

# Comprehension

## Exercise

**Directions (Q. Nos. 1 to 30):** Read the passage to answer the items that follow. You are required to select your answer based on the contents of the passage and opinion of the colour only.

### PASSAGE 1

Culture is the cultivation of a plant or garden, not the eradication of its roots, it is an understanding of the roots and seeds, their patient care and instructed nourishment. Culture is not knowledge, nor it is an art, still less is its acquaintance with literature and art. By culture I mean first of all what the anthropologists mean; the way of life of a particular people living together in one place. That culture is made visible in their arts, in their social system, in their habits and customs, in their religion. It is an aggregate of customs, institutions, manners, standards, tastes, morals and beliefs. Now these are transmitted rather by the family than by the school, hence, when family life fails to play its part, we must expect our culture to deteriorate. It is a delusion to think that the maladies of the modern world can be put right by a system of instruction. On the contrary, universal education, by lowering standards, morals and tastes to a common denominator, and by sharpening the wits rather than disciplining character, tends to break down existing checks and balances. Education should be the drawing forth of potential values, it should not be the destruction of the safeguards that tradition places around young egos naturally inclined to willful and precarious flights.

- The writer uses the term 'culture' to refer to
  - the cultivation of a plant or garden by a community.
  - one's acquaintance with literature and art.
  - one's acquisition of knowledge.
  - the way of life of a particular people living together in one place.
- The passage, suggests that universal education
  - is, in fact, aggravating the existing problems of the modern world.

- is the solution to the problems in the modern world.
  - would prevent us from transmitting culture to the future generation.
  - would help retain the cultural values.
- The culture of a community is said to deteriorate when
    - there is a fall in its educational standards.
    - the family life fails to play its part.
    - there is universal education.
    - it adopts the modern system of instruction.
  - The culture of a community is transmitted
    - more by school than the family.
    - more by the family than school.
    - equally by both.
    - by the peer group.
  - According to the passage, universal education is
    - the sharpening of wits.
    - tapping and encouraging the inherent values in man.
    - the substitution of old traditions with new ones.
    - the development of moral standards.

### PASSAGE 2

Since I had nothing better to do, I decided to go to the market to buy a few handkerchiefs, the old ones had done vanishing trick. On the way I met an old friend of mine and I took him to a nearby restaurant for tea and snacks. Afterwards, I went to the shop and selected a dozen handkerchiefs. I pulled out my purse to make the payment and discovered that it was empty. I then realised that it was not my purse. It was a different purse altogether. How that happened is still a source of wonder to me and I refuse to believe that it was the work of my good old friend, for it was his purse that I held in my hand.

- The man could not buy the handkerchiefs because

- (a) he did not like the handkerchiefs.  
 (b) his friend did not allow him to buy them.  
 (c) the shop did not have any handkerchief.  
 (d) he had no money in the purse.
7. When he tried to take out the purse, he discovered that  
 (a) it was not there.  
 (b) it was lost.  
 (c) it was a new purse.  
 (d) it was his friend's purse.

### PASSAGE 3

There are some men who seem to be always on the lookout for trouble and, to tell the truth, they are seldom disappointed. Listening to such men one would think that this world is one of the stormiest and most disagreeable places. Yet, after all it is not such a bad place and the difficulty is often in the man who is too thin-skinned. On other hand, the man who goes out expecting people to be like himself, kind and brotherly, will be surprised at the kindness he meets even in the most unlike quarters. A smile is apt to be met with a responsive smile while the sneer is just as apt to provoke a snarl. Men living in the same neighbourhood may live vastly different lives. But it is not the neighbourhood which is quarrelsome, but the man within us and we have it in our power to change our neighbourhood into a pleasant one by simply changing our own ways.

8. The passage is about  
 (a) our disagreeable and hostile world.  
 (b) a kindly and pleasant world.  
 (c) our indifferent and unresponsive world.  
 (d) the world and what one makes of it.
9. "..... they are seldom disappointed". The statement denotes that such men  
 (a) welcome difficulties as a morale booster.  
 (b) do not have to face any trouble.  
 (c) manage to keep unruffled in the face of discomforts.  
 (d) generally do not fail to come across troubles.
10. The author's own view of the world is that it is  
 (a) one of the loveliest and quietest places.  
 (b) an unpleasant and turbulent place.  
 (c) one's own excessive sensitivity that makes it a bad place.  
 (d) a sordid place for those who suffer in life.
11. Which of the following is opposite in meaning to the expression "thin-skinned" as used in the passage?  
 (a) Insensitive (b) Intelligent  
 (c) Awkward (d) Obstinate
12. "On the other hand unlikely quarters". The statement shows that people's reaction to our attitude is  
 (a) generally indifferent.  
 (b) surprisingly responsive.  
 (c) often adverse.  
 (d) mainly favourable.

### PASSAGE 4

Among the earliest memories of my childhood are the stories from these epics told to me by my mother or the older ladies of the house, just as a child in Europe or America might listen to fairy tales or stories of adventure. There was for me both the adventure and the fairy tale element in them. And then I used to be taken every year to the popular open-air performances where the Ramayana story was enacted.

13. The author of this passage is in  
 (a) a reflective mood.  
 (b) a reminiscent mood.  
 (c) a critical mood.  
 (d) an introspective mood.
14. 'Epics' are  
 (a) long historical stories.  
 (b) poetic works of excellence.  
 (c) long narrative poems of the adventures of mythical heroes.  
 (d) popular versions of national histories.
15. The second sentence shows that the writer  
 (a) tolerated the old stories and open air performances.  
 (b) analysed old stories for their values.  
 (c) enjoyed them.  
 (d) dismissed them as untrue and silly.

### PASSAGE 5

If this is so, if to read a book as it should be read, calls for the rarest qualities of imagination, insight and judgement, you may perhaps conclude that literature is a very complex art and that is unlikely that we shall be able, even after a life time of reading, to make any valuable contribution to its criticism. We must remain readers, we shall not put on the further glory that belongs to those rare beings who are also critics.

16. What is the opinion of most of the people about literature?  
 (a) That it is not an easy one to contribute anything.  
 (b) That it is to some extent difficult to understand.  
 (c) That no contribution is necessary for literature.  
 (d) That it is very easy to understand.
17. The antonym of "conclude" is  
 (a) commence (b) exclude  
 (c) end (d) include
18. According to the author  
 (a) It is not possible for most of us to contribute anything for criticism.  
 (b) It is possible to do something.  
 (c) It is not even easy to understand literature.  
 (d) Most of the people can contribute to criticism of literature.

## Comprehension

19. The author feels that we cannot have the greatness of  
 (a) writers (b) critics  
 (c) publishers (d) readers
20. What are the qualities required for reading a book?  
 (a) Proper judgement  
 (b) Imagination  
 (c) Imagination, Insight and Judgement  
 (d) None of the above

## PASSAGE 6

Newspapers sell because of news and editorial coverage but it gets more revenue from advertisements. News costs money, while advertisements fetch money. The economics of modern newspapers is such that it cannot run by just selling news; it has to depend on advertisements. The economics of newspaper publishing requires both subscribers who can afford to buy newspapers and businessmen who can afford to advertise in it. The growth of the press depends on both. Therefore, in newspaper management, neither aspect can be neglected.

Co-ordination among the various departments—editorial, circulation, advertising and production is very essential for effective and better management. The head of various departments must be part of the management of a newspaper. They must be aware of the goals set, policies and future plans of the management. They cannot afford to remain cut off from the mainstream of management function. In addition, each department should keep the other department managers informed of those of its activities that will be useful to them. This is a vital aspect of newspaper management.

21. The growth of a newspaper depends on  
 (a) the editorial and news coverage.  
 (b) large scale subscribers.  
 (c) advertisers.  
 (d) subscribers and advertisers.
22. The main idea of the first paragraph of the passage is  
 (a) the growth of the press.  
 (b) news and editorial coverage.  
 (c) the economics of newspaper publishing.  
 (d) the importance of advertisements.
23. The main idea of the second paragraph of the passage is  
 (a) the future of newspapers.  
 (b) how to sell newspapers.  
 (c) effective newspaper management.  
 (d) the role of the heads of departments.
24. The word 'goal' in the passage means  
 (a) aim (b) conclusion  
 (c) result (d) benefit
25. The word 'vital' as used in the context means  
 (a) primary (b) important  
 (c) healthy (d) lively

## PASSAGE 7

Much rhapsodical nonsense has been written about the 'Mona Lisa' and her enigmatic smile, and there have been endless speculations as to her character and the meaning of expression. It is all beside the mark. The truth is that the 'Mona Lisa' is a study of modeling. Leonardo da Vinci had discovered that the expression of smiling is much more a matter of modeling of the cheek and of the forms below the eye than of the change in the line of the lips. It interested him to produce a smile wholly by these delicate changes of surface; hence the mysterious expression.

26. The word 'rhapsodical' as used in the passage means  
 (a) plain (b) unreadable  
 (c) enthusiastic (d) uniformed
27. 'Mona Lisa' is the name of  
 (a) a beautiful woman who made history in ancient Rome.  
 (b) a famous painting.  
 (c) the artist's mistress.  
 (d) an art technique.
28. The truth about the 'Mona Lisa' is that it is a study of  
 (a) feminine psychology. (b) facial expression.  
 (c) feminine form. (d) modeling.
29. The painter was able to produce that strange smile on Mona Lisa's face by  
 (a) delicate changes on the surface of cheeks below the eyes.  
 (b) using bright colours.  
 (c) using a painting knife.  
 (d) looking constantly at a smiling model while painting.
30. The author of the above passage has examined 'Mona Lisa' from  
 (a) an idealistic angle.  
 (b) an imaginary point of view.  
 (c) a purely artistic angle.  
 (d) a scientific and realistic standpoint.

## PASSAGE 8

The strength of the electronics industry in Japan is the Japanese ability to organise production and marketing rather than their achievements in original research. The British are generally recognised as a far more inventive collection of individuals, but never seem able to exploit what they invent. There are many examples, from the TSR Z hovercraft, high speed train and Sinclair scooter to the Triumph, BSA and Norton motorcycle which all prove this sad rule. The Japanese were able to explore their strengths in marketing and development many years ago, and their success was at first either not understood in the West or was dismissed as something which could have been produced only at the low price. They were sold because they were cheap copies of

other peoples' ideas churned out of a workhouse which was dedicated to hard grind above all else.

31. The main theme of this passage is  
 (a) electronics industry in Japan.  
 (b) industrial comparison between Japan and Britain.  
 (c) the importance of original research in industry.  
 (d) the role of marketing efficiency in industrial prosperity.
32. The TSR Z hovercraft, high speed train, Sinclair Scooter, etc. are the symbols of  
 (a) Japanese failure (b) Japanese success  
 (c) British failure (d) British success
33. The sad rule mentioned in this passage refers to  
 (a) the lack of variety in Japanese inventions.  
 (b) the inability of the Japanese to be inventive like the British.  
 (c) the poorer marketing ability of the British.  
 (d) the inability of the British to be industrious like the Japanese.
34. According to the passage, prosperity in industry depends upon  
 (a) marketing ability  
 (b) productivity  
 (c) official patronage  
 (d) inventiveness
35. It is evident from this passage that the strength of a country's industry depends upon  
 (a) electronic development.  
 (b) dedicated work force.  
 (c) original research.  
 (d) international cooperation.

### PASSAGE 9

The prisoner awaited his change. For three solid years he had schemed for this opportunity. Now that escape seemed so near at hand, those three years lost some of their monotony. But he would never forget the lashes, the close confinement, low diet, and worse still the mental strain of those black days. Suddenly the warden did what he had hoped. He stopped to unlock the lower padlock. With a dull thud he slumped forward with keys in his hands. Swiftly the prisoner seized his keys, unlocked the cell, and ran into the courtyard. It took him four seconds to reach the rope-ladder secretly placed there by the accomplices, five more to climb over the wall, and three more to jump into the waiting car to be whisked away to freedom. Even though he was guilty, the prisoner felt he had paid for his crime, for the man, he had robbed three years ago, was still a millionaire.

36. For what crime had the prisoner been punished?  
 (a) Murder (b) Arson  
 (c) Robbery (d) Kidnapping

37. When had the crime been committed?  
 (a) Just before the escape  
 (b) Three years earlier  
 (c) Long ago  
 (d) Day earlier
38. Who slumped forward with a dull thud?  
 (a) The millionaire (b) The warden  
 (c) The prisoner (d) Prisoner's accomplice
39. How many seconds did it take for the prisoner to regain his freedom?  
 (a) Four (b) Eight  
 (c) Twelve (d) Ten
40. What did the prisoner suffer the most during imprisonment?  
 (a) Loss of freedom  
 (b) Mental strain  
 (c) Physical torture  
 (d) Absence from his family

### PASSAGE 10

Ravi Shankar has a large circle of friends and is very popular at parties. Everybody admires him for his fine sense of humour—everybody, that is, except his six years old daughter Meenakshi. Recently one of Ravi's friends asked him to make a speech at a reception. This is the sort of thing that Ravi loves. He prepared the speech carefully and went to the party with Meenakshi. He had included a large number of funny stories in the speech and, of course, it was a great success. As soon as he had finished, Meenakshi told him she wanted to go home. Ravi was a little disappointed by this but he did as his daughter asked. On the way to home, he asked Meenakshi if she had enjoyed the speech. To his surprise, she said she hadn't. Ravi asked her why this was so and she told him that she did not like to see so many people laughing at him.

41. Ravi was popular because  
 (a) he made speeches.  
 (b) he told stories.  
 (c) he had a good sense of humour.  
 (d) he loved parties.
42. Ravi loves to  
 (a) meet people. (b) talk to his daughter.  
 (c) make a speech. (d) with his friend.
43. Ravi went to the party  
 (a) with his wife. (b) with his daughter.  
 (c) with his mother. (d) be with his friend.
44. Ravi was disappointed because  
 (a) Meenakshi did not enjoy his speech.  
 (b) Meenakshi wanted to go home immediately after the speech.  
 (c) people did not like his speech.  
 (d) Meenakshi did not like people laughing at Ravi.

## Comprehension

45. Meenakshi failed to realise that
- the party was over.
  - everyone had been laughing at Ravi's stories, not at Ravi.
  - Ravi had finished his speech.
  - it was a reception party.

## PASSAGE 11

Jogging or running, at an easy pace, is really popular now. It is fun, free and a quick way to get fit. It is very good for suppleness or upper body strength.

There is some risk of overuse—injury to feet, knees, ankles and hips. But if you don't overdo it at first, and run on soft surface like grass when you can, you shouldn't have serious problems. If you have arthritis in your legs, hips or back or if you are overweight, try cycling or swimming instead.

The only expense is a good pair of running shoes. Avoid busy roads and jogging at night if possible. Wear light-coloured clothes so as not to feel uneasy and a cyclist's reflective chest band.

46. Jogging is a popular exercise because it
- makes the body strong.
  - is an easy way to keep oneself fit.
  - is eminently enjoyable.
  - makes the body supple.
47. Some times jogging can be come risky when
- the person is suffering from arthritis.
  - it is done speedily.
  - it is overdone.
  - it is done on a lawn.
48. Jogging is not advised for people who
- are overweight.
  - are very busy.
  - have bad legs.
  - are not very strong.
49. Everybody can afford to jog as it
- does not require expensive outfit.
  - requires less effort.
  - requires less space.
  - does not need strength.
50. While jogging, one should wear light-coloured clothes
- as a protection from the sun.
  - to feel light.
  - to feel easy.
  - to feel comfortable.

## PASSAGE 12

One dull, dark day in autumn, I was travelling on horseback through a dreary stretch of countryside. At nightfall, I came in sight of the House of Usher. This was the house of Roderick Usher, who had been my childhood pal. It had been seventeen years since he and I had seen each other. I lived in a distant part of the country during my childhood.

However, he had recently corresponded with me telling me at length of a serious illness and of a mental disturbance that was troubling him. Beleaguered by his problems, Roderick was leading the existence of a hermit.

51. The author was travelling
- at daytime.
  - in the evening.
  - on a dreary night.
  - throughout the day.
52. The House of Usher was the home of
- the author's relative.
  - an old acquaintance.
  - a companion.
  - a friend.
53. The author lived in the country
- during the time of writing.
  - during childhood.
  - during the period in between.
  - during his youth.
54. The author came to know of his friend's illness
- through letters.
  - through local gossips.
  - from a mutual friend.
  - from a newspaper correspondent.
55. Roderick
- was living in the company of his friends.
  - was engaged in many social activities.
  - was involved in his thriving business.
  - had become a recluse.

## PASSAGE 13

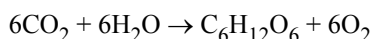
Each novel is a world by itself. It deals with the characters of varied types and temperaments. As a reader goes through the pages of novel, he feels that he is moving on a familiar ground. When one reads the novels of Sarat Chandra or Prem Chand, one feels that one is moving about the villages of India. The writers like Sivasankar Pillai, Pannalal Patel and Birendra Kumar Bhattacharya can take their readers to the hard but compassionate world. Similarly, Walter Scott and Bankim Chandra bring a reader face to face with the gorgeous realities of history.

56. Each novel constitutes a world by itself because
- it tells us a long story.
  - different men and women, inhabit it.
  - it tells stories about villages.
  - it teaches us history.
57. When a reader goes through the pages of a novel
- he feels that he is moving on a known ground.
  - he develops a sort of imaginary excursion.
  - he has a feeling of nostalgia.
  - he feels that he is restricted to a familiar ground.
58. The author is of the opinion that
- the novel reading is a great pleasure.
  - the novel today is the most popular form of literature.
  - Walter Scott and Bankim Chandra are great novelists.

- (d) Only Walter Scott could expose the reality of history.

#### PASSAGE 14

It has long been known that when exposed to light under suitable conditions of temperature and moisture, the green parts of plants use carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and release oxygen to it. These exchanges are the opposite of these which occur in respiration. The process is called photosynthesis. In photosynthesis, carbohydrates are synthesized from carbon dioxide and water by the chloroplasts of plant cells in the presence of light. Oxygen is the product of the reaction. For each molecule of carbon dioxide used, one molecule of oxygen is released. A summary chemical equation for photosynthesis is



59. The combination of carbondioxide and water to form sugar results in an excess of  
 (a) water. (b) carbon.  
 (c) oxygen. (d) chlorophyll.
60. A process that is the opposite of photosynthesis is  
 (a) decomposition. (b) diffusion.  
 (c) synthesization. (d) respiration.
61. In photosynthesis, water  
 (a) must be present.  
 (b) is stored as chemical energy.  
 (c) is produced in carbohydrates.  
 (d) interrupts the chemical reaction.
62. The title that best expresses the ideas in this passage is  
 (a) A Chemical Equation  
 (b) The Parts of Vascular Plants  
 (c) The Process of Photosynthesis  
 (d) The Production of sugar

#### PASSAGE 15

It was a very cold evening and so few people were seen out on the streets. I did not go out myself although it was my habit not to keep indoors after sunset. So, I closed all the doors and windows of my room, took the book which had been lying opened on the table, and tried to read it. The cold was getting so severe that I started shivering, so I wrapped myself up with a bigger blanket. But I could not continue reading the book because I was nearly rendered incapable of turning the pages.

63. The author's habit was to  
 (a) read in the evening. (b) sleep in the evening.  
 (c) go out in the evening. (d) play in the evening.
64. If it was not so cold the author would have  
 (a) liked to work.  
 (b) liked to sit and look out to the streets.  
 (c) liked to read.  
 (d) liked to have a stroll.

65. The author could not continue reading the book because  
 (a) he did not like to read it.  
 (b) he was feeling tired.  
 (c) he was feeling very cold.  
 (d) the lights had gone off.
66. There were not many people outside because  
 (a) it was a rainy evening  
 (b) it was a cold evening  
 (c) it was a dark evening  
 (d) there was heavy snow outside

#### PASSAGE 16

The energy crisis has been with us for a long time, and will be with us even longer. Whether Arab oil flows freely or not, it is clear that the world industry cannot be allowed to depend on so fragile a base. The supply of oil can be shut off at whim any time. In any case, the oil wells will run-dry in about thirty years. New sources of energy must be found, and this will take time. But is it not likely to restore that sense of copious energy availability we had in the past ?

67. In the writer's option, the energy crisis  
 (a) is an outcome of unregulated supply of oil to industries.  
 (b) will subside as soon as the Arab oil begins to flow again.  
 (c) is very likely to lead to the world war.  
 (d) will remain with us for an almost indefinite period of time.
68. The phrase 'so fragile a base' refers to  
 (a) current energy crisis in the world.  
 (b) uncertainty about the flow of Arab oil.  
 (c) delay in finding the new energy sources.  
 (d) drying up of oil wells in future.
69. The type of writing in the passage could be called  
 (a) Official (b) Scientific  
 (c) Popular (d) Political

#### PASSAGE 17

Those responsible for teaching young people have resorted to a variety of means to make their pupils learn. The earliest of these was the threat of punishment. This meant that the pupil who was slow, careless or inattentive risked either physical chastisement or the loss of some expected privilege. Learning was thus associated with fear. At a later period, pupils were encouraged to learn in the hope of some kind of reward. This often took the form of marks awarded for work done and sometimes of prizes given at the end of the year to the best scholar. Such a system appealed to the competitive spirit, but was just as depressing as the older system for the slow pupil.

In the 19<sup>th</sup> century sprang up a new type of teacher, convinced that learning was worthwhile for its own sake

## Comprehension

and that the young pupil's principal stimulus should neither be anxiety to avoid a penalty nor ambition to win a reward, but sheer desire to learn. Interest, direct or indirect, became the keyword of instruction.

70. The educational system which caused fear in the mind was based on  
 (a) rewards. (b) labour.  
 (c) punishment. (d) competition.
71. The system based on rewards satisfied all except  
 (a) the slow pupil. (b) the very intelligent pupil.  
 (c) the laborious pupil. (d) the casual pupil.
72. The system which appealed to the competitive spirit in the pupils was largely based on  
 (a) punishment (b) marks  
 (c) chastisement (d) cash prizes

## PASSAGE 18

All who have gone before you have submitted to the stroke of death. All who come after you shall undergo the same fate. The great and the good, the prince and the peasant, the renowned and the obscure travel alike the road which leads to the grave. At the moment when you expire, thousands throughout the world shall, with you, be yielding up their breath. That can be held to be a great calamity which is common to you with very thing that lives on the earth which is an event as much according to the course of the nature as it is that leaves shall fall in autumn, or that fruit should drop from the tree when it is fully ripe.

73. Death is a natural phenomenon because  
 (a) the moment you die, thousands of people all over the world die with you.  
 (b) it is as natural as the fall of leaves of fruits from the trees.  
 (c) many people have died in the past.  
 (d) the great and the good, the prince and the peasant, the renowned and the obscure, all die.
74. The author compares death with the fall of the ripe fruit from a tree to show that death  
 (a) occurs in nature also.  
 (b) is a kind of fall from a great height.  
 (c) gives freedom from the ordeals of life.  
 (d) occurs with the achievement of fullness.
75. Which of the following sentences shows that death is a great leveller?  
 (a) All who come after you shall undergo the same fate.  
 (b) The great and the good, the prince and the peasants, the renowned and the obscure travel alike the road which leads to the grave.  
 (c) At the moment when you expire thousands throughout the world shall with you, be yielding up their breath.  
 (d) All who have gone before you have submitted to the stroke of death.

## PASSAGE 19

Patriotism is a very complex feeling, built up out of primitive instincts and highly intellectual convictions. There is love of home and family and friends, making us peculiarly anxious to preserve our own country from invasion. There is the mild instinctive liking for compatriots as against foreigners. There is pride, which is bound up with the success of the community to which we feel that we belong. There is a belief, suggested by pride but reinforced by history, that one's own nation represents a great tradition and stands for ideals that are important to the human race. But besides all these, there is another element, at once nobler and more open to attack, an element of worship, of willing sacrifice, or joyful merging of the individual life in the life of the nation. This religious element in patriotism is essential to the strength of the State since it enlists the best that is in most men on the side of national sacrifice.

76. A suitable title for the passage could be  
 (a) Elements of Patriotism.  
 (b) Historical development of a nation.  
 (c) The role of religion and history in patriotism.  
 (d) Religion and patriotism.
77. Describing the element of worship "open to attack" the author implies that it  
 (a) is unnecessary.  
 (b) leads to national sacrifice.  
 (c) has no historical basis.  
 (d) cannot be justified on rational grounds.
78. The tone of the passage can best be described as  
 (a) Critical (b) Descriptive  
 (c) Persuasive (d) Analytical
79. Which of the following can easily be ground under "intellectual convictions" the author mentions in the opening sentence ?  
 (a) Love of family  
 (b) Love of compatriots  
 (c) The element of worship  
 (d) None of the above
80. Which one of the following statements is false ?  
 (a) We tend to like our own countrymen better than we like foreigners.  
 (b) Nations always stand for ideals that are important to the human race.  
 (c) It is the religious element in patriotism that motivates us for sacrificing ourselves for our nation.  
 (d) Our pride of the community is bound with the community's success.

## PASSAGE 20

Ants seems to be able to be everything but think, when an individual ant is subjected to any kind of intelligence test it generally comes out of it rather badly. An ant has very little individuality and is not beset by any anti-social urges or desires as men and women so often are; there are

no counterparts of police in an ant's nest because there would be nothing for them to do. Any food, 'an ant find', it shared, and it will unhesitatingly sacrifice its life if the nest is threatened. All the work, it does for the community. The amazing industry and selflessness of ant has excited the admiration of man since the time of Solomon.

81. An individual ant generally comes out of the intelligence test badly because
- it is bad at taking tests.
  - it is not used to tests.
  - it is not equipped to think.
  - it has examination fear.
82. There is no police in an ant's nest because
- they are friendly creatures by nature.
  - they never harm other ants or create problems.
  - they do nothing at all/all day long.
  - they are harmful creatures.
83. Ants are different from the human beings because unlike the human beings they
- are peace loving and generous.
  - have minds of their own.
  - are anti-social.
  - have their own industries.

### PASSAGE 21

The Nobel Prizes, awarded annually for distinguished work in Chemistry, Physics, Physiology or Medicine, Literature and International Peace, were made available by a fund bequeathed for that purpose by Swedish Philanthropist, Alfred Bernhard Nobel.

84. The Nobel Prizes are awarded
- five times a year.
  - twice a year.
  - once a year.
  - once every two years.
85. A Nobel Prize would not be given to
- an author who wrote a novel.
  - a doctor who discovered a vaccine.
  - a composer who wrote a symphony.
  - a diplomat who negotiated a piece settlement.
86. Alfred Bernhard Nobel
- left money in his will to establish a fund for the prizes.
  - own the first Nobel Prize for his work in philanthropy.
  - is now living in Sweden.
  - serves as Chairman of the committee to choose the recipients of the prizes.

### PASSAGE 22

The first spectacles in England were highly ridiculed. Physicians scorned them and feared them, and stuck to their eye-ointments and lotions. The clergy violently opposed them, saying it was impertinent defiance against the hand of God to try to restore failing sight. But the fame of spectacles

spread partly because of the ridiculous caricatures of the artist William Hogarth. Pantaloon, the comic old man of Italian folk drama, often wore spectacles. Gradually, of course, people needing visual aid tried them and the spectacles themselves won out over opposition and ridicule.

87. The passage states that the first spectacles in England were
- greatly admired.
  - greatly made fun of.
  - deeply loved.
  - highly respected.
88. The fame of the spectacles spread partly because
- the clergy made fun of them.
  - the Italian folk used them.
  - the artist William Hogarth caricatured them.
  - the physicians scorned them.
89. The clergy opposed the use of spectacles because
- William Hogarth made fun of them.
  - the physicians scorned them.
  - the clergy wanted people to go blind.
  - they were not created by God.

### PASSAGE 23

Although stage plays have been set to music since the era of the ancient Greeks when the dramas of Sophocles and Aeschylus were accompanied by lyrics and flutes, the usually accepted date for the beginning of opera as we know it is 1600. As part of the celebration of the marriage of King Henry IV of France to the Italian aristocrat Maria de Medici, the Florentine composer Jacopo Peri produced his famous Euridice, generally considered to be the first opera. Following his example, a group of Italian musicians called the Camerata began to revive the style of music story that had been used in Greek tragedy.

90. This passage is a summary of
- opera in Italy.
  - the development of opera.
  - the Camerata.
  - Euridice.
91. According to the author, Jacopo Peri wrote
- Greek tragedy.
  - the opera Maria de Medici.
  - the first opera.
  - the opera the Camerata.
92. We can infer that the Camerata
- was a group of Greek musicians.
  - developed a new musical drama based upon Greek drama.
  - was not known in Italy.
  - was the name given to the court of King Henry IV.
93. The author suggests that the Euridice was produced
- in France.
  - originally by Sophocles and Aeschylus.
  - without much success.
  - for the wedding of King Henry IV.



## Comprehension

94. According to this passage, modern opera began in the  
 (a) time of the ancient Greeks.  
 (b) sixteenth century.  
 (c) fifteenth century.  
 (d) seventeenth century.

## PASSAGE 24

A wounded dolphin must be handled with great care. Its tender skin, as fragile as wet paper, must be protected from drying out-on this occasion with ordinary cooking oil. The animal must be kept wet and cool, or it will literally die under its own weight. Once the dolphin is removed from the water, its body weight is its enemy. Its fins can get crushed under its own weight.

95. The skin of the dolphin is  
 (a) thick and rough. (b) soft and delicate.  
 (c) dry and rugged. (d) hard and durable.
96. A dolphin stranded on land suffers most because of  
 (a) the men who hurt it. (b) the birds of prey.  
 (c) its own weight. (d) injuries.
97. The best way to help a wounded dolphin is to  
 (a) rub oil on its body.  
 (b) take it to a doctor.  
 (c) dry its skin immediately.  
 (d) unfold its fins.

## PASSAGE 25

Recent technological advances in manned and unmanned undersea vehicles have overcome some of the limitations of divers and diving equipment. Without a vehicle, divers often

become sluggish and their mental concentration became limited. Because of undersea pressure which affected their speech organs, communication among divers was difficult and impossible. But today, most oceanographers make observations by means of instruments which are lowered into the ocean or form sample taken from the water. Direct observations of the ocean floor are made not only by divers but also by deep-diving submarines. Some of these submarines can dive to depths of more than seven miles and cruise at depths of fifteen thousand feet. Radio-equipped buoys can be operated by remote control in order to transmit information back to land based laboratories, including data about water temperature, currents and weather.

98. Divers have had problems in communicating underwater because  
 (a) the pressure affected their speech organs.  
 (b) the vehicles they used have not been perfected.  
 (c) they did not pronounce clearly.  
 (d) the water destroyed their speech organs.
99. This passage suggests that the successful exploration of the ocean depends upon  
 (a) vehicles as well as divers.  
 (b) radios that divers use to communicate.  
 (c) controlling currents and the weather.  
 (d) the limitations of diving equipment.
100. Undersea vehicles  
 (a) are too small for a man to fit inside.  
 (b) are very slow to respond.  
 (c) have the same limitations that divers have.  
 (d) make direct observations of the oceans floor.

## ANSWERS

1.	(d)	2.	(c)	3.	(b)	4.	(b)	5.	(a)	6.	(d)	7.	(d)	8.	(d)	9.	(d)	10.	(c)
11.	(a)	12.	(b)	13.	(b)	14.	(c)	15.	(c)	16.	(a)	17.	(a)	18.	(a)	19.	(b)	20.	(c)
21.	(d)	22.	(a)	23.	(d)	24.	(a)	25.	(b)	26.	(c)	27.	(b)	28.	(d)	29.	(a)	30.	(c)
31.	(d)	32.	(c)	33.	(c)	34.	(a)	35.	(b)	36.	(c)	37.	(b)	38.	(b)	39.	(c)	40.	(b)
41.	(c)	42.	(c)	43.	(b)	44.	(b)	45.	(b)	46.	(b)	47.	(c)	48.	(c)	49.	(a)	50.	(c)
51.	(d)	52.	(b)	53.	(b)	54.	(a)	55.	(d)	56.	(b)	57.	(a)	58.	(a)	59.	(c)	60.	(d)
61.	(a)	62.	(c)	63.	(c)	64.	(d)	65.	(c)	66.	(b)	67.	(d)	68.	(b)	69.	(b)	70.	(c)
71.	(a)	72.	(b)	73.	(b)	74.	(a)	75.	(b)	76.	(d)	77.	(d)	78.	(d)	79.	(a)	80.	(b)
81.	(c)	82.	(b)	83.	(a)	84.	(c)	85.	(c)	86.	(a)	87.	(b)	88.	(c)	89.	(d)	90.	(b)
91.	(c)	92.	(b)	93.	(d)	94.	(d)	95.	(b)	96.	(c)	97.	(a)	98.	(a)	99.	(b)	100.	(d)