



Questions 1 to 4 The passage given below is followed by a set of questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

One of the most hazardous conditions a firefighter will ever encounter is a backdraft (also known as a smoke explosion). A backdraft can occur in the hot-smoldering phase of a fire when burning is incomplete and there is not enough oxygen to sustain the fire. Unburned carbon particles and other flammable products, combined with the intense heat, may cause instantaneous combustion if more oxygen reaches the fire. Firefighters should be aware of the conditions that indicate the possibility for a backdraft to occur. When there is a lack of oxygen during a fire, the smoke becomes filled with carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide and turns dense gray or black. Other warning signs of a potential backdraft are little or no visible flame, excessive heat, smoke leaving the building in puffs, muffled sounds, and smoke-stained windows. Proper ventilation will make a backdraft less likely. Opening a room or building at the highest point allows heated gases and smoke to be released gradually. However, suddenly breaking a window or opening a door is a mistake, because it allows oxygen to rush in, causing an explosion.

1) A backdraft is a dangerous condition for firefighters mainly because

- A) There is not enough oxygen for breathing.
- B) The heat is extremely intense.
- C) The smoke is dangerously thick.
- D) An explosion occurs.

Answer Option :D

2) Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a potential backdraft warning sign?

- A) Windows stained with smoke
- B) Flames shooting up from the building
- C) Puffs of smoke leaving the building
- D) More intense heat than usual

Answer Option :B

3) To prevent the possibility of a backdraft, a firefighter should

- A) Carry an oxygen tank.
- B) Open a door to allow gases to escape.
- C) Make an opening at the top of the building.
- D) Break a window to release carbon particles.

Answer Option :C

4) When compared with a hot, smoldering fire, a fire with visible, high-reaching flames

- A) Has more oxygen available for combustion.
- B) Has more carbon dioxide available for consumption.
- C) Produces more dense gray smoke.
- D) Is more likely to cause a backdraft.

Answer Option :A



Questions 5 to 6 The sentence has been divided into four parts and marked a, b, c and d. One of these parts contains a mistake in grammar or syntax. Identity that part and mark it as the answer.

5)The speaker gave a clear exposition of (A)/ the dinosaurs, its evolution, (B)/ its growth, its varieties (C)/ and how it used to eat (D).

- A)A
- B)B
- C)C
- D)D

Answer Option :D

6)My friend refused to join us (A)/ in the hiking programme we had (B)/ saying that twenty miles is too long a distance (C)/ for him to walk at his age (D).

- A)A
- B)B
- C)C
- D)D

Answer Option :C

Questions 7 to 8 Select the option which best fits the given blank/blanks.

7)Hoping to stall a vote on the bill, the senator continued to _____ on at great lengths as part of her filibuster, a _____ measure used to keep debating an issue long enough to win new supporters or prevent a vote altogether.

- A)babble, lackadaisical
- B)eulogize, ponderous
- C)maunder, zealous
- D)ramble, dilatory

Answer Option :D

8)Gouri grew up in Kerala and was not prepared to face the _____ climate of the North Indian winter.

- A)freshwater
- B)gelid
- C)compendious
- D)subsidiary

Answer Option :B

Questions 9 to 10 Identify the relationship exhibited by the lead pair and accordingly, find the word from the options which fills the gap with the same logical relationship.

9)Seismography : Earthquakes :: Taseometer : ?

- A)Volcanoes
- B)Resistances
- C)Landslides



D)Strains

Answer Option :D

10) Pig : Farrow :: Dog : ?

A)Mare

B)Puppy

C)Bitch

D)Colt

Answer Option :2

Questions 11 to 12 Choose the option which is closest in meaning to the given word.

11)Indefatigable

A)well-paid

B)tireless

C)skillful

D)handsome

Answer Option :B

12)Circumspect

A)restrained

B)confident

C)discreet

D)honest

Answer Option :C

Questions 13 to 14 Choose the option which is farthest in meaning to the given word.

13)Mephitic

A)honest

B)healthy

C)simple

D)rural

Answer Option :B

14)Platitudinous

A)hilly

B)exhilarating

C)confounded

D)advantageous

Answer Option :B

Questions 15 to 16 Choose the option which can be substituted for the given word/phrase.



15) Being unrealistic and impractical

- A) idealistic
- B) impractical
- C) quixotic
- D) impossibility

Answer Option : C

16) Mentally or physically inactive

- A) subterfuge
- B) handicap
- C) lacking motion
- D) torpid

Answer Option : D

17) Some ancient societies mistook tides, which are a natural phenomenon involving the alternating rise and fall in the large fluid bodies of the earth caused by the combined gravitational attraction of the sun and moon, as a magical phenomenon controlled by invisible water nymphs.

- A) as a magical phenomenon controlled by invisible water nymphs.
- B) for a magical phenomenon controlled by invisible water nymphs.
- C) to a magical phenomenon controlled by invisible water nymphs.
- D) with a magical phenomena controlled by invisible water nymphs.

Answer Option : B

18) Arrange the following sentences in logical order to form a coherent paragraph.

- A. Questions from employees are encouraged, thought over and if found relevant, implemented.
- B. The entire staff is taken for a learning conference.
- C. An employee once asked senior officials whether consultancy fee charged from a client would be returned if the client wasn't happy with the results.
- D. Now the company has decided to come up with an unconditional guarantee: if you aren't satisfied with the services, your money's returned, no question asked.
- E. Such trends are largely confined to fast-growing, high stress, deadline-driven services industries like computer software and management consultancy.

- A) EBCAD
- B) BACDE
- C) CADBE
- D) BEACD

Answer Option : B

19) Fill in the blanks with the appropriate determiner.

I owe you _____ money.

- A) little
- B) some
- C) a few



D)less

Answer Option :D

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate preposition.

20)Everybody came at 9 am, _____ Nitin who came at 10 am.

A)apart from

B)before

C)limiting to

D)without

Answer Option :A

Questions 21 to 24 The passage given below is followed by a set of questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

Real-time transportation system information is the critical element in the development of intelligent transportation systems (ITS). With the rapid advancement of communications and electronic technology, tremendous possibilities are available to improve the way that information is provided to the traveling public about how to use the system effectively and efficiently. The management, integration and presentation of the collected real-time information present the greatest challenge to a state Department of Transportation or municipality that is controlling traffic signals, dynamic message signs, audio advisories, et cetera. Ultimately, the transportation system operator wants to present quality information to all types of users of the system, from traveler to the analyst or researcher. The types of information needed and sources available are the next critical pieces of the puzzle with respect to the types of information that can be provided. What the system operator wants to present is dependent upon the types of devices that are in the system to be accessed. Traditionally, inductive loop detection (ILD) devices have been the backbone of the transportation system. These devices have the ability to provide traffic volumes, lane occupancy, speed, and vehicle classification. Probes in the system provide the ability to measure performance over space, including the capture of information over multiple links or segments over various time periods. Using probes to measure travel time is a concept gaining more attention throughout the country. There are various methods of attempting to gain this information in real-time. The successful TRANSMIT program in the NY/NJ area uses roadside toll tag readers to measure the travel time of tag holders between readers. Less successful was an attempt in Washington DC to measure travel time by geolocating cell phone users. Inaccuracies due to radio frequency reflections and obstructions to line of sight prevented the desired degree of precision in locating vehicles.

21)Why is the use of probes interesting to traffic planners?

A)The probes can be placed in areas where other data collection methods fail.

B)Probes can be moved from place to place.

C)Probes are less expensive than other types of traffic counting devices.

D)Information can be captured over multiple links or over various time periods.

Answer Option :D

22)What advantage might the TRANSMIT program have over traditional data collection methods?



- A)The TRANSMIT system can measure travel time of particular drivers.
- B)A large number of drivers can be tracked.
- C)The TRANSMIT system comes with a "ready-made" set of participants.
- D)Drivers can report real-time traffic conditions.

Answer Option :C

23)According to the passage, how is real-time traffic information collected in the TRANSMIT program?

- A)From driver registration data.
- B)Toll tag readers measure the travel time of tag holders between readers.
- C)Driver data is entered into the system when drivers pass a toll booth.
- D)Driver data is logged when drivers enter and exit the system.

Answer Option :B

24)What drawback might cell phone geolocation pose?

- A)Not every driver carries a cell phone.
- B)Cell phones cannot provide precise location information.
- C)Cell coverage is not uniform in a metropolitan area.
- D)Driver privacy.

Answer Option :D

Questions 25 to 26 The sentence has been divided into four parts and marked a, b, c and d. One of these parts contains a mistake in grammar or idiom. Identity that part and mark it as the answer.

25)Near the garden was standing (A)/ a dog, a donkey and a cow (B)/ but when I threw a stone at them (C)/ it was only the dog that ran away(D).

- A)A
- B)B
- C)C
- D)D

Answer Option :A

26)The President reviewed the many details (A)/ connecting with the profitability (B)/ of the management and then decided that (C)/ further expansion was not desirable (D).

- A)A
- B)B
- C)C
- D)D

Answer Option :B

Questions 27 to 28

Direction: Select the option which best fits the given blank/blanks.



27) One of the most important steps of the recipe is to _____ out impurities from the soup; failure to _____ the broth for pieces of fat and burnt bits will make for a bitter soup.

- A) winnow, skim
- B) withstand, resist
- C) sieve, peruse
- D) scuttle, obliterate

Answer Option :A

28) The toy store's extensive inventory offered a _____ of toys from baby items to video games for teenagers.

- A) manifold
- B) lexicon
- C) burrow
- D) gamut.

Answer Option :D

Questions 29 to 30 Direction: Identify the relationship exhibited by the lead pair and accordingly, find the word from the options which fills the gap with the same logical relationship.

29) Pituitary : Brain :: Thymus : ?

- A) Larynx
- B) Spinal cord
- C) Throat
- D) Chest

Answer Option :D

30) Roster : Duty :: Inventory : ?

- A) Furnace
- B) Exports
- C) Goods
- D) Produce

Answer Option :C

Questions 31 to 32 Choose the option which is closest in meaning to the given word.

31) Egregious

- A) outstandingly good
- B) outrageous
- D) irreparable
- E) unnecessary

Answer Option :B

32) Posthumous

- A) cranky



- B)brilliant
 - C)everlasting
 - D)born after the death of father
- Answer Option :D

Questions 33 to 34 Choose the option which is farthest in meaning to the given word.

- 33)Iniquitous
- A)virtuous
 - B)complacent
 - C)equal
 - D)Virulent
- Answer Option :A

- 34)obstreperous
- A)short
 - B)tame
 - C)strict
 - D)distant
- Answer Option :B

Questions 35 to 36 Choose the option which can be substituted for the given word/phrase.

- 35)Stated or appearing
- A)to be true
 - B)ostensible
 - C)appearing
 - D)as such seemingly apparent
- Answer Option :A

- 36)Characterized by poverty or need
- A)miserly
 - B)penurious
 - C)stingy
 - D)pathetic
- Answer Option :B

37) Part of the given sentence is underlined. Choose the answer choice which is the best version of the underlined part.

The next generation of commercial jets (A)/ are expected to be faster, (B)/ less fuel-thirsty and (C)/ more computerised than the present one (D).

- A)A
- B)B



C)C

D)D

Answer Option :B

38)Arrange the following sentences in logical order to form a coherent paragraph.

A. All levels of demand, whether individual, aggregate, local,national, or international are subject to change.

B.At the same time,science and technology add new dimensions to products, their uses, and the methods used to market them.

C.Aggregate demand fluctuates with changes in the level of business activity, GNP, and national income.

D.The demand of individuals tends to vary with changing needs and rising income.

A)CBDA

B)DCAB

C)BCAD

D)ADCB

Answer Option :D

39)Fill in the blanks with the appropriate article. I do not like ___ basketball.

A)a

B)an

C)the

D)no article

Answer Option :D

40)Fill in the blanks with the appropriate preposition. I know her ____ sight.

A)at

B)off

C)unto

D)by

Answer Option :D

Question (41-50): Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. Some words / phrases are printed in bold in the passage in order to help you locate them while answering some of the questions asked.

Currently showing at the National Gallery of Modern Art (NGMA) is a remarkable exhibition with a provenance that dates back to 1925. That was the year the exhibition's subject, the legendary Ebrahim Alkazi, was born in Pune into the family of an Arab spice merchant.

Titled 'The Theatre of E. Alkazi — A Modernist Approach to Indian Theatre', the showcase is a retrospective of the life and works of Alkazi. The driving forces behind it have been his daughter, Amal Allana, a theatre doyenne in her own right, and her husband, the stage designer Nissar Allana. The exhibition continues till later this month, when Alkazi will turn 91. And in a sidelight of curated talks, Allana provides us a rare insight into the man single-handedly credited with overhauling the National School of Drama into a legitimate national institution during his long tenure as its director



from 1962 to 1977. Of course, before that, Alkazi had an eventful innings in Bombay. Under the aegis of the Theatre Group and the Theatre Unit, he galvanized the English theatre scene in the city.

The exhibition had its first airing in January at Delhi's Triveni Kala Sangam, where the Alkazi family founded the Art Heritage Gallery in 1977. In this Mumbai outing, the archival material is distributed to the semicircular galleries arranged around the central stairwell at the NGMA. Mock-ups of posters of Alkazi's celebrated productions adorn the walls of the entrance hall. If cinema hadn't swamped popular culture with its excesses, and theatre had been much less niche, some of these imprints could have well been the iconic images of their times. For instance, the stricken countenance of Usha Amin on a poster for *Medea* (1961), or a fetching Alaknanda Samarth pinned to the floor as a man looms ominously over her in *Miss Julie* (1960), or Rohini Hattangady conferring with Naseeruddin Shah in pitch-dark make-up in *Sultan Razia* (1974). The original photographs were, of course, in black and white. In these reconstructions, they are overlaid with anachronistic colors and typefaces that could perhaps warrant a rethink. As with any institutional display, the occasional tackiness doesn't really detract from the substance. Peering closer, the initials of Alkazi's Theatre Unit, arranged into a pitchfork, become an unmistakable monogram of quality.

Panels emblazoned 'The Alkazi Times' present the signposts of Alkazi's life as news clippings, interspersed with actual microfiche footage — ascensions of kings and Prime Ministers, declarations of war and independence, and even snapshots from theatre history. It is certainly monumental in scale, full of information about Alkazi's genealogy, childhood, education and illustrious career. While there is the slightest whiff of propaganda, it is whittled down by Allana's skills as a self-effacing raconteur during the talks. Her accounts are peppered with heartwarming personal anecdotes that give us a measure of the real person behind the bronzed persona.

We learn of how Alkazi came to take up the reins of Theatre Group after the untimely passing of Sultan 'Bobby' Padamsee, the young genius who was one of his formative influences. One of their earliest collaborations was Padamsee's version of Oscar Wilde's *Salomé*. The play was barred from performance at their alma mater, St Xavier's College, because of its risqué material and Wilde's festering notoriety as a gay felon even in India. It was ultimately performed at the very venue that is now housing the exhibition. Allana is thus able to touchingly fashion the showcase as a homecoming soirée. Later, there is a piquant episode at England's Dartington Hall. As a student at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Arts, Alkazi had requested Dartington founder Leonard Elmhirst the princely sum of £4 so to return to India by ship. Elmhirst graciously complied. The letters exchanged still exist, and have been preserved (though they are not part of this exhibit).

The galleries themselves, chock-a-block with photographs, come across more like a feat of collation than curation. Yet, within this preponderance of imagery, there are stories that can be pieced together. The clarion call of Dharamvir Bharati's *Andha Yug* (directed by Alkazi in 1962) sounded off from the ramparts of Feroze Shah Kotla changed the manner in which Hindi theatre was presented. Its political echoes found resonance in a country undergoing massive blood-letting. Nehru and his mandarins all attended one of the earliest stagings, and the play placed Alkazi firmly on the national stage. His earlier work, though innovative, appeared to cater to the bourgeoisie.

In the NSD years, we see a coalescing of a strident western approach to drama with the 'theatre of roots' in India — traditions lying on the cusp of an imminent decrepitude. This amalgamation may have led to the derivative mongrelisation we observe so frequently in today's contemporary theatre. Yet at that time, it must have provided an active ferment for experimentation.



The photographic still, it must be said, are mostly posed publicity shots. They capture the calculated repose of a burnished generation of actors, many recognizable faces among them. Some, grainier in texture, but with more character, appear to have been taken mid performance. The living breathing form, theatre's raison d'être, is almost always absent, raising questions about the kind of archiving that would best serve theatre. In an upstairs gallery, video clips of a Hindi adaptation of Lorca's *The House of Bernarda Alba*, featuring Zohra Sehgal, are looped in perpetuity. They do provide insight into his working, but are woefully inadequate as a show reel for a man whose career spanned decades. Film, in any case, can never capture the truthfulness of a live form.

Such a display of theatre royalty comes inextricably linked with the idea of privilege, that of wealth, class or language perhaps, but primarily of pioneer-ship. Being the first off the stumbling blocks with his revolutionary ideas for theatre, Alkazi forged new ground at every step. Certainly, the politics of language added lustre to this glory. The power of English as an aspirational tongue has dimmed somewhat in recent times. Its colonial baggage has hopefully been obliterated. One can only speculate about how much these notions were amplified in the late 40s and 50s in a country just delivered from British rule.

Yet, the imprimatur of excellence that Alkazi brought to his works does not need to be rationalized to be made sense of. In order to recreate history, it is important to bring together all the elements that went into the making of an epoch. Nissar Allana has recreated miniature facsimiles of sets from Alkazi's plays and of the venues he nurtured himself, like the Meghdoot terrace. These are reproduced assiduously from photographs. In one reconstruction, *Macbeth's* scope is enhanced in an outdoor set that exudes both Greek grandeur and an artistic sparseness. That those were heady days is an idea one cannot escape from, when we look at how close to penury theatre practitioners operate in these days.

41. Which among the following is not true regarding the life of Ebrahim Alkazi as discussed in the passage?

- a. St Xavier's College was the institution where Alkazi studied in his life
- b. Alkazi was the director of National School of Drama for more than 10 years
- c. Alkazi was influenced by a genius who passed away very early in life and Alkazi was very close to him as they worked together as well
- d. Both (1) and (3)
- e. All the above

Ans: e

42. The exhibition discussed in the passage is being held in –

- a. New Delhi
- b. Mumbai
- c. Kolkata
- d. Chennai
- e. Other than those given in options

Ans: b

43. What can you infer about the family background of Ebrahim Alkazi from the details given in the passage?

- a. Ebrahim Alkazi was the son of a theatre personality very famous at that age and his father influenced him to join theatre as a child artiste
- b. Alkazi had no background of theatre as his father was a businessman



- c. Alkazi had a relative who was interested in theatre and it was him who introduced him to theatre
- d. Both (2) and (3)
- e. None of the above

Ans: e

44. Which among the following is not true regarding the exhibition that is going on in Mumbai?

- a. The exhibition is the first of its kind in India as such a kind of exhibition has never been held in the country before
- b. The exhibition is being organized by a trust which owns all the art and theatre works of Ebrahim Alkazi
- c. The exhibition does not show all the letters exchanged between Alkazi and Padamsee
- d. Both (1) and (2)
- e. All the above

Ans: e

45. Which among the following institutions Alkazi was not a part of?

- a. St Xavier's College
- b. National School of Drama
- c. Royal Academy of Dramatic Arts
- d. Both (1) and (2)
- e. None of the above

Ans: e

46. Which among the following made Alkazi a national figure as he was accorded the status of being the voice of the masses in India?

- a. Razia Sultan
- b. Andha Yug
- c. Gandhi: The Uncharted Hero
- d. Assam
- e. Other than those given in options

Ans: b

47. Which among the following is similar in meaning to the word piquant as used in the passage?

- a. Horrible
- b. Satisfying
- c. Static
- d. fascinating
- e. other than those given in options

Ans: d

48. Which among the following is similar in meaning to the word 'provenance' as used in the passage?

- a. Origin
- b. Experience
- c. Excruciating
- d. Assertive
- e. Other than those given in options

Ans: a



49. Which among the following is opposite in meaning to the word 'galvanized' as used in the passage?

- a. Incited
- b. Demotivated
- c. Destroyed
- d. Assessed
- e. Other than those given in options

Ans: b

50. Which among the following is opposite in meaning to the word 'inextricably' as used in the passage?

- a. Simply
- b. Carefully
- c. Really
- d. Interestingly
- e. Other than those given in options

Ans: a