

## CLAT 2015

1. **DIRECTION: In the question, there are five sentences Each Sentence has pairs of words/phrases that are italicized and highlighted. From the italicized and highlighted word (s)/Phrases(s), select the most appropriate word(s)/Phrases(s) to form correct sentences. Then, from the options given, chose the best one.**

The **further** [A]/**farther** [B] he pushed himself, the more disillusioned he grew.

For the crowd it was more of a **historical** [A]/**historic** [B] event, for their leader it was just another day.

The old has healthy **distrust** [A]/**mistrust** [B] for all new technology

The film is based on a **worthy** [A]/**discretely** [B] to announce her presence.

- (a) BABAE
- (b) ABBBA
- (c) BAABA
- (d) BBAAE

2. **Regrettably** [A]/**regretfully** [B] I have to decline your invitation. The critics **censored** [A]/**censured** [B] the new movie because of its social unacceptability.

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

Anita had a beautiful **broach** [A]/**brooch** [B] on the lapel of her jacket.

- (a) BABBA
- (b) BBAAB
- (c) ABBBA
- (d) BABAB

3. The prisoner's **interment** [A]/**internment** [B] came to an end with his early release  
She managed to bite back the **ironic** [A]/**caustic** [B] retort on the tip of her tongue.

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

They heard the bells **peeling** [A]/**pealing** [B] far and wide.

The students **baited** [a]/**bated** [B] the instructor with irrelevant question.

- (a) BBABB
- (b) ABBBB
- (c) BABBA
- (d) BBBBA

**DIRECTION: Identify the incorrect Sentence/sentences.**

4. **I want to do an MBA before going into business. Priti's husband has been on active service for three months. The horse suddenly broke into a buckle I need to file an insurance claim**

- (a) B and A
- (b) C only
- (c) B and C
- (d) B, C and D

5. **I must run fast to catch up with him The newly released book is enjoying a popular run The doctor is on a hospital round You can't run over him like that**

- (a) A and C
- (b) D only

- (c) A, C and D
- (d) A only

**6. The letter was posted to the address Your stand is beyond all reasons How do you deal with friend who doesn't listen to a reason? My wife runs profitable business in this suburb**

- (a) A only
- (b) D only
- (c) B and C
- (d) C and D

**DIRECTION: Fill up the blanks, numbered [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] and [6] in the passage given below with the most appropriate word from the options given for each blank.**

“Between the year 1946 and the year 1995, I did not file any income tax returns.” With that [1] Statement, Soubhik embarked on an account of his encounter with the Income Tax Department.” I originally owed Rs. 20,000 in unpaid taxes with [2] and [3], the 20,000 became 60,000. The Income Tax Department then went into action, and I learned first-hand just how much power the Tax Department wield. Royalties and trust funds can be [4], automobiles may be [5], and auctioned off. Nothing belongs to the [6] until the case is settled.”

**7. Fill up the blank [1]**

- (a) devious
- (b) blunt
- (c) tactful
- (d) pretentious

**8. Fill up the blank [2]**

- (a) interest
- (b) taxes
- (c) principal
- (d) returns

**9. Fill up the blank [3]**

- (a) sanctions
- (b) refunds
- (c) fees
- (d) fines

**10. Fill up the blank [4]**

- (a) closed
- (b) detached
- (c) attached
- (d) impounded

**11. Fill up the blank [5]**

- (a) smashed
- (b) seized
- (c) dismantled
- (d) frozen

**12. Fill up the blank [6]**

- (a) purchaser

- (b) victim
- (c) investor
- (d) offender

**DIRECTION: Four alternative summaries are given the text. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the text.**

- 13. Some decisions will fairly obvious- “no-brainers”. Your bank account is low, but you have a two-week vacation coming up and you want to get away to some place warm to relax with your family. Will you accept your in-laws offer of free use of their Florida beachfront condo? Sure you like your employer and feel ready to move forward in your career. Will you step in for your boss for three weeks while she attends a professional development course? Of course.**
- A. Some decisions are obvious under certain circumstances. You may, for example, readily accept a relative’s offer of free holiday accommodation. Or step in for your boss when she is away.
  - B. Some decisions are no-brainers. You need not think when making them examples are condo offers from in-law and job offers from bosses when your bank account is low or boss is away.
  - C. Easy decisions are called “no-brainers” because they do not require any cerebral activity. Examples such as accepting free holiday accommodation abound in our lives.
  - D. Accepting an offer from in-laws when you are short on funds and want a holiday is a no-brainer. Another no-brainer is taking the boss’s job when she is away.
- (a) A
  - (b) B
  - (c) C
  - (d) D
- 14. Physically, inertia is a feeling that you just can’t move, mentally, it is a sluggish mind. Even if you try to be sensitive, if your mind is sluggish, you just don’t feel anything intensely. You may even see a tragedy enacted in front of your eyes and not be able to respond meaningfully. You may see one person exploiting another, one group persecuting another, and not be able to get angry. Your energy is frozen. You are not deliberately refusing to act you just don’t have the capacity.**
- A. Inertia makes your body and mind sluggish. They become insensitive to tragedies, exploitation, and persecution because it freezes your energy and decapitates it.
  - B. When you have inertia you don’t act although you see one person exploiting another or one group persecuting another. You don’t get angry because you are incapable.
  - C. Inertia is of two types-physical and mental. Physical inertia restricts bodily movements. Mental inertia prevents response to events enacted in front of your eyes.
  - D. Physical inertia stops your body from moving, mental inertia freezes your energy and stops your mind from responding meaningfully to events, even tragedies, in front of you.
- (a) A
  - (b) B
  - (c) C
  - (d) D

**DIRECTION: For the word a contextual sentence is given. Pick the word from the alternatives given that is most inappropriate in the given context.**

15. **SPECIOUS:** A specious argument is not simply a false one but one that has the ring of truth.
- (a) Deceitful
  - (b) Fallacious
  - (c) Credible
  - (d) Deceptive
16. **OBVIATE:** The new mass transit system may obviate the need for the use of personal cars.
- (a) Frezent
  - (b) Forestall
  - (c) Preclude
  - (d) Bolster
17. **DISUSE:** Some words fall into disuse as technology makes objects obsolete.
- (a) Prevalent
  - (b) Discarded
  - (c) Obliterated
  - (d) Unfashionable
18. **PARSIMONIOUS:** The evidence was constructed from every parsimonious scrap of information.
- (a) Prevalent
  - (b) Penurious
  - (c) Thrifty
  - (d) Altruistic
19. **FACETIOUS:** When I suggested that war is a method of controlling population, my father remarked that I was being facetious.
- (a) Jovian
  - (b) Jovial
  - (c) Jocular
  - (d) Joking

**DIRECTION: Answer the question based on the following information. Indicate which of the statements given with that particular question consistent with the description of unreasonable man in the passage below.**

Unreasonableness is a tendency to do socially permissible things at the wrong time. The unreasonable man is the sort of person who comes to confide in you when you are busy. He serenades his beloved when she is ill. He asks a man who has just lost money by paying a bill for a friend to pay for him. He invites a friend to go for a ride just after the friend has finished a long car trip. He is eager to offer services which are not wanted, but which cannot be politely refused. If he is present at arbitration, he stirs up dissension between the two parties, who were really anxious to agree. Such is the unreasonable man.

20. **The unreasonable man tends to**
- (a) entertain women
  - (b) be a successful arbitrator when dissenting parties are anxious to agree.
  - (c) be a helpful when solicited.

(d) tell a long story to people who have heard it many times before.

**21. The unreasonable man tends to**

- (a) bring a higher bidder to a salesman who has just closed a deal.
- (b) disclose confidential information to others.
- (c) sing the praise of the bride when he goes to a wedding.
- (d) sleep late and rise early.

**DIRECTION: In the following sentence, a part of the sentence is underlined. Beneath each sentence, four different ways of paraphrasing the underlined part are indicated. Choose the best alternative among the four options.**

**22. The management can still hire freely but cannot scold freely.**

- (a) cannot scold at will.
- (b) cannot give umbrage.
- (c) cannot take decision to scold.
- (d) cannot scold willfully.

**23. This government has given subsidies to the Navratnas but there is no telling whether the subsequent one will do.**

- (a) whether the subsequent government will do so.
- (b) if the government to follow will accept the policy.
- (c) if the government to follow will adhere to the policy.
- (d) no telling whether the subsequent one will do so.

**24. The Romanians may be restive under soviet direction but they are tied to Moscow by ideological and military links.**

- (a) They are close to Moscow from ideological and military perspective.
- (b) They are preparing for a greater revolution.
- (c) Secretly they rather enjoy the prestige of being protected by mighty soviets.
- (d) There is nothing they can do about it.

**DIRECTION: In the question, a related pair of words or phrases is followed by a pair of words or phrases. Select the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to the one expressed in the original pair.**

**25. Dulcet: Raucous**

- (a) Sweet: song.
- (b) Crazy: Insane.
- (c) Palliative: Exacerbating.
- (d) Theory: Practical.

**26. Malapropism: Words**

- (a) Anachronism: Time.
- (b) Ellipsis: Sentence.
- (c) Jinxanthropism: Apes.
- (d) Catechism: Religion.

**27. Peel: Peal**

- (a) Coat: Rind.
- (b) laugh: Bell
- (c) Ram: Reign.

(d) Brain: Cranium.

**DIRECTION: In view of the passage given below choose the best option for question.**

When talks come to how India has done for itself in 50 years of independence, the world has nothing but praise for our success in remaining a democracy. On other fronts, the applause is less loud. In absolute terms, India has not done too badly, of course, life expectancy has increased. So has literacy. Industry, which was barely a fledgling, has grown tremendously. And as far as agriculture is concerned, India has been transformed from a country perpetually on the edge of starvation into a success story held up for others to emulate. But these are competitive times when change is rapid, and to walk slowly when the rest of the world is running is almost as bad as standing still on walking backwards.

Compared with large chunks of what was then the developing world South Korea, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, China and what was till lately a separate Hong Kong-India has fared abysmally. It began with a far better infrastructure than most of these countries had. It suffered hardly or not at all during the Second World War. It had advantages like an English speaking elite, quality scientific manpower (including a Nobel laureate and others who could be ranked among the world's best) and excellent business acumen. Yet, today, when countries are ranked according to their global competitiveness, it is tiny Singapore that figures at the top. Hong Kong is an export powerhouse. So is Taiwan. If a symbol were needed of how far we have fallen back, note that while Korean Cielos are sold in India, no one in South Korea is rushing to buy an Indian car. The reasons list themselves. Topmost is economic isolationism.

The government discouraged imports and encouraged self-sufficiency. Whatever the aim was, the result was the creation of a totally inefficient industry that failed to keep pace with global trends and, therefore, became absolutely uncompetitive. Only when the trade gates were opened a little did this become apparent. The years since then have been spent in merely trying to catch up. That the government actually sheltered its industrialists from foreign competition is a little strange. For in all other respects, it operated under the conviction that businessmen were little more than crooks how were to be prevented from entering the most important areas of the economy, how were to be hamstrung in as many ways as possible, how were to be tolerated in the same way as an excisable wart. The high expropriator rates taxation, the licensing laws, the reservation of whole swathes of industry for the public sector, and the granting of monopolies to the public sector firms were the principle manifestations of this attitude. The Government forgot that before wealth could be distributed, it had to be created.

The government forgot that it itself could not create, but only squander wealth. Some of the manifestations of the old attitude have changed. Tax rates have fallen. Licensing has been all but abolished. And the gates of global trade have been opened wide. But most of these changes were first by circumstances partly by the foreign exchange bankruptcy of 1991 and the recognition that the government could no longer muster the funds of support the public sector, leave alone expand it. Whether the attitude of the government itself, or that of more than handful of ministers, has changed, is open to question. In many other ways, however, the government has not changed one with. Business still has to negotiate a welter of negotiations, Transparency is still a longer way off and there is no exit policy. In defending the existing policy, politicians betray an inability to see beyond their noses. A no-exit policy for labour is equivalent to a no-entry policy for new business. If one industry is not allowed to retrench labour, other industries

will think a hundred times before employing new labour. In other ways too, the government hurts industries.

Public sector monopolies like the department of telecommunications and Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. make it possible for Indian business to operate only at a cost several times that of their counterparts abroad. The infrastructure is in a shambles partly because it is unable to formulate a sufficiently remunerative policy for private business, and partly because it does not have the stomach to change market rates for services. After a burst of activity in the early nineties, the government is dragging its feet. At the rate it is going, it will be another fifty years before the government realizes that a pro-business policy is the best pro-people policy. By then of course, the world would have moved even farther ahead.

**28. The writer's attitude towards the Government is...**

- (a) Critical
- (b) ironical.
- (c) sarcastic.
- (d) derisive.

**29. The writer is surprised at the government attitude towards its industrialists because...**

- (a) the government did not need to protect its industrialists.
- (b) the issue of competition was no-existent.
- (c) the government looked upon its industrialists as crook.
- (d) the attitude was a conundrum.

**30. The Government was compelled to open the economy due to...**

- (a) pressure from international market.
- (b) pressure from domestic market.
- (c) foreign change bankruptcy and paucity of funds with the government.
- (d) all of the above.

**31. The writer ends the passage on a note of...**

- (a) cautions optimism.
- (b) pessimism.
- (c) optimism.
- (d) pragmatism.

**32. According to the writer India should have performed better than the other Asian nations because...**

- (a) it had adequate infrastructure.
- (b) it had better infrastructure.
- (c) it had better politicians who could take the required decisions.
- (d) all of the above.

**33. India was in better condition than the other Asian nations because...**

- (a) it did not face the ravages of the Second World War.
- (b) It had an English speaking popular and good business sense.
- (c) it had enough wealth through its exports.
- (d) Both and .

**34. The major reason for India's poor performance is...**



- (a) economic isolationism.
  - (b) economic mismanagement.
  - (c) inefficient industry
  - (d) all of these.
- 35. One of the factors of the government's protectionist policy was...**
- (a) encouragement of imports.
  - (b) discouragement of imports.
  - (c) encouragement of exports.
  - (d) discouragement of exports.
- 36. The example of the Korean Ciello has been presented to highlight...**
- (a) India's lack of stature in the international market.
  - (b) India's poor performance in the international market.
  - (c) India's lack of creditability in the international market.
  - (d) India's disrepute in the international market.
- 37. According to the writer...**
- (a) Indian's politicians are myopic in their vision of the country's requirements.
  - (b) India's politicians are busy lining their pockets.
  - (c) India's politicians are not conversant with the needs of the present scenario.
  - (d) all of the above.
- DIRECTION: Choose the option closest in meaning to the capitalized word.**
- 38. GRANDIOSE**
- (a) Imposing.
  - (b) unpretentious.
  - (c) boring.
  - (d) lanky.
- 39. SPRY**
- (a) doubtful
  - (b) nimble.
  - (c) prognosticate.
  - (d) leave.
- 40. UDGE**
- (a) to sweeten.
  - (b) smear.
  - (c) irritate
  - (d) falsify.
- 41. Attukal pongal festival, which is figured in Guinness Book of World Records is celebrated in...**
- (a) Tamilnadu.
  - (b) Kerala.
  - (c) Telangana.
  - (d) Goa.
- 42. In February 2015, which Indian cricket legend has been inducted into the ICC Hall of Fame?**