

**SSC CGL TIER II ENGLISH LANGUAGE – 18**

**Direction (1-20): Some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from errors, blacken the rectangle corresponding to the answer sheet.**

- Q1. The call of the seas (a)/ have always (b)/ found an echo in me. (c)/ No error (d)
- Q2. Hardly, I had left home for Mumbai (a)/ when my son who is settled in Kolkata arrived (b)/ without any prior information. (c)/ No error (d)
- Q3. The hundred-rupees notes (a)/ that he gave them for the goods bought from them looked genuine (b)/ but later they reliably learnt that the notes were all counterfeit. (c)/ No error (d)
- Q4. Lack of winter rains (a)/ have delayed the sowing of (b)/ wheat crop in this area. (c)/ No error (d)
- Q5. The Foreign Minister said (a)/ there was no use to criticize the policy of non-alignment (b)/ which had stood the test of time. (c)/ No error (d)
- Q6. The train should arrive at (a)/ 7:30 in the morning (b)/ but it was almost an hour late. (c)/ No error (d)
- Q7. She sang (a)/ very well, (b)/ isn't it? (c)/ No error (d)
- Q8. He is working (a)/ in a bank in New Delhi (b)/ for the past several months. (c)/ No error (d)
- Q9. There was no any piece of paper (a)/ in my pocket (b)/ as I had expected. (c)/ No error (d)
- Q10. Neither the teacher (a)/ or the student (b)/ is keen on joining the dance. (c) No error (d)
- Q11. The value of the rupee (a)/ declines (b)/ as the rate of inflation raises. (c)/ No error (d)
- Q12. Before the advent of the television, the common man (a)/ haven't got the opportunity (b)/ to see his leaders express their views. (c)/ No error. (d)
- Q13. The new model of the washing machine (a)/ costs (b)/ twice as much as last year's model. (c)/ No error. (d)
- Q14. He hoped to finish (a)/ the assignment (b)/ in the last month but in fact he could not. (c)/ No error. (d)
- Q15. Everybody (a)/ was in the lawn (b)/ enjoying themselves. (c)/ No error. (d)
- Q16. Nobody offered to give up (a)/ their seat (b)/ to the blind man who boarded the bus with great difficulty. (c)/ No error. (d)
- Q17. Subhash Chandra Bose (a)/ was a great nationalist and a great scholar (b)/ who had a great vision and the courage to change it into reality. (c)/ No error. (d)
- Q18. If you would have seen (a)/ yesterday's cultural programme, (b)/ I am sure you would have enjoyed watching the performance of the little ones. (c)/ No error. (d)
- Q19. In evaluating your progress (a)/ I have taken (b)/ into account your classroom performance, your attendance, your sincerity and how you have improved. (c)/ No error. (d)
- Q20. Although the marks (a)/ obtained in written examination by both the candidates (b)/ are same yet the differences among them are considerable in the marks obtained in the interview. (c)/ No error. (d)

**Directions (21-32): Out the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.**

- Q21. The loop of rope with a running knot used to hang a person  
(a) Noose (b) Cable  
(c) Cord (d) Chord
- Q22. A person who maliciously destroys by fire  
(a) Antagonist (b) Activist  
(c) Terrorist (d) sympathetic
- Q23. The line which a plough cuts in the ground  
(a) Vale (b) Trench  
(c) Furrow (d) Trough
- Q24. Member of a band of robbers  
(a) platoon (b) Brigand  
(c) Thief (d) Pirate
- Q25. Decision made upon a political question by the votes of all qualified persons  
(a) Veto (b) Suffrage  
(c) Plebiscite (d) Franchise

- Q26. Man whose wife has been unfaithful pain on others  
 (a) Dandy (b) Bastard  
 (c) Concubine (d) Cuckold
- Q27. Dungeon entered by trapdoor  
 (a) Cellar (b) Ditch  
 (c) Vault (d) Oubliette
- Q28. Person who is hard to please  
 (a) conformist (b) orthodox  
 (c) sheep (d) fastidious
- Q29. To sail round the world  
 (a) circumnavigate (b) assist  
 (c) permit (d) land
- Q30. A person with refined taste in food and wine  
 (a) puritan (b) ascetic  
 (c) novice (d) epicure
- Q31. Lasting only for a very short time  
 (a) transient (b) enduring  
 (c) enticing (d) lasting
- Q32. Easy to shape in desired form  
 (a) malleable (b) stiff  
 (c) rigid (d) brittle

**Directions (33-42): In each of the following questions, out of the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the idiom in bold in the sentence.**

Q33. **A pipe dream**

- (a) a day dream  
 (b) a hope or plan that will never come true  
 (c) an unending dream  
 (d) a nightmare

Q34. **Piping hot**

- (a) steaming hot  
 (b) dreaming hot  
 (c) rancour  
 (d) extreme anger

Q35. **Play one's cards right**

- (a) a good gambler displaying skills  
 (b) a magician showing magic of cards  
 (c) use means effectively  
 (d) a game of gamble

Q36. **Play second fiddle to somebody**

- (a) to fiddle somebody  
 (b) be subordinate in position  
 (c) unnecessary argument  
 (d) be in someone's company

Q37. **A prophet of doom**

- (a) a godman who curses  
 (b) prediction of doom  
 (c) a person who holds and spreads pessimistic views  
 (d) a person who holds the world guilty

Q38. Not caring for the family, Devender wanted to **gather life's roses** only.

- (a) paint a rosy picture of the past  
 (b) start a business of roses  
 (c) make a safe investment  
 (d) seek all the enjoyments

Q39. **Play all one's cards**

- (a) losing the last penny in gambling

- (b) a game of cards
  - (c) an ineffective card game
  - (d) use every means in one's power
- Q40. **Let the grass grow under one's feet**
- (a) to accept responsibility
  - (b) to engage in useless talk
  - (c) to be trifled with
  - (d) to remain idle
- Q41. **Fights shy of**
- (a) afraid of
  - (b) frightened
  - (c) to try to avoid something
  - (d) quarrels bitterly with
- Q42. **To strain every nerve**
- (a) to spoil relationship
  - (b) get away
  - (c) to try one's utmost
  - (d) to take ill

**Directions (43-62): A part of the sentence is underlined below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (A), (B), (C) which may improve the sentence choose the correct alternative and mark your answer in the answer sheet. In case no improvement is needed, our answer is (D).**

- Q43. Please try to solve the problem in a manner different from what you have done so far.
- (a) you have did
  - (b) you were doing
  - (c) you did
  - (d) No improvement
- Q44. The word processor has revolutionized office procedures more than any machine of modern times.
- (a) any other machine has
  - (b) has any other machine
  - (c) any other machine
  - (d) No improvement
- Q45. He won't tell you his problem unless you agree of helping him.
- (a) do not agree to help
  - (b) agree to help
  - (c) agree for help
  - (d) No improvement
- Q46. The ladder will be collapse if you push the wall with both the hands.
- (a) will collapse
  - (b) will have collapsed
  - (c) should collapsed
  - (d) No improvement
- Q47. I told him clearly that he had not ought to do that to me.
- (a) ought not has done
  - (b) has not ought to do
  - (c) ought not to have done
  - (d) No improvement
- Q48. Having had in the foreign services of a long time, he has met many prominent personalities.
- (a) Had he been
  - (b) Having been
  - (c) He has been
  - (d) No improvement
- Q49. He had been afraid of the strange sound of the waves.
- (a) was afraid of
  - (b) has been afraid at
  - (c) was afraid by

- (d) No improvement
- Q50. They had been taking the same medicines for the last three years till it was banned.
- (a) have take
  - (b) were been taking
  - (c) had been taken
  - (d) No improvement
- Q51. The good that men do is often gone with them.
- (a) engraved with them
  - (b) carried with them
  - (c) buried with them
  - (d) No improvement
- Q52. The person who will return the lost wallet will be rewarded.
- (a) who the lost wallet returns
  - (b) who would return the lost wallet
  - (c) who returns the lost wallet
  - (d) No improvement
- Q53. Please ask the student what is his surname.
- (a) what his surname is
  - (b) what his surname was
  - (c) what was his surname
  - (d) No improvement
- Q54. The good fortune of being a musician in my youth has helped me in my profession life.
- (a) of my being
  - (b) of myself being
  - (c) of my having been
  - (d) No improvement
- Q55. He had occupying this house for over 25 years and has no intention of vacating it now.
- (a) has been occupying
  - (b) was to occupy
  - (c) is occupying
  - (d) No improvement
- Q56. In a few minutes' time, when the clock strikes six, I would be waiting here three quarters of an hour.
- (a) shall be waiting
  - (b) shall have been waiting
  - (c) will have waited
  - (d) No improvement
- Q57. He enjoys to tell stories to children.
- (a) how to tell stories
  - (b) telling stories
  - (c) to narrate stories
  - (d) No improvement
- Q58. Your unlikely story will hold no water.
- (a) not hold water
  - (b) not hold water
  - (c) not be holding any water
  - (d) No improvement
- Q59. He came here with a view of getting my approval.
- (a) with a view for
  - (b) with a view on
  - (c) with a view to
  - (d) No improvement
- Q60. I have studied the works of George Bernard Shaw not only for their plots but also because they are very witty.
- (a) because they are also very witty
  - (b) also for their wit
  - (c) because they are very witty also
  - (d) No improvement

Q61. Seventy-four applications were received, of whom the better were selected for detailed review.

- (a) from which were selected the better
- (b) of which the best were selected
- (c) from whom were selected the best
- (d) No improvement

Q62. Can you imagine what a space system would be looked like ?

- (a) should have been looking
- (b) would look like
- (c) should be looked
- (d) No improvement

**Direction (63-65): Select the word or group of words that is most similar in meaning to the given word:**

**Q63. Exasperate**

- (a) sublime
- (b) provoke
- (c) rapturous
- (d) stellar

**Q64. Impromptu**

- (a) preconceived
- (b) deliberate
- (c) extempore
- (d) premeditate

**Q65. Dilapidated**

- (a) decaying
- (b) sturdy
- (c) puny
- (d) diminutive

**Directions (66-68):: Select the word or group of words that is furthest in meaning to the given word**

**Q66. BELLICOSE**

- (a) pacifistic
- (b) irreconcilable
- (c) petty
- (d) ruthless

**Q67. CULPABLE**

- (a) ineffable
- (b) incriminated
- (c) innocent
- (d) indignant

**Q68. BUOYANT**

- (a) mirthful
- (b) nautical
- (c) levelheaded
- (d) morose

**Directions (69-88): Sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word. Choose the correct alternative out the four.**

Q69. The .....reforms that are taking place in the global economic scenario are unrealistic as they are full of optimism.

- (a) Exorbitant
- (b) Colossal
- (c) Drastic
- (d) Sweeping

Q70. Sita was so .....in his prayer that she did not pay any remuneration to our presence.

- (a) Engrossed

- (b) Absorbed
- (c) Perfect
- (d) Careless

Q71. He expressed .....for his hasty action

- (a) Regret
- (b) Pleasure
- (c) Repentance
- (d) Anguish

Q72. The residents on this island are so.....that they do not recognize even their closest relatives.

- (a) Callous
- (b) Hospitable
- (c) Uncivilized
- (d) Rude

Q73. The annual .....of industrial products has risen enormously in the recent years.

- (a) Output
- (b) Outcome
- (c) outlay
- (d) Outbreak

Q74. When the CAG offered different figures of \_\_\_\_\_ loss in 2G spectrum everybody, from Modi to the media, jumped for the highest amount.

- (a) notional
- (b) national
- (c) conceptual
- (d) fabulous

Q75. . Doctors and lawyers \_\_\_\_\_ that advertising will certainly affect their profession adversely.

- (a) trust
- (b) believe
- (c) contemplate
- (d) argue

Q76. . Because the \_\_\_\_\_ leading to cancellation of flight were murky, the Minister appointed a Commission to investigate and report that matter.

- (a) staff members
- (b) decision
- (c) facts
- (d) circumstances

Q77. Several plots \_\_\_\_\_ repeatedly in various televisions episodes.

- (a) screen
- (b) televised
- (c) occur
- (d) exhibit

Q78. By \_\_\_\_\_ of their athletic activities, a few sportsmen are able to escape the pressures that living in poverty can create.

- (a) knowledge
- (b) way
- (c) order
- (d) virtue

Q79. Our latest battle plan \_\_\_\_\_ some projects aimed at saving the earth's biological diversity.

- (a) destroys
- (b) covers
- (c) finances
- (d) encompasses

Q80. Unless the authorities adopt the principle whole-heartedly the strategies cannot become \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) successful
- (b) defunct
- (c) obsolete
- (d) noteworthy

- Q81. Trying to form a team without a good and simple \_\_\_\_\_ system is like trying to drive a car without a steering wheel.
- (a) working  
(b) guidance  
(c) developmental  
(d) empowering
- Q82. \_\_\_\_\_ members of a group often unduly influence the outcome of a consensus forecast.
- (a) Permanent, exert  
(b) Majority  
(c) Vocal  
(d) Dominant
- Q83. Transforming \_\_\_\_\_ bureaucracies into dynamic, customer-driven organizations is challenging under any circumstances.
- (a) ideal  
(b) lazy  
(c) inefficient  
(d) civilised
- Q84. The scientists \_\_\_\_\_ their cataclysmic event using an instrument so Sensitive it could detect a change in the distance between the solar system and the nearest star four light years away to the thickness of a human hair.
- (a) Noticed  
(b) Measured  
(c) Found  
(d) Detected
- Q85. The proposed agreement will further \_\_\_\_\_ the close economic relationship and cooperation between India and the UAE.
- (a) Strengthen  
(b) Improve  
(c) Benefit  
(d) Motivate
- Q86. Infrastructure is a major \_\_\_\_\_ and the budget for infrastructure development should be allocated appropriately to ensure that the amazing Make in India campaign can turn into a reality sooner rather than later.
- (a) agenda  
(b) issue  
(c) motive  
(d) component
- Q87. While the JNU community upholds the right to free debate on campus, the university strongly \_\_\_\_\_ the use of the university as a platform for activities that violate the Constitution and the laws of the land.
- (a) Criticizes  
(b) Approves  
(c) Clears  
(d) Condemns
- Q88. While the government has been able to \_\_\_\_\_ on their promises in education, health, power and water sectors, the increasing public spats between the AAP government and the L-G have put citizens in the crossfire.
- (a) stand  
(b) drop  
(c) deliver  
(d) move

**Directions (89-90): One word is mis-spelt. Find out the mis-spelt word.**

- Q89. (a) Competent (b) Repentent  
(c) Penitent (d) Consistent
- Q90. (a) flagitious (b) ostentatious  
(c) leurel (d) vivacious

**Direction (91-110): The sentences are not in correct order. Rearrange them and write in your answer sheet.**

- Q91. S1. Anything you do that gives you some form of regular exercise will benefit your heart.

- S6. But do not push too hard; tune into the warning signals from your body.  
P: In fact, never choose an activity just because it is good for you.  
Q: By all means work up a good sweat, and even a thirst perhaps.  
R: If you can combine this with enjoyment, then so much the better.  
S: You will soon get bored of it.  
(a) PRSQ (b) PSRQ  
(c) QRPS (d) RPSQ
- Q92. S1. There is nothing strange in the fact that so many foreign students should wish to learn English.  
S6. This key will open to him whatever is valuable in the literature of the world.  
P: If any valuable book is written in another language, an English translation of it is sure to be speedily published.  
Q: Anyone who masters the English tongue acquires a key.  
R: Most books found to be generally useful are written in English.  
S: The English speaking people want no monopoly of knowledge.  
(a) SQRP (b) SRPQ  
(c) RSPQ (d) RPSQ
- Q93. S1. In 1857, fighting broke out all over the country.  
P: Everywhere the people rose in rebellion.  
Q: In March 1858 British troops attacked the fort at Janus.  
R: Thousands of people were killed on both sides.  
S: The British fought back.  
S6. The Rani's troops fought back bravely.  
(a) PSRQ (b) QSPR  
(c) RPSQ (d) SQPR
- Q94. S1. There has been an alarming increase in the number of vehicles on Delhi roads.  
P: The pedestrian has, however, been the worst sufferer.  
Q: There is no place where the pedestrian can move freely without the fear of traffic.  
R: Zebra crossings like the pavements are no longer safe.  
S: This has further aggravated the problem of pollution in the city.  
S6. Should the pedestrians' case be allowed to go by default?  
(a) PQRS (b) SPRQ  
(c) SQRP (d) SRPQ
- Q95. S1. Several sub-cities have been planned around the capital.  
P: Dwarka is the first among them.  
Q: They are expected to alleviate the problem of housing.  
R: It is coming up in the south-west of the capital.  
S: It will cater to one million people when completed.  
S6. Hopefully the housing problem will not be as acute as at present after these sub-cities are built.  
(a) PQRS (b) PRSQ  
(c) QPRS (d) QRSP
- Q96. S1. Music, like literature, is an art that deals with sound.  
P: Literature makes use of words which are sounds.  
Q: They also have meanings.  
R: And the writer must be concerned with the effect produced by the sounds he uses.  
S: But words are not only sounds.  
S6. They refer to specific things other than themselves such as objects and ideas.  
(a) PRSQ (b) PSQR  
(c) RPSQ (d) SRPQ
- Q97. S1. The domestic cat is a contradiction in itself.  
P: But the adult dog also sees its human family as the dominant members of the pack.  
Q: Nursed in kittenhood it develops extraordinary intimacy with mankind.  
R: The dog, like the pet cat, sees its owners as pseudo-parents.  
S: At the same time, however, the cat continues to retain its independence.  
S6. Hence it has won such a reputation for obedience and loyalty.  
(a) QSPR (b) QSRP  
(c) SQRP (d) SQRP
- Q98. S1. Gandhi's first political fast was made soon after his return from Africa.



- S6. He did not fast against the mill owners, but in order to strengthen the determination of the strikers.  
P: He had also received help from this man's sister.  
Q: This was when the poor labourers of the cotton mills of Ahmadabad were on strike.  
R: He was a friend of the largest mill-owner.  
S: Gandhi had made the strikers promise to remain on strike until the owners agreed to accept the decision of an arbitrator.  
(a) PQSR (b) QSRP  
(c) RPQS (d) SRPQ
- Q99. S1. There was once a Persian King called Shahryar who had a beautiful wife.  
P: When the King discovered this he killed her.  
Q: He gave orders that he was to be provided with a new wife every day.  
R: He loved her very much, but she was a wicked woman.  
S: He decided that all women were wicked and that he would punish them.  
S6: After one day's marriage he would cut off her head and marry again.  
(a) PQRS (b) QSPR  
(c) RPSQ (d) SPRQ
- Q100. S1. The future beckons to us.  
P: In fact we have hard work ahead.  
Q: Where do we go and what shall be our endeavour?  
R: We shall also have to fight and end poverty, ignorance and disease.  
S: It will be to bring freedom and opportunity to the common man.  
S6. There is no resting for anyone of us till we redeem our pledge in full.  
(a) PSRQ (b) QPSR  
(c) QSRP (d) SRPQ
- Q101. S1. In ancient Indian history the city of Ujjain was quite famous.  
S6. So one can see what a great love all who care for India must feel for the anciently of Ujjain.  
P: Here lived at one time the poet Kalidasa.  
Q: He was a famous learned astronomer.  
R: And here also worked and visited rajah Jaysingh of Jaipur.  
S: It was always renowned as a seat of learning.  
(a) PSRQ (b) QSRP  
(c) SPRQ (d) SRPQ
- Q102. S1. He took two cigarettes from my case.  
P: But when the fit of coughing was over, he replaced it between his lips.  
Q: He lit one of them and placed it between the lips.  
R: Then with a feeble hand he removed the cigarette.  
S: Slowly he took a pull at it and coughed violently.  
S6. Then he continued to draw on it.  
(a) PSQR (b) QPSR  
(c) QSRP (d) SRPQ
- Q103. S1. In the middle of one side of the square sits the Chairman of the committee, the most important person in the room.  
S6. From the moment its members meet, it begins to have a sort meet, it begins to have a sort nebulous life of its own.  
P: For a committee in not just a mere collection of individuals.  
Q: On him rests much of the responsibility for the success or failure of the committee.  
R: While this is happening we have an opportunity to get the 'feel' of this committee.  
S: As the meeting opens, he runs briskly through a number of formalities.  
(a) PQRS (b) QSRP  
(c) RSQP (d) SQPR
- Q104. S1. This year many States have been badly affected by the drought situation prevailing in the country.  
P: No better is the situation elsewhere, where floods have ravaged the standing crop.  
Q: Though some have been less affected, even these are facing an uphill task in managing the situation.  
R: Especially pitiable is the plight of the poor farmer who cannot afford a tubewell to irrigate his land.  
S: Here the predicament is more equitable, for everybody's land is similarly submerged under ten feet of water.  
S6. Either way, it seems the lot of the Indian farmer to be at the mercy of the elements.  
(a) RSPQ (b) QRPS

- (c) PSRQ (d) PRQS
- Q105. S1. The Bhagavad-Gita recognises the nature of man and the needs for man.  
 P: All these three aspects constitute the nature of man.  
 Q: It shows how the human being is a rational one, an ethical one and a spiritual one.  
 R: More than all, it must be a spiritual experience.  
 S: Nothing can give him fulfillment unless it satisfies his reason, his ethical conscience.  
 S6. A man who does not harmonies them, is not truly human.  
 (a) PSQR (b) PSRQ  
 (c) QPSR (d) RSPQ
- Q106. S1. A farmer was taking the grain to the mill in sacks.  
 S6. But the farmer saw that he was none other than the nobleman.  
 P: It was too heavy for him to lift.  
 Q: On the way the horse stumbled, and one of the sacks fell to the ground.  
 R: Presently he saw a rider coming towards him.  
 S: He stood waiting till he found somebody to help him.  
 (a) PRQS (b) PSQR  
 (c) QPRS (d) QPSR
- Q107. S1. Of the various kinds of insect defences that of the North American fungus - eating beetle is quite unusual.  
 P: Both ants as well as mammals such as deermice feed on this beetle.  
 Q: This little beetle is able to recognize the kind of predator coming towards it and accordingly adopts a suitable defence.  
 R: When facing a deermouse, the beetle secretes an irritant from certain glands in its abdomen.  
 S: While the beetle simply rolls itself into a compact ball in the face of an ant attack, it copes with the deer mouse differently.  
 S6. The beetle's chemical secretion keeps the deer mouse at bay.  
 (a) QSRP (b) SRQP  
 (c) RSQP (d) PRSQ
- Q108. S1. Satyajit Raj made several films for children.  
 S6. But today few think of Ray as a maker of children's films.  
 P: Later film - makers have followed his lead.  
 Q: Today other nations are making children's films in a big way.  
 R: This was at a time when no director considered children as potential audience.  
 S: Ray was, thus a pioneer in the field.  
 (a) SQRP (b) RSQP  
 (c) RSPQ (d) PSRQ
- Q109. S1. He tried the door.  
 P: The room was neat and clean.  
 Q: Then he stepped into the room.  
 R: He waited for a minute or two.  
 S: It opened easily and he peeped in.  
 S6: He was careful not to touch anything.  
 (a) PQRS (b) QSPR  
 (c) RPQS (d) SPRQ
- Q110. S1. But how does a new word get into the dictionary ?  
 P: When a new dictionary is being edited, a lexicographer collects all the alphabetically arranged citation slips for a particular word.  
 Q: The dictionary makers notice it and make a note of it on a citation slip.  
 R: The moment a new word is coined, it usually enters the spoken language.  
 S: The word then passes from the realm of hearing to the realm of writing.  
 S6. He sorts them according to their grammatical function, and carefully writes a definition.  
 (a) PQRS (b) PRSQ  
 (c) RQPS (d) RSQP

**Directions (111-130): A sentence has been given in Active voice/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active voice and mark your answer in the Answer-sheet.**

Q111. Will they wash clothes in the evening ?

- (a) Will the clothes be washed by them in the evening ?
- (b) Will clothes be wash by them in the evening ?
- (c) Will clothes be washed by them in the evening ?
- (d) Will in the evening the clothes be washed ?

Q112. Have this love letter written otherwise you will not get your duck-diamond.

- (a) Get me to write otherwise you will not get your duck-diamond.
- (b) Get someone to write this love letter otherwise you will not get your duck-diamond.
- (c) You will not get your duck-diamond if you do not write a love letter.
- (d) If you want to get duck-diamond you ought to write his love letter.

Q113. He wants that he should be respected.

- (a) He should be respected.
- (b) He ought to be respected.
- (c) He wants to be respected.
- (d) He is to be respected by all.

Q114. Are you not taking it seriously ?

- (a) Isn't it taken seriously by you ?
- (b) Isn't it being taken seriously by you ?
- (c) Isn't it been taken seriously by you ?
- (d) Is it taken seriously to you ?

Q115. Who is creating this mess?

- (a) Who has created this mess?
- (b) By whom has this mess been created?
- (c) By whom this mess is being created?
- (d) By whom is this mess is being created?

Q116. You will praise her very much.

- (a) She will praised very much by you.
- (b) She will be praised very much by you.
- (c) She will being praised very much by you.
- (d) She will been praised very much by you.

Q117. He presented me a bouquet on my birthday.

- (a) A bouquet is presented to me on my birthday by him
- (b) I was presented on my birthday a bouquet by him
- (c) I was presented a bouquet on my birthday by him
- (d) I will be presented a bouquet on my birthday by him

Q118. The boys were playing Cricket.

- (a) Cricket had been played by the boys.
- (b) Cricket has been played by the boys.
- (c) Cricket was played by the boys.
- (d) Cricket was being played by the boys.

Q119. We have already done the exercise.

- (a) Already, the exercise has been done by us
- (b) The exercise has already been done by us
- (c) The exercise had been already done by us
- (d) The exercise is already done by us

Q120. Why do you tell a lie?

- (a) Why a lie told by you?
- (b) Why is a lie be told by you?
- (c) Why is a lie told by you?
- (d) Why is a lie being told you?

Q121. They must hang the rapists in public

- (a) Rapists must be hung in public
- (b) Rapists must be hanged in public
- (c) Rapists must be hang in public
- (d) Rapists must hanged in public

Q122. I shall call your name as many times as I wish.

- (a) Your name will be called by me as many times as I wished.
- (b) Your name will be called by me.
- (c) Your name should be called by me as many times as it is wished by me.
- (d) Your name will be called by me as many times as it is wished by me.

Q123. I hope to win the match.

- (a) I hope to be won the match.
- (b) I am hoped to be won the match.
- (c) I hope the match to be won by me.
- (d) My win is hoped in the match.

Q124. Love your country otherwise you will be called a traitor.

- (a) You will be called a traitor if you do not love your country.
- (b) Your country should be loved otherwise you will be called a traitor.
- (c) Country should be loved otherwise you will be called a traitor.
- (d) Your country ought to be loved by everyone otherwise you will be called a traitor.

Q125. Let me do this.

- (a) Let us do this.
- (b) This be done by me.
- (c) Let this be done by me.
- (d) Let I do this.

Q126. They drew a circle in the morning.

- (a) A circle was being drawn by them in the morning.
- (b) A circle was drawn by them in the morning.
- (c) In the morning a circle have been drawn by them.
- (d) A circle has been drawing since morning.

Q127. People say that she is a liar.

- (a) She is said to be a liar.
- (b) To be a liar is said by people.
- (c) She is said a liar by some people.
- (d) It is said by people that she is a liar.

Q128. I remember my mother taking me to hospital.

- (a) I remember being taken to hospital by my mother.
- (b) My mother was taking me to hospital was remembered by me.
- (c) Being taken to hospital was remembered by me.
- (d) I remember my mother being taken to hospital.

Q129. Who can question Gandhi's integrity ?

- (a) By whom Gandhi's integrity can be questioned ?
- (b) By whom can Gandhi's integrity be questioned ?
- (c) Gandhi's integrity can be questioned by whom ?
- (d) Who could have questioned Gandhi's integrity ?

Q130. Our task had been completed before sunset.

- (a) We completed our task before sunset.
- (b) We have completed our task before sunset.
- (c) We complete our task before sunset.
- (d) We had completed our task before sunset.

**Directions (131-155) : In each of the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect Speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect Direct Speech.**

Q155. The little girl stopped in front of the shop-window and said, "What an elegant gown!"

- (a) The little girl stopped in front of the shop-window and said with joy what an elegant gown.
- (b) The little girl stopped in front of the shop-window and admired the elegant gown.
- (c) The little girl stopped in front of the shop-window and exclaimed with admiration that it was an elegant gown.
- (d) The little girl stopped in front of the shop-window and exclaimed whether it was an elegant Q131. Filled with shame, she replied that she could not help snoring, and hoped that her son would understand.
- (a) "I can't help snoring, son," she said, filled with shame. "I hope you will understand."
- (b) "I am sorry but I can't help snoring, son," she said. "I hope you understand."
- (c) "I hope you understand that I can't help snoring," she told her son.

(d) "Son, I can't help it, but I hope you understand that I snore," she said.

Q132. "How dare you come in without permission?" she asked.

- (a) She asked how he could dare to come in without permission.
- (b) She said to him to dare to come in without permission.
- (c) She asked him how he dared to come in without permission.
- (d) She told him if he could dare to come in without permission.

Q133. The captain said to the army, "March forward, now."

- (a) The captain said to the army that march forward now
- (b) The captain ordered the army to march forward then
- (c) The captain ordered the army to march on that day
- (d) The captain ordered the army to attack the enemy

Q134. They said, "We've lived here for a long time."

- (a) They said they have lived there for a long time
- (b) They said they lived here for a long time.
- (c) They said they had lived there for a long time
- (d) They said they have lived for a long time

Q135. The lady said to the servant, "If you don't wash the clothes properly, I will dismiss you."

- (a) The lady warned the servant that she would dismiss her if she didn't wash the clothes properly
- (b) The lady told the servant that she would dismiss her on the event of bad work
- (c) The lady cautioned the servant that she must wash the clothes properly
- (d) The lady advised the servant to wash the clothes properly

Q136. "There are ceremonies going on", he said to me.

- (a) He told me that there were ceremonies going on
- (b) He told that there have been ceremonies going on
- (c) He told that there had been ceremonies going on
- (d) He told that there are ceremonies going on

Q137. "I wonder how the magician shows such wonderful magic!" said the boy.

- (a) The boy said how he wondered how the magician showed such wonderful magic.
- (b) The boy wondered how the magician would show such wonderful magic.
- (c) The boy wondered how the magician showed such wonderful magic.
- (d) The boy wondered how such wonderful magic shown by the magician.

Q138. Christina said, "I wouldn't have come had you not called me last night."

- (a) Christina said that she would not have been coming had you not called her the night before.
- (b) Christina said that she would not have come had I not called her the night before.
- (c) Christina said that she would not have come had you not called her last night.
- (d) Christina said that she would not have come had I not called her last night.

Q139. I said to him, "Do you think you could solve the problems you are facing today?"

- (a) I asked him whether he thought he could solve the problems he was facing that day.
- (b) I asked him whether I thought he could solve the problems he was facing that day.
- (c) I asked him whether he thought he can solve the problems I was facing today.
- (d) I asked him whether he thought he could solve the problems you are facing today.

Q140. The bishop said to the convict, "Stay my son, you have forgotten your property."

- (a) The Bishop ordered the convict to stay as he had forgotten his property.
- (b) The Bishop asked his son, the convict to stay as he had forgotten his property.
- (c) The Bishop affectionately called the convict and told him to stay as the property had been forgotten.
- (d) Addressing the convict as his son, the Bishop asked him to stay as he had forgotten his property.

Q141. Aladin said to the magician, "What had I done to deserve so severe a blow?"

- (a) Aladin asked the magician what I had done to deserve so severe a blow.
- (b) Aladin asked the magician that what he had done to deserve so severe a blow.
- (c) Aladin asked the magician what had he done to deserve so severe a blow.
- (d) Aladin asked the magician what had he done to deserve so severe a blow.

Q142. She said to me, "Is it very hot today?"

- (a) She asked me that if it was very hot that day.
- (b) She asked me was it very hot that day.
- (c) She asked me if it was very hot that day.
- (d) She asked me that it was very hot that day.

Q143. The boy said, "Bravo!" You have done well."

- (a) The boy said that he had done well
- (b) The boy exclaimed that he had done well
- (c) The boy applauded him, saying that he had done well
- (d) The boy said bravo he had done well

Q144. I said to my sister, "I brought you a doll yesterday."

- (a) I told my sister that I brought you a doll the previous day
- (b) I told my sister that I had brought her a doll the previous day
- (c) I told my sister that I had brought her a doll yesterday
- (d) I told my sister that I brought her a doll yesterday

Q145. "Would you open the door please?"

- (a) She asked me to please open the door
- (b) She requested me to open the door
- (c) She requested me to please open the door
- (d) She asked me open the door

Q146. She said, "How sweet your voice is!"

- (a) She exclaimed how sweet my voice was.
- (b) She exclaimed how sweet my voice has been.
- (c) She exclaimed that how sweet my voice was.
- (d) She exclaimed how was sweet my voice

Q147. She asked him what was it that made him stronger and braver than other men.

- (a) She asked, "What is it that made you stronger and braver than other men?"
- (b) She asked, "What is it that makes you stronger and braver than other men?"
- (c) She asked, "What was it that made you stronger and braver than other men?"
- (d) She asked, "What made you stronger and braver than other men?"

Q148. Ramesh said, "Prakash, would you mind accompanying me to the market tomorrow?"

- (a) Ramesh said to Prakash if he had minded accompanying him to the market the following day.
- (b) Ramesh said to Prakash whether he had accompanied him to the market the following day.
- (c) Ramesh asked Prakash whether he would mind accompanying him to the market the following day.
- (d) Ramesh asked Prakash to mind accompanying him to the market the following day.

Q149. The teacher said to the student "Why do you disturb the class?"

- (a) The teacher said to the student why he disturbed the class
- (b) The teacher told the student why he had disturbed the class
- (c) The teacher asked the students why he disturbed the class
- (d) The teacher asked the student why he had disturbed the class

Q150. Rita said to me, "Will you lend me this classic?"

Rita asked me

- (a) if I would lend her that classic
- (b) if she would lend me that classic
- (c) if I will lend her that classic
- (d) would I lend her that classic?

Q151. He said, "Be quiet and listen to my words."

- (a) He urged them to be quiet and listen to his words.
- (b) He urged them and said be quiet and listen to words.
- (c) He said they should be quiet and listen to his words.
- (d) He said you should be quiet and listen to my words.

Q152. "Where will you be tomorrow" I said, "in case I have to ring you?"

- (a) I asked where you will be the next day in case I will ring him.
- (b) I asked where he would be the next day in case I had to ring him.
- (c) I said to him where he will be in case I have to ring him.
- (d) I enquired about his where would the next day in case I would have to ring up.

Q153. The father warned his son to be beware of him.

- (a) The father said to his son, "Beware of him."
- (b) The father warned his son, "Watch that person."
- (c) The father warned his son, "Be careful about him."
- (d) The father warned his son, "Beware him."

- Q154. The teacher said, "Students, which of you would volunteer to convene the Annual Day celebration this year?"
- (a) The teacher asked the student whether they would volunteer to convene the Annual Day celebration that year.
  - (b) The teacher said to the students to volunteer to convene the Annual Day celebration this year.
  - (c) The teacher said to the students that they would have volunteered to convene the Annual Day celebration that year.
  - (d) The teacher asked the students which of them would volunteer to convene the Annual Day celebration that year.

**Directions (156-175):** Some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Mark you answer in the Answer-Sheet.

**PASSAGE-1**

These numbers are printed below the passage and against each five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate words.

Although John Wisdom's writings in philosophy show clearly the influence of Wittgenstein, they nevertheless also display....(156)....originality. Despite the ....(157)....and difficulty of his style, a careful reading of Wisdom is seldom....(158).... He is a unique kind of genius in philosophy. This essay is an excellent example of Wisdom's repeated attempts to....(159)....the ultimate bases of philosophical perplexity. A great deal of time Wisdom is.... (160)....interested in finding out why metaphysicians feel....(161)....to utter such strange sentences e.g. "Time is unreal", "There are no material things", etc. According to Wisdom, such sentences are both false (and perhaps meaningless) and yet....(162)... Even more than Wittgenstein, Wisdom has stressed the "therapeutic" conception of philosophy, a view that comes out clearly in this essay where he emphasizes the analogy between philosophical and neurotic distress....(163)....them with other kinds of problems. The reader who is interested in gaining a fuller....(164)....with Wisdom's thought is referred to his famous article "Gods in Philosophy and Psycho-analysis". Other Minds is Wisdom's most....(165).... discussion of a single topic and in many ways his finest work.

Q156(a) concise

(b) virtual

(c) marked

(d) limited

Q157 (a) individuality

(b) novelty

(c) originality

(d) complexity

Q158 (a) unprofitable

(b) useful

(c) advantageous

(d) unreliable

Q159 (a) jettison

(b) delimit

(c) augment

(d) explore

Q160(a) admirably

(b) primarily

(c) inadvertently

(d) reluctantly

Q161 (a) depressed

(b) confirmed

(c) alluded

(d) compelled

Q162 (a) illuminating

(b) damaging

(c) confusing

(d) critical

Q163 (a) compelling

(b) associating

(c) contrasting

(d) describing



- Q164 (a) comparison  
 (b) analysis  
 (c) agreement  
 (d) acquaintance  
 Q165(a) projected  
 (b) sustained  
 (c) prolonged  
 (d) prolific

**PASSAGE-2**

In the earlier days, some long distance trains were (166) more number of compartments. Thus making the train (167) than even the length of platforms. Therefore, the last compartment usually (168) outside the platform. Once a person travelling in the last compartment of such a train could not (169) tea, coffee, snacks or water as he failed to (170) on the platform. He remained hungry and thirsty throughout hid (171) on reaching his destination, he (172) written complaint in which he appealed (173) long distance train should ever have any last compartment. If at all, last compartment cannot be (174). It should be place somewhere in (175).

- Q166(a) attaching (b) shutting  
 (c) travelling (d) manufacturing  
 Q167(a) bigger (b) longer  
 (c) heavier (d) crowded  
 Q168(a) crowded (b) vacated  
 (c) halted (d) derailed  
 Q169(a) get (b) offer  
 (c) eat (d) drink  
 Q170(a) walk (b) run  
 (c) wait (d) alight  
 Q171(a) days (b) compartment  
 (c) life (d) journey  
 Q172(a) wrote (b) submitted  
 (c) alleged (d) withdrew  
 Q173(a) no (b) each  
 (c) every (d) any  
 Q174(a) stopped (b) connected  
 (c) attached (d) avoided  
 Q175(a) wagon (b) station  
 (c) middle (d) yard



**Direction (176-200): Read the passages carefully and answer the questions.**

**PASSAGE-1**

These questions touch on all the major controversies in the study of mind, with important implications for politics, law and religion. Yet very little empirical work had been done on these questions until recently. The idea that language might shape thought was for a long time considered untestable at best and more often simply crazy and wrong. Now, a flurry of new **cognitive** science research is showing that in fact, language does profoundly influence how we see the world. Language is not a cultural artifact that we learn the way we learn to tell time or how the federal government works. Instead, it is a distinct piece of the biological makeup of our brains. Language is a complex, specialized skill, which develops in the child spontaneously, without conscious effort or formal instruction, is deployed without awareness of its underlying logic, is qualitatively the same in every individual, and is distinct from more general abilities to process information or behave intelligently. For these reasons some cognitive scientists have described language as a psychological faculty, a mental organ, a neural system, and a computational module. But I prefer the admittedly quaint term instinct. It conveys the idea that people know how to talk in more or less the sense that spiders know how to spin webs. Web-spinning was not invented by some unsung spider genius and does not depend on having had the right education or on having an aptitude for architecture or the construction trades. Rather, spiders spin spider webs because they have spider brains, which give them the urge to spin and the competence to succeed. Although there are differences between webs and words, I will encourage you to see language in this way, for it helps to make sense of the phenomena we will explore  
 Thinking of language as an instinct inverts the popular wisdom, especially as it has been passed down in the canon of the humanities and social sciences. Language is no more a cultural invention than is upright posture. It is not a manifestation of



a general capacity to use symbols: a three year old, we shall see, is a grammatical genius, but is quite incompetent at the visual arts, religious iconography, traffic signs, and the other staples of the semiotics curriculum. Though language is a magnificent ability unique to Homo sapiens among living species, it does not call for sequestering the study of humans from the domain of biology, for a magnificent ability unique to a particular living species is far from unique in the animal kingdom. Some kinds of bats home in on flying insects using Doppler sonar. Some kinds of migratory birds navigate thousands of miles by calibrating the positions of the constellations against the time of day and year. In nature's talent show we are simply a species of primate with our own act, a knack for communicating information about who did what to whom by modulating the sounds we make when we exhale.

Once you begin to look at language not as the ineffable essence of human uniqueness but as a biological adaptation to communicate information, it is no longer as tempting to see language as an insidious shaper of thought, and, we shall see, it is not. Moreover, seeing language as one of nature's engineering marvels an organ with that perfection of structure and co-adaptation which justly excites our admiration, in Darwin's words- give us a new respect for your ordinary Joe and the much-maligned English language (or any language) The complexity of language, from the scientists point of view, is part of our biological birth right; it is not something that parents teach their children or something that must be elaborated in school as Oscar Wilde said, Education is an admirable thing, but it is well to remember from time to time that nothing that is worth knowing can be taught pre schooled static knowledge of grammar is more sophisticated than the thickest style manual or the most state-of-the-art computer language system, and the same applies to all healthy human beings, even the notorious syntax-fracturing professional athlete and the, you know, like, **inarticulate** teenage skateboarder. Finally, since language is the product of a well-engineered biological instinct, we shall see that it is not nutty barrel of monkeys that entertainer-columnists make it out to be.

Q176. According to the passage, which of the following does not stem from popular wisdom on language?

- (a) Language is a cultural artifact.
- (b) Language is learnt as we grow.
- (c) Language is a psychological faculty.
- (d) Language is unique to Homo sapiens.

Q177. Which of the following can be used to replace the spiders know how to spin webs analogy as used by the author?

- (a) A donkey carrying a load.
- (b) A kitten learning to jump over a wall
- (c) Bees collecting nectar.
- (d) A pet dog protecting its owner's property.

Q178. According to the passage, which of the following is unique to human beings?

- (a) Ability to communicate information to other members of the species.
- (b) All of the above.
- (c) Ability to use sound as means of communication.
- (d) Ability to communicate with each other through voice modulation.

Q179. According to the passage, complexity of language cannot be taught by parents or at school to children because

- (a) children learn the language on their own.
- (b) children are born with the knowledge of semiotics.
- (c) children instinctively know language.
- (d) children know language better than their teachers or parents.

Q180. Which of the following best summarizes the passage?

- (a) Language is instinctive ability of human beings.
- (b) Language is use of symbols unique to human beings.
- (c) Language is not a cultural invention or artifacts as it is made out.
- (d) Language is neither learnt nor taught.

Q181. Which of the following is most nearly the SAME in meaning to the word '**Cognitive**' as used in the passage ?

- (a) substantial
- (b) somatic
- (c) intellectuals
- (d) palpable

Q182. Which of the following is most nearly the OPPOSITE in meaning to the word 'Inarticulate' as used in the passage ?

- (a) mumchance
- (b) speechless
- (c) dumb
- (d) eloquent

### PASSAGE 2

Manufacturers of consumer packaged goods (CPG) face two key challenges this year. The first is continued slow or negative growth in people's disposable incomes. The second is changing consumer attitudes toward products and brands, as the great fragmentation of Consumer markets take another turn. In response, companies must dramatically shift the route they take to reach consumers in terms of both product distribution and communications. In many markets, consumer wages have been static for five years now. Even where economies are starting to perform better, the squeeze on after-tax wages, especially for the middle class younger people and families, is **depressing** consumer spending. Although growth in developing countries is still better than in the United States and Europe, a slowdown in emerging countries had hoped for higher sales has translated quickly into lower-than-expected consumer spending growth.

Meanwhile, what we call the great fragmentation is manifested in consumer behaviour and market response. In both developed and emerging markets, there is a wider variety among consumers now than at any time in the recent past. Growth is evident both at the top of the market (where more consumers are spending for higher-quality food and other packaged goods) and at the lower end (where an increasing number of consumers are concentrating on value). But the traditional middle of the market is **shrinking**.

Further, individual consumer behaviour is more pluralistic. We are used to seeing, for example, spirits buyers purchasing a premium brand in a bar, a less costly label at home for personal consumption and yet another when entertaining guests. But this type of **variegated** shopping has now spread to the grocery basket as well. Fewer consumers are making one big stocking-up trip each week. Instead, shoppers are visiting a premium store and a discounter as well as a supermarket, in multiple weekly shops – in addition to making frequent purchases online. During recession, more shoppers became inclined to spend time hunting for bargains and as some traditional retailers either went out of business or shuttered down, retail space was freed up and was often filled by convenience stores, specialty shops, and discounters.

A decade ago, CPG companies had only a **handful of** sales channels to consider supermarkets, convenience stores, hypermarkets, convenience stores, hypermarkets in advanced economies and traditional small and large retailers in emerging countries. Since then, various discounters have made significant inroads, including no frills, low variety outlets, such as Europe's Aldi and Lidi, which sell a limited range of private-label grocery items in smaller stores and massive warehouse clubs, such as Costco and Sam's club, which initially operated solely in the U.S. but are now expanding internationally. In addition, dollar stores, specialised retailers, and online merchants are having an impact on the CPG landscape. Economising consumers have been pleasantly surprised by the savings generated by spreading their business among multiple channels, as well as by the variety and product quality they find. The result has been greater demand for more products and brands, with different sizes, packaging and sales methods. At most CPG companies, SKUs are proliferating despite there being little increase in overall consumption. A better outcome can be seen at smaller food and beverage suppliers, which are benefiting from consumer demand for variety and authenticity. A recent report found that in the U.S., small manufacturers (with revenues of less than US \$ 1 billion) grew at twice the compound annual rate of large manufacturers (with revenues of more than \$3 billion) between 2009 and 2012.

Consumers' media usage has also fragmented with the rise of digital content and the proliferation of online devices. Each channel- from the Web, Mobile and social sites for radio, TV, and print-Has its own requirements, audience appeal and economics, needing specialized attention. But, at the same time, media campaigns need to be closely coordinated for effective consumer messaging.

Collectively, these shifts challenge the way CPG companies manage their brand and business portfolios and call for a rethinking on their go-to market approach, with an emphasis on analytics. Our work with INSEAD shows, that among business leaders, applying analytics-especially for tracking consumer behaviour and product and promotional performance-considered one of the most effective ways to improve result and outpace the competition. But it's not just about insight. It's also about using the insight wisely to determine how to manage costs. The more knowledgeable about customer needs and preferences a company is, the smarter and more focused it must be in managing its own economics to cost-effectively deliver both variety and value to be squeezed consumer.

Q183. The central theme of the given passage is .....

- (a) The shrinking market.
- (b) Shift towards offering luxury goods to consumers.
- (c) Products to offer consumers with squeezed pockets.
- (d) Gaining insight into changing consumer behaviour towards CPGs.

- Q184. In the context of the passage, which of the following brands existed otherwise but is now being manifested in buying groceries as well ?
- Consumers purchasing the same products for over a period of time.
  - Consumer willing to purchase goods for a longer period of time.
  - Consumers preferring luxury goods over regular goods.
  - Consumers prefer buying goods from a variety of stores.
- Q185. Which of the following is most nearly the OPPOSITE in meaning to the word 'DEPRESSING' as used in the passage ?
- Encouraging
  - Sunny
  - Doubtful
  - Light
- Q186. As mentioned in the passage, CPG companies may have to reassess their present strategies of operating to .....
- retain their customers.
  - keep pace with changing consumer preferences as they have access to multiple media channels.
  - make more cost-effective decisions.
- Only A
  - Only B
  - All the three A, B and C
  - Only C
- Q187. Which of the following is TRUE in the context of the passage ?
- In the U.S., during the three year period after 2009, small manufacturers did not fare well as compared to their larger counterparts.
  - Impact on disposable incomes of people barely affects the CPG manufacturing industry.
  - Post-tax wages, especially for the middle class, are one of the critical factors which have reduced spending behaviour of consumers.
  - CPG have always been a favourite among consumers.
- Q188. Which of the following correctly explains the meaning of phrase, 'a handful of' as used in the passage ?
- Boundless
  - Planned
  - Satisfactory
  - Limited
- Q189. As mentioned in the passage, one of the most critical factors that aids in catering to the needs of consumers is
- persuading them to purchase goods produced by the organization.
  - assess their requirements and appropriately plan to meet them.
  - offering them products that an organization regularly manufactures.
  - concentrating only on being aware about changing preferences of consumers.
- Q190. Which of the following is most nearly the SAME in meaning to the word 'SHRINKING' as used in the passage ?
- Developing
  - Annoying
  - Narrowing
  - Wasting
- Q191. Which of the following is most nearly the OPPOSITE in meaning to the word 'SHUTTERED' as used in the passage ?
- Closed
  - Retail
  - Flourished
  - Gratified

### PASSAGE 3

When a person commits a terrible act, more than the punishment prescribed by the state or the community, it is the punishment meted out by the person's own mind that is more difficult to bear. This would, of course, not apply to psychopaths, who are considered to be constitutionally devoid of a conscience and feel no **remorse** for their actions, however terrible these may be. But for the majority of human beings, the existence of a conscience that defines their morality, value systems and adult behaviour can pretty much be taken for granted, even if some are more conscientious than others, and some are more sophisticatedly adept at rationalising their ethically dodgy acts.

In his extraordinary, even if at times ponderous, 1866 novel Crime and Punishment, Fyodor Dostoyevsky takes us through the workings of the mind of Raskolnikov as he agonises, rationalises and eventually rages deliriously on committing an avoidable crime. Among other things, the book is also, arguably, among the finest and most authentic narratives describing the emotions of guilt and shame, uncluttered by psychological references (Freud was only 10 years old at the time) and can take the involved reader down several by lanes of the mind.

Guilt and shame are emotions that all of us have experienced. We usually feel guilty when we are uncomfortable with something we have done or contemplated doing; something that goes against our inherent sense of what is right. It could range from some banal, **quotidian** act of omission or commission, to a more serious **misdemeanor** that may have more severe consequences. The guilt turns to shame when we realise that our act has resulted in other people judging us unfavourably and even, perhaps, taking action on this judgement. Put differently, guilt is related to our own judgement of ourselves and shame is experienced when we are judged by others in our social environment. Guilt can be rationalised, but shame has to be lived down.

Generally, all the emotions we experience, even guilt and shame, can serve a constructive purpose as well. When we experience guilt at some action or behaviour, it's an indicator that something we are thinking of or doing is **dissonant** with our internal moral compass. And when we feel shame, we know that the impact of our action has disturbed our social environment beyond a certain threshold. This knowledge enables us to take counter-measures to reverse the damage we have **inadvertently** caused to ourselves or those we love. But, when guilt and shame take over our minds, and are disproportionate to the transgression, it can assume pathological proportions, as it tends to do in some of us who are more 'guilt-prone' either on account of hardwiring or adverse life experiences.

There are a variety of reasons why people feel guilt. The most common of these is misinformation, which is the basis for the completely unnecessary masturbatory guilt experienced by hundreds of thousands of poorly informed teenagers in our country, which if unresolved, usually ends up causing severe sexual anxieties later. Another is relationship guilt that many people go through owing to their feeling they are unable to do the 'right thing' in a relationship whether or not they are required to, as in not having the wherewithal to **rescue** an abused mother from the clutches of an alcoholic father, or not being able to afford quality education for one's child and so on. Sometimes we experience sacrificial guilt when someone we love has made tremendous sacrifices to enhance our lives and we are unable to reciprocate in the manner they want us to, and at other times people feel guilty on account of the demands made on them by their religious faith.

But, probably the most distressing of all forms of guilt is what is called survivor guilt that refers to the intense guilt experienced by those who have survived catastrophes -natural calamities, man-made disasters, accidents or acts of violence - in which others, particularly loved ones, have perished or been severely traumatised. And the hardest form of guilt to deal with is the delusional guilt that those undergoing clinical depression often experience, which may necessitate the judicious administration of medication and psychotherapy.

Usually when guilt is experienced, one tends to punish oneself and attempt in some way to compensate for the act of omission or commission. If the guilt we experience is 'normal', we do this and we move on.

Q192. In the case of Psychopaths, trace the correct statement, as mentioned in the given passage.

- (A) A criminal of heinous crime, he is devoid of a conscience.
- (B) He has a sense of guilt which he often feels after doing the criminal act.
- (C) He has no regret for his criminal act.
- (a) Only (A) and (C)
- (b) Only (B) and (C)
- (c) Only (A) and (B)
- (d) All (A), (B) and (C)

Q193. Which of the following is the novel Crime and Punishment all about?

- (a) It is about the modus operandi of a criminal.
- (b) It is about the workings of the mind of a criminal.
- (c) It is about the emotions of guilt and shame.
- (d) Only (b) and (c)

Q194. When a person commits a crime and the punishment thereof is prescribed neither by the state nor by the community, who decides the punishment for such criminal acts?

- (A) The punishment is decided by psychopaths or experts in criminology.
- (B) The punishment is decided by the criminal's own mind.
- (C) The punishment is decided by none other than the victim herself/himself.
- (a) Only (A)                      (b) Only (B)                      (c) Only (C)                      (d) Only (A) and (B)

Q195. Which of the following is correct about guilt and shame?

Give your answer in the context of the given passage.

- (a) We all experience the emotions of guilt and shame.
- (b) Guilt turns to shame when we realise that other people will judge us unfavourably or may punish us for such acts of ours.
- (c) We usually feel guilty when we are uncomfortable with something we have already done or want to do.
- (d) All of the above

Q196. Why do we feel guilt? Select the correct option.

- (A) The reason of feeling guilt varies from man to man. There is no specific reason assigned to it.
- (B) The most common reason for feeling guilt is misinformation.

(C) We feel guilt only when our misdeeds are detected by others.

(a) Only (A)

(b) Only (B)

(c) Only (C)

(d) Both (A) and (B)

Q197. What are the different situations when one feels guilty?

(A) When a near and dear one is misbehaved with by others and the other person is unable to help him

(B) To survive a catastrophe in which some loved ones have perished is the most difficult situation

(C) When someone is unable to reciprocate the sacrifice done by others in the manner he expects

(a) Only (A) and (B)

(b) Only (B) and (C)

(c) Only (A) and (C)

(d) All (A), (B) and (C)

Q198. Which of the following is incorrect in the context of the passage?

(a) We feel ashamed when we think that our actions have disturbed our social environment beyond a certain limit.

(b) Guilt indicates that something we are thinking or doing is not in accordance with the set moral standard.

(c) Guilt and shame do not always leave harmful effects.

(d) All the above are correct

Q199. What does a man do when he experiences guilt?

(a) He tries to punish himself so that he can compensate for the mistakes made by him.

(b) He tries to punish those who aided in the crime.

(c) He tries to evade punishment.

(d) Only a) and b)

Q200. Which of the following is the most difficult form of guilt to deal with?

(a) Sacrificial guilt

(b) Survivor guilt

(c) Delusional guilt

(d) Relationship guilt