

controversial figure?

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

The early Orientalist movement and the rapid growth of English as the principal medium of instruction after the 1830s, considerably enhanced the educated Indian's familiarity with his tradition. But, perhaps equally importantly, it also fostered a sense of shared culture. Ram Mohan may have been the first Hindu to have used the term 'Hinduism', thereby indicating some degree of culture or perhaps even ethnic essentialization. These developments were also facilitated by the coming of the printing press. Over time, the success of print-culture enormously increased the importance of written texts within a tradition that had hitherto greatly relied on orality. Perhaps this strengthened the hands of some writers who, particularly towards the end of the nineteenth century, began to emphasize a common cultural base for Hinduism. In the religious sphere, for example, there was now a far greater emphasis on the Vedas as a unified source of Hinduism, the 'prime determinant of a 'Hindu' identity. The success of the printing press is also tied up with certain extremely important shifts that began to occur in the social and religious thinking of early nineteenth century Bengal. Hitherto, texts considered to be the most important in Hinduism had been zealously guarded by a class of Brahmins which prevented their wider circulation. Women and Sudras, for example, had traditionally been barred from Vedic knowledge. More importantly, these Hindu scriptures were composed in ' Sanskrit which meant that many other social groups besides women and Sudras had practically no access to the Vedas. Early reformers like Ram Mohan addressed these issues simultaneously. On the one hand, Ram Mohan bravely went against tradition by attempting to open up Vedic knowledge to all those who might be moved to seek it, irrespective of their social origin. This was the impulse behind his publication of Bengali translations of Hindu religious classics like the Vedanta Sutra (Brahma Sutra), and subsequently, some important Upanishads. This is also precisely why Ram Mohan became such a controversial figure.

- A. He created awareness and sensitivity about our cultural heritage.
- B. He advocated that patriotism is a natural instinct among People
- C. He advocated that racial identity is crucial for political independence
- D. He opposed the move of opening the first Sanskrit college in Bengal
- E. He opened up the knowledge of Vedas to all the sections of the society

Answer: E

Sol:

Refer the last few lines of the second paragraph “On the one hand, Ram Mohan bravely went against tradition by attempting to open up Vedic knowledge to all those who might be moved to seek it, irrespective of their social origin.”

Q.2 Which of the following factors contributed to the enhancement of educated Indian's familiarity with his tradition?

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

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- A. Critical reappraisal of the sources of his knowledge about tradition
- B. The early criticism and negation of the Orientalist movement
- C. Awareness about the true spirit of Hinduism
- D. The rapid growth of English as the main medium of instruction
- E. Realization of the importance and acquisition of Hindu identity

Answer: D

Sol:

Refer the first line of the passage “The early Orientalist movement and the rapid growth of English as the principal medium of instruction after the 1830s, considerably enhanced the educated Indian's familiarity with his tradition.”

Q.3 Which of the following important shifts is the author of the passage talking about in the early 19th Century Bengal?

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

The early Orientalist movement and the rapid growth of English as the principal medium of instruction after the 1830s, considerably enhanced the educated Indian's familiarity with his tradition. But, perhaps equally importantly, it also fostered a sense of shared culture. Ram Mohan may have been the first Hindu to have used the term 'Hinduism', thereby indicating some degree of culture or perhaps even ethnic essentialization. These developments were also facilitated by the coming of the printing press. Over time, the success of print-culture enormously increased the importance of written texts within a tradition that had hitherto greatly relied on orality. Perhaps this strengthened the hands of some writers who, particularly towards the end of the nineteenth century, began to emphasize a common cultural base for Hinduism. In the religious sphere, for example, there was now a far greater emphasis on the Vedas as a unified source of Hinduism, the 'prime determinant of a 'Hindu' identity. The success of the printing press is also tied up with certain extremely important shifts that began to occur in the social and religious thinking of early nineteenth century Bengal. Hitherto, texts considered to be the most important in Hinduism had been zealously guarded by a class of Brahmins which prevented their wider circulation. Women and Sudras, for example, had traditionally been barred from Vedic knowledge. More importantly, these Hindu scriptures were composed in ' Sanskrit which meant that many other social groups besides women and Sudras had practically no access to the Vedas. Early reformers like Ram Mohan addressed these issues simultaneously. On the one hand, Ram Mohan bravely went against tradition by attempting to open up Vedic knowledge to all those who might be moved to seek it, irrespective of their social origin. This was the impulse behind his publication of Bengali translations of Hindu religious classics like the Vedanta Sutra (Brahma Sutra), and subsequently, some important Upanishads. This is also precisely why Ram Mohan became such a controversial figure.

- A. Emphasizing the common culture base for Hinduism
- B. Fostering a sense of shared culture
- C. Studying carefully the religious classics like Vedanta Sutra and Upanishads
- D. Social and religious thinking of the people
- E. Political and economic thinking of the people

Answer: D

Sol:

Refer the first few lines of the second paragraph “The success of the printing press is also tied up with certain extremely important shifts that began to occur in the social and religious thinking of early nineteenth century Bengal.”

Q.4 Why were the important texts of Hinduism not widely circulated?

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

The early Orientalist movement and the rapid growth of English as the principal medium of instruction after the 1830s, considerably enhanced the educated Indian's familiarity with his tradition. But, perhaps equally importantly, it also fostered a sense of shared culture. Ram Mohan may have been the first Hindu to have used the term 'Hinduism', thereby indicating some degree of culture or perhaps even ethnic essentialization. These developments were also facilitated by the coming of the printing press. Over time, the success of print-culture enormously increased the importance of written texts within a tradition that had hitherto greatly relied on orality. Perhaps this strengthened the hands of some writers who, particularly towards the end of the nineteenth century, began to emphasize a common cultural base for Hinduism. In the religious sphere, for example, there was now a far greater emphasis on the Vedas as a unified source of Hinduism, the 'prime determinant of a 'Hindu' identity. The success of the printing press is also tied up with certain extremely important shifts that began to occur in the social and religious thinking of early nineteenth century Bengal. Hitherto, texts considered to be the most important in Hinduism had been zealously guarded by a class of Brahmins which prevented their wider circulation. Women and Sudras, for example, had traditionally been barred from Vedic knowledge. More importantly, these Hindu scriptures were composed in ' Sanskrit which meant that many other social groups besides women and Sudras had practically no access to the Vedas. Early reformers like Ram Mohan addressed these issues simultaneously. On the one hand, Ram Mohan bravely went against tradition by attempting to open up Vedic knowledge to all those who might be moved to seek it, irrespective of their social origin. This was the impulse behind his publication of Bengali translations of Hindu religious classics like the Vedanta Sutra (Brahma Sutra), and subsequently, some important Upanishads. This is also precisely why Ram Mohan became such a controversial figure.

- A. They were not easily available and cheaply priced
- B. People were not aware of the true knowledge contained in these texts
- C. They were ardently protected by the religious priests and preachers
- D. Orthodox thinking was more dominant than the rational thinking
- E. Ethics essentialisation was gravely missing among the people

Answer: C

Sol:

Refer the second sentence of the second paragraph “Hitherto, texts considered to be the most important in Hinduism had been zealously guarded by a class of Brahmins which prevented their wider circulation.”

Q.5 The early Orientalist movement and English as the medium of instruction...

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

The early Orientalist movement and the rapid growth of English as the principal medium of instruction after the 1830s, considerably enhanced the educated Indian's familiarity with his tradition. But, perhaps equally importantly, it also fostered a sense of shared culture. Ram Mohan may have been the first Hindu to have used the term 'Hinduism', thereby indicating some degree of culture or perhaps even ethnic essentialization. These developments were also facilitated by the coming of the printing press. Over time, the success of print-culture enormously increased the importance of written texts within a tradition that had hitherto greatly relied on orality. Perhaps this strengthened the hands of some writers who, particularly towards the end of the nineteenth century, began to emphasize a common cultural base for Hinduism. In the religious sphere, for example, there was now a far greater emphasis on the Vedas as a unified source of Hinduism, the 'prime determinant of a 'Hindu' identity. The success of the printing press is also tied up with certain extremely important shifts that began to occur in the social and religious thinking of early nineteenth century Bengal. Hitherto, texts considered to be the most important in Hinduism had been zealously guarded by a class of Brahmins which prevented their wider circulation. Women and Sudras, for example, had traditionally been barred from Vedic knowledge. More importantly, these Hindu scriptures were composed in ' Sanskrit which meant that many other social groups besides women and Sudras had practically no access to the Vedas. Early reformers like Ram Mohan addressed these issues simultaneously. On the one hand, Ram Mohan bravely went against tradition by attempting to open up Vedic knowledge to all those who might be moved to seek it, irrespective of their social origin. This was the impulse behind his publication of Bengali translations of Hindu religious classics like the Vedanta Sutra (Brahma Sutra), and subsequently, some important Upanishads. This is also precisely why Ram Mohan became such a controversial figure.

- A. Provided tacit but strong support to the liberation movement
- B. Increased understanding and awareness of the Indian education system
- C. Developed a sense of shared culture among the Indians
- D. Made Indians adequately emotional and nostalgic
- E. Encouraged students to obtain admissions in English medium educational institutions

Answer: C

Sol:

Refer the first two sentences of the passage “The early Orientalist movement and the rapid growth of English as the principal medium of instruction after the 1830s, considerably enhanced the educated Indian's familiarity with his tradition. But, perhaps equally importantly, it also fostered a sense of shared culture.”

Q.6 Which of the following strengthened the hands of some writers towards the end of the 19th Century?

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

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- A. Ram Mohan's use of the term 'Hinduism' for the first time
- B. Advent of the printing press and realisation of the importance of written texts
- C. Ram Mohan's insistence on the study of Indian texts and traditions
- D. Opening of Vedic knowledge to all the sections of the society
- E. Interference of the foreigners in the Indian cultural tradition

Answer: B

Sol:

Refer the third last sentence of the first paragraph “Over time, the success of print-culture enormously increased the importance of written texts within a tradition that had hitherto greatly relied on orality.”

Q.7 Choose the word which is SIMILAR in meaning to the word “fostered” as used in the passage.

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

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- A. Promoted
- B. Appreciated
- C. Widened
- D. Aligned
- E. Involved

Answer: A

Sol:

Fostered means encourage the development of (something, especially something desirable). Hence it has the similar meaning to promoted.

Q.8 When a culture is insecure, the painter chooses his subject on the basis of:

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below them. Certain words/phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

The painter is now free to paint anything he chooses. There are scarcely any forbidden subjects, and today everybody is prepared to admit that a painting of some fruit can be as important as a painting of a hero dying. The Impressionists did as much as anybody to win this previously unheard-of freedom for the artist. Yet, by the next generation, painters began to abandon the subject altogether, and began to paint abstract pictures. Today the majority of pictures painted are abstract.

Is there a connection between these two developments? Has art gone abstract because the artist is embarrassed by his freedom? Is it that, because he is free to paint anything, he doesn't know what to paint? Apologists for abstract art often talk of it as the art of maximum freedom. But could this be the freedom of the desert island? It would take too long to answer these questions properly. I believe there is a connection. Many things have encouraged the development of abstract art. Among them has been the artists' wish to avoid the difficulties of finding subjects when all subjects are equally possible.

I raise the matter now because I want to draw attention to the fact that the painter's choice of a subject is a far more complicated question than it would at first seem. A subject does not start with what is put in front of the easel or with something which the painter happens to remember. A subject starts with the painter deciding he would like to paint such-and-such because for some reason or other he finds it meaningful. A subject begins when the artist selects something for special mention. (What makes it special or meaningful may seem to the artist to be purely visual its colours or its form.) When the subject has been selected, the function of the painting itself is to communicate and justify the significance of that selection.

It is often said today that subject matter is unimportant. But this is only a reaction against the excessively literary and moralistic interpretation of subject matter in the nineteenth century. In truth the subject is literally the beginning and end of a painting. The painting begins with a selection (I will paint this and not everything else in the world); it is finished when that selection is justified (now you can see all that I saw and felt in this and how it is more than merely itself).

Thus, for a painting to succeed it is essential that the painter and his public agree about what is significant. The subject may have a personal meaning for the painter or individual spectator; but there must also be the possibility of their agreement on its general meaning. It is at this point that the culture of the society and period in question precedes the artist and his art. Renaissance art would have meant nothing to the Aztecs and vice versa. If, to some extent, a few intellectuals can appreciate them both today it is because their culture is an historical one: its inspiration is history and therefore it can include within itself, in principle if not in every particular, all known developments to date.

When a culture is secure and certain of its values, it presents its artists with subjects. The general agreement about what is significant is so well established that the significance of a particular subject accrues and becomes traditional. This is true, for instance, of reeds and water in China, of the nude body in Renaissance, of the animal in Africa. Furthermore, in such cultures the artist is unlikely to be a free agent: he will be employed for the sake of particular subjects, and the problem, as we have just described it, will be to find subjects that are meaningful to him.

When a culture is in a state of disintegration or transition the freedom of the artist increases-but the question of subject matter becomes

problematic for him: he, himself, has to choose for society. This was at the basis of all the increasing crises in Europe century. It is too often forgotten how many of the art scandals of that time were provoked by the choice of subject (Gericault, Courbet, Daumier, Degas, Lautrec, Van Gogh, etc.).

By the end of the nineteenth century there were, roughly speaking, two ways in which the painter could meet this challenge of deciding what to paint and so choosing for society. Either he identified himself with the people and so allowed their lives to dictate his subjects to him; or he had to find his subjects within himself as painter. By people I mean everybody except the bourgeoisie. Many painters did of course work for the bourgeoisie according to their copy-book of approved subjects, but all of them, filling the Salon and the Royal Academy year after year, are now forgotten, buried under the hypocrisy of those they served so sincerely.

- A. The prevalent style in the society of his time.
- B. Its meaningfulness to the painter.
- C. What is put in front of the easel.
- D. Past experience and memory of the painter.
- E. All of the above.

Answer: B

Sol:

Refer the first sentence of the second last paragraph “When a culture is in a state of disintegration or transition the freedom of the artist increases- but the question of subject matter becomes problematic for him: he, himself, has to choose for society.”

Q.9 In the sentence, "I believe there is a connection" (second paragraph), what two developments is the author referring to?

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When a culture is in a state of disintegration or transition the freedom of the artist increases-but the question of subject matter becomes problematic for him: he, himself, has to choose for society. This was at the basis of all the increasing crises in European art during the nineteenth century. It is too often forgotten how many of the art scandals of that time were provoked by the choice of subject (Gericault, Courbet, Daumier, Degas, Lautrec, Van Gogh, etc.).

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- A. Painters using a dying hero and using a fruit as a subject of painting.
- B. Growing success of painters and an increase in abstract forms.
- C. Artists gaining freedom to choose subjects and abandoning subjects altogether.
- D. Rise of Impressionists and an increase in abstract forms.
- E. All of the above

Answer: C

Sol:

Refer the first paragraph of the passage.

Q.10 Which of the following is NOT necessarily among the attributes needed for a painter to succeed?

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below them. Certain words/phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

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- A. The painter and his public agree on what is significant.
- B. The painting is able to communicate and justify the significance of its subject selection.
- C. The subject has a personal meaning for the painter.
- D. The painting of subjects is inspired by historical developments.
- E. None of these

Answer: A

Sol:

Refer the first two sentences of the fifth paragraph “Thus, for a painting to succeed it is essential that the painter and his public agree about what is significant. The subject may have a personal meaning for the painter or individual spectator; but there must also be the possibility of their agreement on its general meaning.”

Q.11 In the context of the passage, which of the following statements would NOT be true?

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below them. Certain words/phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

The painter is now free to paint anything he chooses. There are scarcely any forbidden subjects, and today everybody is prepared to admit that a painting of some fruit can be as important as a painting of a hero dying. The Impressionists did as much as anybody to win this previously unheard-of freedom for the artist. Yet, by the next generation, painters began to abandon the subject altogether, and began to paint abstract pictures. Today the majority of pictures painted are abstract.

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When a culture is secure and certain of its values, it presents its artists with subjects. The general agreement about what is significant is so well established that the significance of a particular subject accrues and becomes traditional. This is true, for instance, of reeds and water in China, of the nude body in Renaissance, of the animal in Africa. Furthermore, in such cultures the artist is unlikely to be a free agent: he will be employed for the sake of particular subjects, and the problem, as we have just described it, will not occur to him.

When a culture is in a state of disintegration or transition the freedom of the artist increases-but the question of subject matter becomes problematic for him: he, himself, has to choose for society. This was at the basis of all the increasing crises in European art during the nineteenth century. It is too often forgotten how many of the art scandals of that time were provoked by the choice of subject (Gericault, Courbet, Daumier, Degas, Lautrec, Van Gogh, etc.).

By the end of the nineteenth century there were, roughly speaking, two ways in which the painter could meet this challenge of deciding what to paint and so choosing for society. Either he identified himself with the people and so allowed their lives to dictate his subjects to him; or he had to find his subjects within himself as painter. By people I mean everybody except the bourgeoisie. Many painters did of course work for the bourgeoisie according to their copy-book of approved subjects, but all of them, filling the Salon and the Royal Academy year after year, are now forgotten, buried under the hypocrisy of those they served so sincerely.

- A. Painters decided subjects based on what they remembered from their own lives.
- B. Painters of reeds and water in China faced no serious problem of choosing a subject.
- C. The choice of subject was a source of scandals in nineteenth century European art.
- D. Agreement on the general meaning of a painting is influenced by culture and historical context.
- E. All of the above

Answer: A

Sol:

Refer sixth paragraph for option (b), seventh paragraph for option (c) and last few lines of the fifth paragraph for option (d).

Q.12 Which of the following views is taken by the author?

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below them. Certain words/phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

The painter is now free to paint anything he chooses. There are scarcely any forbidden subjects, and today everybody is prepared to admit that a painting of some fruit can be as important as a painting of a hero dying. The Impressionists did as much as anybody to win this previously unheard-of freedom for the artist. Yet, by the next generation, painters began to abandon the subject altogether, and began to paint abstract pictures. Today the majority of pictures painted are abstract.

Is there a connection between these two developments? Has art gone abstract because the artist is embarrassed by his freedom? Is it that, because he is free to paint anything, he doesn't know what to paint? Apologists for abstract art often talk of it as the art of maximum freedom. But could this be the freedom of the desert island? It would take too long to answer these questions properly. I believe there is a connection. Many things have encouraged the development of abstract art. Among them has been the artists' wish to avoid the difficulties of finding subjects when all subjects are equally possible.

I raise the matter now because I want to draw attention to the fact that the painter's choice of a subject is a far more complicated question than it would at first seem. A subject does not start with what is put in front of the easel or with something which the painter happens to remember. A subject starts with the painter deciding he would like to paint such-and-such because for some reason or other he finds it meaningful. A subject begins when the artist selects something for special mention. (What makes it special or meaningful may seem to the artist to be purely visual its colours or its form.) When the subject has been selected, the function of the painting itself is to communicate and justify the significance of that selection.

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Thus, for a painting to succeed it is essential that the painter and his public agree about what is significant. The subject may have a personal meaning for the painter or individual spectator; but there must also be the possibility of their agreement on its general meaning. It is at this point that the culture of the society and period in question precedes the artist and his art. Renaissance art would have meant nothing to the Aztecs and vice versa. If, to some extent, a few intellectuals can appreciate them both today it is because their culture is an historical one: its inspiration is history and therefore it can include within itself, in principle if not in every , all known developments to date.

When a culture is secure and certain of its values, it presents its artists wit The general agreement about what is significant is so well

established that the significance of a particular subject accrues and becomes traditional. This is true, for instance, of the nude body in Renaissance, of the animal in Africa. Furthermore, in such cultures the artist is unlikely to be a free agent: he will be employed for the sake of particular subjects, and the problem, as we have just described it, will not occur to him.

When a culture is in a state of disintegration or transition the freedom of the artist increases-but the question of subject matter becomes problematic for him: he, himself, has to choose for society. This was at the basis of all the increasing crises in European art during the nineteenth century. It is too often forgotten how many of the art scandals of that time were provoked by the choice of subject (Gericault, Courbet, Daumier, Degas, Lautrec, Van Gogh, etc.).

By the end of the nineteenth century there were, roughly speaking, two ways in which the painter could meet this challenge of deciding what to paint and so choosing for society. Either he identified himself with the people and so allowed their lives to dictate his subjects to him; or he had to find his subjects within himself as painter. By people I mean everybody except the bourgeoisie. Many painters did of course work for the bourgeoisie according to their copy-book of approved subjects, but all of them, filling the Salon and the Royal Academy year after year, are now forgotten, buried under the hypocrisy of those they served so sincerely.

- A. The more insecure a culture, the greater the freedom of the artist.
- B. The more secure a culture, the greater the freedom of the artist.
- C. The more secure a culture, more difficult the choice of subject.
- D. The more insecure a culture, the less significant the choice of the subject.
- E. None of the above.

Answer: A

Sol:
Refer the second last paragraph of the passage “he, himself, has to choose for society.....”.

Q.13 Choose the word/group of words which is most opposite in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

Accrue
Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below them. Certain words/phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

The painter is now free to paint anything he chooses. There are scarcely any forbidden subjects, and today everybody is prepared to admit that a painting of some fruit can be as important as a painting of a hero dying. The Impressionists did as much as anybody to win this previously unheard-of freedom for the artist. Yet, by the next generation, painters began to abandon the subject altogether, and began to paint abstract pictures. Today the majority of pictures painted are abstract.

Is there a connection between these two developments? Has art gone abstract because the artist is embarrassed by his freedom? Is it that, because he is free to paint anything, he doesn't know what to paint? Apologists for abstract art often talk of it as the art of maximum freedom. But could this be the freedom of the desert island? It would take too long to answer these questions properly. I believe there is a connection. Many things have encouraged the development of abstract art. Among them has been the artists' wish to avoid the difficulties of finding subjects when all subjects are equally possible.

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It is often said today that subject matter is unimportant. But this is only a reaction against the excessively literary and moralistic interpretation of subject matter in the nineteenth century. In truth the subject is literally the beginning and end of a painting. The painting begins with a selection (I will paint this and not everything else in the world); it is finished when that selection is justified (now you can see all that I saw and felt in this and how it is more than merely itself).

Thus, for a painting to succeed it is essential that the painter and his public agree about what is significant. The subject may have a personal meaning for the painter or individual spectator; but there must also be the possibility of their agreement on its general meaning. It is at this point that the culture of the society and period in question precedes the artist and his art. Renaissance art would have meant nothing to the Aztecs and vice versa. If, to some extent, a few intellectuals can appreciate them both today it is because their culture is an historical one: its inspiration is history and therefore it can include within itself, in principle if not in every particular, all known developments to date.

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- A. accost
- B. callous
- C. frost
- D. fallout

E. dissipate

Answer: E

Sol:

Accrue means be received by someone in regular or increasing amounts over time. Hence it has an opposite meaning to dissipate.
Accost means approach and address (someone) boldly or aggressively.
Callous means showing or having an insensitive and cruel disregard for others.
Frost means freeze.

Q.14 Choose the word/group of words which is most similar in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

Precede

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below them. Certain words/phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

The painter is now free to paint anything he chooses. There are scarcely any forbidden subjects, and today everybody is prepared to admit that a painting of some fruit can be as important as a painting of a hero dying. The Impressionists did as much as anybody to win this previously unheard-of freedom for the artist. Yet, by the next generation, painters began to abandon the subject altogether, and began to paint abstract pictures. Today the majority of pictures painted are abstract.

Is there a connection between these two developments? Has art gone abstract because the artist is embarrassed by his freedom? Is it that, because he is free to paint anything, he doesn't know what to paint? Apologists for abstract art often talk of it as the art of maximum freedom. But could this be the freedom of the desert island? It would take too long to answer these questions properly. I believe there is a connection. Many things have encouraged the development of abstract art. Among them has been the artists' wish to avoid the difficulties of finding subjects when all subjects are equally possible.

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- A. filiation
- B. dearth
- C. redundant
- D. penetrate
- E. antecedent

Answer: E

Sol:

Precede means come before in order or position. Hence it has the same meaning as antecedent.
Filiation means the fact of being descended or derived from something.

Q.15 Choose the word/group of words which is most similar in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

Encouraged

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below them. Certain words/phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

The painter is now free to paint anything he chooses. There are scarcely any forbidden subjects, and today everybody is prepared to admit that a painting of some fruit can be as important as a painting of a hero dying. The Impressionists did as much as anybody to win this previously unheard-of freedom for the artist. Yet, by the next generation, painters began to abandon the subject altogether, and began to paint abstract pictures. Today the majority of pictures painted are abstract.

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- A. solicit
- B. trauma
- C. invigorate
- D. inundate
- E. ameliorate

Answer: C

Sol:

Encouraged means give support, confidence, or hope to (someone). Hence it has the same meaning as invigorate.
Solicit means request
Inundate means overwhelm (someone) with things or people to be dealt with.
Ameliorate means make better.

Q.16 _____ dinosaurs are believed to be the ancestors of modern birds, the discovery of soft tissue in dinosaur fossils containing proteins found only in birds is very _____

The given sentence has two blanks. Each blank indicates that something has been omitted. Choose the set of words that best fit to the meaning of the sentence.

- A. Though – unfortunate
- B. Recently – common
- C. Since - exciting
- D. Perhaps – remarkable
- E. Moreover - welcome

Answer: C

Sol:

‘Since – exciting’ is the correct use.
Since is used to express reason here

Q.17 The Van Allen belts, which are _____ between 13,000 and 60,000 kilometres above the earth's surface, were discovered in 1958 and contain electrons which play _____ with electronic systems on satellites.
The given sentence has two blanks. Each blank indicates that something has been omitted. Choose the set of words that best fit to the meaning of the sentence.

- A. somewhere- damages
- B. located – havoc
- C. position - mayhem
- D. situated – par
- E. vicinity – confusion

Answer: B

Sol:

‘located – havoc’ is the correct use.
Havoc - widespread destruction.

Q.18 Rice farmers use _____ methods of farming and old equipment making the cost of rice _____ as much as it is in other countries.
The given sentence has two blanks. Each blank indicates that something has been omitted. Choose the set of words that best fit to the meaning of the sentence.

- A. obsolete – economical
- B. modern – expensive
- C. future - virtuality
- D. antiquated – almost
- E. sustainable - approximate

Answer: D

Sol:

‘antiquated – almost’ is the correct use.
Antiquated - old-fashioned or outdated.

Q.19 Some experts believe that the best _____ to reduce the number of accidents caused by drivers using their mobile phones is to create an app _____ communications when the vehicle in is motion and unblocking them when the vehicle reaches its destination.
The given sentence has two blanks. Each blank indicates that something has been omitted. Choose the set of words that best fit to the meaning of the sentence.

- A. tactic – block
- B. strategy – disabling
- C. part - facilitating
- D. decision – expediting
- E. method – further

Answer: B

Sol:

strategy – disabling’ is the correct use.
Strategy- a plan of action designed to achieve a long-term or overall aim.

Q.20 Services provided by money transfer companies are _____ for people who don't have bank accounts or who are working far from home and are helpful to _____ trade and disperse wealth.
The given sentence has two blanks. Each blank indicates that something has been omitted. Choose the set of words that best fit to the meaning of the sentence.

- A. fundamental – compute
- B. prerequisite – invigorating
- C. vitally – strengthen
- D. essentially – bolster
- E. Inherent – foster

Answer: D

Sol:
'essentially – bolster' is the correct use.
Bolster- to support or strengthen.

Q.21 In each of the following questions, five options are given and you have to choose the one which has some or any grammatical error in it. In the questions where the fifth option is “all are correct” and all the given four options are correct, choose option (E) as your choice.

- A. I believe that next time when you will be coming to Bombay, you will bring my book.
- B. I do not believe in denying its force, or running away in an opposite direction.
- C. We are all supposed to believe in the same thing in different ways.
- D. Lisa, I believe, did nothing; and Curll did what was expected.
- E. All are correct.

Answer: A

Sol:
Replace 'will be coming' by 'come' as the clause starting with “when, if, before, after, in case, as long as, as soon as” for future action takes Simple Present Tense.
e.g. When he comes, he will give me some money.
If you work hard, you will succeed.

Q.22 In each of the following questions, five options are given and you have to choose the one which has some or any grammatical error in it. In the questions where the fifth option is “all are correct” and all the given four options are correct, choose option (E) as your choice.

- A. I was pleased to think he had held on to the money I had given him.
- B. Why he wishes the god to be pleased with him, we shall have to enquire hereafter.
- C. This so pleased Noel that he advanced my wages to a dollar and a half a week.
- D. Thank you for your invitation for lunch which I am very pleased to accept.
- E. All are correct.

Answer: D

Sol:
Replace 'invitation for' by 'invitation to' as Preposition 'to' is used after 'invite' or 'invitation'.

Q.23 In each of the following questions, five options are given and you have to choose the one which has some or any grammatical error in it. In the questions where the fifth option is “all are correct” and all the given four options are correct, choose option (E) as your choice.

- A. They have got to live a man's life, pushing all these things before them, and get on as well as they can.
- B. Swiftly they drew near to the flaming colored suns, and passed close beside them.
- C. According to the agreements reached at WTO, commitment was made by all member countries to keep import tariffs low and eliminate all non-tariff barriers which could curb imports.
- D. When I offered him to help which he needed, he persisted in refusing it, so I left him to his fate.
- E. She has refused to evacuate Malta.

Answer: D

Sol:

Remove ‘to’ before ‘help’ as ‘offer’ is a Di-Transitive verb (verb which takes two objects). So object ‘help’ will be used after ‘him’ and not the infinitive ‘to help’. e.g. I offered him a job. Ans.(Here, ‘him’ is an indirect object while ‘a job’ is a direct object.)

Q.24 In each of the following questions, five options are given and you have to choose the one which has some or any grammatical error in it. In the questions where the fifth option is “all are correct” and all the given four options are correct, choose option (E) as your choice.

- A. Who has been responsible for all the trouble the world has known for ages?
- B. He only is responsible for the suffering caused to the whole family.
- C. I am sure the heat, and not the natural, beautiful activity of her mind, is responsible for her condition.
- D. You can't make me responsible for the acts of a person I don't know from Adam.
- E. All are correct.

Answer: B

Sol:

Use ‘Only’ before ‘he’ as generally ‘only’ is used before that word which it signifies.
e.g. Only you saw him.
You only saw him.
You saw only him.
In all these sentences, ‘only’ signifies different words.

Q.25 In each of the following questions, five options are given and you have to choose the one which has some or any grammatical error in it. In the questions where the fifth option is “all are correct” and all the given four options are correct, choose option (E) as your choice.

- A. How sweet and pastoral are these cool resting-places in the heart of the Vosges!
- B. In a fit of temper he tore up a sweet letter which his wife had written to him.
- C. It is the emblem of a rustic maid in the sweet prime of her morning.
- D. It has been an advantage for that sweet girl to have been brought up by them.
- E. That sweet chocolate gaze softened and a smile touched the corners of his mouth.

Answer: B

Sol:

Use ‘the’ in place of ‘a’ as the word ‘letter’ is particularly specified i.e. the letter which his wife had written.
e.g. He gave me the book which he had bought in Delhi. [not ‘a book’]

Q.26 Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?

Rearrange the following five sentences (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) in the proper sequence to form a paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.

- A. In order to find its feet in the new world order, India should work on the existing contours of its ties with China in the form of BRICS, the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation and the China-led Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank.
- B. Interaction with like-minded countries is better than an over-reliance on an unpredictable America.
- C. Simultaneously, it should also work with Japan, Australia and Germany in exploring new trade ties with Africa, South America and Southeast Asia on account of sea links.
- D. America and China are placed at the two ends of the spectrum of international relations.
- E. While the U.S. appears to be going its own way, China appears engaged in spreading its net looking for partnerships for its Belt and Road Initiative.

- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. D
- E. E

Answer: D

Sol:

The correct sequence is DEACB.

Q.27 Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?
Rearrange the following five sentences (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) in the proper sequence to form a paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.

A. In order to find its feet in the new world order, India should work on the existing contours of its ties with China in the form of BRICS, the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation and the China-led Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank.
B. Interaction with like-minded countries is better than an over-reliance on an unpredictable America.
C. Simultaneously, it should also work with Japan, Australia and Germany in exploring new trade ties with Africa, South America and Southeast Asia on account of sea links.
D. America and China are placed at the two ends of the spectrum of international relations.
E. While the U.S. appears to be going its own way, China appears engaged in spreading its net looking for partnerships for its Belt and Road Initiative.

A. E
B. D
C. C
D. B
E. A

Answer: A

Sol:
The correct sequence is DEACB.

Q.28 Which of the following should be the THIRD sentence after rearrangement?
Rearrange the following five sentences (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) in the proper sequence to form a paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.

A. In order to find its feet in the new world order, India should work on the existing contours of its ties with China in the form of BRICS, the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation and the China-led Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank.
B. Interaction with like-minded countries is better than an over-reliance on an unpredictable America.
C. Simultaneously, it should also work with Japan, Australia and Germany in exploring new trade ties with Africa, South America and Southeast Asia on account of sea links.
D. America and China are placed at the two ends of the spectrum of international relations.
E. While the U.S. appears to be going its own way, China appears engaged in spreading its net looking for partnerships for its Belt and Road Initiative.

A. A
B. B
C. C
D. D
E. E

Answer: A

Sol:
The correct sequence is DEACB.

Q.29 Which of the following should be the FOURTH sentence after rearrangement?
Rearrange the following five sentences (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) in the proper sequence to form a paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.

A. In order to find its feet in the new world order, India should work on the existing contours of its ties with China in the form of BRICS, the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation and the China-led Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank.
B. Interaction with like-minded countries is better than an over-reliance on an unpredictable America.
C. Simultaneously, it should also work with Japan, Australia and Germany in exploring new trade ties with Africa, South America and Southeast Asia on account of sea links.
D. America and China are placed at the two ends of the spectrum of international relations.
E. While the U.S. appears to be going its own way, China appears engaged in spreading its net looking for partnerships for its Belt and Road Initiative.

A. E
B. D
C. C
D. B

E. A

Answer: C

Sol:

The correct sequence is DEACB.

Q.30 Which of the following should be the FIFTH (LAST) sentence after rearrangement?

Rearrange the following five sentences (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) in the proper sequence to form a paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.

- A. In order to find its feet in the new world order, India should work on the existing contours of its ties with China in the form of BRICS, the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation and the China-led Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank.
- B. Interaction with like-minded countries is better than an over-reliance on an unpredictable America.
- C. Simultaneously, it should also work with Japan, Australia and Germany in exploring new trade ties with Africa, South America and Southeast Asia on account of sea links.
- D. America and China are placed at the two ends of the spectrum of international relations.
- E. While the U.S. appears to be going its own way, China appears engaged in spreading its net looking for partnerships for its Belt and Road Initiative.

- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. D
- E. E

Answer: B

Sol:

The correct sequence is DEACB.

Q.31 Regrettably [A]/ Regretfully [B] I have to decline your invitation.

I am drawn to the poetic, sensual [A] / sensuous [B] quality of her paintings.

He was besides [A] / beside [B] himself with rage when I told him what I had done.

After brushing against a stationary [A] / stationery [B] truck my car turned turtle.

As the water began to rise over [A] / above [B] the danger mark, the signs of an imminent flood were clear.

In each question, there are four or five sentences, each sentence has pair of words/phrases that are italicized or highlighted. From the italicized or highlighted word(s) phrase(s), select the most appropriate word(s)/phrase(s) to form correct sentences. Then, from the given options, choose the best one.

- A. BAABA
- B. AAABA
- C. BBBAB
- D. BBAAB
- E. BABAB

Answer: C

N/A

Q.32 Anita wore a beautiful broach [A]/ brooch [B] on the lapel of her jacket.

If you want to complain about the amenities in your neighbourhood, please meet your councillor [A]/ counsellor [B].

I would like your advice [A]/ advise [B] on which job I should choose. The last scene provided a climactic [A]/ climatic [B] ending to the film.

Jeans that flair [A] / flare [B] at the bottom are in fashion these days.

In each question, there are four or five sentences, each sentence has pair of words/phrases that are italicized or highlighted. From the italicized or highlighted word(s) phrase(s), select the most appropriate word(s)/phrase(s) to form correct sentences. Then, from the given options, choose the best one.

- A. BABAA
- B. BABAB
- C. BAAAB
- D. ABABA
- E. BAABA

Answer: C

N/A

Q.33 It is noteworthy that the Prime Minister’s working group set-up to suggest long-term solutions to(33)..... the growing demand for affordable food has acknowledged the use of biotechnology as integral to a second Green Revolution. Although Indian agriculture serves as a good example of incorporating hybrid varieties of high-yielding crops, the attitude towards genetically modified or transgenic food has been sceptical. But cotton is the only(34)..... crop currently approved for(35)..... in India. But brinjal is under moratorium for commercial release. In a country where 65% of agricultural land is still(36)..... on the monsoon, there needs to be far greater investment in biotechnology-driven solutions to increase yields. True, there are valid health and environment(37)..... regarding the adoption of GM crops. It is for this reason that adequate(38)..... need to be in place to ensure consumer safety. But an(39)..... rejection of genetically modified food would be.(40)..... to the country’s food security.

In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words / phrases are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word / phrase in each case.

- A. meet
- B. suggest
- C. complete
- D. seek
- E. recommend

Answer: A

N/A

Q.34 It is noteworthy that the Prime Minister’s working group set-up to suggest long-term solutions to(33)..... the growing demand for affordable food has acknowledged the use of biotechnology as integral to a second Green Revolution. Although Indian agriculture serves as a good example of incorporating hybrid varieties of high-yielding crops, the attitude towards genetically modified or transgenic food has been sceptical. But cotton is the only(34)..... crop currently approved for(35)..... in India. But brinjal is under moratorium for commercial release. In a country where 65% of agricultural land is still(36)..... on the monsoon, there needs to be far greater investment in biotechnology-driven solutions to increase yields. True, there are valid health and environment(37)..... regarding the adoption of GM crops. It is for this reason that adequate(38)..... need to be in place to ensure consumer safety. But an(39)..... rejection of genetically modified food would be.(40)..... to the country’s food security.

In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words / phrases are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word / phrase in each case.

- A. food
- B. transgenic
- C. high-yielding
- D. genetic
- E. organic

Answer: B

N/A

Q.35 It is noteworthy that the Prime Minister’s working group set-up to suggest long-term solutions to(33)..... the growing demand for affordable food has acknowledged the use of biotechnology as integral to a second Green Revolution. Although Indian agriculture serves as a good example of incorporating hybrid varieties of high-yielding crops, the attitude towards genetically modified or transgenic food has been sceptical. But cotton is the only(34)..... crop currently approved for(35)..... in India. But brinjal is under moratorium for commercial release. In a country where 65% of agricultural land is still(36)..... on the monsoon, there needs to be far greater investment in biotechnology-driven solutions to increase yields. True, there are valid health and environment(37)..... regarding the adoption of GM crops. It is for this reason that adequate(38)..... need to be in place to ensure consumer safety. But an(39)..... rejection of genetically modified food would be.(40)..... to the country’s food security.

In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words / phrases are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word / phrase in each case.

- A. research
- B. hybrid
- C. release
- D. launch
- E. cultivation

Answer: E

N/A

Q.36 It is noteworthy that the Prime Minister’s working group set-up to suggest long-term solutions to(33)..... the growing demand for affordable food has acknowledged the use of biotechnology as integral to a second Green Revolution.

Although Indian agriculture serves as a good example of incorporating hybrid varieties of high-yielding crops, the attitude towards genetically modified or transgenic food has been sceptical. But cotton is the only(34)..... crop currently approved for(35)..... in India. But brinjal is under moratorium for commercial release. In a country where 65% of agricultural land is still(36)..... on the monsoon, there needs to be far greater investment in biotechnology-driven solutions to increase yields.

True, there are valid health and environment(37)..... regarding the adoption of GM crops. It is for this reason that adequate(38)..... need to be in place to ensure consumer safety. But an(39)..... rejection of genetically modified food would be.(40)..... to the country’s food security.

In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words / phrases are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word / phrase in each case.

- A. tilled
- B. dependent
- C. depends
- D. independent
- E. available

Answer: B

Sol:
Verb ‘depends’ cannot be used since ‘is’ is there before ‘still’.

Q.37 It is noteworthy that the Prime Minister’s working group set-up to suggest long-term solutions to(33)..... the growing demand for affordable food has acknowledged the use of biotechnology as integral to a second Green Revolution.

Although Indian agriculture serves as a good example of incorporating hybrid varieties of high-yielding crops, the attitude towards genetically modified or transgenic food has been sceptical. But cotton is the only(34)..... crop currently approved for(35)..... in India. But brinjal is under moratorium for commercial release. In a country where 65% of agricultural land is still(36)..... on the monsoon, there needs to be far greater investment in biotechnology-driven solutions to increase yields.

True, there are valid health and environment(37)..... regarding the adoption of GM crops. It is for this reason that adequate(38)..... need to be in place to ensure consumer safety. But an(39)..... rejection of genetically modified food would be.(40)..... to the country’s food security.

In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words / phrases are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word / phrase in each case.

- A. concerns
- B. protests
- C. factors
- D. yields
- E. areas

Answer: A

N/A

Q.38 It is noteworthy that the Prime Minister’s working group set-up to suggest long-term solutions to(33)..... the growing demand for affordable food has acknowledged the use of biotechnology as integral to a second Green Revolution.

Although Indian agriculture serves as a good example of incorporating hybrid varieties of high-yielding crops, the attitude towards genetically modified or transgenic food has been sceptical. But cotton is the only(34)..... crop currently approved for(35)..... in India. But brinjal is under moratorium for commercial release. In a country where 65% of agricultural land is still(36)..... on the monsoon, there needs to be far greater investment in biotechnology-driven solutions to increase yields.

True, there are valid health and environment(37)..... regarding the adoption of GM crops. It is for this reason that adequate(38)..... need to be in place to ensure consumer safety. But an(39)..... rejection of genetically modified food would be.(40)..... to the country’s food security.

In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words / phrases are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word / phrase in each case.

- A. warnings
- B. features
- C. safeguards
- D. research
- E. alerts

Answer: C

Q.39 It is noteworthy that the Prime Minister’s working group set-up to suggest long-term solutions to(33)..... the growing demand for affordable food has acknowledged the use of biotechnology as integral to a second Green Revolution. Although Indian agriculture serves as a good example of incorporating hybrid varieties of high-yielding crops, the attitude towards genetically modified or transgenic food has been sceptical. But cotton is the only(34)..... crop currently approved for(35)..... in India. But brinjal is under moratorium for commercial release. In a country where 65% of agricultural land is still(36)..... on the monsoon, there needs to be far greater investment in biotechnology-driven solutions to increase yields. True, there are valid health and environment(37)..... regarding the adoption of GM crops. It is for this reason that adequate(38)..... need to be in place to ensure consumer safety. But an(39)..... rejection of genetically modified food would be.(40)..... to the country’s food security. In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words / phrases are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word / phrase in each case.

- A. accurate
- B. hasty
- C. absurd
- D. outright
- E. honest

Answer: D

Sol:
‘outright’ means straight and immediate.

Q.40 It is noteworthy that the Prime Minister’s working group set-up to suggest long-term solutions to(33)..... the growing demand for affordable food has acknowledged the use of biotechnology as integral to a second Green Revolution. Although Indian agriculture serves as a good example of incorporating hybrid varieties of high-yielding crops, the attitude towards genetically modified or transgenic food has been sceptical. But cotton is the only(34)..... crop currently approved for(35)..... in India. But brinjal is under moratorium for commercial release. In a country where 65% of agricultural land is still(36)..... on the monsoon, there needs to be far greater investment in biotechnology-driven solutions to increase yields. True, there are valid health and environment(37)..... regarding the adoption of GM crops. It is for this reason that adequate(38)..... need to be in place to ensure consumer safety. But an(39)..... rejection of genetically modified food would be.(40)..... to the country’s food security. In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words / phrases are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word / phrase in each case.

- A. risk
- B. beneficial
- C. attestation
- D. acrimonious
- E. detrimental

Answer: E

Sol:
‘acrimonious’ means angry and full of strong, bitter feelings, words, etc. ‘Risk’ is a noun, hence cannot be used here. ‘detrimental, that means ‘harmful’ is the right answer.