

1. Select the word closest in meaning to the given word

‘Submissive’

- A. Obedient
- B. Assertive
- C. Pushy
- D. None of these

2. Select the word closest in meaning to the given word

‘Adulation’

- A. Scorn
- B. Belittling
- C. Admiration
- D. Disparagement

3. Select the opposite of the given word

‘Cellar’

- A. Basement
- B. Vault
- C. Attic
- D. None of these

4. Select the opposite of the given word

‘Merciful’

- A. Fortunate
- B. Lenient
- C. Cruel
- D. Gracious

5. Select the opposite of the given word

‘Wisdom’

- A. Understanding
- B. Folly
- C. Advisability
- D. None of these

6. Pick the word which means differently from the following groups of words:

Abstract, Detach, Disengage, Unite, Disjoin, Dissociate, Remove, Part.

- A. Abstract
- B. Dissociate
- C. Unite
- D. Part

7. Pick the word which means differently from the following groups of words

Admit, Deny, Accept, Acknowledge, Concede, Confess, Own, Allow

- A. Admit
- B. Acknowledge
- C. Deny
- D. Allow

8. Mark the most appropriate substitute for the given description:

That which is considered wrong or by prevailing social unacceptable standards,

- A. Illicit
- B. Illegal
- C. Forbidden
- D. Dishonest

9. Mark the most appropriate substitute for the given description

Payment of money allowed to wife on legal separation from the husband

- A. Divorce
- B. Fee
- C. Charity
- D. Alimony

10. Mark the most appropriate substitute for the given description:

A man devoid of kind feeling and sympathy.

- A. Misogamist
- B. Compositor
- C. Callous
- D. Masseur

11. Fill in the blank with the appropriate alternative:

The papers weren't very tough, _____?

- A. Are they
- B. Were they
- C. Isn't it
- D. Is it

12. Reorder the given phrases to make meaningful sentence out of them

- P. McDonalds restaurants
- Q. in INDIA
- R. now,
- S. there are
- T. all over

- A. R-S-P-T-Q

- B. R-T-Q-P-S
- C. P-Q-R-S-T
- D. T-S-R-Q-P

13. In the following passage, choose 'a', 'an' or 'the' and fill in the blanks:

Monica looked on the table in the store for a table cloth to put on the dining table. She found_____beautiful cloth with red flowers. She spread the cloth over the table, and then she went to find a cutlery and crockery to lay on the table for the meal. "Please lay an extra plate", she told her maid, "As we expect an excellent friend who is a surprise for my husband." Then she gave everyone a glass. "Shall I put the candle in the middle of the table?" she thought.

- A. A
- B. The
- C. An
- D. None of these

14. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate determiner from the given options:

We've eaten _____ the honey in the jar.

- A. Some
- B. All
- C. Many
- D. None of these

15. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate determiner from the given options:

The passengers on the Titanic put on _____ life jackets before jumping into the sea

- A. Their
- B. My
- C. His
- D. Our

16. Fill in the blank with the most suitable word from those given:

You can't concentrate on work when _____ so much of noise.

- A. There's
- B. There're
- C. Is there
- D. Are there

17. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word from those given

_____ you angry when Naman beat you in badminton?

- A. Was
- B. Weren't
- C. Wasn't
- D. None of these

18. Fill in the blank forming appropriate phrasal verb

We are going to the club for swimming. Would you like to join_____

- A. Along
- B. In
- C. Us
- D. Out

19. Fill in the blank forming appropriate phrasal verb

What do you want to become when you grow _____?

- A. Up
- B. Tall
- C. Along
- D. In

20. Fill in the blank with the correct simple past form of the given verb

I _____ the wrong number. I'm sorry' (dial)

- A. Dial
- B. Dialling
- C. Dialled
- D. None of these

21. Fill in the blank with simple present or present continuous form of the given verb

The new timetable _____ into effect from Monday. (go)

- A. Go
- B. Going
- C. Gone
- D. Goes

22. Change the following Direct to indirect narration

“Raman would come again soon”, I assured them

- A. I assured Raman would come again soon
- B. I assured them that Raman would come again soon
- C. I assured them that Raman will be coming soon
- D. None of the above

23. Change the following active sentence into passive voice

We shall present the medals to the winners

- A. The winners will take the medals from us
- B. The presents will be given to the winners by the medals
- C. The medals will be presented to the winners by us
- D. None of the above

24. Punctuate and capitalize the given sentence as and where necessary

well here you are at last you know vivek you really need to try to be on time

- A. Well here you are at last you know vivek you really need to try to be on time
- B. Well here you are at last You know Vivek you really need to try to be on time
- C. Well, here you are at last! You know, Vivek, you really need to try to be on time
- D. None of the above

25. Punctuate and capitalize the given sentence as and where necessary

what is it like being the youngest dancer in a troupe

- A. What is it like being the youngest dancer in a troupe
- B. What is it like being the youngest dancer in a troupe!
- C. What is it like being the youngest dancer in a troupe?
- D. None of the above

26. Given below is the layout of a formal letter. Fill the blank with appropriate answer from the options given below:

Sender's address
Date
Receiver's address
Subject

- A. Sender's name and signature
- B. Receivers address
- C. Subject
- D. Date

27. Following is the format of a notice.Fill the blank with appropriate answer from the options given below:

The New Era Public School, Navi Mumbai
NOTICE
Heading or Subject
Message or message contents
Name of the poster
Designation of Poster

- A. Date of Event
- B. Date of Posting
- C. Name of the poster
- D. Heading or Subject

28. Given below is the format of a poster. Fill the blank with appropriate answer from the options given below:

Banner - containing the organizers details
Graphic / Photograph / Illustration / Picture / Art work

. Message / Attractions / Event details
Both the above
Sponsors / Contact information of organizers

- A. Date, Time and Venue
- B. Message
- C. Headings / Slogan / Event details
- D. None of the above

29. Rearrange the following extracts from a letter body in the correct sequence:

The following is an extract from a letter confirming the programme of a family's visit.

P. We will be going to Dehradun by the morning Shatabdi Express.

Q. We will be arriving in Delhi from Chandigarh on Thursday morning.

R. We will be in Delhi till Saturday. On Sunday we will proceed to Dehradun.

S. From Dehradun, we will be back to Chandigarh on Thursday. The correct sequence would be

- A. P-Q-R-S
- B. S-R-P-Q
- C. S-P-Q-R
- D. Q-R-P-S

30. From the following conversation, mark the correct message that is being conveyed:

Mrs Seth : Am I speaking with Mrs Batra?

Master Batra : No. I am sorry but father and mother are not at home right now.
Am I speaking with Mrs Pratibha Sun?

Mrs Seth : No! This is Mrs Tripta Seth. I am your mother's friend. I had just called to convey a change in our programme for tomorrow. Can you please tell me when would your mother be back

Master Batra : Oh Sorry! Good Evening! I am not sure when would mother be back.
However, if you feel right, you can convey the message to me and I will pass it on to her.

Mrs Seth : Sure. Actually, the minor change in tomorrow's program is that Mrs. Pratibha Sun will be reaching your place around 12:15 p.m. From there, she will fetch your mother and together they will come to my place. We will have lunch at my place and then we would go to Gurgaon. I have confirmed this program with Mrs Sun and she is fine with it.

Master Batra : Sure, I will convey your message. Anything else, you would like me to convey?

Mrs Seth : I hope you have followed the message or shall I repeat?

Master Batra : No. Not required. I'll convey the message to her. In any case, I'll also ask her to speak with you if needed.

Mrs Seth : Thank you, Son! Good Night.

Master Batra : Good Night.

Who is calling whom?

- A. Mrs Tripta Seth is calling Mrs Batra
- B. Mrs Tripta Seth is calling Master Batra
- C. Mrs Tripta Seth is calling Mrs Sun
- D. Mrs Pratibha Sun is calling Mrs Seth

31. TELEPHONIC CONVERSATIONS

Mrs Seth : Am I speaking with Mrs Batra?

Master Batra : No. I am sorry but father and mother are not at home right now.
Am I speaking with Mrs Pratibha Sun?

Mrs Seth : No! This is Mrs Tripta Seth. I am your mother's friend. I had just called to convey a change in our programme for tomorrow. Can you please tell me when would your mother be back

Master Batra : Oh Sorry! Good Evening! I am not sure when would mother be back.
However, if you feel right, you can convey the message to me and I will pass it on to her.

Mrs Seth : Sure. Actually, the minor change in tomorrow's program is that Mrs. Pratibha Sun will be reaching your place around 12:15 p.m. From there, she will fetch your mother and together they will come to my place. We will have lunch at my place and then we would go to Gurgaon. I have confirmed this program with Mrs Sun and she is fine with it.

Master Batra : Sure, I will convey your message. Anything else, you would like me to convey?

Mrs Seth : I hope you have followed the message or shall I repeat?

Master Batra : No. Not required. I'll convey the message to her. In any case, I'll also ask her to speak with you if needed.

Mrs Seth : Thank you, Son! Good Night.

Master Batra : Good Night.

Which of the following statements best describes the actual message that is being conveyed in the above conversation?

- A. Mrs Seth will be visiting Mrs Batra and then together they will be going to Gurgaon for lunch
- B. Mrs Seth will be visiting Mrs Batra around 12:15 pm, from where they will be going to Mrs Suri's place. They will be having lunch at Mrs Suri's place. Then together, all three of them will be going to Gurgaon and will be back around late evening
- C. Mrs Suri will be reaching Mrs Batra's place around 12:15 p.m. Then, together both of them will be going to Mrs Seth's place. They will be having lunch at Mrs Seth's place. Then together, all three of them will be going to Gurgaon and will be back around late evening
- D. None of the above

32. Following is the format of a notice. Fill the blank with appropriate answer from the options given below:

The New Era Public School, Navi Mumbai
NOTICE
Date of Posting

Heading or Subject
Message or message contents
Designation of Poster

- A. Message or message contents
- B. Date of Posting
- C. Name of the poster
- D. Heading or Subject

33. Read the following passage and answer the question that follows:

Bessie Smith was the 'Empress of the Blues.' However, long before she earned that title, she and her brother, Andrew, performed on the streets of Chattanooga, Tennessee. They came from an impoverished family, so they needed to earn money for their household. He danced and she sang. The two often performed in front of the White Elephant Saloon, a tavern in the city's African-American community. In 1912, Bessie Smith met Gertrude 'Ma' Rainey (known as the 'Mother of the Blues'). Smith joined Ma's vaudeville act and became a popular Blues singer. In the 1920s, Bessie Smith starred in the Broadway musical 'How Come'. In 1923, she made her first record, 'Gulf Coast Blues' and 'Down Hearted Blues.' It sold 800,000 copies. She made records with some of the most famous Jazz musicians of that era, including James R Johnson, Coleman Hawkins, and Louis Armstrong. One of her most famous recordings was 'St. Louis Blues,' recorded in 1929 with Louis Armstrong. She was the highest paid black singer of that time. She made 160 records. However, the Depression in the 1930s was not good for her career. Columbia Records dropped her in the 1930s. She died in 1937.

Today Bessie Smith is still remembered as the 'Empress of the Blues.' Bessie Smith was admitted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in 1989.

What is a career?

- A. Lifelong work
- B. A part-time job
- C. Retired life
- D. Singing and dancing

34. Read the following passage and answer the question that follows:

Neha, like many renters, is tired of renting. One reason is that her annual rent goes up like clockwork. Every year her landlord raises the rent by five percent. Another reason is her neighbours. "New neighbours always seem to be more inconsiderate than the ones who moved out," she said. "My first neighbour was a door-slammer; I always knew when he came home or left home. After he moved out, a drummer moved in. A drummer! He practiced two hours a day. On Saturday his friends would come over and I'd get to listen to a whole band. I called the police, but they said drumming is permitted in apartments for up to four hours a day, because drumming is job related. They told me I was lucky that the guy was only playing two hours a day!"

There are many unhappy renters, but there are also happy renters. "I've been lucky my whole life," said Dev, a middle-aged man. "My neighbours couldn't have been any better if I had picked them myself. One neighbour was a chef. He'd bring me the best leftovers in the world. Another neighbour was a musician. She sung the most delightful songs. Another neighbour was a mechanic who did my car tune-ups and changed the oil in my car. My latest neighbour is a golfer; we go golfing every weekend with our golf sets."

Different persons have different attitudes. Neha saw the drummer as irritating, yet Dev saw the musician as delightful. Millions of people would be happy just to have a roof over their head. Yet, there are millions who would complain that their roof is of the wrong colour

The word 'irritate' as used in the passage means _____.

- A. Annoy
- B. Get on your nerves

- C. Infuriate
- D. All of these

35. Read the following passage and answer the question that follows:

A workman, felling wood by the side of a river, let his axe drop-by accident into a deep pool. Being thus deprived of the means of his livelihood, he sat down on the bank and lamented his hard fate. Mercury appeared and demanded the cause of his tears. After he told him his misfortune, Mercury plunged into the stream and bringing up a golden axe, inquired if that were the one he had lost. On his saying that it was not his, Mercury disappeared beneath the water a second time, returned with a silver axe in his hand and again asked the workman if it were his. When the workman said it was not, he dived into the pool for the third time and brought up the axe that had been lost. The workman claimed it and expressed his joy at its recovery. Mercury, pleased with his honesty gave him the golden and silver axes in addition to his own. The workman, on his return to his house, narrated to his companions all that had happened.

One of them at once resolved to try and secure the same good fortune for himself. He ran to the river and threw his axe on purpose into the pool at the same place and sat down on the bank to weep. Mercury appeared to him just as he hoped he would; and having learned the cause of his grief, plunged into the stream and brought up a golden axe, inquiring if he had lost it. The workman seized it greedily and declared that truly it was the very same axe that he had lost. Mercury, displeased at his knavery, not only took away the golden axe, but also refused to recover for him the axe he had thrown into the pool.

(Aesop's Fables)

Pleased with the woodcutter's honesty_____.

- A. Mercury made sure that the man is given a big house and lot of wealth
- B. Mercury invited him to be a guest in heaven for some days
- C. Mercury promised the woodcutter a diamond - studded axe as well
- D. None of the above

36. Read the following poem and answer the question that follows:

Just Home and Love! the words are small
 Four little letters unto each;
And yet you will not find in all
The wide and gracious range of speech
 Two more so tenderly complete;
When angels talk in Heaven above,
I'm sure they have no words more sweet
 Than Home and Love.
Just Home and Love! it's hard to guess
Which of the two were best to gain;
Home without Love is bitterness;
Love without Home is often pain.
No! each alone will seldom do;
Somehow they travel hand and glove:
If you win one you must have two,
 Both Home and Love.
And if you've both, well then I'm sure
You ought to sing the whole day long;
It doesn't matter if you're poor
With these to make divine your song.
And so I praise fully repeat,
When angels talk in Heaven above,
There are no words more simply sweet
 Than Home and Love.

‘Divine’ in the poem is related to _____.

- A. Earthly
- B. Connected with God
- C. Corporeal
- D. Mortal

37. Read the following passage and answer the question that follows:

Now that you are going a little more into the world, I will take this occasion to explain my intentions as to your future expenses that you may know what you may expect from me and make your plan accordingly. I shall neither deny nor judge you any money that may be necessary for either your improvement or pleasures. I mean the pleasures of a rational being. Under the head of improvement I mean the best books and the best masters, cost what they will; I also mean all the expenses of lodgings, coach, dress, servants etc. which according to the several places where you may, shall be respectively necessary to enable you to keep best company. Under the head rational pleasures, I comprehend, first proper charities to real and compassionate objects; secondly proper presents to those to whom you are obliged, or whom you oblige; thirdly, a conformity of expenses to that of the company which I will never supply are the profusion of low riot, and the idle lavishness of negligence and laziness. A fool squanders away, without credit or advantage to himself, more than a man of sense spends with both. The latter employs his money as he does his time, and never spends the shilling of one, nor a minute of the other, but in something that is either useful or rationally pleasing to himself or others. The former buys whatever he does not want, and does not pay for what he does want.

The author is sharing what relationship with the boy_____.

- A. Guardian and ward
- B. Stranger and passer-by
- C. Neighbour and acquaintance
- D. None of the above

38. Read the following passage and answer the question that follows:

A small plane crashed into a house Sunday afternoon, killing the pilot and destroying half of the home. The family inside the house escaped without getting injured. The single-engine airplane crashed around 5:30 p.m. The pilot, the only one in the plane, was trying to make an emergency landing at the airport.

The pilot's body was found on the bed in the master bedroom. The plane crashed into one end of the house, where the three bedrooms were. That part of the house was wrecked. The Sharmas, who own the house, were all at home eating dinner.

“Oh, my god,” said Mrs. Sharma, “I thought the world had come to an end. I had never heard such a loud sound. We all ducked under the table, thinking it was an earthquake. When nothing else happened, we got brave and decided to investigate.”

They immediately called the emergency control room when they discovered the cause of the thunderous sound. The family was lucky because there was no fire. Authorities suspect that a lack of fuel contributed to the crash. Mr. Sharma said that they might have to move out until they get the house repaired. The police will release the pilot's name after they have notified his next of kin.

Did the plane destroy the whole house?

- A. Yes, it did
- B. No, it did not destroy any part of the house
- C. Yes, it destroyed half of the house
- D. None of the above

39. Read the following passage and answer the question that follows:

Now that you are going a little more into the world, I will take this occasion to explain my intentions as to your future expenses that

you may know what you may expect from me and make your plan accordingly. I shall neither deny nor judge you any money that may be necessary for either your improvement or pleasures. I mean the pleasures of a rational being. Under the head of improvement I mean the best books and the best masters, cost what they will; I also mean all the expenses of lodgings, coach, dress, servants etc. which according to the several places where you may, shall be respectively necessary to enable you to keep best company. Under the head rational pleasures, I comprehend, first proper charities to real and compassionate objects; secondly proper presents to those to whom you are obliged, or whom you oblige; thirdly, a conformity of expenses to that of the company which I will never supply are the profusion of low riot, and the idle lavishness of negligence and laziness. A fool squanders away, without credit or advantage to himself, more than a man of sense spends with both. The latter employs his money as he does his time, and never spends the shilling of one, nor a minute of the other, but in something that is either useful or rationally pleasing to himself or others. The former buys whatever he does not want, and does not pay for what he does want.

Nature of items on which he will grant funds are_____.

- A. Indispensable
- B. Crucial
- C. Fundamental
- D. All of the above

40. Read the following passage and answer the question that follows:

Now that you are going a little more into the world, I will take this occasion to explain my intentions as to your future expenses that you may know what you may expect from me and make your plan accordingly. I shall neither deny nor judge you any money that may be necessary for either your improvement or pleasures. I mean the pleasures of a rational being. Under the head of improvement I mean the best books and the best masters, cost what they will; I also mean all the expenses of lodgings, coach, dress, servants etc. which according to the several places where you may, shall be respectively necessary to enable you to keep best company. Under the head rational pleasures, I comprehend, first proper charities to real and compassionate objects; secondly proper presents to those to whom you are obliged, or whom you oblige; thirdly, a conformity of expenses to that of the company which I will never supply are the profusion of low riot, and the idle lavishness of negligence and laziness. A fool squanders away, without credit or advantage to himself, more than a man of sense spends with both. The latter employs his money as he does his time, and never spends the shilling of one, nor a minute of the other, but in something that is either useful or rationally pleasing to himself or others. The former buys whatever he does not want, and does not pay for what he does want.

Suggest an appropriate title to the above passage:

- A. How a fool spends his money
- B. Proper Expenses
- C. A man is known by the company he keeps
- D. Time is money

41. Read the following passage and answer the question that follows:

Swami Vivekananda, born on 12th January, 1863 as Narendranath Dutta was the chief disciple of the 19th century mystic, Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa and the founder of Ramakrishna Mission. He is considered a key figure in the introduction of Vedanta and Yoga in Europe and America and is also credited with raising interfaith awareness, bringing Hinduism to the status of a world religion during the end of the 19th century. Vivekananda is considered to be a major force in the revival of Hinduism in modern India. He is best known for his inspiring speech beginning with “Sisters and brothers of America”, through which he introduced Hinduism at the Parliament of the World’s Religions at Chicago in 1893.

Swami Vivekananda was born in an aristocratic Bengali family of Calcutta in 1863. His parents influenced the Swami’s thinking - the father, by his rational mind and the mother, by her religious temperament. From his childhood, he showed inclination towards spirituality and God realization. While searching for a man who could directly demonstrate the reality of God, he came to Ramakrishna and became his disciple. As a guru, Ramakrishna taught him Advaita Vedanta and that all religions are true, and service to man was the most effective worship of God. After the death of his Guru, Vivekananda became a wandering monk, touring the Indian subcontinent and getting a first-hand account of India’s condition. He later sailed to Chicago and represented India as a delegate in the 1893 Parliament of World Religions. An eloquent, speaker, Vivekananda was invited to several forums in United

States and Spoke at Universities and clubs. He conducted several public and private lectures, disseminating Vedanta, Yoga and Hinduism in America, England and a few other countries in Europe. He also established Vedanta societies in America and England. He later sailed back to India and in 1897 founded the Ramakrishna Math and Ramakrishna Mission, a philanthropic and spiritual organization.

Vivekananda spent few of his days at Advaita Ashrama, Mayavati and later at the Belur Math. Henceforth, till the end he stayed at Belur Math, guiding the work of Ramakrishna Mission and Math and the work in England and America. Thousands of visitors came to him during these years including The Maharaja of Gwalior and in December 1901, the stalwarts of Indian National Congress including Lokamanya Tilak. In December 1901, he was invited to Japan to participate in the Congress of Religions, however, his failing health made it impossible. He undertook pilgrimages to Bodhgaya and Varanasi in his final days. He passed away at Belur Math, at a young age of 39, on 4th July, 1902.

‘Math’ is a _____.

- A. Place of worship for the followers of Hinduism
- B. House of the rich and the famous
- C. A princely state
- D. None of these

42. Read the following passage carefully and answer the question given below:

A newspaper is a publication that is issued daily or weekly and includes local and international news stories, advertisements, announcements, opinions, cartoons, sports news and television listings. It is an important method of letting the public know everything that is happening in their local area and around the world. Even with the advancements in computer technology, newspapers continue to be an important aspect of everyday life.

It is important to know the sections of the newspaper and what information each one contains. The front page has the most important stories of the day. Each story has its own ‘headline’ and a ‘by-line’ giving the name of the reporter who wrote the story. Every newspaper story has to answer the following questions:

The 5 Ws

- Who? - Who is the story about?
- What? - What is the story about?
- Where? - Where does the story take place?
- When? - When does the story take place?
- Why? - Why is this happening? (This is not always possible to answer)

And the H

- How? - How this story happened?

Although, every news story cannot fit into a formulae there is a certain structure that is fairly common to all news stories.

- I. The first paragraph gives the answers to the most important of the 5 Ws and the H.
- II. The second paragraph tells the rest of the 5 Ws if they were not included in the lead.
- III. The rest of the paragraphs elaborate on the information given in the opening and gives more information and details.
- IV. Background information is included if it is giving new information to a story that had been printed previously in the newspaper. Sometimes, it gives information which is necessary to understand the story.
- V. A quotation or a statement about the news story is often included in order to explain the importance of the story.
- VI. Details are provided about the story and are organized into paragraphs. Each paragraph provides one aspect of the story and the details are arranged in order of importance.

The sections that are included in a newspaper are _____.

- A. Local, international news and sports news
- B. Advertisements, announcements and opinions
- C. Cartoons and television listings
- D. All of the above

43. Read the following passage carefully and answer the question given below:

Far from the maddening crowd, standing in virgin isolation, east of the Indian mainland is Port Blair. A breathtaking sea front, endless miles of soft white sand under your feet, swaying coconut palms, a beautiful blue sky smiling at you and a gentle breeze ruffling your hair, a holiday in Port Blair promises you this and more. You could call this beautiful and secluded capital, one of the world's best-kept secrets!

A tropical paradise, the island attracts many honeymooners. A turquoise blue sea, lush green spread and ethereal tranquillity will all be trademarks of your stay here. You can go scuba diving or snorkelling into the deep waters of the sea, explore the infinite marine life, roam evergreen forests and deserted beaches and see history up close.

Port Blair, the capital town of the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar, is situated about 1,200 km from the east coast of the mainland. Port Blair enjoys tropical climate throughout the year. It does not witness any extreme climate except rains and tropical storms in late summer (May). The maximum and minimum temperatures range between 31°C and 23°C respectively. The rainy season stretches from May and mid-December. It is pleasant enough for you to make a visit at any point in the year.

Port Blair is spread out over several hills, so it is difficult to walk around. Taxis and autorickshaws are available at the airport, Aberdeen Bazaar and near Phoenix and Haddo Bay jetties. You can hire cycles at Aberdeen Bazaar very cheaply. Motorcycles can be rented from various travel agents in Aberdeen Bazaar. For going to islands near Port Blair, you can take the ferry. There are boats to Havelock Island, Neil Island, Little Andamans, Long Island, Rangat Bay and Mayabunder. Most of these set sail from Phoenix Bay Jetty and Chatham Wharf. The Marine Department and the Phoenix Jetty Boating Office have schedules of boats and ferries. The daily newspaper also publishes ferry schedules. Another option is buses. These operate between Port Blair and Wandoor, Chiriyu Tapu, Rangat and Mayabunder.

Port Blair is connected to Chennai and Kolkata by air. There is a regular passenger ship service from Port Blair to Chennai, Kolkata and Vishakhapatnam. The journey takes about three days.

Port Blair is famous for_____.

- A. Being centrally located for honeymooners to remain connected to the world
- B. The nightlife and great shopping bonanzas it has to offer
- C. It's secluded, far away location and virtually untouched natural features
- D. The invasion of innumerable local and international tourists every year

44. Read the following passage carefully and answer the question given below:

The Cradle of Liberty, the Hub of the Universe, the Athens of America, etc., these are big words for a mid-sized city. However, Boston lives up to them. With its rich history, grand architecture and world-renowned academic and cultural institutions, the city retains and radiates the glory it has garnered over the last four centuries.

It was the puritans who set out in search of religious freedom and founded Boston as their 'shining city on a hill.' In the following century, the Sons of Freedom were born in Boston, where they caroused and rabble-raised until the colonies found themselves in the midst of a War for Independence. A hundred years later, it was Boston's poets and philosophers who were leading a cultural revolution - pushing progressive causes like abolitionism, feminism and transcendentalism.

That's the stuff of history, but today's Boston fulfils these promises. Boston is among the country's forward-thinking and barrier-breaking cities. This is most evident politically, where Boston is at the forefront of controversial issues like same-sex marriage and universal healthcare. It's also visible in the changing landscape of the city, as Boston and environs are now home to some of the country's most cutting-edge architecture and innovative urban planning projects.

Culturally, Boston is shedding its staid and stodgy reputation, as artists, literati, thespians and filmmakers rediscover the city's rich resources and create new ones. With the recent explosion of avant-garde studios and the opening of the institute for Contemporary Arts, Boston is poised to play a role in visual arts more prominent than ever before.

No single element has influenced the city as profoundly as its educational institutions. Over the years, Boston's colleges and universities have attracted scholars, scientists, philosophers and writers who have thrived off and contributed to the city's evolving culture. Contemporary Boston is no exception, especially as it draws students from around the world. From September through May, the city overflows with their exuberance. This renewable source of cultural energy supports sporting events, film festivals, music scenes, art galleries, coffee shops, hip clubs and Irish pubs.

The city is magnificent in late spring (May and June) or early fall (September and October), when parks are filled with flowering trees or colourful leaves. In summer, the city goes all out for Independence Day, with a week's worth of celebrations during Harbour festival. Any time of year, the cultural calendar is packed.

(Source: The Lonely Planet)

Boston is called the_____.

- A. The Cradle of Liberty
- B. The Hub of the Universe
- C. The Athens of America
- D. All of the above

45. Read the following passage and answer the question that follows:

Rani Lakshmi Bai was the queen of the princely state of Jhansi, which is located at the northern side of India. She was one of the most leading personalities of the first war of India's independence that started in 1857. She was born in a Maharashtrian family at Kashi (now Varanasi) in the year 1828. During her childhood, she was called by the name Manikarnika. Affectionately, her family members called her Manu. At a tender age of four, she lost her mother. As a result, the responsibility of raising her, fell upon her father. While pursuing studies, she also took formal training in martial arts, which included horse riding, shooting and fencing. In the year 1842, she got married to the Maharaja of Jhansi, Raja Gangadhar Rao Niwalkar. On getting married, she was given the name Lakshmi Bai. Her wedding ceremony was held at the Ganesh temple, located in the old city of Jhansi. In the year 1851, she gave birth to a son. Unfortunately, the child did not survive more than four months. In the year 1853, Gangadhar Rao fell sick and became very weak. So, the couple decided to adopt a child. To ensure that the British do not raise an issue over the adoption, Lakshmi Bai got this adoption witnessed by the local British representatives. On 21st November 1853, Maharaja Gangadhar Rao died.

During that period, Lord Dalhousie was the Governor General of British India. The adopted child was named Damodar Rao. As per the Hindu tradition, he was their legal heir. However, the British rulers refused to accept him as the legal heir. As per the Doctrine of Lapse, Lord Dalhousie decided to seize the state of Jhansi. Rani Lakshmi Bai went to a British lawyer and consulted him. Thereafter, she filed an appeal for the hearing of her case in London. But, her plea was rejected. The British authorities confiscated the state jewels. Also, an order was passed asking the Rani to leave Jhansi fort and move to the Rani Mahal in Jhansi. Laxmi Bai was firm about protecting the state of Jhansi.

Jhansi became the focal point of uprising. Rani of Jhansi began to strengthen her position. By seeking the support of others, she formed a-volunteer army. The army not just consisted of the men folk, but the women were also actively involved. Women were also given military training to fight a battle. In the revolt, Rani Lakshmi Bai was accompanied by her generals.

From the period between September to October 1857, Rani defended Jhansi from being invaded by the armies of the neighbouring Kings of Orchha and Datia. In January 1858, the British army headed towards Jhansi. The conflict went on for two weeks. Finally, the Britishers succeeded in the annexation of the city. However, Rani Lakshmi Bai managed to escape along with her son, in the guise of a man.

She took refuge in Kalpi, where she met Tatya Tope! a great warrior. She died on 17th June, during the battle of Gwalior. It is believed, that when she was lying unconscious in the battlefield, a Brahmin found her and brought her to an ashram, where she died. For her immense effort, she is referred to as the 'Icon of the Indian Nationalist Movement'. Throughout the uprising, the aim of Rani was to secure the throne for her adopted son, Damodar. Her story became a beacon for the upcoming generations of freedom fighters.

Synonym of 'icon' with reference to Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi_____.

- A. Ordinary
- B. Emblem
- C. Ordinary person
- D. Run of the mill

46. Read the following passage and answer the question that follows:

One issue that **dominates** any discussion of public order **strategy** all over the world is whether the police should concern themselves with quality-of-life problems. The specific poser here is whether police should take **cognizance** of littering public places, harassing passers-by, demanding alms and creating noise pollution. There is one school of thought that is against the police **intervening** in such situations, on the ground, that, policemen are already overburdened with **graver** issues and cannot afford the time involved in sorting out what should **agitate** solely the municipal authorities. I am not in agreement with them. Urban policing in India can ignore quality-of-life problems only at its own **peril**.

The antonym of the word 'peril' as used above is_____.

- A. Safety
- B. Risk
- C. Danger
- D. Hazard

47. Read the following sentences and answer the question that follows:

P. Just then a mosquito began circling the elephant's, head, frightening him out of his wits.

Q. One day the lion confessed his fear to an elephant, who was greatly amused. He asked the lion, "How can the crowing of a cock hurt you?"

R. Once upon a time, there was a lion who feared nothing except the crowing of cocks. He would shiver whenever he heard a cock crowing.

S. "If it gets into my ear I'm doomed!" he shrieked, flailing at the insect with his trunk.

T. Now the lion was greatly amused.

Arrange the sentences to form a meaningful story:

- A. P-Q-R-S-T
- B. T-S-R-Q-P
- C. R-Q-P-S-T
- D. S-Q-R-P-T

48. Read the following sentences and answer the question that follows:

P. Sundari started inspecting the babies one by one. She came to a monkey and said "What an ugly baby! You will not get any prize".

Q. Sundari, the queen of jungle, was very fond of babies.

R. The baby monkey started to cry. The monkey said, "What a foolish queen she is! Who wants her prize! You are my jewel, my dear child. You are more precious than anything under the sky".

S. All animals came to Sundari's palace with their babies.

T. Once, she announced, "I order all animals to come to my palace with their babies. The animal who has the most beautiful baby will be awarded a prize".

The moral of the above story is_____.

- A. Every child is the apple of his parents' eyes
- B. Queens cannot be good mothers
- C. Monkey babies are not ugly
- D. All animal babies are ugly

49. Read the following passage and answer the question that follows:

We can't vote our troubles away. Worry itself is pointless. Instead, we have to accept the undramatic and often extremely **boring** duties of working hard, exercising self-control and **practicing** as much private **morality** as we can stand without exploding. Property rights, rules of law, responsible government and **universal** education; no state has achieved these perfectly. Still, if we look at the countries that **honour** these principles, we see minimum worries. And when we do see worries in a free, lawful, **democratic** and literate place, we see them being **mitigated** to the best of **mortal** man's ability. Let us seek out the worries, but avoid the worriers.

The meaning of the word 'mortal' as used in this passage is_____.

- A. Earthly
- B. Course
- C. Moral
- D. Free

50. Read the following sentences and answer the question that follows:

Duryodhana was a wicked prince.

P One day Bhima made Duryodhana fall from a tree from which Duryodhana was stealing fruits.

Q. He did not like that Pandavas should be loved and respected in Hastinapur.

R. Duryodhana specially hated Bhima.

S. Among the Pandavas, Bhima was extraordinarily strong and powerful.

This enraged Duryodhana so much that he began to think of removing Bhima from his way.

Arrange the above sentences in a meaningful sequence:

A. P-R-S-Q

B. Q-S-R-P

C. S-R-P-Q

D. P-Q-R-S