eliminate regression is to move a pen or pencil smoothly under the text and make your eyes follow the text. This is a great way **to train oneself** to read faster.

Note:

Please note that as you **experiment with** these speed enhancement techniques, your comprehension will **dip initially**. Your **mind may revolt**, as many of us have been regressing and vocalizing throughout our school and college life. With a firm faith to improve reading effectiveness, coupled with consistent practice you can increase your reading speed manifold.

HOW TO READ A PASSAGE IN EXAM?

1. **Focus on only keywords** - chosen keywords must be such that it reflects the message of full sentence. (practice it)
2. **Make logical linkages** between keywords as you read on the passage.
3. **Do reason** with these keywords in backup of your mind as you read on. (It will help you retain keywords in your memory)
4. Finally you get a mental map of full passage containing keywords only.

Example

Let us take a small passage.

Keywords are underlined

Passage

As financial markets worldwide tumbled over concerns that Greece would default on its debt to the troika comprising the European Commission, the European Central Bank and the International Monetary Fund, the people of Greece were being presented with a *Hobson's choice* by its government led by the leftist party, Syriza. In the midst of intense negotiations with representatives of the troika over rolling over debt payments, the Syriza government sought to extend the deadline for payments

Keywords from the passage.

Tumbled? → Greece default → leftist party → extend the deadline.

Advantages of above approach

As you have mental map (rough idea) of a passage you can easily give answers for following type of questions

- Give a Suitable title of passage.
- Main idea discussed by author in the passage
- Tone/sense of passage
- Further key words also help you locate the part of passage, in which you will find answers for specific questions.

Strategy while attempting questions

1. Read passage with above approach (get a complete **summary** of passage in your mind)
2. Apart from passage reading also **focus on keywords** while reading a question statement or answer options. It keep your focus intact.
3. Try to **eliminate the least possible answers.** (as you have a complete sense of passage).
4. Next if you are not able to answer the question directly → refer back to passage → **try to locate answers in the passage**
5. If you find answer tick it
6. If you not find → **guess the answer only if you already eliminated at least 2 answer options.** Otherwise don't make a blind guess

Question specific and other minor strategies

Title of passage? - read quickly opening & ending sentences of all paragraphs.

Antonyms & synonyms type questions

→ For answering **vocabulary questions** of RC, just read at least 2 sentences before and after **the word** and **without looking over at the options**, think about the **context** that word is used in. Then check the options

If a question **asks about a particular line** then read at least 2 sentences before and after the line in question. This will help you understand the idea of where the point started and where the author is going with it.

Practice - Previous Year Questions

Directions : You have one brief passage with live questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

What one wonders is the lowest common denominator of Indian culture today. The attractive Hema Malini The songs of Vividh Bharati Or the mouth-watering Masala Dosa Delectable as these may be each yields pride of place to that false symbol of a new era-the synthetic fiber. In less than twenty years the nylon sari and the ethylene shirt have swept the countryside penetrated to the farthest corners of the land and persuaded every common man women and child that the key to success in the present day world lies in artificial fibers glass nylon crepe nylon tery mixes polyesters and what have you More than the bicycles the wristwatch or the transistor radio synthetic clothes have come to represent the first step away from the village square. The village lass treasures the flashy nylon sari in her trousseau most dearly the village youth gets a great kick out of his cheap terry cot shirt and trousers the nearest he can approximate to the expensive synthetic sported by his wealthy city bred contemporaries. And the Neo-rich craze for phoren is nowhere more apparent than in the price that people will pay for smuggled stolen begged borrowed secondhand or thrown away synthetics. Alas even the unique richness of the traditional tribal costume is being fast eroded by the deadening uniformity of nylon.

Q1.

The lowest common denominator of the Indian culture today is

- (a) Hema Malini
- (b) songs of Vividh Bharati
- (c) Masala Dosa
- (d) synthetic fibre

Q2.

The synthetic fiber has.

- (a) always been popular in India.
- (b) become popular during the last twenty years.
- (c) never been popular in India.
- (d) been as popular as other kinds of fiber.

Q3.

The latest symbol of modernity for the rural people is

- (a) the bicycle.
- (b) the wristwatch.
- (c) the transistor.
- (d) the synthetic cloth.

Q4.

The term Neo-rich means

- (a) the aristocracy.
- (b) the industrialists.
- (c) the newly rich people.
- (d) the common people.

Q5.

The tone of the passage is

- (a) tragic
- (b) ironic
- (c) somber
- (d) satiric .

Directions : You have one brief passage with live questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

Most people who bother with the matter at all would admit that the English language is in a bad way but it is generally assumed that we cannot by conscious action do anything about it. Our civilization is decadent and our language so the argument runs must inevitably share in the general collapse. It follows that any struggle against the abuse of language is a sentimental archaism like preferring cartels to electric light or handsome cabs to aero planes. Underneath this lies the half-conscious belief that language is a natural growth and not an instrument which we shape for our own purposes. Now it is clear that the decline of a language must ultimately have political and economic causes It is not simply due to the bad influence of this or that individual writer. But an effect can become a cause reinforcing the original cause and producing the same effect in an intensified form and so on indefinitely. A man may take to drink because he feels himself to be a failure and then fails all the more completely because he drinks. It is rather the same thing that is happening to the English language It becomes ugly and inaccurate because our thoughts are foolish but the slovenliness of our language makes it easier for us to have foolish thoughts. The point is that the process is reversible. Modern English especially written English is full of bad habits which spread by imitation and which can be avoided if one is willing to take the necessary trouble. If one gets rid of these habits one can think more clearly and to think clearly is a necessary first step towards political regeneration so that the fight against bad English is not frivolous and is not the exclusive concern of professional writers.

Q6.

Many people believe that nothing can be done about the English language because

- (a) bad habits spread by imitation.
- (b) we live in a decadent civilization.
- (c) (3) there are too many bad writers.
- (d) people are too lazy to change their bad habits.

Q7.

The author believes that

- (a) it s now too late to do anything about the problem.
- (b) language is a natural growth and cannot be shaped for our own purposes.
- (c) the decline in the language can be stopped.
- (d) the process of an increasingly bad language cannot be stopped.

Q8.

The author believes that the first stage towards the political regeneration of the language would be

- (a) taking the necessary trouble to avoid bad habits.
- (b) avoiding being frivolous about it.
- (c) clear thinking.
- (d) for professional writers to help.

Q9.

The author believes that

- (a) English is becoming ugly.
- (b) bad language habits are inevitable.
- (c) our thoughts are becoming uglier because we are making the language uglier
- (d) our civilization is decadent so nothing can be done to stop the decline of the language.

Q10.

What causes bad language in the end ?

- (a) The bad influence of individual writers.
- (b) The imitation of bad language habits.
- (c) Political and economic causes.
- (d) An assumption that nothing can be done about it.

DIRECTIONS : you have one brief passage with live questions. read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

The achievement of science in the twentieth century has been very great. Its influence can be felt in every sphere Of life. From the small pins and needles to the huge iron sheets and joints most of the things we require for our everyday use come out of factories where scientific principles are utilized for practical ends. Science has enabled man to bring forces of nature under control and to use them for his own advantage. It has brought the distant parts of the world close together. Our knowledge of the universe has been much widened on account of the untiring efforts of the astronomers like Jeans and Eddington. Remarkable cures of human diseases have been possible owing to the discovery of some wonderful medicines.

Q11.

The main idea of the passage is

- (a) the impact of science can be felt in every sphere of life
- (b) science is an anathema
- (c) nothing is beyond the purview of science
- (d) science can work miracles

Q12.

The mode of approach is

- (a) logical.
- (b) anatomical.
- (c) descriptive.
- (d) expository.

Q13.

What has enabled man to harness the forces of nature to the advantage of mankind?

- (a) Arts.
- (b) Oratory.

- (c) Bravery.
(d) Science.

Q14.

Science has proved a great boon for

- (a) scientists.
(b) artists
(c) explorers.
(d) mankind.

Q15.

The most appropriate title for the passage will be

- (a) Science is a curse
(b) Science a great boon
(c) Achievements of science
(d) None of these

Directions : You have one brief passage with live questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

"Science cannot reduce the magic of a sunset to arithmetic nor can it express friendship with a formula" observed the eminent medical researcher Dr. Lous Orr. He added "also beyond science's mastery of nature are love and laughter pain and loneliness and insights into truth and beauty". This distancing of science from the human condition perhaps explains why most foreign tourists visiting Britain flock predictably to see the hallowed homes of playwrights writers and poets but choose to ignore the habitations where its eminent scientists lived and worked.

Q16.

Why is it that science cannot express friendship with a formula?

- (a) Science and friendship cannot co-exist.
(b) It is abstract term which cannot be grappled by science.
(c) Friendship is beyond science's mastery.
(d) Friendship is unknown to scientists.

Q17.

The word "magic" refers to

- (a) evening dusk.
(b) the sunrise.
(c) solar and lunar eclipse.
(d) setting of the sun with all its beauty.

Q18.

Which of the following are beyond science's reach according to the passage?

- (a) love and laughter pain and loneliness.
(b) derivation of a formula.
(c) complexity of time and tide.
(d) work of the mind.

Q19.

The verb flock refers to

- (a) tourists in Britain.
(b) local people.

- (c) large number of foreign tourists visiting homes of playwrights writers and poets.
(d) Indian tourists.

Q20.

Why according to the author do tourists prefer to visit hallowed homes of playwrights writers and poets rather than visiting the habitation of eminent scientists?

- (a) The houses of playwright and writers are well-decorated and are full of splendour
(b) Science cannot explain human emotions. Hence people have a soft corner for those who produce a splendid display of emotions in their work.
(c) Scientists are loathsome.
(d) Houses of scientists are untidy and not well-preserved.

Directions : You have one brief passage with live questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

There are three main groups of oils-animal vegetable and mineral. Great quantities of animal oil comes from whales those enormous creatures of the sea which are the largest of the animals remaining in the world. To protect the whales from the cold of the Arctic seas nature has provided them with a thick covering of fat called blubber. When the whale is killed the blubber is stripped off and boiled down. It produces a great quantity of oil which can be made into food for human consumption. A few other creatures yield oil but none so much as the whale. The livers of the cod and halibut two kinds of fish yield nourishing oil. Both cod liver Oil and halibut oil are given to sick children and other invalids who need certain vitamins. Vegetable oil has been known from very old times. No household can get on without it for it is used in cooking. Perfumes may be made from the oils of certain flowers. Soaps are made from vegetable and animal product and the oils of certain flowers.

Q21.

The main source of animal oil is

- (a) fish.
(b) Whale.
(c) sea weeds.
(d) plants.

Q22.

Vegetable oil is mainly used for

- (a) eating.
(b) cooking.
(c) frying.
(d) lubricating.

Q23.

The fish yields nourishing oil

- (a) liver
(b) stomach
(c) eyes
(d) head

Q24.

The thick protective covering of fat on a whale is called a

- (a) skin.
- (b) cells.
- (c) blubber.
- (d) fins.

Q25.

___are made from vegetable animal products and the oils of certain flowers.

- (a) Perfumes
- (b) Cosmetics
- (c) Cooking medium
- (d) Soaps

DIRECTIONS : YOU HAVE ONE BRIEF PASSAGE WITH LIVE QUESTIONS. READ THE PASSAGE CAREFULLY AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION OUT OF THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES.

Vacations were once the prerogative of the privileged few even as late as the nineteenth century. Now they are considered the right of all except for such unfortunate masses as in China for whom life except for sleep and brief periods of rest is uninterrupted toil. They are more necessary now than before because the average life is well rounded and has become increasingly departmentalized. The idea of vacations as we conceive inputs be incomprehensible to primitive people. Rest of some kind has of course always been a part of the rhythm of human life but earlier ages did not find it necessary to organise it in the way that modern man has done. Holidays feast days were sufficient. With modern man's increasing tensions with the Useless quality of so much of his work this break in the years routine became steadily more necessary. Vacations became necessary for the purpose of renewal and repair.

Q26.

The author's main purpose in this passage is to

- (a) explore the history of vacations.
- (b) tell why vacations have become more common.
- (c) contrast holidays and festive occasions with vacation.
- (d) demonstrate that vacations are not really necessary

Q27.

According to the passage we need vacations now more than ever because we have

- (a) a more carefree nature
- (b) much more free time
- (c) little diversity in our work
- (d) a higher standard of living

Q28.

It is implied in the passage that our lives are very

- (a) habitual
- (b) patriotic
- (c) varied
- (d) independent

Q29.

As used in the passage the word prerogative line

- (a) habit
- (b) privilege
- (c) request
- (d) hope

Q30.

The contemporary attitude towards vacations is best expressed by which of the following proverbs ?

- (a) A penny saved is penny earned.
- (b) The devil finds work for idle hands.
- (c) All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.
- (d) Many hands make light work.

DIRECTIONS : YOU HAVE ONE BRIEF PASSAGE WITH LIVE QUESTIONS. READ THE PASSAGE CAREFULLY AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION OUT OF THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES.

In an effort to produce the largest fastest and most luxurious ship afloat the British built the S.S. Titanic. It was so superior to anything else on the seas that it was dubbed unsinkable. So sure of this were the owners that they provided only twenty life boats and rafts less than one-half the number needed for the 2227 passengers on board. Many passengers were aboard the night it rammed an iceberg only two days at sea and more than halfway between England and its New-York destination. Because the luxury liner was travelling so fast it was impossible to avoid the ghostly looking iceberg. An extinguished fire also contributed to the ship's submersion. Panic increased the number of casualties as people jumped into the icy water or fought to be among the few to board the life boats. Four hours after the mishap another ship the Carpathia rescued 705 survivors. The infamous S. S. Titanic had enjoyed only two days of sailing glory on its maiden voyage in 1912 before plunging into 12 000 feet of water near the coast of Newfoundland where it lies today.

Q31.

All of the following are true except that

- (a) only a third of those aboard perished
- (b) the Carpathian rescued the survivors
- (c) the S.S. Titanic sank near Newfoundland
- (d) the S.S. Titanic was the fastest ship afloat in 191

Q32.

All of the following contributed to the large death toll except

- (a) panic
- (b) fire
- (c) speed
- (d) the Carpathia

Q33.

How many days was the S.S. Titanic at sea before sinking?

- (a) 2
- (b) 4
- (c) 6
- (d)

Q34.

"Maiden voyage" is closest in meaning to

- (a) inaugural
- (b) most elegant
- (c) longest
- (d) final

Q35.

What does this passage convey?

- (a) The S.S. Titanic proved itself the most seaworthy vessel in 1912
- (b) Attempts to rescue the S.S. Titanic's survivors were not successful
- (c) Overconfidence by builders and owners was greatly responsible for the sinking of the vessel
- (d) A fire and panic were the only causes for the sinking of the ship

DIRECTIONS : YOU HAVE ONE BRIEF PASSAGE WITH LIVE QUESTIONS. READ THE PASSAGE CAREFULLY AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION OUT OF THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES.

The Printing Press has made knowledge available to the vast multitude of people—Pray what kind of knowledge is it? Is it of any permanent character? Books have become common and when we say that books like the Sexton Blake series sell like hot cakes we have an index of the nature of knowledge which a typical person in a vast multitude seeks. Let me tell you of an incident that took place in America a few years ago. An American publisher printed a million copies of the works of Charles Dickens in the hope that he could easily sell them on the name of the author. But to his disappointment not even the widest publicity and advertisement could enable him to sell the books. Being sorely tired he hit on a plan. He tore off the cover pages substituted covers containing sensational love headings for the titles and again advertised the new books. In a week all the books were sold out. We are not concerned here with the moral of the bookseller's action. What we have to note is that only books of a sensational type are really sought for by the ordinary folk who have a great aversion to serious study. So you will see that the grand argument that the Printing Press has made knowledge available even to the masses is certainly fallacious and quite misleading. To put it correctly it has created a taste for a low order of books.

Q36.

Sexton Blake series are big sellers because they

- (a) disseminate knowledge.
- (b) are informative.
- (c) satisfy a typically serious reader.
- (d) are sensational.

Q37.

The American publisher had chosen the works of Charles Dickens to

- (a) give wide publicity to Dickens works.
- (b) offer the readers what best he could.

- (c) counter the trash.
- (d) make money easily.

Q38.

What is the main contention of the passage?

- (a) To stress the popularity of the printing press.
- (b) To point out the disappointment of serious readers.
- (c) To shed light on the morale of the publishers.
- (d) To bring out the evil impacts of the printing press.

Q39.

The author's contention makes us feel that he

- (a) is unilateral in his argument.
- (b) is balanced.
- (c) is a typical critic.
- (d) argues convincingly.

Q40.

Who is Charles Dickens?

- (a) A playwright.
- (b) An epic poet.
- (c) A short story writer.
- (d) A novelist.

DIRECTIONS : YOU HAVE ONE BRIEF PASSAGE WITH LIVE QUESTIONS. READ THE PASSAGE CAREFULLY AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION OUT OF THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES.

Our awareness of time has reached such a pitch of intensity that we suffer acutely whenever our travels take us into some corner of the world where people are not interested in minutes and seconds. The unpunctuality of the orient for example is appalling to those who come freshly from a land of fixed meal-times and regular train services. For a modern American or Englishman waiting is a psychological torture. An Indian accepts the blank hours with resignation even with satisfaction. He has not lost the fine art of doing nothing. Our notion of time as a collection of minutes each of which must be filled with some business or amusement is wholly alien to the Greek. For the man who lives in a pre-industrial world time moves at a slow and easy pace he does not care about each minute for the good reason that he has not been made conscious of the existence of minutes. Orient the countries of Asia especially of eastern Asia (China Japan Russia etc.) appalling shocking extremely bad notion an idea a belief or an understanding of something alien not usual or acceptable.

Q41.

What is the main theme of the passage?

- (a) Concept of time in pre-industrial world.
- (b) The Greek concept of time.
- (c) Awareness of time in the modern industrial world.
- (d) The Orientals and their awareness of time

Q42.

The Orientals are alien to

- (a) the business of amusement.
- (b) the notion of time as a collection of minutes

- (c) industrialization.
 (d) the finis art of doing nothing.

Q43.

- A person who belongs to pre-industrial world
 (a) knows the utility of time.
 (b) knows how to derive happiness by making use of time carefully.
 (c) does not care about each minute.
 (d) cares much for every minute v

Q44.

- According to the author
 (a) the orientals are very punctual
 (b) the Americans or the Englishmen are punctual.
 (c) the Greek and the orientals are very punctual.
 (d) the Indians are very punctual

Q45.

- The orient in the passage refers to
 (a) China and Japan.
 (b) Japan and England.
 (c) England and America.
 (d) America alone.

DIRECTIONS : YOU HAVE ONE BRIEF PASSAGE WITH LIVE QUESTIONS. READ THE PASSAGE CAREFULLY AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION OUT OF THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES.

In the technological systems of tomorrow-fast fluid and self-regulating-machines will deal with the flow of physical materials men with the flow of information and insight. Machines will increasingly perform tasks. Machines and men both instead of being concentrated in gigantic factories and factory cities will be scattered across the globe linked together by amazingly sensitive near-instantaneous communications. Human work will move out of the factory and mass office into the community and the home. Machines will be synchronized as some already are to the billionth of a second men will be desynchronized. The factory whistle will vanish. Even the clock "the key machine of the modern industrial age" as Lewis Mumford called it a generation ago will lose some of its power over humans as distinct from purely technological affairs. Simultaneously the organisation needed to control technology shift from bureaucracy to Adhocracy from permanence to transience and from a concern with the present to a focus on the future. In such a world the most valued attributes of the industrial age become handicaps. The technology of tomorrow requires not millions of lightly lettered men ready to work in unison at endlessly repetitive jobs it requires not men who take orders in unblinking fashion aware that the price of bread is mechanical submission to authority but men who can make critical judgments who can weave their way through novel environments who are quick to spot new relationships in the rapidly changing reality. It requires men who in C.P. Snow's compelling terms "have the future in their bones"

Q46.

- The technological system of tomorrow will be marked by
 (a) dehumanization.
 (b) perfection.
 (c) automation.
 (d) unpredictability.

Q47.

- The future man according to this passage must be
 (a) most adaptive and intelligent.
 (b) most capable of dealing with the changing reality.
 (c) more concerned with the present than the future.
 (d) trained and obedient.

Q48.

- Near-instantaneous communications may be regarded as a symbol of
 (a) anachronization.
 (b) mischronization.
 (c) desynchronization.
 (d) synchronization.

Q49.

- If a person believes that the price of bread is mechanical submission to authority he is
 (a) a believer in devotion to duty
 (b) a believer in taking things for granted.
 (c) a believer in doing what he is told right or wrong.
 (d) a believer in the honesty of machines.

Q50.

- The type of society which the author has mentioned makes a plea for
 (a) a mind assimilative of modern scientific Ideas.
 (b) a critical mind having insight into future.
 (c) a mind well-versed in cultural heritage
 (d) a mind with firm principles of life.

Directions : You have one brief passage with live questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

A reason why people at school read books is to please their teacher. The teacher has said that this that or the other is a good book and that it is a sign of good taste to enjoy it. So a number of boys and girls anxious to please their teacher get the book and read it. Two or three of them may genuinely like it for their own sake and be grateful to the teacher for putting it in their way. But many will not honestly like it or will persuade themselves that they like it. And that does a great deal of harm. The people who cannot like the book run the risk of two things happening to them either they are put off the idea of the book-let us suppose the book was David Copperfield-either they are put off the idea of classical novels or they take a dislike to Dickens and decide firmly never to waste their time on anything of the sort again or they get a guilty conscience about the whole thing they feel that they do not like what they ought to like and that therefore there is something wrong with

them. They are quite mistaken of course. There is nothing wrong with them. The mistake has all been on the teacher's side. What has happened is that they have been shoved up against a book before they were ready for it. It is like giving a young child food only suitable for an adult. Result indigestion violent stomach-ache and a rooted dislike of that article of food evermore.

Q51.

The passage is about what

- (a) we should do to make children read.
- (b) we should not do when we ask children to read.
- (c) teachers should teach in the classroom.
- (d) treatment is to be given for indigestion.

Q52.

The writer says that teachers should

- (a) prevent children from reading any book.
- (b) compel children to read moral stories.
- (c) stop compelling children to read books recommended by them.
- (d) carefully supervise what children read.

Q53.

According to the author many boys and girls read books to

- (a) win the favour of their teachers.
- (b) spend money in a useful way.
- (c) express their gratitude to their teachers.
- (d) show others that they are lovers of books.

Q54.

The mistake has been on the teacher's side. Here the mistake refers to

- (a) making the children to please the teacher.
- (b) asking the children to read books which teachers do not like.
- (c) discouraging children from reading more books.
- (d) recommending them the books intended for adults.

Q55.

Indigestion and violent stomach-ache will be the result if the child

- (a) reads books not suitable for his age
- (b) does not read any book.
- (c) is forced to eat food meant for adults.
- (d) is not taken to doctor regularly.

DIRECTIONS : YOU HAVE ONE BRIEF PASSAGE WITH LIVE QUESTIONS. READ THE PASSAGE CAREFULLY AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION OUT OF THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES.

The interview may be conducted by letter and by telephone as well as in person. Letter and telephone interviews are less satisfactory. Direct contact with an individual and a face-to-face relationship often provide a stimulating situation for both interviewer and interviewee. Personal reaction and interaction aid not only in rapport but also in obtaining nuances and additional information by the reactions which are more fully observed in a face-to-face relationship. Adequate

preparation for the interview is a "must". Careful planning saves not only time but also energy of both parties concerned. The interview is used to obtain facts of subjective data such as individual opinions attitudes and preferences. Interviews are used to check on questionnaires which may have been used to obtain data or when a problem being investigated is complex or when the information needed to solve it cannot be secured easily in any other way. People will often give information orally but will not put it in writing.

Q56.

The intention of the writer of this passage is to

- (a) warn the readers against conducting interviews
- (b) instruct people on the best means of conducting interviews.
- (c) tell people how to make friends with interviewers
- (d) advise people on the use of letters and telephone

Q57.

According to the author the best way to conduct interviews is

- (a) to talk to the interviewees over telephone.
- (b) to write letters to the interviewees.
- (c) to observe the interviewees from a distance.
- (d) to have a direct conversation with the interviewees.

Q58.

If I want to interview someone

- (a) all I need to do is to just drop in and have a talk with the person.
- (b) I ought to plan and prepare for the interview well in advance.
- (c) I have to ring up the person and ask him/her all the questions I want to.
- (d) establishing good rapport with the person will be enough.

Q59.

Face-to-face interaction with the interviewees enables the interviewer to

- (a) understand shades of meaning not readily available in written responses.
- (b) observe the physical stature of the interviewee.
- (c) listen to the voice of the interviewee directly.
- (d) compel the interviewees to express their opinions in writing.

Q60.

The author used individual opinions attitudes and preferences as examples of

- (a) objective data about the interviewees.
- (b) abstract philosophical concepts irrelevant to the interview process.
- (c) psychological properties particular to a given interviewee.
- (d) likes and dislikes common to interviewers and interviewees.

DIRECTIONS : YOU HAVE ONE BRIEF PASSAGE WITH LIVE QUESTIONS. READ THE PASSAGE CAREFULLY

AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION OUT OF THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES.

Among the natural resources which can be called upon in national plan for development possibly the most important is human labour without productive labour force including effective leadership and intelligent middle management no amount of foreign assistance or natural wealth can ensure successful development and modernisation. One essential factor is usually overlooked or ignored. The forgotten factor is the role of women. Development will be handicapped as long as women remain second-class citizens uneducated without any voice in family or community decisions without legal or economic status married when they are still practically children and thenceforth producing one baby after another often only to see half of them die before they are of school age. We can enhance development by improving woman power by giving women opportunity to develop themselves.

Q61.

The most Important natural resource for national development is

- (a) human labour.
- (b) effective leadership.
- (c) intelligent middle management.
- (d) foreign assistance.

Q62.

Human power means

- (a) only men.
- (b) only women.
- (c) people including children.
- (d) both men and women.

Q63.

The ignored and overlooked factor in the development of the nation is

- (a) role of women.
- (b) role of middle management.
- (c) role of child labour.
- (d) 4 role of foreign assistance.

Q64.

Women have hardly

- (a) (1) any voice in family or community decisions.
- (b) any economic or legal status.
- (c) any voice in family or community decision or legal or economic status
- (d) any voice to decide about themselves.

Q65.

Woman power is

- (a) an essential power in the development of the nation.
- (b) an essential power in child production.
- (c) an essential power in marriages.
- (d) an essential power in the death of children.

DIRECTIONS : YOU HAVE ONE BRIEF PASSAGE WITH LIVE QUESTIONS. READ THE PASSAGE CAREFULLY

AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION OUT OF THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES.

The public sector banks are witnessing in India a period of transition and are at crossroads where they without giving up social responsibility should also remain healthy. They need to undertake risky experiments yet perform it innovatively in a way it does not fail. They should make forays into new areas which are rarely tread by them and lose no emerging opportunities. It should be understood that absence of any bad advance is no sign of efficient banking system. It only indicates immense conservatism. However this is no guarantee for profit. There should be a balance between liquidity and risk. Past sins should be forgotten. Novel and pragmatic techniques should be adopted without which banks would be in danger.

Q66.

What according to the author are the public sector banks witnessing ?

- (a) A period of profit
- (b) A period of change
- (c) A period of certainty
- (d) A loss-making period

Q67.

In addition to being socially responsible what does the author want the banks to be ?

- (a) Customer friendly
- (b) Able to attract foreign investors
- (c) Financially healthy
- (d) Senseless risk-takers

Q68.

How can the banks take risks without risking a failure ?

- (a) By being innovative.
- (b) By soliciting the help of the government.
- (c) By being financially healthy.
- (d) By being conservative.

Q69.

What does the absence of any bad advance indicate ?

- (a) A penchant for risks
- (b) Immense conservatism
- (c) Financial independence
- (d) A deep-seated social commitment

Q70.

What would happen if novel and pragmatic techniques are ignored ?

- (a) Will put the banks in danger.
- (b) Will undermine the banks social commitment.
- (c) Will reveal the untapped talent.
- (d) Will result in inefficient portfolio management.

DIRECTIONS : YOU HAVE ONE BRIEF PASSAGE WITH LIVE QUESTIONS. READ THE PASSAGE CAREFULLY AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION OUT OF THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES.

In the past 50 years doctors across the world have accepted the practice to prescribe antibiotics at the first

sign of a trivial infection or treat patients with a handful of antibiotics. These days it is not uncommon to see practitioners prescribing multiple antibiotics without any real indication or relevance for such a combination of drugs. Antibiotics have traditionally been known as miracle drugs but there is growing evidence that they are overworked miracles especially in countries like ours where there is easy access to drugs across the counter including antibiotics. We cannot think of a return to pre-antibiotic days. Yet the unbridled use of these agents is inexorably propelling us in that direction.

Q71.

Antibiotics are called overworked miracles because

- (a) they performed miracles.
- (b) they are hardly used.
- (c) they are over-used.
- (d) they exhausted their miracles.

Q72.

We cannot think of a return to pre-antibiotic days means

- (a) antibiotics became indispensable.
- (b) we must go back to pre-antibiotic days.
- (c) we cannot stop using antibiotics.
- (d) we can stop using antibiotics.

Q73.

The passage tells us that

- (a) the antibiotics work miracles.
- (b) the antibiotics are available at the counters.
- (c) the use of antibiotics is uncontrollable.
- (d) antibiotics are used indiscriminately.

Q74.

The passage discusses the use of

- (a) drugs in general.
- (b) miracle drugs.
- (c) antibiotics.
- (d) combination of different drugs

Q75.

These days it is not uncommon to prescribe antibiotics means

- (a) It is rare to prescribe antibiotics.
- (b) It is a common practice to prescribe antibiotics.
- (c) It is not a common practice to prescribe antibiotics.
- (d) It is compulsory to prescribe antibiotics.

DIRECTIONS : YOU HAVE ONE BRIEF PASSAGE WITH LIVE QUESTIONS. READ THE PASSAGE CAREFULLY AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION OUT OF THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES.

Among Nature's most intriguing phenomena are the partnerships formed by any different species. The name used for these relationships Symbiosis comes from Greek meaning "living together". Not all symbiotic relationships are the same. There are some called communal relationships in which one partner gains a benefit while the other gains little or none but is not harmed. One example is the relationship between two

types of fish - remoras and sharks. The remora which is long and often striped attaches itself to a shark (sometimes to another type of fish or a whale) using a sucker on its head. When the shark makes a kill the hitchhiker briefly detaches itself to feed on the scraps. Another type of symbiotic relationship is parasitism in which one partner benefits at the expense of others. Ticks and tapeworms are among familiar parasites. The third type of symbiotic relationship called mutualism is a true partnership in which both partners benefit. The relationship may be limited as when zebras and wild beast graze together on the vast African grasslands. Each species can survive on its own but together their chances of detecting predators are improved because each contributes a specially keen sense. (Zebras have the better eyesight wild beast hearing and sense of smell). In a few cases partners are so interdependent that one cannot survive without the other. Most mutuality relationships probably lie somewhere in between.

Q76.

Remora attaches itself to the shark or whale

- (a) by entwining its long body around the bigger fish.
- (b) by biting into the fish's body with its teeth.
- (c) with an adhesive organ found in its head.
- (d) with a hook like structure in its head.

Q77.

Commensal relationship is a type of symbiosis in which the relationship is beneficial

- (a) to one and harmless to other.
- (b) to one and harmful to other.
- (c) to both.
- (d) to both for a very short time.

Q78.

The passage talks about how animals help each other.

- (a) live together.
- (b) take advantage of the weaker ones.
- (c) are related to each other.

Q79.

Parasites

- (a) are neither beneficial nor harmful to animals they are with.
- (b) benefit at the expense of the animals they live with.
- (c) are beneficial to the animals they live with.
- (d) harm the animals they live with.

Q80.

Remora feeds

- (a) on the shark it travels with.
- (b) on the left-over parts of the shark's prey.
- (c) by detaching itself to attack the prey.
- (d) on a whale or another type of fish.

DIRECTIONS : YOU HAVE ONE BRIEF PASSAGE WITH LIVE QUESTIONS. READ THE PASSAGE CAREFULLY AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION OUT OF THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES.

Power and possession have been central - pursuits of modern civilisation for a long time. They blocked out or distorted other features of the western renaissance (revival) which promised so much for humanity. What people have been and are still being taught to prize are money success control over the lives of others acquisition of more and more objects. Modern social political and economic systems whether capitalist fascist or communist reject in their working the basic principle that the free and creative enfoldment of every man woman and child is the true measure of the worth of any society. Such enfoldment requires understanding and imagination integrity and compassion cooperation among people and harmony between the human species and the rest of nature. Acquisitiveness and the pursuit of power have made the modern man an aggressor against everything that is nonhuman an exploiter and oppressor of those who are poor meek and unorganised a pathological type which hates and distrusts the world and suffers from both acute loneliness and false pride.

Q81.

The author appears to be advocating which of the following approaches to be adopted by society.

- (a) Capitalistic
- (b) Communists
- (c) Humanistic
- (d) Authoritarian

Q82.

Which of the following best describes the behaviour of modern man?

- (a) Imaginative and sympathetic.
- (b) Cruel and greedy.
- (c) Conscientious and co-operative.
- (d) Perceiving and creative.

Q83.

According to the passage why has modern man turned out as an enemy of everything that is nonhuman?

- (a) He has been dominated by drives of acquisitiveness and power.
- (b) He consciously practises spirit of co-operation.
- (c) Non-humans have refused co-operation to human beings.
- (d) He hates and distrusts other human beings.

Q84.

Which of the following statements is not true in context of the given passage ?

- (a) Power and possession go hand in hand.
- (b) The modern man is not individualist.
- (c) There is a need for a new renaissance.
- (d) Poor and weak people are oppressed by the modern man.

Q85.

Which of the following is one of the requirements bringing out the best is man ?

- (a) Money.
- (b) Success.

(c) Power.

(d) Understanding.

DIRECTIONS : YOU HAVE ONE BRIEF PASSAGE WITH LIVE QUESTIONS. READ THE PASSAGE CAREFULLY AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION OUT OF THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES.

Child psychology is certainly not a strong point with most Indian schools why else would they inflict a double trauma on a student forming badly in the pre-boards by banning her from taking the board exams. Often with fatal results as evidenced by reports of student suicides in the rural-up to the boards. Now the Central Board of Second pursuits distorted to prize acquisition capitalist fascist communist enfoldment Compassion integrity secondary Education (CBSE) has stepped in and put the brakes on this discriminatory practice ruling that no student can be barred from the Boards without prior clearance from the CBSE. This is good news for parents and students many of whom have had to live with the threat of performance-linked department. While the school's logic is that in order to attract talented students they need to maintain their performance records at high levels. Chances are that a student faring poorly at the pre-boards will replicate this at the boards is faulty. Chances are that the student will be spurred to work doubly hard. On the other hand the threat of debarment will almost certainly impact adversely on his/her performance. Of course linking pre-boards to the boards is only one of the problems with our school system.

Q86.

Which is the good news for parents according to the passage?

- (a) School will take the responsibility of preparing students for the board.
- (b) School will provide study facilities to the poor student.
- (c) Schools will enforce discipline to ensure higher attendance of students.
- (d) No students can be barred from the Boards without prior clearance from the CBSE.

Q87.

What is the ruling of the CBSE ?

- (a) Students must pass the pre-board exam before appearing for the Board exam.
- (b) Schools should follow the practice of performance-linked debarment.
- (c) Schools should maintain the performance record of students at high level.
- (d) Schools must motivate students to work hard.

Q88.

What is the faulty assumption of schools according to the passage?

- (a) Students who do not do well at pre-boards will be motivated to work hard.
- (b) Pre-boards are generally easy and therefore students take them lightly

- (c) Students who fare poorly at the pre-board will fail at the boards.
 (d) Learning by note is a better method of learning.

Q89.

Which of the following according to the passage is the problem with our school system ?

- (a) Providing study facilities to the students.
 (b) Linking pre-board performance of students to the boards.
 (c) Teacher's lack of knowledge of child psychology.
 (d) Attracting talented students

Q90.

According to the passage parents had to live with the threat of

- (a) falling grades of their wards.
 (b) not getting their wards admitted in the quality schools.
 (c) schools not treating their wards with the attitude of counsellor.
 (d) linking performance of their wards in pre-boards to the debarment.

DIRECTIONS : YOU HAVE ONE BRIEF PASSAGE WITH LIVE QUESTIONS. READ THE PASSAGE CAREFULLY AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION OUT OF THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES.

In 776 BC the First Olympic Games were held at the foot of Mount Olympus to honour the Greek's chief God Zeus. The Greeks emphasized physical fitness and strength in their education of youth. Therefore contests in running, jumping, discus and javelin throwing, boxing and horse and chariot racing were held in individual cities and the winners competed every four years at Mount Olympus. Winners were greatly honoured by having poems sung about their deeds. Originally these were held as games of friendship and any wars in progress were halted to allow the games to take place. The Greeks attached so much importance to these games that they calculated time in four-year cycles called Olympiads, dating from 776 BC.

Q91.

Where were the First Olympic Games held?

- (a) Mount Olympus
 (b) Mount Olympiad
 (c) Mount Orels
 (d) Mount of Greeks

Q92.

Why were the Olympic Games held ?

- (a) To stop wars
 (b) To crown the best athletes
 (c) To honour Zeus
 (d) To sing songs about athletes

Q93.

Approximately how many years ago did these games originate ?

- (a) 776 years

- (b) 2279 years
 (c) 1207 years
 (d) 2781 years

Q94.

Which of the following contests was not held ?

- (a) Discus throwing
 (b) Skating
 (c) Boxing
 (d) Running

Q95.

The values connected with Olympic Games were

- (a) physical fitness, education of youth and friendship.
 (b) health, contests and singing.
 (c) running, jumping, throwing and boxing.
 (d) four-year cycles, war-time, young age and friendship.

DIRECTIONS : YOU HAVE ONE BRIEF PASSAGE WITH LIVE QUESTIONS. READ THE PASSAGE CAREFULLY AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION OUT OF THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES.

Faith in progress is deep within our culture. We have been taught to believe that our lives are better than the lives of those who came before us. The ideology of modern economics suggests that material progress has yielded enhanced satisfaction and well-being. But much of our confidence about our own well-being comes from the assumption that our lives are easier than those of earlier generations. The lives of the so-called primitive peoples are thought to be harsh—their existence dominated by the incessant quest for food. In fact, primitives did very little work. By contemporary standards we'd have to judge them very lazy. The key to understanding why these stone-age people failed to act like us - increasing their work effort to get more things - is that they had limited desires. In the race between wanting and having, they had kept their wanting low - and in this way ensured their own kind of satisfaction. They were materially poor by contemporary standards but in at least one dimension - time - we have to count them richer.

Q96.

What is the basis for progress and growth according to the writer ?

- (a) Faith in progress is deep-rooted in our culture.
 (b) We have been taught that progress is necessary.
 (c) Material progress has given us strength.
 (d) We have assumed to progress.

Q97.

What does the writer attribute to modern economics ?

- (a) That our lives are easier than before.
 (b) The progress is a natural process.
 (c) That material progress leads to higher satisfaction and well-being.
 (d) That it forces us to assume progress.

Q98.

What is the writer's image of the primitive people ?

- (a) Their life was harsh.
- (b) They did no work.
- (c) They were lazy.
- (d) Search for food was their primary focus in life

Q99.

What is the key to understanding the primitive people's behaviour according to the passage ?

- (a) They had no desires
- (b) They had everything they needed.
- (c) They had limited desires!
- (d) They kept their wants high.

Q100.

How does the writer appreciate the primitives ?

- (a) They have a low degree of wants.
- (b) They are the masters of their time owing to their contentedness.
- (c) They are materially poor.
- (d) They are highly satisfied.

DIRECTIONS : YOU HAVE ONE BRIEF PASSAGE WITH LIVE QUESTIONS. READ THE PASSAGE CAREFULLY AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION OUT OF THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES.

All of us have enormous capabilities. In many of us however our achievements fail to correlate with our potential because of lack of self-discipline-the effort needed to channel our energy for productive uses. To maximise your effectiveness you must "learn to put your nose to the grindstone work against boredom and learn to take the long hard way in life rather than the short easy way". Here are a few suggestions that focus on "How to do what you want to do." Take risks. It is important to realise that nothing in life is achieved unless you risk something. That's how self-confidence develops. Every chance you take offers you valuable spinoffs in terms of learning. Earn a reward. Sometime back I had to face the rather unenviable task of preparing for two examinations simultaneously. I had to be ruthless in driving myself from one goal to another. Hard nosed attitude saw me sail through the courses. I rewarded myself at the end of it indulging in my favourite pastime and taking a short holiday.

Q101.

Why do our achievements fail to correlate with our potential?

- (a) Because of lack of intelligence.
- (b) Because of lack of discipline.
- (c) Because of lack of external help.
- (d) Because of lack of self-discipline.

Q102.

How does one's self-confidence develop?

- (a) By taking risks.
- (b) By always meeting with success.
- (c) By being cautious.
- (d) By being garrulous.

Q103.

What does every chance in our life teach us?

- (a) It helps us to become philosophical.
- (b) It helps us to become idealistic.
- (c) It helps us to learn
- (d) It shows us our limitation.

Q104.

How does the author reward him after his success?

- (a) By taking a short holiday.
- (b) By doing more work.
- (c) By visiting friends.
- (d) By thanking God.

Q105.

What does the author try to convey?

- (a) One has to be complacent about his present self.
- (b) One has to work hard and learn at least from failures.
- (c) Only inborn genius brings success in life.
- (d) One has to believe in luck.

DIRECTIONS : YOU HAVE ONE BRIEF PASSAGE WITH LIVE QUESTIONS. READ THE PASSAGE CAREFULLY AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION OUT OF THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES.

The Law is an ass declared Mr. Bumble in "Oliver Twist" and it often seems he was right. For punishment does not always fit the crime and it rarely happens that a prison term reforms a criminal". Consider the following two cases. The first one had happened in a village in Madurai District. One Gopal Yadav a hard-core criminal undergoing life sentence in the Madurai Prison came out on bail for two days to perform the last rites of his mother. But he was rearrested on the same evening on the charges of murdering his neighbour's son to settle old scores. The second case too came to Madurai Court recently. Deserted by her husband a drunkard his grief-stricken wife mixed rat poison in the food and gave it to her four children aged between 5 and 9 years. Before she could swallow the same food she was unable to bear the pitiable sight of her children writhing in pain. She rushed them to hospital where she disclosed everything. She was able to save the lives of the first three children but the law of the country awarded her two years imprisonment (later commuted to one year) on the charges of plotting to kill her children. Would you say women like her are a danger to the society ? Would you call them criminals ? It is high time that we found other ways of registering our disapproval of wrong doing. To imprison the bad is expedient -when they are dangerous. To imprison the mad and the merely sad as we do is not only unnecessary it is uncivilised.

Q106.

The writer says The Law is an ass because

- (a) it is as patient as an ass.
- (b) it does not punish the criminals severely.
- (c) punishments do not help to reform criminals.
- (d) criminals can escape punishment

Q107.

Gopal Yadav came out on bail

- (a) in order to murder his enemy.
- (b) to cremate his mother.
- (c) so that he could be rearrested.
- (d) to see his four children under-going treatment in the hospital.

Q108.

The mother in the second case cannot be called a criminal because she

- (a) rushed her children to the hospital.
- (b) mixed an ineffective poison in the food.
- (c) was able to save three out of four children.
- (d) was deserted by her husband.

Q109.

The writer argues that punishments for people like the woman in the second case are not necessary because they

- (a) don't commit crimes frequently.
- (b) are less dangerous than other criminals.
- (c) represent poor society.
- (d) should not be clubbed with other criminals.

Q110.

The main difference between the two cases is

- (a) the first is about a man and the other is about a woman.
- (b) the woman regrets what she has done but not the man.
- (c) the man is a lifer but the woman is not.
- (d) the man and the woman belong to different communities.

DIRECTIONS : YOU HAVE ONE BRIEF PASSAGE WITH LIVE QUESTIONS. READ THE PASSAGE CAREFULLY AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION OUT OF THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES.

The United Nations Fourth World Women's Conference had a colourful start at Beijing on September 4th. This is the century's most crucial conference which aimed at changing the status quo of women's lives characterised by inequality. In a preliminary session Ms. Aung Suu Kyi the Nobel Peace Prize winner said that expanding women's power will bring greater peace and tolerance to the world. "It is not the prerogative of men alone to bring light to this world. Women with their capacity for compassion and self-sacrifice with their courage and perseverance have done much to dissipate the darkness of intolerance and hate" said Ms. Suu Kyi. In the afternoon session Ms. Ayako Yamaguchi a Japanese delegate launched a petition against beauty pageants. "What right do men have to evaluate women in a few minutes? All women are beautiful. Beauty is something different for everyone" Ms. Ayako Yamaguchi said. "Beauty contests are used as trade and exploitation. The training is very vigorous but it is the organisers not the women who get the full benefit" said Ms. Ranjana Bhargava. "After the competition the women become trapped and the abuse and the bad things begin. The women are tainted no one else will accept them".

Q111.

The Women's World Conference was very important because

- (a) Ms. Aung Suu Kyi has just been awarded the prestigious Nobel Peace Prize.
- (b) Ms. Aung Suu Kyi was taking part in the Conference.
- (c) its main purpose was to change inequalities between men and women.
- (d) it was to protest against beauty contests.

Q112.

Which of the following arguments of Ms. Aung Suu Kyi is not true?

- (a) Women also can bring greater peace to the world.
- (b) Men cannot claim they have done more for peace.
- (c) Women have the capacity for compassion and sacrifice.
- (d) Men have done nothing to dissipate ignorance.

Q113.

The main emphasis in Ms. Ayako Yamaguchi's argument is

- (a) men have no right to judge women.
- (b) men should be given more time to evaluate women.
- (c) all women are beautiful in a way.
- (d) beauty contests are not necessary.

Q114.

"Beauty is something different for everyone". This statement means

- (a) beauty is certainly different from ugliness.
- (b) beautiful women do not mingle with other women.
- (c) beauty cannot be defined adequately
- (d) each woman is beautiful.

Q115.

"Colourful start" in the first sentence refers to

- (a) participants who were all beautiful.
- (b) a lot of excitement and cheerfulness in the conference hall.
- (c) absence of black coloured girls.
- (d) flags of various colours outside the conference hall.

DIRECTIONS : YOU HAVE ONE BRIEF PASSAGE WITH LIVE QUESTIONS. READ THE PASSAGE CAREFULLY AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION OUT OF THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES.

Every society must develop in its people a social responsibility. This is something that we in India have been falling short of. We are very individualistic and don't relate ourselves to our society as such. Very seldom do we actually go out and do something which is beneficial to the society and which does not have a side-benefit for ourselves as individuals. And this is another thing that must be built into the education system. Our young boys and girls coming out must have a feeling for our society. There is a special responsibility that you have that we all have in building up the spirit. We have to see that what we learn is not used only for our own personal benefits that every task we do is such that it benefits the weak and the poor as Gandhiji has said. India today is

striving out into the modern world. We are looking ahead to new technology to high technology new methods new types of employment and a new dynamism in our economic growth. But while we look ahead we must not forget the millions who are still below the poverty line. When we look at technology when we look at science when we look at development our attention must not be diverted from what is still a major block in India the poor and deprived groups. And everything we do must be targeted in a manner that the benefit will flow to the weak the deprived and the depressed.

Q116.

According to the author the Indian people

- (a) are socially very responsible
- (b) lack social responsibility
- (c) have several responsibilities
- (d) are highly irresponsible

Q117.

Indians do not do anything beneficial to society unless

- (a) there is a benefit for themselves.
- (b) it involves personal sacrifices.
- (c) other individuals are benefitted.
- (d) the whole society benefits by it.

Q118.

The author says that India

- (a) wants to acquire new technology.
- (b) does not want new technology.
- (c) already has sufficient new technology.
- (d) can export technology to other countries.

Q119.

The author suggests that

- (a) the poor and the weak must benefit from new technology.
- (b) the poor and the weak produce new technology.
- (c) the new technology must help the rich.
- (d) the new technology is useless to the poor and the weak.

Q120.

What value does the author want to build into the educational system ?

- (a) Individuals must work for themselves.
- (b) Individuals must work for the benefit of the society without expecting any return or personal benefits
- (c) Society must work for the benefit of the individuals.
- (d) Side-benefit is a must for any social work.

DIRECTIONS : YOU HAVE ONE BRIEF PASSAGE WITH LIVE QUESTIONS. READ THE PASSAGE CAREFULLY AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION OUT OF THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES.

Journalism means several things. First of all it means the ability to write and convey thoughts in a way that people will understand things quickly. It means being able to turn long articles into shape. It means knowing your grammar and composition rules inside out and upside

down. It also means a nose for news and feel for words respect for truth and a sense of mission. A journalist should be able to size up a situation on the spot. He should also develop a deep insight into human conditions. Nobody can teach you the finer aspects of journalism. No plastic surgeon can give you a nose for news. No teacher can give you a feel for words.

Q121.

The passage is on

- (a) the journalists surgeons and teachers.
- (b) the merits of journalism.
- (c) what journalism is about.
- (d) the journalists s feel for words.

Q122.

A journalist should be thorough with

- (a) all the rules of writing.
- (b) the news.
- (c) grammar and composition.
- (d) the insight into human conditions.

Q123.

One of the main requirements for a journalist is to

- (a) edit articles.
- (b) have a good nose for news.
- (c) respect everyone.
- (d) exploit a situation.

Q124.

The ethics of journalism is

- (a) respect for truth.
- (b) understanding people.
- (c) ability to write.
- (d) search for news.

Q125.

Which of the following statements is not true ?

- (a) A plastic surgeon can help a journalist.
- (b) A teacher can hardly assist a journalist.
- (c) Everyone cannot be a journalist.
- (d) A journalist should be able to convey his thoughts to his readers.

DIRECTIONS : YOU HAVE ONE BRIEF PASSAGE WITH LIVE QUESTIONS. READ THE PASSAGE CAREFULLY AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION OUT OF THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES.

The Indians as a group are not cohesive. There is a lack of coordination among individuals groups Institutions and states. This lack of coordination may be traced to selfishness lack of trust and the inability to find joy in working together as a team for a common goal. This leads to divisiveness asking for criticism with the result images are tarnished and the main purpose is defeated. This phenomenon is visible among the bureaucrats the politicians the intellectuals the business community and the sports fraternity all those who matter and who give poor account of themselves as a group despite individual brilliance. This contrast in human behaviour can perhaps be traced to age-old beliefs religious

tolerance poverty and the diversity in day-to-day living conditions .

Q126.

Why are the Indians not cohesive as a group ?

- (a) There is a lack of coordination between individuals.
- (b) There is a lack of coordination among individuals groups and states.
- (c) There is a lack of coordination between individuals and states.
- (d) There is a lack of coordination among individuals groups institutions and states

Q127.

What does lack of coordination lead to ?

- (a) Divisiveness
- (b) Divisiveness and asking for criticism.
- (c) Asking for criticism.
- (d) Nothing In particular.

Q128.

Which word in the passage means loss of brightness or dull?

- (a) Brilliance.
- (b) Phenomenon.
- (c) Visible.
- (d) Tarnish

Q129.

To what can the contrast in human behavior be traced to ?

- (a) Age-old beliefs and diversity in day-to-day living.
- (b) Age-old beliefs and religious tolerance.
- (c) Age-old beliefs religious tolerance poverty and diversity in day-to-day living.
- (d) Nothing in particular.

Q130.

What does goal In this passage mean ?

- (a) The place where the ball has to pass in the football match.
- (b) The object of ambition.
- (c) A point scored by a particular team in a football match.
- (d) The poles fitted at the end of a football field

DIRECTIONS : YOU HAVE ONE BRIEF PASSAGE WITH LIVE QUESTIONS. READ THE PASSAGE CAREFULLY AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION OUT OF THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES.

For months the old tanker African Queen lay turned over on her side stuck fast in the sands off the coast of Maryland. She had run aground so badly that her owners had decided to leave her to her fate. It was considered impossible to refloat her and the ship began to rust and sink deeper and deeper into the sands. Men frequently came out in small boats and removed any parts that could be sold-until two men decided to attempt the impossible to float the African Queen once more. Both men were engineers and had no experience of ships so that few people thought they could succeed. The men

began by studying the exact state of the African Queen and came to the conclusion that she would float again if air was pumped into the tanks which were now full of sea-water. A diver was sent down to examine the underside of the ship. In the cold dark water he found an enormous hole in her side which had been torn when the ship ran aground. It was plain that nothing could be done until the hole was repaired. As no single sheet of steel would cover it the men were obliged to order a great number of sheets which had to be joined together. For several weeks divers worked continually to close the hole. At times the sea was so rough that it was difficult to go down and on more than one occasion they had to contend with sharks. At last the hole was covered and the men began to pump the sea water out of the ship's tanks. It seemed as if they were bound to succeed for when the tanks were full of air the African Queen began to stir in the water. The men could not understand why she still would not float until they discovered that her rudder was embedded in mud. Huge cranes were brought to haul the sunken rudder put and the ship was again afloat. By this time the men were almost exhausted. They had worked ceaselessly for three months to save the African Queen and had succeeded when everyone thought they would fail. Now they stood on the bridge of the ship tired but proud as tugs brought the African Queen into the harbor.

Q131.

Men frequently went out to the African Queen because

- (a) it was a rare sight to see a sunken ship.
- (b) they attempted to float the ship once again.
- (c) they wanted to take parts of the ship and sell them.
- (d) it was an interesting exercise.

Q132.

How did the two men propose to float the ship again ?

- (a) By sending divers to examine the damage
- (b) By closing the large hole in her side.
- (c) By joining a large number of steel sheets together.
- (d) By pumping air into the tanks.

Q133.

What was the danger which the divers faced ?

- (a) The rough sea.
- (b) The cold and dark situation underwater.
- (c) Having to contend with sharks.
- (d) The cutting edges of the steel sheets.

Q134.

The two men felt proud because

- (a) they could float the ship in three months.
- (b) they had succeeded when everyone thought they would fail.
- (c) the African Queen was coming into the harbour.
- (d) the African Queen began to stir in the water.

Q135.

The part of the ship used for steering is called

- (a) Rudder
- (b) Bridge

- (c) Underside
(d) Tank

DIRECTIONS : YOU HAVE ONE BRIEF PASSAGE WITH LIVE QUESTIONS. READ THE PASSAGE CAREFULLY AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION OUT OF THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES.

Speech is a great blessing but it can also be a great curse for while it helps us to make our intentions and desires known to our fellows it can also if we use it carelessly make our attitudes completely misunderstood. A slip of the tongue the use of an unusual word or of an ambiguous word may create an enemy where we have hoped to win a friend. Again different classes of people use different vocabularies and the ordinary speech of an educated man may strike an uneducated listener as showing pride unwillingly we may use a word which bears a different meaning to our listeners from what it does to men of our own class. Thus speech is not a gift to use lightly without thought but one which demands careful handling. Only a fool will express himself alike to all.

Q136.

Speech is a great blessing

- (a) if we use it indiscriminately.
(b) if we use it carefully.
(c) if we use it to please others.
(d) if we use it to play one against the other.

Q137.

Speech can also be a great curse

- (a) if we express ourselves alike to all.
(b) if we adopt different vocabularies to different classes of people.
(c) if we always try to please every one. with it.
(d) if we always try to win friends with it.

Q138.

A slip of the tongue means

- (a) biting the tongue while speaking.
(b) telling lies to defend oneself.
(c) using words carelessly.
(d) incurring loss of profit in hasty bargain.

Q139.

The passage reveals that

- (a) the use of ambiguous and unusual words brings us friends.
(b) careless use of words creates enemies.
(c) careful use of words may bring us profit but not friends.
(d) speech always reflects one's attitudes.

Q140.

A fool will express himself alike to all kinds and conditions of the men because

- (a) he wants to play with people.
(b) he wants to deceive every one.
(c) he wants to amuse every one

- (d) he lacks the power of discrimination in the use of words.

DIRECTIONS : YOU HAVE ONE BRIEF PASSAGE WITH LIVE QUESTIONS. READ THE PASSAGE CAREFULLY AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION OUT OF THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES.

For any activity discipline is the key word. It should begin with self then be extended to the family neighbours environment workplace society and the nation at large. It is from society that inspiration is drawn. Systems and institutions should provide the inspiration to society through performance which in turn will provide leaders capable of rebuilding and restructuring the society into a strong nation. The nationalists spirit then becomes infectious.

Q141.

What is the key word for Activity according to the passage ?

- (a) Active Discipline.
(b) Key Discipline.
(c) Self Discipline.
(d) Discipline.

Q142.

According to the passage Discipline should begin

- (a) with self.
(b) with the self family and neighbours.
(c) with the self family neighbours and environment
(d) with the self family workplace society.

Q143.

According to the passage where do we draw inspiration from ?

- (a) Society.
(b) Society and nation.
(c) Environment.
(d) Nothing in particular.

Q144.

According to the passage a good leader should be capable of

- (a) rebuilding a nation the way he/she likes.
(b) rebuilding and restructuring society into a strong nation.
(c) building a national consensus
(d) rebuilding and structuring a nation

Q145.

What is the meaning of the word "infectious" in the passage ?

- (a) dangerous.
(b) spreading to everyone.
(c) spreading to everyone by germs.
(d) give disease.

DIRECTIONS : YOU HAVE ONE BRIEF PASSAGE WITH LIVE QUESTIONS. READ THE PASSAGE CAREFULLY AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION OUT OF THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES.

A 23-year-old British woman was yesterday sentenced to six months in jail for leaving her two-year-old daughter home alone eight-hours a-day five days a week for a year while she went to work. The young mother from the central town of Warwick initially hired a babysitter when she landed a job in a travel agency but eventually reached the point when she could no longer afford the facility prosecutors said. The woman then started leaving the child home by herself providing it with food and toys and removing all potentially dangerous objects from its reach. At first the mother came home at lunch time but had to stop because her daughter threw tantrums every time she left to go back to work. The mother who was not identified told the court "If I had money I would not have done it. It was a case of that or not keeping my job and living on benefit". The judge Mr. Harrison Hall however said "Having had a child the absolute priority is to look after it. There must be an alternative to leaving a child alone all day a thing you would not do even to a dog".

Q146.

The young mother had to work in the office

- (a) 40 hours a week.
- (b) 8 hours a week.
- (c) 48 hours a week.
- (d) all the seven days a week.

Q147.

The word Facility in sentence refers to

- (a) her job in the travel agency.
- (b) living in a well furnished apartment.
- (c) getting adequate salary.
- (d) employing someone to look after the child.

Q148.

The mother stopped coming home for lunch because

- (a) her house was far away from the office.
- (b) she was not able to control her angry baby.
- (c) she had to work extra hours to earn more.
- (d) she was not interested in looking after the baby.

Q149.

The sentence "If I had money, I would not have done it" means

- (a) I had money and so I did not leave the baby alone.
- (b) I had money and so I left the baby alone.
- (c) I had no money and so I left the baby alone.
- (d) I had no money and so I did not leave the baby alone.

Q150.

Which one of the following statements about the judge Mr. Harrison Hall is correct ?

- (a) He can tolerate cruelty to children but not to animals.
- (b) He can tolerate cruelty to animals but not to children.
- (c) He can tolerate cruelty both to children and animals.
- (d) He can tolerate cruelty neither to children nor to animals.

DIRECTIONS : YOU HAVE ONE BRIEF PASSAGE WITH LIVE QUESTIONS. READ THE PASSAGE CAREFULLY

AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION OUT OF THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES.

Read not to contradict and confuse nor to believe and take for granted nor to find talk and discourse but to weigh and consider. Some books are to be tasted others to be swallowed and some few to be chewed and digested. That is some books are to be read only in parts others to be read but not curiously and some few to be read wholly and with diligence and attention. Some books may also be read by deputy and extracts made of them by others but that would be only in the less important arguments and the meaner sort of books else distilled books are like common distilled waters flashy things. Reading market a full man conference a ready man and writing an exact man.

Q151.

What should be the purpose of reading a book ?

- (a) To contradict
- (b) To weighing and consider.
- (c) To take it for granted.
- (d) To understand the contents.

Q152.

Why are some books to be tasted ?

- (a) To be read with great care.
- (b) To be read with great attention.
- (c) To be read only in parts.
- (d) To be read for fun.

Q153.

How is man's character influenced by the art of writing ?

- (a) It makes him a great writer.
- (b) It makes him a ready man.
- (c) It makes him a full man.
- (d) It makes him an exact man.

Q154.

What kind of books is to be read by the deputy ?

- (a) Extraordinary books.
- (b) Ordinary books.
- (c) Interesting books.
- (d) Meaner sort of books.

Q155.

What is meant by chewed and digested ?

- (a) Thoroughly read and understood.
- (b) Partly read and understood.
- (c) Understood without any effort.
- (d) None of the above.

DIRECTIONS : YOU HAVE ONE BRIEF PASSAGE WITH LIVE QUESTIONS. READ THE PASSAGE CAREFULLY AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION OUT OF THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES.

From the world of magic hypnosis is moving into the world of medicine from hocus-pocus performed by men in black capes to hypnotherapy practised by doctors in white coats. The purpose is to help people stop smoking lose weight overcome phobias and control pain in a variety of medical situations from childbirth to cancer.

Research laboratories are currently checking out the success rate of therapy under hypnosis while medical journals stand by to publish the results. And the important thing is nobody is laughing. In the 1840's a British doctor in Calcutta created a controversy by performing over 1000 operations with hypnosis as the only anesthesia. During the World Wars German and British doctors used hypnosis to treat war neuroses.

Q156.

Hypnosis means

- (a) auto-suggestion.
- (b) suggestion made in trance.
- (c) anesthesia.
- (d) hocus-pocus.

Q157.

Nobody is laughing at hypnotherapy now because they are

- (a) sad.
- (b) angry.
- (c) taking it seriously.
- (d) annoyed.

Q158.

The purpose of hypnotherapy is to

- (a) cure patients.
- (b) make life easier.
- (c) carry out research.
- (d) check out the success rate.

Q159.

German and British doctors used hypnosis as

- (a) anesthesia was not available.
- (b) anesthesia was not needed.
- (c) it was a substitute for anesthesia.
- (d) It was fashionable during the war period.

Q160.

Treating war neurosis means

- (a) curing madness.
- (b) curing brain fever.
- (c) dealing with war problems.
- (d) curing war anxiety.

DIRECTIONS : YOU HAVE ONE BRIEF PASSAGE WITH LIVE QUESTIONS. READ THE PASSAGE CAREFULLY AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION OUT OF THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES.

The beauty of the Japanese landscape is that it conveys philosophical messages through each feature. The pose of curving pathways rather than straight lines for instance. This feature springs from the belief that only evil travels in straight lines good forces tend to wander. Then odd numbers of plants or trees are used in these gardens because these numbers are considered auspicious. Even the plants used are symbolic For example the Cyprus represents longevity and the bamboo symbolizes abundance " says Sadhana Roy Choudhary. In Japan nature is said to be so closely

intertwined with human life that parents actually plant a sapling in their garden when a child is born In the family letting the growth of the child coincide with the growth of the plant.

Q161.

They prefer curving pathways because

- (a) they are inauspicious.
- (b) they can walk easily.
- (c) they stumble over straight ones.
- (d) good spirits walk on them.

Q162.

Abundance means

- (a) long life.
- (b) happiness.
- (c) plenty.
- (d) permanent.

Q163.

The Japanese parents plant a sapling at the time of birth of a child because

- (a) it is auspicious to plant a sapling.
- (b) it is closely associated with the growth of the child.
- (c) it gives longevity to the child.
- (d) it gives happiness to the child.

Q164.

According to the passage the Japanese are

- (a) superstitious.
- (b) philosophical.
- (c) lovers of nature.
- (d) lovers of numerology.

Q165.

The Japanese pathways tend to be

- (a) symbolic.
- (b) beautiful
- (c) curved.
- (d) straight.

DIRECTIONS : YOU HAVE ONE BRIEF PASSAGE WITH LIVE QUESTIONS. READ THE PASSAGE CAREFULLY AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION OUT OF THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES.

A recent investigation by scientists at the USA Geological Survey shows that strange animal behaviour might help predict future earthquakes. Investigators found such occurrences in a ten kilometer radius of the epicenter of a fairly recent quake. Some birds screeched and flew about wildly dogs yelped and ran uncontrollably. Scientists believe that animals can perceive these environmental changes as early as several days before the mishap. In 1976 after observing the animal behaviour the Chinese were able to predict a devastating quake. Although hundreds of thousands of people were killed the government was able to evacuate millions of other and thus keep the death toll at a lower level.

Q166.



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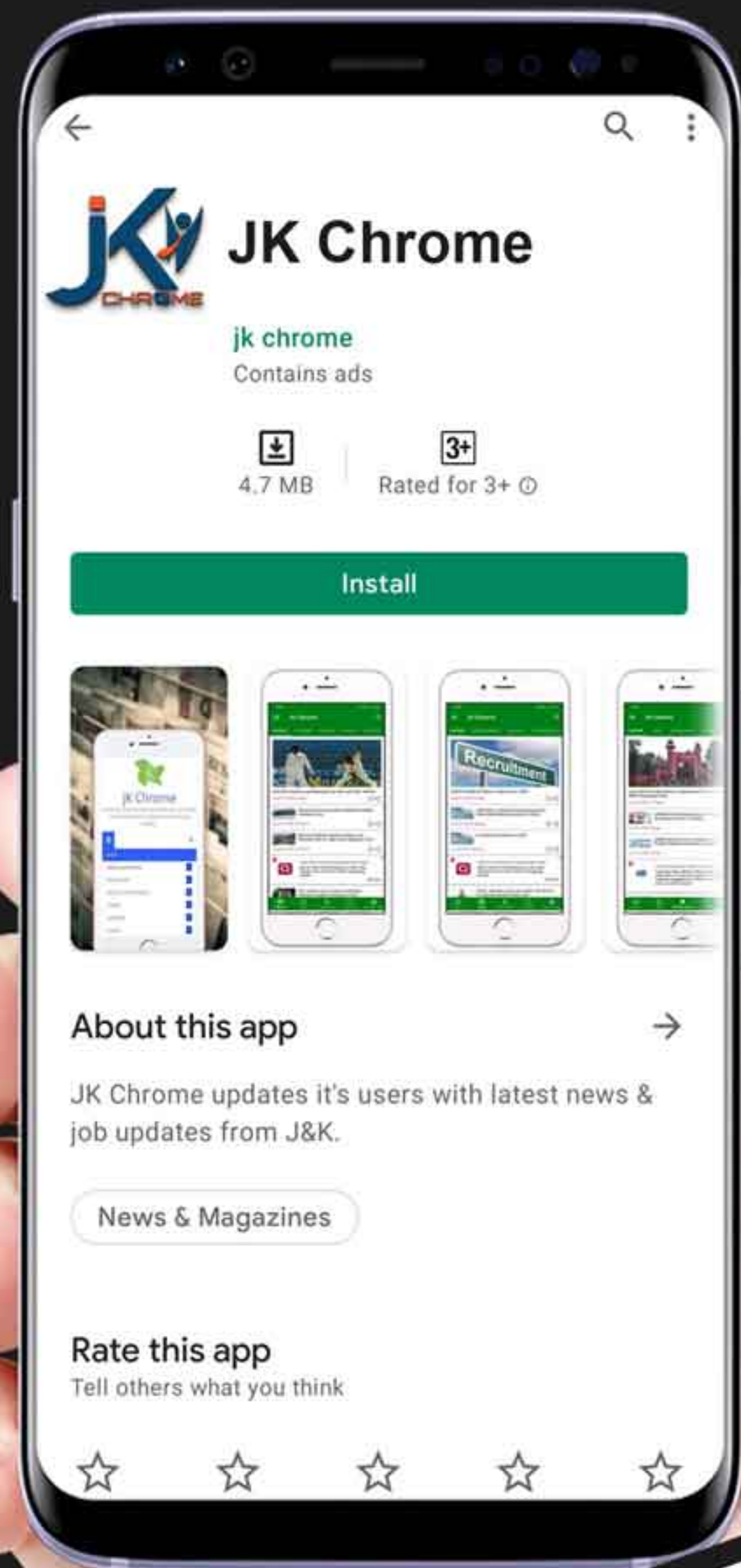
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