

**Directions for the following 4(four) passages :**

Read the following passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions out of the four alternatives:

**Passage -1****Question Nos. 1 - 4**

The grim drama of hijacked British Airway plane in Tunis is fortunately over. All the passengers and crew, with the unfortunate exception of the gruesome execution of a German passenger, were freed in return for the release of a number of Palestinian guerillas who were serving prison sentences in Holland and Egypt for earlier acts of violence. The hijackers agreed to desist from blowing themselves up with these crew members and some freed Palestinian terrorists, on the verbal assurance that they would be allowed safe conduct to a destination of their own choice and not be handed over to the PLO which has denounced them as saboteurs of the Palestinian cause. They were subsequently taken into custody by Tunisian authorities to whom they surrendered. This is what makes the Tunis episode a test case and entirely different from anything in the past. The PLO was recognised at Rabat Summit as the sole representative of the Palestinians and extended a measure of recognition by the United Nations through grant of observer status. It is the PLO with which Egypt negotiated for the release of the guerillas in the Tunis incident. The test, therefore, is the extent to which the PLO asserts its authority on all those over whom it claims jurisdiction.

1. Which country negotiated with PLO for the release of the Palestinian guerillas in the Tunis incident?
  - (a) Britain
  - (b) Holland
  - (c) Egypt
  - (d) Tunis
2. Who were the hijackers of the British Airway plane?
  - (a) PLO
  - (b) Palestinian guerillas
  - (c) Egyptian terrorists
  - (d) Tunisian guerillas
3. To whom have the hijackers surrendered?
  - (a) Tunisian authorities
  - (b) British authorities
  - (c) United Nations
  - (d) Rabat summit
4. At what place was PLO recognised as the sole representative of the Palestinians?
  - (a) Rabat
  - (b) Holland
  - (c) United Nations
  - (d) Egypt

**Passage -2**

**Question Nos. 5- 7**

The Indian economy is very much of a regulated economy with licensing of production capacities, price controls, etc. Many commodities like cement, sugar, pharmaceuticals, foodgrains, cloth, automobiles, auxiliaries, etc., have their prices regulated. The list is indeed too long. In addition, there are severe import restrictions, which lead to absence of competition and sheltered markets for our businessmen. There are some interesting paradoxes. On the one hand, businessmen complain of irksome compulsions of price controls and curbs on production capacities. At the same time, they seek the benevolent protection of the Government to limit competition through import restrictions. The Government claims to protect the consumers from exploitation by businessmen by price controls and, at the same time, protects industry from competition, leaving the consumer vulnerable. Another distinctive feature of economic situation is our mixed economy. There is a co-existence of private and public sectors, but unfortunately both tend to be monopolistic, with the customers at their mercy. Many of the American business concepts and techniques assume free interplay between demand and supply of capital goods and manpower, which unfortunately does not exist in India. The economic situation is, therefore, inhibitive of promotion of business techniques like keen competition, quick obsolescence of technology, scarcity of manpower, which characterise the American situation, does not exist in India.

5. What is the situation the author is discussing in this passage?

- (a) The economic situation
- (b) The production capacities
- (c) The American situation
- (d) Capital goods

6. What do Indian Businessmen want?

- (a) Price control
- (b) Curbs on production capacities
- (c) Free economy
- (d) Free interplay between demand and supply of capital goods and manpower

7. What is mixed economy?

- (a) Indian and American economy
- (b) Price control and curbs on production capacities
- (c) Government protection and Consumer protection
- (d) Co-existence of private and public sectors

**Passage-3**

**Question Nos. 8 - 11**

What is immediately needed today is the establishment of a World Government or an International Federation of Mankind. It is the utmost necessity of the world today, and all those persons who wish to see all human beings happy and prosperous naturally feel it keenly. Of course, at times, we all feel that many of our problems of our political, social and cultural life would come to an end if there were one Government all over the world. Travellers, businessmen, seekers of knowledge and teachers of righteousness know very well that great impediments and obstructions are faced by them when they pass from one country to another, exchange goods, get information, and make an effort to spread their gospel among their fellow-men. In the past religious sects divided one set of people against another, colour of the skin or construction of the body set one against the other. But today when philosophical light has exploded the darkness that was created by religious differences, and when scientific knowledge has falsified the theory of social superiority and when modern inventions have enabled human beings of all religious views and of all races and colours to come in frequent contact with one another, it is the governments of various countries that keep people of one country apart from those of another. They create artificial barriers, unnatural distinctions, unhealthy isolation, unnecessary fears and dangers in the minds of the common men who by their nature want to live in friendship with their fellow-men. But all these evils would cease to exist if there were one Government all over the world.

8. What is the urgent need of the world today?
- The establishment of an international economic order
  - The creation of a cultured international social order
  - The establishment of a world government
  - The raising of an international spiritual army
9. The people who face impediments and obstructions when they pass from one country to another and do a lot of good jobs are all the following except:
- Travellers
  - Businessmen
  - Teachers of righteousness
  - Empire builders
10. In the past religious sects:
- United the people with one another
  - Divided one set of people from another
  - Did a good job by way of spreading message of love and peace
  - Interfered in political affairs
11. What divide/divides people of one country against another?
- Different religions
  - Different languages
  - Government of various countries
  - Material advancement of a few nations with imperialistic leanings

#### Passage-4

#### Question Nos. 12 - 14

The supervisor would have to change this attitude towards people first. The staff under him must be perceived as human beings with feelings and needs. They are not autonomous within a complex work machinery. One of the greatest needs of today's worker is to have a feeling that he is in control of his workplace and not vice versa. The best way is to satisfy this need as far as possible. He must feel first, that his work is meaningful. To do this his supervisor must delegate responsibility and limited authority for the man to execute his job well. The subordinate must be properly trained to assume responsibility and authority. Once he is ready to assume these he can be made accountable for his job. Very often supervisors assume all responsibility and accountability for fear of losing control of the workplace. This makes workers under him pawns in a vast chess board. Delegating accountability gives the worker a purpose in life and the need to do a job well. Most important is to sit with each worker and chalk out common objectives and agreed norms to achieve them. This gives workers a security as to what is expected of them. When he has met his objectives he certainly has a feeling of achievement. This feeling of achievement is the greatest motivator.

12. Responsibility and accountability make a worker
- tense and frightened
  - shirk his duties
  - vulnerable before his supervisor
  - do his job properly
13. A humane attitude on the part of the supervisor towards his staff is necessary to
- keep them happy
  - get them to work
  - get the best out of them
  - have a congenial atmosphere at workplace
14. The greatest motivator in a workplace is
- fulfilment of purpose
  - a sense of security
  - a good supervisor
  - a good environment

15. In order to successfully resolve a conflict, it is critical that one
- (a) Separates the person from the problem
  - (b) Walks away from the situation/conflict
  - (c) Ignores the person responsible for the conflict
  - (d) Continuously asserts one's point of view until it is accepted
16. Anything that disrupts or interferes with the transmission process of communication is called
- (a) Block
  - (b) Noise
  - (c) White noise
  - (d) Bias
17. Judging someone on the basis of one's perception of the group to which that person belongs is called
- (a) Stereotyping
  - (b) Halo effect
  - (c) Compartmentalisation
  - (d) Racism
18. Response from others in terms of information, facts or opinions is known as
- (a) Reply
  - (b) Feedback
  - (c) Repose
  - (d) Reception
19. Assertive communication style refers to
- (a) Empathetic communication
  - (b) Sympathetic communication
  - (c) Apathetic communication
  - (d) Atrophic communication
20. Choose the option from below that is not a part of 7 'Cs' of communication
- (a) Contact
  - (b) Conciseness
  - (c) Courtesy
  - (d) Clarity
21. Muana wants to have a live-in relationship with Ruati but Ruati wants the two of them to get married. What type of conflict is this?
- (a) Simple conflict
  - (b) Ego conflict
  - (c) False conflict
  - (d) Values and beliefs conflict
22. Which among the following is an important factor in interpersonal communication?
- (a) clarity of thought
  - (b) courage
  - (c) ruthlessness
  - (d) none of these
23. The best example of one-way information gathering is
- (a) asking the questions on the phone
  - (b) conducting a face-to face interview
  - (c) receiving an email
  - (d) requesting to fill out a questionnaire
24. The ability to handle frequent changes is an example of what kind of skill?
- (a) incident management
  - (b) change management
  - (c) time management
  - (d) knowledge management
25. During a polling time a group of people threaten to stop polling and ask the voters to leave the booth or face the consequences. Voters become scared and started running. You are presiding officer watching all this as a mute spectator. You...
- (a) Would instantly stop the polling activities and save the documents and machines from falling into their hands
  - (b) Inform the police on patrolling duty and ask them to protect everything from these hooligans
  - (c) Would ask the police on duty to use the guns to meet such situations
  - (d) Would allow them to take whatever they want but should not harm the voters physically

26. A person with strong interpersonal skills can match his objective with the objective of others during \_\_\_\_\_ activities.
- (a) collinear (b) concurrent  
(c) concussive (d) collaboration
27. In a government job related to financial matters, you
- (a) will be dependent on Cashier/Accountant  
(b) will direct the Cashier/Accountant after acquiring full financial knowledge  
(c) will be aware about the work and from time to time follow strongly the financial rules  
(d) will be obliged to follow the financial rules
28. The most effective way of leading a team is
- (a) to exert control over subordinates, and closely follow and command their actions  
(b) to establish confidence and trust amongst the team and motivating them to perform their best  
(c) to let the team act on their free will and only try to command/control when things are out of hand  
(d) all of the above
29. A technique for teams that is used to generate ideas on a subject wherein each member of the team is asked to think creatively and write down as many ideas as possible. The ideas noted down by all members are then discussed by the team. This technique is called
- (a) Delphi Technique (b) Brainstorming  
(c) Brain Draining (d) SWOT Analysis

**Directions to solve (Questions 30 – 32): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:**

- I. There are six members in a family.
- II. The members are U, V, W, X, Y and Z.
- III. X is the daughter of Z who is the mother of Y.
- IV. Y is the daughter of U.
- V. U is the son of W.
- VI. The family consists of one couple who has their parents and their children.

30. What relationship do X and Y have with each other?
- (a) Mother and son (b) Sister and Brother  
(c) Sisters (d) Grandmother and granddaughter
31. Who are the male members in the family?
- (a) U, V and X (b) W and Z  
(c) U and W (d) Cannot be determined
32. How many female members are there in the family?
- (a) 4 (b) 3  
(c) 2 (d) None of these

33. Choose the alternative which most closely resembles the mirror image of the given combination.

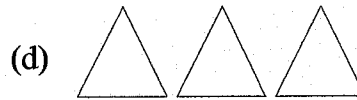
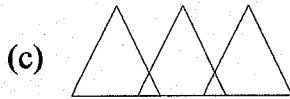
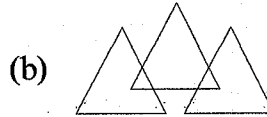
**PRAYER**

- (a) RYAEYR (b) REAPER  
(c) RYAEYR (d) RYAEYR

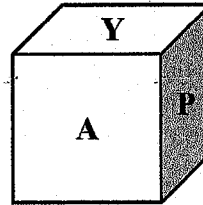
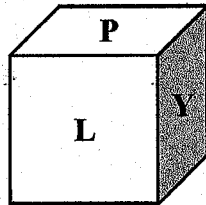
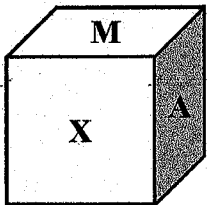
34. The weight of an object is higher in Kashmir than in Kolkata.

- (a) Due to gravitational force
- (b) Gravitational force is higher in Kashmir than in Kolkata
- (c) Gravitational force is less in Kashmir than in Kolkata
- (d) Gravitational force is equal on both places

35. Which of the following diagrams correctly represent deer, wolves, animals?



36. From the given three positions of a single dice, find the letter at the face opposite to the face having the letter L.



- (a) A
- (b) M
- (c) X
- (d) Y

37. What will come next in the given series?

B, F, K, Q, .....

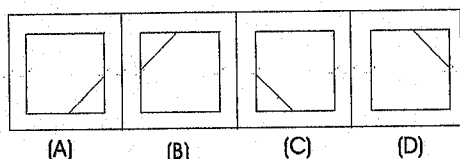
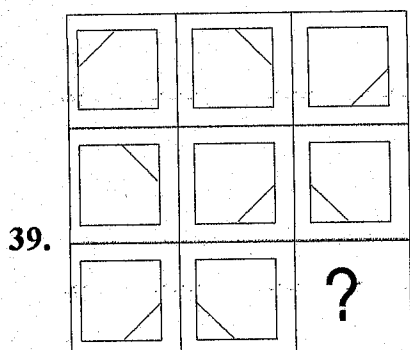
- (a) X
- (b) R
- (c) T
- (d) X

38. Which number will come next in the given series?

7, 13, 11, 7, 5, 1, .....

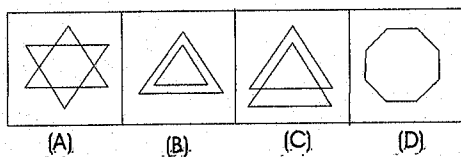
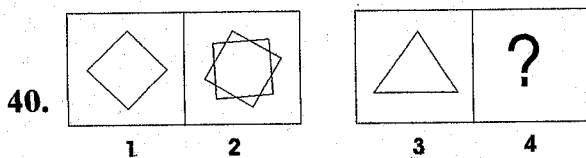
- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 0
- (d) -1

**Directions to solve (Questions 39 – 40): Find out the answer figure which completes the problem figure matrix.**



- (a) A
- (c) C

- (b) B
- (d) D



- (a) A
- (c) C

- (b) B
- (d) D

41. If with the third, sixth, ninth, tenth and eleventh letters of the word 'EXAMINATION' a meaningful word can be formed, which starts with A then which would be the third letter from the right?

- (a) A
- (c) N

- (b) I
- (d) O

42. Statement: A 14 yr old girl was caught in a shop trying to steal money.

Course of action:

- I. The girl should be handed over to Child Welfare Committee.
- II. The girl should be given harsh punishment for her behaviour.

- (a) Only I follows
- (c) Both I & II follow

- (b) Only II follows
- (d) None of these

43. The pair of words given below have a certain relationship with each other, followed by four pairs of words. Select the pair that has the same relationship as the given pair of words.  
Ring : Engagement
- (a) Handshake : Treaty (b) Kick : Beat  
(c) Anger : Insult (d) Bangle : Wrist
44. If 'WATER' is written as 'YCVGT'; then what is written as 'SHINE'?
- (a) UIKPG (b) ULMOP  
(c) TKLOP (d) TJKPG
45. According to McClelland's three-need theory, people who are striving for personal achievement rather than for the trappings and rewards of success have a high
- (a) Need for achievement (b) Need for affiliation  
(c) Need for power (d) Need for sympathy
46. Grapevine is a type of
- (a) Informal Communication (b) Formal communication  
(c) Written communication (d) Pictorial communication
47. A/An \_\_\_\_\_ is the existence of a discrepancy between existing and a desired state of affairs.
- (a) opportunity (b) solution  
(c) weakness (d) problem
48. The type of decision making in which the solution is considered "good enough" is known as which of the following?
- (a) intuition (b) satisficing  
(c) rationalisation (d) maximising
49. The management function which involves influencing, motivating and directing human resources toward the achievement of organisational goal is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Leading (b) Controlling  
(c) Planning (d) Staffing
50. \_\_\_\_\_ is a key concept of the satisfying model of decision-making, which suggest that the ability of managers to be completely rational when making decisions is limited by certain factors.
- (a) Rationality (b) Irrationality  
(c) Bounded rationality (d) Bonded rationality
51. The need for \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the desire to be influential and to have an impact on a group.
- (a) Power (b) Affiliation  
(c) Achievement (d) Morale
52. Through which of the following techniques do managers help employees examine their own ideas, feelings and attitudes towards a problem?
- (a) Non-verbal cues (b) Non-directive counseling  
(c) Proper feedback (d) Effective listening
53. \_\_\_\_\_ is the final step in the decision-making process.
- (a) Implementing the decision (b) Evaluating the decision  
(c) Recognising the decision (d) Evaluating the alternatives



54. You have differences of opinion regarding the final report prepared by your subordinate that is to be submitted urgently. The subordinate is justifying the information given in the report. You would
- (a) Convince the subordinate that he is wrong
  - (b) Tell him to reconsider the results
  - (c) Revise the report on your own
  - (d) Tell him not to justify the mistake
55. As a citizen you have some work with a government department. The official calls you again and again; and without directly asking you, sends out feelers for a bribe. You want to get your work done. You would
- (a) Give a bribe
  - (b) Behave as if you have not understood the feelers and persist with your application
  - (c) Go to the higher officer for help verbally complaining about feelers
  - (d) Send in a formal complaint

**Directions to solve (Questions 56 – 58): Read the following and choose the best answer to each of the questions that follows.**

J.Ralte has noticed that the people within his organisation make decisions in very different ways. Miss Sailo is rational and has a low tolerance for ambiguity. She is efficient and generally makes decisions that are applicable to the short term. Andy tends to be very broad in his outlook and looks at many alternatives before making a decision. He generally focuses on the long term. Jennifer thinks intuitively and works well with others. She is open to suggestions and concerned about her co-workers. J.Ralte himself wants to have complete information before making a decision and always carefully considers many alternatives.

56. Every decision maker in J.Ralte's organisation brings a unique set of \_\_\_\_\_ to his or her problem solving efforts.
- (a) brain patterns
  - (b) experiences
  - (c) preconceived notions
  - (d) personal characteristics
57. J.Ralte's decision-making style can be characterised as
- (a) directive
  - (b) analytic
  - (c) conceptual
  - (d) behavioural
58. The directive style of decision making is used by
- (a) J.Ralte
  - (b) Miss Sailo
  - (c) Jennifer
  - (d) Andy

**Directions to solve (Questions 59 – 61):** This test measures your ability to match symbols to numbers. The number-symbol pairs will remain the same for the whole test. Using the number-symbol key given above select the correct answer from the four alternatives.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
∧	=	/	x	\	+	-		Γ

59. || + ∧ / \ = x Γ

- (a) 8 6 1 5 3 2 4 9
- (b) 8 6 3 1 5 2 4 9
- (c) 8 4 1 3 5 2 6 9
- (d) 8 6 1 3 5 2 4 9

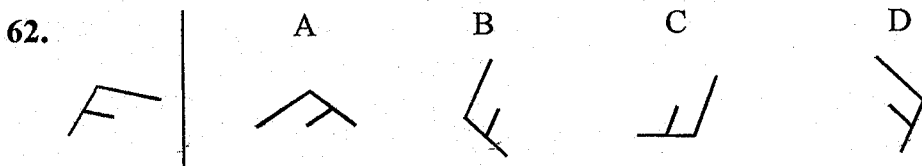
60. = x - \ + ∧ Γ /

- (a) 2 4 5 7 1 6 9 3
- (b) 2 6 5 7 4 1 9 3
- (c) 2 4 7 5 6 1 9 3
- (d) 2 4 5 7 6 1 3 9

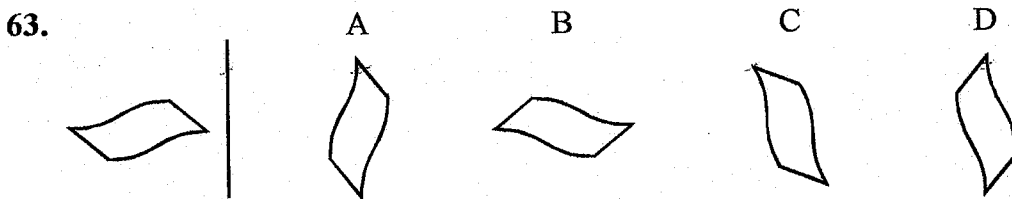
61. Γ = - || x + ∧ / \

- (a) 9 2 7 8 4 6 1 3 5
- (b) 9 2 7 8 6 4 1 3 5
- (c) 9 2 7 8 4 5 1 3 6
- (d) 9 2 7 8 5 4 1 3 6

**Directions to solve (Questions 62 – 64):** Each problem in this test consists of one figure on the left of a vertical line and four figures on the right. You are to decide which of the four figures on the right is the same as the figure on the left.



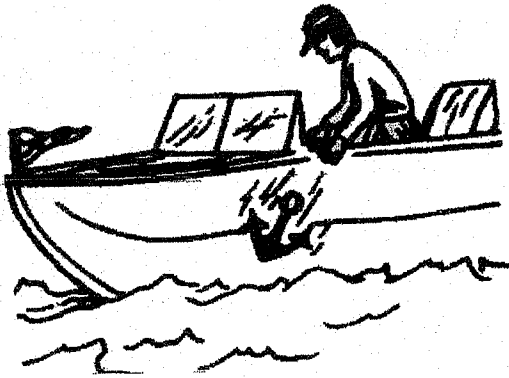
- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D



- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D



69.



- (a) M
- (b) P
- (c) S
- (d) R

**Directions to solve (Questions 70 – 72):** Listed below are pairs of words. You have to decide in what way they are the same and then mark the answer which best describes how they are alike.

**70. Longitude and Latitude**

- (a) Map co-ordinates
- (b) One runs vertically, the other horizontally
- (c) Psychological measurements
- (d) Useful to people

**71. Candies and Cookies**

- (a) Sweet and rich delicacies
- (b) Candy is bad for teeth
- (c) Can be baked
- (d) People enjoy them

**72. Salt and Cinnamon**

- (a) Used at the same time
- (b) Essentials for dieting
- (c) Both are powdered substances
- (d) Seasonings

**73.** Out of 38 students in a class 3 were absent. 20% of the remaining failed to do their homework . Then the number of students who have done their homework is

- (a) 18
- (b) 28
- (c) 10
- (d) 22

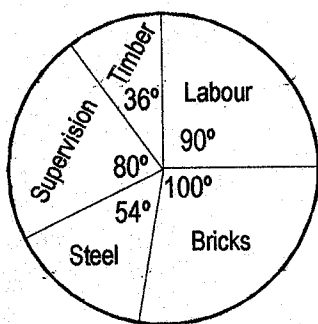
**74.** The compound interest on Rs.2,500 for 2 years at the rate of 8% per annum is

- (a) Rs.412
- (b) Rs.420
- (c) Rs.416
- (d) Rs.400

**75.** The probability that it will rain today is 0.78. Then the probability that it will not rain today is

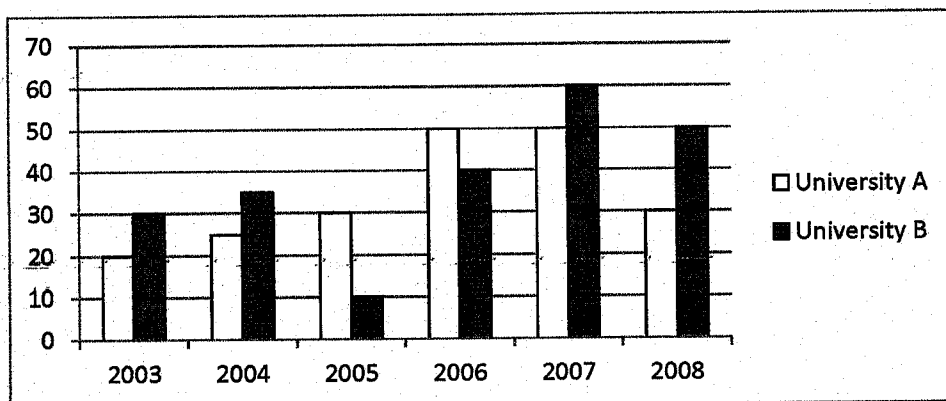
- (a) 0.22
- (b) 0.28
- (c) 0.20
- (d) 0.24

76. The pie-chart given below shows the breakup of the cost of construction of a house. Assuming that the total cost of construction is Rs.60,000. The amount spent on labour exceeds the amount spent on steel by



- (a) 5% of the total cost
- (b) 10% of the total cost
- (c) 12% of the total cost
- (d) 15% of the total cost

Directions to solve (Questions 77– 78): Study the following graph carefully to answer the questions that follow. The graph shows number of students passed (in thousand) from two universities over the years.



77. What is the sum of the students passed from University B in the years 2003, 2005 and 2006 together?
- (a) 80,000
  - (b) 8,000
  - (c) 65,000
  - (d) 75,000
78. What is the respective ratio of the number of students passed in 2007, 2008 and 2005 from University A?
- (a) 5:3:2
  - (b) 3:5:5
  - (c) 5:3:3
  - (d) 5:1:1
79. Following are the ages (in years) of patients getting medical treatment in a hospital:

Ages (in years)	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70
No. of patients	90	50	60	80	50	30

If a patient is selected at random, the probability that the patient is 50 years or more but less than 70 years is

- (a)  $\frac{2}{9}$
- (b)  $\frac{5}{9}$
- (c)  $\frac{8}{9}$
- (d)  $\frac{4}{9}$

80. 'A' can do a piece of work in 15 days and 'B' can finish it in 10 days. 'B' works at it for 5 days and leaves. 'A' alone can finish the remaining work in
- (a) 7.5 days (b) 6 days  
(c) 5 days (d) 8.5 days
81. A man goes 15m due west and then 8m due north. The distance of the man from the starting point is
- (a) 23m (b) 21m  
(c) 19m (d) 17m
82. A loan of Rs.31,200 is returned in three equal annual instalments of Rs.11,000 each. The total interest charged is
- (a) Rs.1,800 (b) Rs.1,850  
(c) Rs.1,900 (d) Rs.1,950
83. A television was sold for Rs.36,750 including 5% VAT. What was its price before VAT was added?
- (a) Rs.36,000 (b) Rs.35,000  
(c) Rs.35,500 (d) Rs.35,400
84. Father is 5 years older than mother and the mother's age now is thrice the age of the daughter. The daughter is now 10 years old. What was the father's age when the daughter was born?
- (a) 25 years (b) 27 years  
(c) 30 years (d) 32 years
85. Decending order of magnitude of  $\sqrt[3]{4}$ ,  $\sqrt[4]{5}$  and  $\sqrt{3}$  is
- (a)  $\sqrt[3]{4}$ ,  $\sqrt{3}$ ,  $\sqrt[4]{5}$  (b)  $\sqrt{3}$ ,  $\sqrt[4]{5}$ ,  $\sqrt[3]{4}$   
(c)  $\sqrt{3}$ ,  $\sqrt[3]{4}$ ,  $\sqrt[4]{5}$  (d)  $\sqrt[4]{5}$ ,  $\sqrt[3]{4}$ ,  $\sqrt{3}$
86. The cost price of a car by selling it for Rs.72,000 with profit of 20% is
- (a) Rs.60,000 (b) Rs.58,000  
(c) Rs.62,000 (d) Rs.70,000

**Directions to solve (Questions 87 – 89):** Read the following passage carefully and choose the most suitable answer to each of the questions out of the four alternatives:

Regular physical activity provides numerous health benefits – from leaner bodies and lower blood pressure to improved mental health and cognitive functioning. As the school physical programme promotes physical activity and can teach skills, as well as form or change behaviour, it holds an important key to influencing health and well-being across the life span. To improve the fitness of students, we need to rethink the design and delivery of school-based physical education programme. Adults in the United States think that information about health was more important for students to learn than content in language arts, mathematics, science, history or any other subject. Despite this high ranking, most schools devote minimal curriculum time to teaching students how to lead healthy lives. Our first step might be to consider ways to increase curriculum time devoted to physical education. In addition, schools need to thoughtfully analyse the design and delivery of school physical education programme to ensure that they are engaging, developmentally appropriate, inclusive and instructionally powerful.

87. According to this passage, regular physical activity is needed to
- (a) control one's blood pressure  
(b) lose one's weight  
(c) improve one's cognitive skills  
(d) improve one's physical as well as mental health

88. In order to tone up the physical education programme
- It should be made compulsory at school
  - Assessment of the existing programme should be made
  - A committee should be set up in every school
  - The programme should be reoriented and implemented
89. According to the Americans, health education is more important than teaching
- social sciences
  - liberal arts
  - any subject
  - natural sciences

**Directions to solve (Questions 90 – 93): Read the following passage carefully and choose the most suitable answer to each of the questions out of the four alternatives:**

Mountaineering is now looked upon as the king of sports. But men have lived amongst the mountains since prehistoric times and in some parts of the world, as in the Andes and Himalayas, difficult mountain journeys have inevitably been part of their everyday life. However, some of the peaks were easily accessible from most of the cities of Europe. It is quite interesting that while modern mountaineers prefer difficult routes for the enjoyment of sport, the early climbers look for the easiest ones, for the summit was the prize they all set their eyes on. Popular interest in mountaineering increased considerably after the ascent of the Alpine peak of Matterhorn in 1865 and Edward Whymper's dramatic account of the climb and fatal accident which occurred during the descent.

In the risky sport of mountaineering the element of competition between either individual or teams is totally absent. Rather one can say that the competition is between the team and the peaks themselves. The individuals making up a party must climb together as a team, for they depend upon one another for their safety. Mountaineering can be dangerous unless reasonable precautions are taken. However, the majority of fatal accidents happen to parties which are inexperienced or not properly equipped. Since many accidents are caused by bad weather, the safe climber is the man who knows when it is time to turn back, how so ever tempting it may be to press on and try to reach the summit.

90. Mountaineering is different from other sports because:
- it is risky and dangerous
  - it can be fatal
  - it is most thrilling and exciting, there is no competition between individuals
  - None of the above
91. People living in the Andes and the Himalayas made mountain journeys because:
- it was a kind of sport
  - they had to undertake them in their day-to-day life
  - they lived in pre-historic time
  - of the challenge offered by the difficult journey
92. Mountaineers climb as a team because:
- the height is too much for one individual
  - they have to rely on each other for safety
  - there is no competition among them
  - the competition is between the team and the peak
93. "..... the summit was the prize they all set their eyes on." In the context of the passage, this means:
- reaching the top was their exclusive concern
  - they kept their eyes steadily on reaching the summit
  - they cared for nothing but the prize of reaching the summit
  - they chose a route from which they could see the summit clearly

**Directions to solve (Questions 94 – 96): Read the following passage carefully and choose the most suitable answer to each of the questions out of the four alternatives:**

Woodrow Wilson won his first office in 1910 when he was elected governor of New Jersey. Two years later he was elected President in one of the most rapid political rises in American history. For a while Wilson had practised law but found it both boring and unprofitable; then he became a political scientist and finally president of Princeton University. He did an outstanding job at Princeton, but when he was asked by the Democratic boss of New Jersey, Jim Smith, to run for governor, Wilson readily accepted because his position in Princeton was becoming untenable.

94. How did Wilson perceive practising law as?
- (a) ~~Something mundane and unprofitable~~ (b) ~~Something amusing and unprofitable~~  
(c) ~~Something tedious and gratifying~~ (d) ~~Something no person should do~~
95. In all of history, Woodrow Wilson's political rise was one of the most
- (a) ~~Tranquil~~ (b) ~~Chaotic~~  
(c) ~~Temperamental~~ (d) ~~Mercurial~~
96. His performance in the job he held in Princeton was
- (a) ~~Indistinguishable~~ (b) ~~Meritorious~~  
(c) ~~Inconspicuous~~ (d) ~~Ostentatious~~

**Directions to solve (Questions 97 – 100): Read the following passage carefully and choose the most suitable answer to each of the questions out of the four alternatives:**

What we, the citizens, do not know is that the most important role of the Parliament Library is to serve as the research and reference arm of Parliament. The Library provides legislators with the information they need to learn about the issues facing them. The Library staff answers more than 4,50,000 queries a year, ranging from very simple requests to extremely complex issues. In addition, people on the Library staff prepare summaries of major legislation and bills to help the Members of Parliament stay in touch with daily legislation. The library staff includes people of all backgrounds, from civil engineers and oceanographers to experts in labour relations. Their most important function is to provide objective, unbiased information of Parliament. They present all sides of issues, allowing the legislators to make up their minds as to the effects of the issue involved. Additionally, the library staff also provides translations of foreign legislature and legal issues, catering to many different languages in the process.

97. The word 'arm' as used in the first sentence, is closest in meaning to
- (a) ~~weapon~~ (b) ~~limb~~  
(c) ~~branch~~ (d) ~~support~~
98. The main task of the Parliament Library is to
- (a) ~~Research Information~~ (b) ~~Store books~~  
(c) ~~Study law~~ (d) ~~Hire experts~~
99. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a way that the library staff helps legislators?
- (a) ~~Preparing summaries~~ (b) ~~Presenting their own points of view~~  
(c) ~~Translation of foreign language issues~~ (d) ~~Keeping the legislators up-to-date~~
100. According to the passage, staff members
- (a) ~~present contrasting views~~ (b) ~~ask legislators for help~~  
(c) ~~give unprejudiced information~~ (d) ~~are lawyers~~