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**NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FASHION
TECHNOLOGY (NIFT) MASTER OF
DESIGN (GAT) – SA
PAST YEAR PAPER 03**

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FASHION TECHNOLOGY (NIFT)

MASTER OF DESIGN (GAT) - SA

PAST YEAR PAPER 03

- The first n even natural numbers is equal to k times the sum of first n odd natural numbers. Then k is

(a) $\frac{n+1}{2n}$	(b) $\frac{1}{n}$
(c) $\frac{n-1}{n}$	(d) $\frac{n+1}{n}$
- If 12 pumps working 7 hours a day can lift 2800 tons of water in 20 days, in how many days can 20 pumps working 9 hours a day lift 3000 tons?

(a) 12	(b) 10
(c) 14	(d) 8
- The ratio of present ages of two brothers is 1:2 and 5 years back the ratio was 1:3. What will be the ratio of their ages after 5 years?

(a) 3:5	(b) 4:5
(c) 1:5	(d) 2:5
- The price of petrol increased by 2% in a certain week and increased by 4% in the next week. Find the net percentage increase in the price of petrol over these two weeks.

(a) 6.12%	(b) 6.20%
(c) 6.08%	(d) 6.16%
- At what percent will simple interest on Rs. 1950 amount to Rs. 253.50 in $3\frac{1}{4}$ years?

(a) 4%	(b) 3%
(c) 4.5%	(d) 5%
- In how many years interest of a sum will be $(\frac{3}{5})$ th of the total amount at 10% simple interest?

(a) 12 years	(b) 13 years
(c) 15 years	(d) 10 years
- What annual installment will discharge a debt of Rs. 3094 due in 4 years at 7% simple interest?

(a) Rs. 650	(b) Rs. 1200
(c) Rs. 700	(d) Rs. 900
- P and Q working together can complete a job in 16 days. P alone can complete it in 18 days. Both work together for 4 days and then Q leaves. Find the time taken by P to complete the remaining work.

(a) 14 days	(b) 14.5 days
(c) 12.5 days	(d) 13.5 days
- A tank has a leak at its bottom which empties it at 6 litres/minute. It also has a filling tap which can fill the tank in 6 hours. The tank takes 18 hours to become full. Find the capacity of the tank.

(a) 3240 litres	(b) 3402 litres
(c) 3403 litres	(d) 4023 litres
- A person covered a certain distance at a certain speed. If his speed was 20% more, he would take 10 minutes less to cover the same distance. Find the time he takes to cover the distance.

(a) 42 minutes	(b) 45 minutes
(c) 60 minutes	(d) 50 minutes
- If $a + b - c : b + c - a : a + c - b = 5 : 6 : 7$, then find a:b:c.

(a) 12:11:13	(b) 13:12:11
(c) 13:11:12	(d) 12:13:11
- The cost price of 80 articles is Rs. 12.50 per article. 20 of them were sold for Rs. 18 each. At what price should each of the remaining articles be sold so as to get an overall profit of Rs. 4.50 per article?

(a) Rs. 15	(b) Rs. $16\frac{2}{3}$
(c) 18	(d) $17\frac{1}{3}$
- Divide Rs. 6600 into two parts so that the simple interest on the first part for 5 years at 6% per annum is equal to the simple interest on the second part for 3 years at 12% per annum.

(a) Rs. 4000, Rs. 2600	(b) Rs. 3500, Rs. 3100
(c) Rs. 3600, Rs. 3000	(d) Rs. 3800, Rs. 2800
- A vessel is full of a mixture of milk and water with 9% milk. 9 litres are withdrawn and then replaced with pure water. If the milk is now 6%, how much does the vessel hold?

(a) 36 litres	(b) 40 litres
(c) 27 litres	(d) 18 litres
- There are two containers having mixtures of hydrochloric acid and water. In container 1, the ratio of hydrochloric acid and water is 1:2 and in container 2 the ratio of hydrochloric acid and water is 4:1. Find the amount of mixture that should be taken from container 1 in order to make 28 litres of a mixture containing equal amount of water and hydrochloric acid.

(a) 20 litres	(b) 14 litres
(c) 15 litres	(d) 18 litres

16. P, Q and R can together earn Rs. 3100 in 10 days. Q and R together can earn Rs. 1320 in 6 days. P and R together can earn Rs. 1050 in 5 days. Find R's daily earning.
- (a) Rs. 90 (b) Rs. 100
(c) Rs. 110 (d) Rs. 120
17. A train overtakes two persons, cycling at 9 km/hr and 18 km/hr in 40 seconds and 48 seconds respectively. Find the length of the train.
- (a) 600 meters (b) 550 meters
(c) 580 meters (d) 625 meters
18. A, B, C and D play four different games among Baseball, Cricket, Kabaddi and Volley ball. A does not play Baseball or Cricket. B does not play Kabaddi or Volleyball. C plays Volleyball and D plays either Baseball or Volleyball. Who plays Cricket?
- (a) B (b) C
(c) D (d) A
19. What is the angle between the minute hand and the hour hand of a clock at 3 hours 40 minutes?
- (a) 70° (b) 130°
(c) 20° (d) 90°
20. If 1st January 1992 is a Tuesday then on which day of the week will 1st January 1993 fall?
- (a) Saturday (b) Thursday
(c) Tuesday (d) Friday

21. P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W are eight employees of a concern. Each is allotted a different locker out of eight lockers numbered 1 to 8 in a cupboard. The lockers are arranged in four rows with two lockers in each row.

Lockers 1 and 2 are in the top row from left to right respectively while lockers 7 and 8 are in the bottom row – arranged from left to right respectively. Lockers 3 and 4 are in the second row from the top – arranged from right to left respectively. So are lockers 5 and 6 – arranged from right to left respectively – in the second row from the bottom. P has been allotted locker 1 while V has been allotted locker 8. T's locker is just above that of Q which is just above that of R, whereas W's locker is in the bottom row.

Which of the following cannot be the correct locker number-occupant pair?

- (a) 6-R (b) 3-Q
(c) 4-U (d) 7-W
22. P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W are eight employees of a concern. Each is allotted a different locker out of

eight lockers numbered 1 to 8 in a cupboard. The lockers are arranged in four rows with two lockers in each row.

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If U's locker is not beside Q's locker, whose locker is just above that of W?

- (a) R (b) Q
(c) S (d) U

23. P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W are eight employees of a concern. Each is allotted a different locker out of eight lockers numbered 1 to 8 in a cupboard. The lockers are arranged in four rows with two lockers in each row.

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Which of these pairs cannot have lockers that are diagonally placed?

- (a) P-Q (b) S-R
(c) Either B or C (d) U-R



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24. P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W are eight employees of a concern. Each is allotted a different locker out of eight lockers numbered 1 to 8 in a cupboard. The lockers are arranged in four rows with two lockers in each row.
Lockers 1 and 2 are in the top row from left to right respectively while lockers 7 and 8 are in the bottom row – arranged from left to right respectively. Lockers 3 and 4 are in the second row from the top – arranged from right to left respectively. So are lockers 5 and 6 – arranged from right to left respectively – in the second row from the bottom. P has been allotted locker 1 while V has been allotted locker 8. T's locker is just above that of Q which is just above that of R, whereas W's locker is in the bottom row.
- Which of the following groups consists only occupants of odd numbered lockers?
(a) R, V, W (b) Q, R, W
(c) P, T, Q (d) T, R, Q
25. P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W are eight employees of a concern. Each is allotted a different locker out of eight lockers numbered 1 to 8 in a cupboard. The lockers are arranged in four rows with two lockers in each row.
Lockers 1 and 2 are in the top row from left to right respectively while lockers 7 and 8 are in the bottom row – arranged from left to right respectively. Lockers 3 and 4 are in the second row from the top – arranged from right to left respectively. So are lockers 5 and 6 – arranged from right to left respectively – in the second row from the bottom. P has been allotted locker 1 while V has been allotted locker 8. T's locker is just above that of Q which is just above that of R, whereas W's locker is in the bottom row.
- If U's locker is in the same row as that of R, and S exchanges his locker with V, then who is the new neighbour of V in the same row? (Assume that nothing else is distributed from the original arrangement)
(a) P (b) Q
(c) R (d) U
26. P, Q, R, S and T sit around a table. P sits two seats to the left of R and Q sits two seats to the right of R. If S sits in between Q and R, who sits to the immediate right of P?
(a) Q (b) R
(c) S (d) T
27. P, Q, R, S and T sit around a table. P sits two seats to the left of R and Q sits two seats to the right of R. Which of the following cannot be the correct seating arrangement of the five persons in either the clockwise direction or the anti-clockwise direction?
(a) P, S, R, T, Q (b) P, T, R, S, Q
(c) P, Q, S, R, T (d) P, Q, R, S, T
28. P, Q, R, S and T sit around a table. P sits two seats to the left of R and Q sits two seats to the right of R. If S is not sitting next to Q, who is sitting between Q and S?
(a) Both R and P (b) P
(c) R (d) T
29. P, Q, R, S and T sit around a table. P sits two seats to the left of R and Q sits two seats to the right of R. If a new person U joins the group such that the initial conditions for the seating arrangement should be observed and also a new condition that U does not sit next to R be satisfied, then which of the following statements is TRUE?
(a) Either A or B above
(b) U sits to the immediate left of P
(c) U sits to the immediate right of S
(d) U sits to the immediate left of T
30. P, Q, R, S and T sit around a table. P sits two seats to the left of R and Q sits two seats to the right of R. If a new person U joins the group such that the initial conditions for the seating arrangement should be observed and also a new condition that U does not sit next to P, S or T be satisfied, then who will be the neighbours of P (one on either side)?
(a) S and T (b) T and R
(c) S and Q (d) R and Q
31. Five villages P, Q, R, S and T situated close to each other. P is to the west of Q, R is to the south of P, T is to the north of Q and S is to the east of T. Then in which direction R is with respect to S?
(a) South-East (b) North-West
(c) South-West (d) Data inadequate
32. A, B, C, D, E, F and G are seven members of a club. Each of them likes one day of the week, viz. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, not necessarily in the same order. Each of them owns a different car, viz. Swift, Alto, Figo, Beat, SX4, Estillo and Opra, not necessarily in the same order.
C likes Wednesday and his favourite car is neither SX4 nor Opra. E does not like Monday and his favourite car is

Beat. The favourite car of one who likes Friday is Figo. The one whose favourite car is Estillo likes Tuesday. D likes Saturday and D's favourite car is not SX4. G's favourite car is Alto. F likes Thursday. B does not like Estillo.

Who among the following likes Tuesday?

- (a) B
- (b) A
- (c) D
- (d) Data inadequate

- 33.** A, B, C, D, E, F and G are seven members of a club. Each of them likes one day of the week, viz. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, not necessarily in the same order. Each of them owns a different car, viz. Swift, Alto, Figo, Beat, SX4, Estillo and Optra, not necessarily in the same order. C likes Wednesday and his favourite car is neither SX4 nor Optra. E does not like Monday and his favourite car is Beat. The favourite car of one who likes Friday is Figo. The one whose favourite car is Estillo likes Tuesday. D likes Saturday and D's favourite car is not SX4. G's favourite car is Alto. F likes Thursday. B does not like Estillo.

Whose favourite car is Figo?

- (a) B
- (b) A
- (c) F
- (d) C

- 34.** A, B, C, D, E, F and G are seven members of a club. Each of them likes one day of the week, viz. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, not necessarily in the same order. Each of them owns a different car, viz. Swift, Alto, Figo, Beat, SX4, Estillo and Optra, not necessarily in the same order. C likes Wednesday and his favourite car is neither SX4 nor Optra. E does not like Monday and his favourite car is Beat. The favourite car of one who likes Friday is Figo. The one whose favourite car is Estillo likes Tuesday. D likes Saturday and D's favourite car is not SX4. G's favourite car is Alto. F likes Thursday. B does not like Estillo.

Who among the following likes Sunday?

- (a) A
- (b) C
- (c) E
- (d) F

- 35.** A, B, C, D, E, F and G are seven members of a club. Each of them likes one day of the week, viz. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, not necessarily in the same order. Each of them owns a different car, viz. Swift, Alto, Figo, Beat, SX4, Estillo and Optra, not necessarily in the same order. C likes Wednesday and his favourite car is neither SX4 nor Optra. E does not like Monday and his favourite car is Beat. The favourite car of one who likes Friday is Figo. The one whose favourite car is Estillo likes Tuesday. D likes Saturday and D's favourite car is not SX4. G's favourite car is Alto. F likes Thursday. B does not like Estillo.

Whose favourite car is SX4?

- (a) F
- (b) A
- (c) B
- (d) D

- 36.** A, B, C, D, E, F and G are seven members of a club. Each of them likes one day of the week, viz. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, not necessarily in the same order. Each of them owns a different car, viz. Swift, Alto, Figo, Beat, SX4, Estillo and Optra, not necessarily in the same order. C likes Wednesday and his favourite car is neither SX4 nor Optra. E does not like Monday and his favourite car is Beat. The favourite car of one who likes Friday is Figo. The one whose favourite car is Estillo likes Tuesday. D likes Saturday and D's favourite car is not SX4. G's favourite car is Alto. F likes Thursday. B does not like Estillo.

Which of the following combinations is correct?

- (a) D-Saturday-Beat
- (b) All are incorrect
- (c) C-Wednesday-Alto
- (d) F-Thursday-Estillo

- 37.** A, B, C, D, E, F and G are standing in a straight line facing north with equal distances between them, not necessarily in the same order. Each one is pursuing a different profession – actor, reporter, doctor, engineer, lawyer, teacher and painter not necessarily in the same order. G is fifth to the left of C. The reporter is third to the right of G. F is fifth to the right of A. E is second to the left of B. The engineer is second to the left of D. There are only three people between the engineer and the painter.

The doctor is to the immediate left of the engineer.
The lawyer is to the immediate right of the teacher.

What is A's profession?

- (a) Doctor (b) Teacher
(c) Actor (d) Painter

38. A, B, C, D, E, F and G are standing in a straight line facing north with equal distances between them, not necessarily in the same order.

Each one is pursuing a different profession – actor, reporter, doctor, engineer, lawyer, teacher and painter not necessarily in the same order.

G is fifth to the left of C. The reporter is third to the right of G. F is fifth to the right of A. E is second to the left of B.

The engineer is second to the left of D. There are only three people between the engineer and the painter. The doctor is to the immediate left of the engineer. The lawyer is to the immediate right of the teacher.

Which one is TRUE according to the given arrangement?

- (a) F is third to the left of E
(b) F is the teacher
(c) The painter is to the immediate left of B
(d) The lawyer is standing in the exact middle of the arrangement

39. A, B, C, D, E, F and G are standing in a straight line facing north with equal distances between them, not necessarily in the same order.

Each one is pursuing a different profession – actor, reporter, doctor, engineer, lawyer, teacher and painter not necessarily in the same order.

G is fifth to the left of C. The reporter is third to the right of G. F is fifth to the right of A. E is second to the left of B.

The engineer is second to the left of D. There are only three people between the engineer and the painter. The doctor is to the immediate left of the engineer. The lawyer is to the immediate right of the teacher.

Who among the following is an actor?

- (a) E (b) C
(c) B (d) F

40. A, B, C, D, E, F and G are standing in a straight line facing north with equal distances between them, not necessarily in the same order.

Each one is pursuing a different profession – actor, reporter, doctor, engineer, lawyer, teacher and painter not necessarily in the same order.

G is fifth to the left of C. The reporter is third to the right of G. F is fifth to the right of A. E is second to the left of B.

The engineer is second to the left of D. There are only three people between the engineer and the painter. The doctor is to the immediate left of the engineer. The lawyer is to the immediate right of the teacher.

What is D's position with respect to the painter?

- (a) Third to the right (b) Third to the left
(c) Second to the right (d) Second to the left

41. A, B, C, D, E, F and G are standing in a straight line facing north with equal distances between them, not necessarily in the same order.

Each one is pursuing a different profession – actor, reporter, doctor, engineer, lawyer, teacher and painter not necessarily in the same order.

G is fifth to the left of C. The reporter is third to the right of G. F is fifth to the right of A. E is second to the left of B.

The engineer is second to the left of D. There are only three people between the engineer and the painter. The doctor is to the immediate left of the engineer. The lawyer is to the immediate right of the teacher.

Three of the following four are alike in a certain way based on the given standing arrangement and so form a group.


Which of the following does not belong to the group?

- (a) BFC (b) EBF
(c) GDB (d) DFC

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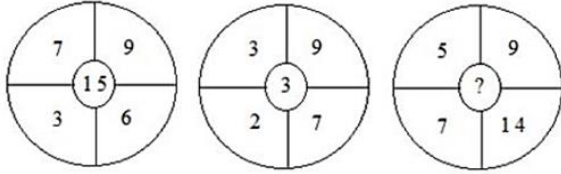


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42. What number will replace the question mark?



- (a) 5 (b) 6
(c) 7 (d) 12

43. Which of the following countries is known as the Clove Bowl of the world?

- (a) Baharin (b) Gibraltar
(c) Brazil (d) Zanzibar

44. The land of Thousand Islands is

- (a) Finland (b) Indonesia
(c) Ireland (d) Malayasia

45. Which of the following countries is known as Cockpit of Europe?

- (a) Netherlands (b) Germany
(c) Belgium (d) Sweden

46. National Start Up day is

- (a) January 13 (b) January 15.
(c) January 16 (d) January 14

47. Where Atacama Desert is located?

- (a) Peru (b) Namibia
(c) Iran (d) Chile

48. Who is the Managing Director of International Monetary Fund?

- (a) Gita Gopinath
(b) Geoffery W.S. Okamoto
(c) Kristalina Georgieva
(d) Rodrigo Rato

49. The singer of SamaVeda is known as

- (a) Ardhavayu (b) Hotra
(c) Udgatr (d) None of these

50. The river Parushni is known as

- (a) Swati (b) Ghaggar
(c) Ravi (d) Kabul

51. Who wrote the book "Hasanat-ul-Arifin"?

- (a) Dara Shikoh (b) Nizamuddin Ahmed
(c) Abbas Khan Sherwani (d) Abul Fazl

52. What is the capital of Macedonia?

- (a) Skopje (b) Vilnius
(c) Valletta (d) Riga

53. The imaginary line in southern hemisphere that can be drawn at $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S of equator is known as

- (a) Antarctic Circle (b) Tropic of Cancer
(c) Tropic of Capricorn (d) Arctic Circle

54. Damon Galgut won the Booker Prize, 2021 for the book

- (a) The Promise (b) Arctic Summer
(c) The Good Doctor (d) In a Strange Room

55. The study of spiders and related animals is known as

- (a) Arachnology (b) Myology
(c) Ethology (d) Ophiology

56. The capital of the country Mozambique is

- (a) Accra (b) Rabat
(c) Lilongwe (d) Maputo

57. The Asiatic Society in Kolkata was established on

- (a) 15 January 1884 (b) 15 January 1784
(c) 25 January 1784 (d) 15 January 1874

58. A car covered a certain distance at 90 km/hr and returned back at 60 km/hr. Find his average speed (in km/hr) for the entire journey.

- (a) 72 (b) 75
(c) 80 (d) 70

59. Find the time taken by a 200 meters long train running at 36 km/hr to cross a boy standing on a platform.

- (a) 25 seconds (b) 23 seconds
(c) 15 seconds (d) 20 seconds

60. In a 600 meters race, P gives Q a start of 200 meters. Ratio of speeds of P and Q is 5:4. By what distance Q wins the race?

- (a) 125 meters (b) 175 meters
(c) 150 meters (d) 100 meters

61. Choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

INADVERTENT

- (a) Thoughtless (b) Unintentional
(c) Unintelligent (d) Insane

62. Choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

INFURIATE

- (a) Enrage (b) Disgrace
(c) Threaten (d) Burn

63. Choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

PROSPECTIVE

- (a) Prosperous (b) Potential
(c) Possible (d) Perplexed

64. Choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

LOUSY

- (a) Stinking (b) Awful
(c) Unbearable (d) Unpleasant

65. Choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
ACCENTUATED
(a) Devalued (b) Sharpened
(c) Mitigated (d) Exhibited
66. Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
LACERATION
(a) Convalescence (b) Healing
(c) Recuperation (d) Palpitation
67. Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
IMPLICATE
(a) Complicate (b) Impose
(c) Impersonate (d) Disentangle
68. Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
INGEST
(a) Dismiss (b) Display
(c) Disrupt (d) Disgorge
69. Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
HERETICAL
(a) Orthodox (b) Doubtful
(c) Contradictory (d) Impious
70. Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.
PHILISTINE
(a) Libertine (b) Educated
(c) Sober (d) Cultured
71. Choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentence.
Commencement of adjacent words with the same letter
(a) Concubine (b) Alliteration
(c) Consonance (d) Euphemism
72. Choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentence.
A wall built to prevent the sea or a river from flooding an area
(a) Dyke (b) Surveillance
(c) Reconnaissance (d) Nuance
73. Choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentence.
An entertainer who performs difficult physical actions
(a) Gymnast (b) Acrobat
(c) Nuance (d) Clown
74. Choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentence.
A white skinned woman with dark brown hair-
(a) Swashbuckler (b) Anodyne
(c) Brunette (d) Amazon
75. Choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentence.
Bitter and violent attack in words
(a) Profanity (b) Pandemonium
(c) Prototype (d) Diatribe
76. Groups of four words are given. In each group one word is wrongly spelt. Find out the wrongly spelt word.
(a) Spendthrift (b) Jubilee
(c) Connoisseur (d) Insolvent
77. Groups of four words are given. In each group one word is wrongly spelt. Find out the wrongly spelt word.
(a) Renunciation (b) Efficient
(c) Survivor (d) Quotiant
78. Groups of four words are given. In each group one word is wrongly spelt. Find out the wrongly spelt word.
(a) Accommodation (b) Commemoration
(c) Association (d) Assassination
79. Groups of four words are given. In each group one word is wrongly spelt. Find out the wrongly spelt word.
(a) Barbarian (b) Abarrant
(c) Abecedarian (d) Barouche
80. Groups of four words are given. In each group one word is wrongly spelt. Find out the wrongly spelt word.
(a) Predator (b) Presumptuous
(c) Prerogative (d) Replaceable

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81. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/ phrase.
I don't know why she has become **stand-offish** recently.
(a) indifferent (b) hilarious
(c) unmanageable (d) angry
82. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/ phrase.
The president of this club should be someone who is **open and above board**.
(a) far better (b) honest
(c) highly qualified (d) rich and hard working
83. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/ phrase.
The story of his survival in Tsunami **beggars description**.
(a) is interesting
(b) is beyond description
(c) is described by a beggar
(d) not described by anyone
84. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/ phrase.
When it was the peak season of his business, he **played ducks and drakes** with money.
(a) closed his season
(b) distributed among the poor
(c) played childish game
(d) spent money carelessly
85. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/ phrase.
There is no love lost between any two neighbouring countries in the world.
(a) not on good terms
(b) have good understanding
(c) stop loving
(d) forming a group
86. In the following question a part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part as (a), (b), (c) and (d) which may improve the sentence.
Choose the correct alternative.
I am **thinking to do** an M.A. in English.
(a) I am thinking doing an M.A. in English
(b) I am thinking of doing an M.A. in English
(c) No improvement
(d) I am wondering to do an M.A. in English
87. In the following question a part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part as (a), (b), (c) and (d) which may improve the sentence.
Choose the correct alternative.
I will be with you **in one quarter of an hour**.
(a) a quarter of one hour
(b) a quarter of hour
(c) a quarter of an hour
(d) no improvement
88. In the following question a part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part as (a), (b), (c) and (d) which may improve the sentence.
Choose the correct alternative.
He is **addicted to smoke**.
(a) addicted with smoking
(b) used to smoke
(c) addicted of smoking
(d) addicted to smoking
89. In the following question a part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part as (a), (b), (c) and (d) which may improve the sentence.
Choose the correct alternative.
Write down the address lest **you may forget**.
(a) you may not forget (b) you will forget
(c) you should forget (d) you cannot forget
90. In the following question a part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part as (a), (b), (c) and (d) which may improve the sentence.
Choose the correct alternative.
The young boy was considered **uncorrectable** by his parents.
(a) no improvement (b) incorrigible
(c) impolite (d) unruly

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91. In the height of the Enlightenment, men influenced by the new political theories of the era launched two of the largest revolutions in history. These two conflicts, on two separate continents, were both initially successful in forming new forms of government. And yet, the two conflicts, though merely a decade apart, had radically different conclusions. How do two wars inspired by more or less the same ideals end up so completely different? Why was the American Revolution largely a success and the French Revolution largely a failure?

Historians have pointed to myriad reasons—far too various to be listed here. However, the most frequently cited are worth mentioning. For one, the American Revolution was far removed from the Old World; that is, since it was on a different continent, other European nations did not attempt to interfere with it. However, in the French Revolution, there were immediate cries for war from neighboring nations. Early on, for instance, the ousted king attempted to flee to neighboring Austria and the army waiting there. The newly formed French Republic also warred with Belgium, and a conflict with Britain loomed. Thus, the French had the burden not only of winning a revolution but also defending it from outside. The Americans simply had to win a revolution.

Secondly, the American Revolution seemed to have a better chance for success from the get-go, due to the fact that Americans already saw themselves as something other than British subjects. Thus, there was already a uniquely American character, so, there was not as loud a cry to preserve the British way of life. In France, several thousands of people still supported the king, largely because the king was seen as an essential part of French life.

And when the king was first ousted and then killed, some believed that character itself was corrupted. Remember, the Americans did not oust a king or kill him—they merely separated from him.

Finally, there is a general agreement that the French were not as unified as the Americans, who, for the most part, put aside their political differences until after they had already formed a new nation. The French, despite their Tennis Court Oath, could not do so. Infighting led to inner turmoil, civil war, and eventually the Reign of Terror, in which political dissidents were executed in large numbers. Additionally, the French people themselves were not unified. The nation had so much stratification that it

was impossible to unite all of them—the workers, the peasants, the middle-class, the nobles, the clergy—into one cause. And the attempts to do so under a new religion, the Divine Cult of Reason, certainly did not help. The Americans, remember, never attempted to change the society at large; rather, they merely attempted to change the government.

It can be inferred from paragraph 1 that the author most likely believes that

- (a) two events based on the same philosophy are generally not that common
- (b) the French Revolution could have been just as successful as the American Revolution was
- (c) historians have not come to a conclusion about what separates the French and American Revolutions
- (d) two events that are similar in one way ought to be similar in other ways

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What function do the questions that end paragraph 1 play in the passage?

- (a) They introduce the topic the author of the passage will explore, even though he or she will not answer the questions.
- (b) They introduce the author's opinions on the main topic and summarize his or her main argument.
- (c) They present rhetorical questions that are used only for the purposes of engaging the reader, even though the questions will not be answered.
- (d) They refocus the passage into its original topic after a detour into historical context.

93. In the height of the Enlightenment, men influenced by the new political theories of the era launched two of the largest revolutions in history. These two conflicts, on two separate continents, were both initially successful in forming new forms of government. And yet, the two conflicts, though merely a decade apart, had radically different conclusions. How do two wars inspired by more or less the same ideals end up so completely different?

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As used in paragraph 2, the word myriad most nearly means

- (a) an unrealistic ideal
- (b) an unusually rare occurrence
- (c) an uncountable number
- (d) an unknowable secret

94. In the height of the Enlightenment, men influenced by the new political theories of the era launched two of the largest revolutions in history. These two conflicts, on two separate continents, were both initially successful in forming new forms of government. And yet, the two conflicts, though merely a decade apart, had radically different conclusions. How do two wars inspired by more or less the same ideals end up so completely different? Why was the American Revolution largely a success and the French Revolution largely a failure?

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According to the passage, the Reign of Terror happened because of

- (a) the decision to kill the king in the French Revolution
- (b) social stratification in America
- (c) infighting in the French Revolution
- (d) infighting in the American Revolution

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According to the author, which of the following best summarizes the most frequently cited explanations historians give for why the French and American Revolutions did not turn out the same way?

- (a) locations relative to Europe, the decision to oust or not oust a king, and a lack of unity amongst all the revolutionaries
- (b) social unity among the Americans, social stratification among the French, and the character of the French and Americans in general
- (c) locations relative to Europe, social equality in America, and the lack of a unique French identity
- (d) locations relative to Europe, American and French characters, and political cohesion or lack thereof

96. Ancient Greek doctors relied heavily on the theory of humorism, a belief that the body was essentially balanced by four substances known as humors and that any ailment was simply the result of an imbalance of these humors. The four substances—black bile, yellow bile, phlegm, and blood—were all found in the body, and each was associated with a different element—air, fire, earth, and water, respectively; too much of one would cause disease. An excess of black bile in your body, for instance, meant you were melancholic; too much blood made

you amorous and sanguine. While it is easy today to sneer at such beliefs, theories like this one, though ludicrous, matter historically. The beauty of the ancient wisdom is not that it was actually wise but that the logic behind it opened the door for future scientific inquiry. Thus, while my cough might not be caused by a lack of blood, I can thank Hippocrates and his cohorts for encouraging later doctors to find the actual source of my cough.

According to the passage, which of the following correctly matches a humor to its element?

- (a) black bile : water
- (b) yellow bile : fire
- (c) phlegm : fire
- (d) blood : earth

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As used near the end of the passage, the phrase "sneer at" most nearly means

- (a) deride
- (b) deplore
- (c) decline
- (d) debunk

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It can be inferred from the passage that Hippocrates was

- (a) a Greek physician
- (b) a disease researcher
- (c) a modern humanist
- (d) an ancient philosopher

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Which of the following would be the most appropriate subtitle for this passage?

- (a) The Humorists and the Scientists
- (b) Greek Philosophy and the Origin of Science

- (c) The Humors and Why They Matter
- (d) Ancient Humor, Modern Applications

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It can be inferred from the penultimate (second-to-last) sentence of the passage that the author believes the humors

- (a) deserve to be studied today for historical reasons
- (b) can offer alternative treatment for diseases
- (c) should continue to be taught in medical schools
- (d) are laughably inaccurate as explanations for ailments

101. By the mid-nineteenth century, mass production of paper patterns, the emergence of the home sewing machine, and the convenience of mail order catalogs brought fashionable clothing into the American home. By the early twentieth century, home economists working in extension and outreach programs taught women how to use paper patterns to improve the fit and efficiency of new garments as well as how to update existing ones.

Teachers of home economics traditionally made home sewing a critical part of their curriculum, emphasizing self-sufficiency and resourcefulness for young women. However, with the increasing availability of mass-produced clothing in catalogs and department stores, more and more women preferred buying garments to making them. As a result, home economists shifted their attention to consumer education. Through field study, analysis, and research, they became experts on the purchase

and preservation of ready-to-wear clothing for the family, offering budgeting instruction targeted at adolescent girls. Modern home sewing made it possible for American women to transcend their economic differences and geographic locations with clothing that was increasingly standardized.

The democratization of fashion continued through the twentieth century as the ready-to-wear market expanded and home sewing became more of a pastime than a necessity.

According to the passage, the advent of mail order catalogs altered the role of home economists because

- (a) their focus shifted to instruction on budgeting and buying and preserving clothing
- (b) mass-produced clothing rendered their jobs obsolete
- (c) women ceased sewing so home economists had to teach other subjects
- (d) home economists had to compete with the ready-to-wear marketplace

- 102.** By the mid-nineteenth century, mass production of paper patterns, the emergence of the home sewing machine, and the convenience of mail order catalogs brought fashionable clothing into the American home. By the early twentieth century, home economists working in extension and outreach programs taught women how to use paper patterns to improve the fit and efficiency of new garments as well as how to update existing ones.

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The democratization of fashion continued through the twentieth century as the ready-to-wear market

expanded and home sewing became more of a pastime than a necessity.

The passage focuses on the

- (a) historical shifts in home sewing from the mid-nineteenth century through the twentieth century
- (b) changing role of home economists as a result of changes in the world
- (c) modernization of home sewing
- (d) effects of home economists on home sewing

- 103.** By the mid-nineteenth century, mass production of paper patterns, the emergence of the home sewing machine, and the convenience of mail order catalogs brought fashionable clothing into the American home. By the early twentieth century, home economists working in extension and outreach programs taught women how to use paper patterns to improve the fit and efficiency of new garments as well as how to update existing ones.

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The democratization of fashion continued through the twentieth century as the ready-to-wear market expanded and home sewing became more of a pastime than a necessity.

As used in paragraph 2, which is the best definition for democratization?

- (a) becoming widely available to a populace
- (b) becoming more affordable to the lower class
- (c) transitioning to a more democratic political regime
- (d) altering or modifying in a beneficial way

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Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that home sewing allowed American women to do all of the following EXCEPT

- (a) create less expensive versions of current styles
- (b) become experts on budgeting and consumerism
- (c) continue to wear clothing that had gone out of style in stores
- (d) copy fashions they had seen elsewhere

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The democratization of fashion continued through the twentieth century as the ready-to-wear market expanded and home sewing became more of a pastime than a necessity.

According to the passage, which of the following led to a decline in home sewing? I. mail order catalogs II. The availability of apparel in retail outlets III. curriculum changes in home economics


- (a) I only
- (b) II only
- (c) I and II only
- (d) II and III only



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106. Imagine a mythical beast rising before you on two legs that end in cloven hooves. Sharp, curled horns and pointed ears sit atop its head, while a long tongue lolls out of a mouth that seems perpetually frozen in a sinister smile. It carries rusty chains and a pack upon its back, and it waits until nightfall to enter homes and terrorize youngsters. For centuries, horrifying tales of this creature induced nightmares in children during a certain holiday. But while this monster seems like it would be right at home in a Halloween horror story, children across Europe know the creature as Krampus, a demonic creature that punishes misbehaving youth during Christmas.

The legend of Krampus has its roots in Germanic folklore and was popularized in Central European countries such as Austria, Hungary, and Slovenia during the seventeenth century. The beast was said to be the uncharitable counterpart to the magnanimous St. Nicholas. While St. Nicholas filled children's wooden shoes and stockings with treats, Krampus sought out the children who didn't deserve gifts and delivered spankings and whippings. Children who had been especially bad during the year were in danger of being kidnapped and taken back to the creature's lair for further punishment until they showed true remorse for their misbehavior. By the mid-twentieth century, however, people were actively trying to bring an end to perpetuating the story of Krampus. Prominent newspapers across Europe published editorials discouraging parents to share the legend with their children, and the Austrian government distributed "Krampus Is an Evil Man," a cautionary pamphlet written by psychologists. Thankfully, fewer children grow up fearing Krampus in modern times. But fans of history, folk tales, and offbeat holiday traditions still take time every December to reflect on one of the most frightening characters ever associated with a holiday.

Using the passage as a guide, it can be understood that

- I. efforts taken in the mid-twentieth century to discourage sharing the tale of Krampus were effective
 - II. the legend of Krampus was popularized when the Austrian government distributed pamphlets
 - III. children in Central European countries were afraid of getting eaten by Krampus every Christmas
- (a) II only (b) I only
(c) II and III only (d) I and II only

107. Imagine a mythical beast rising before you on two legs that end in cloven hooves. Sharp, curled horns and pointed ears sit atop its head, while a long tongue lolls out of a mouth that seems perpetually frozen in a sinister smile. It carries rusty chains and a pack upon its back, and it waits until nightfall to enter homes and terrorize youngsters. For centuries, horrifying tales of this creature induced nightmares in children during a certain holiday. But while this monster seems like it would be right at home in a Halloween horror story, children across Europe know the creature as Krampus, a demonic creature that punishes misbehaving youth during Christmas.

The legend of Krampus has its roots in Germanic folklore and was popularized in Central European countries such as Austria, Hungary, and Slovenia during the seventeenth century. The beast was said to be the uncharitable counterpart to the magnanimous St. Nicholas. While St. Nicholas filled children's wooden shoes and stockings with treats, Krampus sought out the children who didn't deserve gifts and delivered spankings and whippings. Children who had been especially bad during the year were in danger of being kidnapped and taken back to the creature's lair for further punishment until they showed true remorse for their misbehavior. By the mid-twentieth century, however, people were actively trying to bring an end to perpetuating the story of Krampus. Prominent newspapers across Europe published editorials discouraging parents to share the legend with their children, and the Austrian government distributed "Krampus Is an Evil Man," a cautionary pamphlet written by psychologists. Thankfully, fewer children grow up fearing Krampus in modern times. But fans of history, folk tales, and offbeat holiday traditions still take time every December to reflect on one of the most frightening characters ever associated with a holiday.

Based on its use in paragraph 2, it can be inferred that the word magnanimous belongs to which of the following word groups?

- (a) dastardly, vile, detestable
- (b) generous, compassionate, benevolent
- (c) astute, perceptive, intelligent
- (d) refined, polish, genteel

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Which of the following statements would the author most likely agree with?

- (a) The legend of Krampus is too juvenile to be discussed in prominent newspapers.
- (b) Children should not expect gifts during the holidays unless they behave all year.
- (c) The image of Krampus was not very frightening and shouldn't have bothered children.
- (d) It is for the best that fewer children grow up knowing the legend of Krampus.

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In the final sentence of the passage, we learn that, "fans of history, folk tales, and offbeat holiday traditions still take time every December to reflect on one of the most frightening characters ever associated with a holiday." Based on its use in this sentence, which of the following accurately describes something that is offbeat?

- (a) I ate turkey, stuffing, and pumpkin pie on Thanksgiving last year.
- (b) The toddler had a tantrum after his mother refused to buy him a new toy.
- (c) My cousin's handmade clothing combines contrasting colors and patterns.
- (d) The new restaurant downtown offers simple, traditional American cuisine.

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Which of the following would be the most appropriate subtitle for this passage?

- (a) The Yuletide Legends of Central Europe
- (b) Austria's Holiday Traditions and Rituals
- (c) Holiday Monsters from Halloween to Christmas
- (d) On the Dark Side of Christmas

111. By far, the most popular exhibit at the National Zoo in Washington, DC is the zoo's pair of giant pandas, Mei Xiang and Tian Tian. These are the second set of pandas the zoo has owned; the first two were a gift the Chinese government made to the Nixons during then-president Nixon's historic trip to China in 1972. Nixon was the first sitting president to visit China since the nation became Communist. The popularity of the exhibit today is easy to understand: The zoo's giant pandas are two of only 300 captive pandas in the world, and two of only 1,900 total pandas in

either China or captivity! Yet, while literally thousands of people "bear" witness to the giant pandas each day, few can "bear" to face a simple reality: the so-called "panda bears" may not be bears at all.

The debate began in 1869, when the first European witness of a giant panda likened the strange animal to a bear. However, Alphonse Milne-Edwards, a French scientist, challenged that classification after reviewing the remains of a giant panda and concluding that it was physiologically closer to the red panda, a member of the raccoon family. To this day, scientists are not certain about how to classify the giant panda.

But the giant panda is plainly a bear on sight, so how can it be classified with raccoons? Well, part of it is because taxonomy is hardly a perfect science, and classification occurs on many levels: appearance, genetics, behavior, evolution, etc. In appearance, the red and giant pandas are as similar as they are dissimilar.

Likewise, DNA research has revealed similar links between giant pandas and both bears and raccoons. Behaviorally, the only animal that is clearly similar to the giant panda is the red panda. So, even though the giant panda moves like a bear, it eats bamboo in the same manner as the red panda. Eating bamboo could, however, be a trait that developed independently in both species, meaning that tracing evolution may likewise be an inconclusive path.

Perhaps, in the end it is best to merely classify both red and giant pandas as, simply, "pandas." Certainly, the classification does not make the animals any less majestic.

Which sentence, if removed from the first paragraph, would strengthen the passage?

- (a) "Nixon was the first sitting president to visit China since the nation became Communist."
- (b) "The popularity of the exhibit today is easy to understand: The zoo's giant pandas are two of only 300 captive pandas in the world, and two of only 1,900 total pandas in either China or captivity!"
- (c) "By far, the most popular exhibit at the National Zoo in Washington, DC is the zoo's pair of giant pandas, Mei Xiang and Tian Tian."
- (d) "These are the second set of pandas the zoo has owned; the first two were a gift the Chinese government made to the Nixons during then-president Nixon's historic trip to China in 1972."

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The author traces the popularity of the giant panda exhibit at the National Zoo to the

- (a) debate over classifying giant pandas
- (b) small number of giant pandas in the wild
- (c) scarcity of giant pandas in zoos

(d) fact that the pandas were gifts to the United States

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Perhaps, in the end it is best to merely classify both red and giant pandas as, simply, "pandas." Certainly, the classification does not make the animals any less majestic.

Each of the following can be inferred from the passage EXCEPT that

- (a) giant pandas primarily live in China

- (b) the first giant panda was seen by a non-European
- (c) scientists are still not certain how to classify giant pandas
- (d) giant pandas are clearly members of the raccoon family

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the classification does not make the animals any less majestic.

Which of the following statements made in the passage least summarizes the author's main point?

- (a) "it is best to merely classify both the red and giant pandas as, simply, 'pandas'"
- (b) "the so-called 'panda bears' may not be bears at all"
- (c) "taxonomy is hardly a perfect science"
- (d) "to this day, scientists are not certain about how to classify the giant panda"

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The author’s purpose in writing this passage is most likely to

- (a) inform readers about an important scientific debate
- (b) suggest that a species has been misclassified
- (c) argue that a species is difficult to classify
- (d) refute an argument about two species

116. Many people are aware of the famous “witch trials” that occurred at the end of the seventeenth century in Salem, Massachusetts. But fewer people know that men, women, and children had been persecuted in New England for practicing witchcraft decades before the Salem trials ever took place. The events in Salem happened between February 1692 and May 1693 and resulted in twenty deaths, but colonies in Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Vermont accused women of practicing witchcraft as early as the 1640s. Colonies in Connecticut executed eleven women on these charges between 1647 and 1663.

Colonists brought with them to North America the widespread European belief in dark magic and the supernatural. Suspicious behavior, sudden illnesses or deaths in families, and rivalries among neighbors often led to accusations of witchcraft. Witchcraft was a capital crime in colonial North America until 1750, and though the judicial procedure varied from colony to colony, often the only evidence needed to start a trial was the testimony of a single witness. The accused woman was ordered to appear before a judge to confess her wrongdoing. If she did not confess, she was brought before a jury, where she endured questioning, torture, and tests that would supposedly reveal her affiliation with the devil. If the woman was found guilty, she was sentenced to death.

The trials ceased in the mid-1690s after thirty-five people had been killed. The governor of Massachusetts put an end to the process after receiving pleas from legal scholars—though it should be noted that the governor’s own wife had been accused of witchcraft right before he called off the trials. Colonists began demanding public apologies from the judges and jury members in 1695, and petitions were filed seeking to reverse the

alleged witches’ convictions as early as 1700. The Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont governments have formally acknowledged the harm done to the women, but the Connecticut government has yet to clear their names. To this day, descendants of the eleven women put to death in Connecticut hundreds of years ago are fighting to clear their ancestors’ names.

According to the passage, in which year did the Salem witch trials end?

- (a) 1692
- (b) 1647
- (c) 1693
- (d) 1663

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done to the women, but the Connecticut government has yet to clear their names. To this day, descendants of the eleven women put to death in Connecticut hundreds of years ago are fighting to clear their ancestors' names.

Which of the following would be the most appropriate subtitle for this passage?

- (a) The Witch Trials of Colonial New England
- (b) Religion and Witchcraft in Early New England
- (c) Seeking Justice for Connecticut's Convicted Witches
- (d) The Lost Souls of Salem

- 118.** Many people are aware of the famous “witch trials” that occurred at the end of the seventeenth century in Salem, Massachusetts. But fewer people know that men, women, and children had been persecuted in New England for practicing witchcraft decades before the Salem trials ever took place. The events in Salem happened between February 1692 and May 1693 and resulted in twenty deaths, but colonies in Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Vermont accused women of practicing witchcraft as early as the 1640s. Colonies in Connecticut executed eleven women on these charges between 1647 and 1663.

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done to the women, but the Connecticut government has yet to clear their names. To this day, descendants of the eleven women put to death in Connecticut hundreds of years ago are fighting to clear their ancestors' names.

In paragraph 2, we learn that “Colonists brought with them to North America the widespread European belief in dark magic and the supernatural.” Based on its use in paragraph 2, which of the following examples accurately describes a scenario involving the supernatural?

- (a) Ben can read books faster than anyone else in class.
- (b) Jamie told me she talks to her guardian angel every night.
- (c) Calvin expected the house to be full of people, but it was dark and silent
- (d) The mansion on the hill has been abandoned for over a century..

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