
MOCK CAT 2010**(VERBAL SECTION)**

Directions for questions 1 – 3: Select the option that fills in the blanks most suitably and in the same order.

1. That the American police can _____ themselves with the same ease, that they are just as merciless, just as _____ and cunning as their European colleagues, has been proven on more than one occasion.
- (1) perjure, brutal (2) justify, crafty (3) explicate, unfeeling
(4) absolve, clever (5) exonerate, Machiavellian
2. His mental eye beheld the _____ women and _____ infants of his native land, slaughtered right before the good King.
- (1) slave, naive (2) virtuous, angelic (3) defenseless, innocent
(4) wronged, inculpable (5) native, their
3. The _____ that a standing army and navy is the best security of peace is about as _____ as the claim that the most peaceful citizen is he who goes about heavily armed.
- (1) assertion, true (2) allegation, disputatious (3) aphorism, meaningless
(4) contention, logical (5) assumption, improbable

Directions for questions 4 – 6: The last sentence in the following passages has been deleted. Select the sentence, out of the available options, that best suits the end of the passage.

4. Belief in a greater power in the Universe is something I hope never becomes extinct. I hope Man, as a species, never becomes so arrogant in his technological marvels that he sees himself in the role of God; making and destroying life by a humanistic moral code. I still like to look up at the heavens and believe that there is life out there, somewhere, races of beings struggling with the same ideas and concepts that we as a species are experiencing. I hope that one day we do make contact with other life, and that in doing so we find the seeds of Brotherhood out there in the stars, as I believe that this great experiment has been tried elsewhere. The Universe is too vast a place with too many galaxies and stars for Man to be the "Be all and end all". Don't ask me to explain my reasoning for I can't.
- (1) It is my intuition that tells me so.
(2) Despite our assertions to the contrary, we secretly believe it turns out to be true. Sooner than later.
(3) I just take it on faith.
(4) Man is but a small, insignificant part of the whole scheme of things.
(5) Lot of research is needed before anyone can give a coherent, cogent, and credible explanation.

5. Today's so called 'petroleum economy' relies heavily on fossil fuels for energy. In a "hydrogen economy", however, electricity to power vehicles and for the power grid could be produced with much cleaner technologies using hydrogen, the most abundant element in the universe, as a fuel.
- (1) Being abundant in supply, the fuel will solve our energy problems for ever.
 - (2) Why is then little research being carried out to use this cleaner and abundant element?
 - (3) Storing this fuel, however, presents several challenges.
 - (4) This may hold the key to its future use as rocket fuel.
 - (5) It is always tough to predict how things will play out in the future, but the finding is interesting enough.
6. Cases of accident victims having been "brought dead" to the hospital's emergency wings, or the patient breathing his last on the road-side for want of medical care, or a patient waiting for dressing material to arrive while bleeding on hospital stretchers, are not common.
- (1) What has happened to man's altruistic nature?
 - (2) The emergency services are conspicuous by their absence in India.
 - (3) The trauma care system in India has yet to gain adequate attention.
 - (4) India is a disaster-prone country, and yet it does not have even a semblance of disaster care system in place.
 - (5) There is no national nodal agency in India to coordinate accident care.

Directions for questions 7 – 9: In each of the following questions a few statements have been provided. These statements form a coherent paragraph when properly arranged. Select the alternative representing the proper and logical sequencing of these statements.

7. A. An illusion remains, and science, working in the name of reality, will gradually eliminate it, namely the illusion that man has established a permanent order of society.
- B. Gradually the anthropocentric illusion has been compelled to give way before the results of science.
- C. And this condition, instead of being a glorious but transitory stage, is supposed to be the end of the development of humanity, which is henceforth condemned not to perfect itself any more by further changes.
- D. We have seen that freedom of thought in science, literature and art, for which the bourgeoisie fought, triumphed over the tyranny of the mediaeval dogma.
- E. While the geocentric and anthropocentric illusions have been dispelled, the illusion of the immobility and eternity of classes still persists.
- (1) BAEDC (2) ECDBA (3) BDEAC (4) EDCAB (5) DBEAC

8. A. Scars occasioned by actual loss of substance, or by wounds healed by granulation, never disappear.
B. Tattoo marks may disappear during life; the brighter colours, as vermilion, as a rule, more readily than those made with carbon, as Indian ink.
C. The medical man may in such cases be consulted as to family resemblance, marks on the body, scars and tattoo marks, or with regard to the organs of generation in cases of doubtful sex.
D. It is but seldom that medical evidence is required with regard to the identification of the living, though it may sometimes be so.
E. If the tattooing is superficial (merely underneath the cuticle) the marks may possibly be removed by acetic acid or cantharides or even by picking out the colouring-matter with a fine needle.
- (1) CDEAB (2) EDCBA (3) CDEBA (4) DCBEA (5) ADCBE
9. A. Nothing is more usual and more natural for those, who pretend to discover anything new to the world in philosophy and the sciences, than to insinuate the praises of their own systems, by decrying all those, which have been advanced before them.
B. It is easy for one of judgment and learning, to perceive the weak foundation even of those systems, which have obtained the greatest credit, and have carried their pretensions highest to accurate and profound reasoning.
C. Principles taken upon trust, consequences lamely deduced from them, want of coherence in the parts, and of evidence in the whole, these are every where to be met with in the systems of the most eminent philosophers, and seem to have drawn disgrace upon philosophy itself.
D. Nor is there required such profound knowledge to discover the present imperfect condition of the sciences.
E. There is nothing which is not the subject of debate, and in which men of learning are not of contrary opinions.
- (1) ABCDE (2) BCEDA (3) ADCBE (4) BCDAE (5) EABDC

Directions for questions 10 – 12: Identify the sentence(s) or part(s) of sentence(s) that is/are **incorrect** in terms of grammar and usage (including spelling, punctuation and logical consistency).

10. (A) Having passed the examination, the college awarded him the best student medal.
(B) The country could have become a superpower if its economy reached great heights.
(C) The activities of communal organizations and persecution of minorities, which can still be seen in the country,
(D) is the proof that we have many hurdles to overcome.
- (1) A and B (2) B and C (3) C and D (4) A, B and C (5) A, B and D

11. (A) The smooth passage of the Insurance Bill through the House is the best news
 (B) which the country has had in recent years.
 (C) Hot deserts are found near the western coasts of continents because the winds
 (D) passing by the cold ocean currents flowing along these coasts are dry.
 (1) A and B (2) B and C (3) C and D (4) A and C (5) B and D
12. (A) In the present age we see parallels in the manufacture of such needless,
 (B) and often harmful things like trinkets and gewgaws,
 (C) cars and cameras, televisions, jets, and computers,
 (D) which only waste resources and spew forth pollution.
 (1) A and B (2) B and C (3) C and D (4) A and C (5) B and D

Directions for questions 13 – 16: In each question, there are five sentences. Each sentence has a pair of words that are italicized and highlighted. From the italicized and highlighted words, select the most appropriate words (A or B) to form correct sentences. The sentences are followed by options that indicate the words, which may be selected to correctly complete the set of sentences. From the options given, choose the **most appropriate** one.

13. I. I failed to **persuade (A) / convince (B)** him not to tread the beaten track.
 II. The Mughal army laid a **seize (A)/siege (B)** to capture the fort.
 III. On checking the contents it was found that three **cartons (A)/cartoons (B)** had been surreptitiously tampered with.
 IV. The African **bloc (A)/block (B)** had to be coaxed into signing on the dotted line.
 (1) ABAB (2) ABAA (3) BBAA (4) AABA (5) ABBA
14. I. Behind the **facade (A) / veneer (B)** of piety, it was all devilishness.
 II. The newly wed looked resplendent in her **bridle (A)/ bridal (B)** finery.
 III. Pigeon **toed (A)/ towed (B)** people are not usually accepted in the armed forces.
 IV. I am **pursuing (A)/ perusing (B)** the matter; I shall let you know when I am through with my scrutiny.
 (1) BBAB (2) ABAB (3) BAAA (4) BABA (5) BBBA
15. I. Rumors thrive on **hearsay (A) / heresy (B)**.
 II. Rules of **propriety (A)/ decorum (B)** demand that one maintain equanimity even under duress.
 III. The adolescent was upbraided for his **childish (A)/ childlike (B)** behavior.
 IV. '**Elegy (A)/ Eulogy (B)** on the death of a mad dog' is a famous poem by John Donne.
 (1) AB BB (2) AAAA (3) BAAA (4) AABA (5) AAAB

16. I. Things are much in **foment (A) / ferment (B)** as of now; let the dust settle.
II. The word 'Malayalam' is not really an **acronym (A)/ anagram (B)** but a palindrome.
III. Your plans are quixotic and not **feasible (A)/ plausible (B)**.
IV. His **earthy (A)/ earthy (B)** wit has won him many friends
- (1) ABAB (2) ABBA (3) ABAA (4) BBAA (5) BBBA

Directions for questions 17 – 25: Five alternatives are given against each question based on the reading of a text. Choose the option that best answers the question.

PASSAGE – I

In the early period of the empire the Romans imitated the Grecians in their buildings of magnitude and beauty, forming, however, a style of greater richness in detail, though less chaste in effect; but in the fourth century, when the arts were declining, the style of architecture became debased, and the predominant features consisted of massive square piers or columns, without entablatures, from the impost of which sprung arches of a semicircular form; and it was in rude imitation of this latter style that the Saxon churches were constructed.

The Roman basilicas, or halls of justice, some of which were subsequently converted into churches, to which also their names were given, furnished the plan for the internal arrangement of churches of a large size, being divided in the interior by rows of columns. From this division the nave and aisles of a church were derived; But the Saxon converts were directed and assisted in the science of architecture by those missionaries from Rome who propagated Christianity amongst them; and during the Saxon dynasty architects and workmen were frequently procured from abroad, to plan and raise ecclesiastical structures. The Anglo-Saxon churches were, however, rudely built, and, as far as can be ascertained, with some few exceptions, were of no great dimensions and almost entirely devoid of ornamental moldings, though in some instances decorative sculpture and moldings are to be met with; but in the repeated incursions of the Danes, in the ninth and tenth centuries, so general was the destruction of the monasteries and churches, which, when the country became tranquil, were rebuilt by the Normans, that we have, in fact, comparatively few churches existing which we may reasonably presume, or really know, to have been erected in an Anglo-Saxon age. Many of the earlier writers on this subject have, however, caused much confusion by applying the term 'SAXON' to all churches and other edifices

contradistinguished from the pointed style by semicircular-headed doorways, windows, and arches. But the vestiges of Anglo-Saxon architecture have been as yet so little studied or known, as to render it difficult to point out, either generally or in detail, in what their peculiarities consist: the style may, however, be said to have approximated in appearance much nearer to the Debased Roman style of masonry than the Norman, and to have been also much ruder: and in the most ancient churches, we find arches constructed of flat bricks or tiles, set edgewise, which was also a Roman fashion. The masonry was chiefly composed of rubble, with squared blocks of stone at the angles, disposed in courses in a peculiar manner.

17. What attributes of the Grecian style were visible in the early Roman architecture?
- (1) Ostentation and detailing.
 - (2) Use of columns to adorn the structures
 - (3) Size and magnificence
 - (4) Semicircular arches of prayer halls
 - (5) The divisions of aisles and nave
18. What was the striking difference between the Saxon architecture and the early Roman architecture?
- (1) They Saxon architecture had a vivid incongruence.
 - (2) Romans preferred giganticity of space and richness of detail.
 - (3) The Saxon structures were devoid of tawdry designs.
 - (4) The Saxon architecture had no takers in modern era.
 - (5) The Saxon architecture was more sculpture based with decoration of walls.
19. What is the primary purpose of the passage?
- (1) Elucidate the supremacy of Greek architecture
 - (2) Contemplate how Anglo-Saxon architecture was distinct from Roman architecture
 - (3) Discuss the distinctiveness of Roman architecture from Greek
 - (4) Explicate how passage of time and decline of empires impacted old architectural techniques
 - (5) To discuss the importance of architectural designs in various cultures
20. The following are generally conceived principles of Roman Architecture **except**
- (1) Roman architecture shammed Grecian style.
 - (2) Roman architecture had splendid detailing but less ostentation than Greek structures.
 - (3) The churches were devoid of elaborate moldings.
 - (4) Spaciousness was a basic characteristic.
 - (5) The long church halls had semicircular recesses at one end.

PASSAGE – II

What is the aim of life?

Your question is very significant, perhaps the ancientmost question. Man has asked it since the very beginning. And millions of answers have been provided but no answer has been successful. The question still remains. . . .

According to religions, the aim of life is to renounce it, to destroy it, to torture yourself in the name of some mythological, some hypothetical God.

My answer is Life's aim is life itself – more life, deeper life, higher life, but life always. There is nothing higher than life.

Life is all in all.

It is the God and it is the temple and it is the holy scripture – and to live it totally, wholeheartedly, is the only religion.

There is no other aim than to live with such totality that each moment becomes a celebration. The very idea of 'aim' brings the future into the mind, because any aim, any end, any goal, needs the future. All your goals deprive you of your present, which is the only reality you have. The future is only your imagination, and the past is just footprints left in the sands of your memory. Neither is the past real any more, nor is the future real yet.

This moment is the only reality.

And to live this moment without any inhibition, without any repression, without any greed for the future, without any fear – without repeating the past again and again, but being absolutely fresh in every moment, fresh and young, unhampered by memories, unhindered by imagination – you have such purity, such innocence, that only this innocence I call godliness.

To me; God is not someone who created the world. God is someone whom you create when you live totally, intensely – with all your heart, not holding anything back. When your life becomes simply a moment-to-moment joy, a moment-to-moment dance, when your life is nothing but a festival of lights – every moment is so precious because once it is gone, it is gone forever. . . .

Live joyously, contented, fulfilled, sharing your love, your silence, your peace, letting your life become such a beautiful dance that not only you feel blessed but you can bless the whole world – that is the only authentic path. Life is itself the criterion; everything else is non-essential.

Each individual is unique and each individual life has a beauty in its uniqueness. So unique that you cannot make a superhighway on which everybody has to travel to find the aim of life. On the contrary, everybody has to find his life without following the crowd, but following his own inner voice, without moving in a mob, but following a small footpath. That too is not created by anybody else. You create it as you walk.

The world of life and consciousness is almost like the sky – birds fly but they don't leave any footprints. As you live deeply, sincerely, honestly, you don't leave any footprints and nobody has to follow you. Everybody has to follow his own still, small voice.

My emphasis on meditation is so that you can hear your still, small voice – which will give you the guidance, the sense of direction. No scripture can give it to you. No religion, no religious founder can give it to you because they have been giving it to humanity for thousands of years and all their efforts have failed. They have only created retarded people, unintelligent people, because they insisted on believing. Don't believe in anyone, including me. The moment you believe in someone, you lose intelligence. Belief is almost like poison to your intelligence.

21. What does the passage say about religion?

- (a) It renounces life. (b) It supports God which is hypothetical
 (c) It teaches mankind to fear death (d) It denies the essence of existence
 (e) It poisons human mind through belief.

- (1) a and e (2) b and d (3) a and b (4) a and c (5) a, b and e

22. The author of the passage is

- (1) an agnostic (2) an atheist (3) an infidel
 (4) a skeptic (5) none of these

23. According to the author, godliness is
- (1) the innocence in living each moment unhindered by imagination
 - (2) creating your own God when you live life totally, intensely
 - (3) renouncing momentary joys, not the essence of life
 - (4) All of these
 - (5) None of these
24. While talking of life the author lays emphasis on :
- (1) meditation
 - (2) finding one's insight and following it
 - (3) following one's still, small voice
 - (4) All of these
 - (5) None of these
25. According to the author, what is **not** the authentic path?
- (1) sinful life
 - (2) sensual pleasures
 - (3) treading the untrodden
 - (4) All of the above
 - (5) None of the above

ANSWER KEY

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (1) | 2. (3) | 3. (4) | 4. (3) | 5. (3) | 6. (3) | 7. (1) | 8. (4) |
| 9. (1) | 10. (5) | 11. (5) | 12. (2) | 13. (3) | 14. (1) | 15. (2) | 16. (4) |
| 17. (3) | 18. (2) | 19. (4) | 20. (3) | 21. (3) | 22. (5) | 23. (1) | 24. (4) |
| 25. (5) | | | | | | | |