

Question Booklet No.

100570**SUBJECT : GENERAL ENGLISH****(Do not open this QUESTION BOOKLET until you are asked to do so)****Maximum Marks : 200****Duration of Test : 3 Hours**

(Use Ball point Pen to fill up this cover page of the Question Booklet)

Signature of the Candidate :

Roll No. :

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS*Candidates should read the following instructions carefully and fill all the required particulars before answering the questions:*

- 1) The Question Booklet has seal pasted on it. Candidates should break the seal only when they are asked to do so by the Invigilator.
- 2) After breaking the seal, candidates must check the completeness of the Question Booklet. If any discrepancy is found, immediately report to the Invigilator, for changing the Question Booklet.
- 3) Candidates must take care while furnishing the required particulars at the appropriate places marked on the front page of both the Question Booklet and the Answer Booklet. Do not write anything in the spaces provided for office use.
- 4) Page(s) for Rough Work is provided at the end of the Question Booklet.
- 5) If any additional answer sheets are used, ensure that they are firmly tied and attached to the main Answer Booklet before submitting.
- 6) Candidates must hand over the Answer Sheet before leaving the Examination Hall. They may take away the Question Booklet.
- 7) Use of mobile Phones, calculators and electronic gadgets are strictly prohibited.
- 8) Any misconduct or indiscipline in the examination hall/resorting to any form of unfair means/failure to follow the examination rules will result in Disciplinary action as deemed fit by the commission.
- 9) The decision of the Commission on all examination matters is final.

PAPER : GENERAL ENGLISH

Time: 3hrs.

FM: 200

Candidates are directed to answer the questions given below in their own words as far as practicable

SECTION I :

1. Write an essay of about 1000 words on any two of the following topics : (50 x 2 = 100)
- (i) Assess the reach and success of the flagship programme of the Government of India highlighting some of the recent ones.
 - (ii) In the light of recent developments do you feel that educational institutions should be accorded freedom from controlling agencies? Discuss the pros and cons of this idea.
 - (iii) Critically assess the need for and feasibility of a comprehensive citizen census in our country.
 - (iv) What are the main concerns about air pollution in India and what is being done to counter them?
 - (v) Consider the importance and future of organic farming in India.

SECTION II :

ALL THE QUESTIONS BELOW HAVE FOUR OPTIONS. WRITE THE OPTION WHICH IS MOST APPROPRIATE .

All questions in the following section carry ONE mark each.

2. Study the following passage and answer the questions that follow: (20 x 1 = 20)
- It wasn't, however, all a one-way traffic of English games being introduced to India by the colonizers. The game that was once the favourite of Mughal emperors was enthusiastically adopted by the British, first in Manipur in the northeast and then gradually across India. The British admitted that polo was an "Indian game before it became an English one". The story of how polo reached the small, rain-lashed northeastern kingdom of Manipur bordering Burma is something of a puzzle. Indeed, whether polo traveled from Central Asia to Manipur, where it was known as Sagol kangjei or whether the region had its own variant of the game is debatable. In 1835, a report from the eastern frontier of British India said of Manipur: "The national game of Hockey, which is played by every male of the country capable of sitting [on] a horse renders them all expert equestrians". It is quite possible that the word "polo" is derived from the Tibetan word pulu for the wooden ball.
- Major General James Johnstone, who was appointed as the political agent in Manipur in 1877, left an early account of polo, which was held in "high esteem" in the region. There was a big polo ground next to the British residency, with a grandstand for the local maharaja on one side and opposite it another for the political agent. Games were held every Sunday, and one of the maharaja's sons, Pucca Sena, was a champion polo player. Johnstone was careful not to play the game himself, however, since he did not want to run the risk of being "hustled and jostled" by the locals, fearing that it might undermine his position. Besides, he was well aware of his shortcomings as a polo player and careful not to be humiliated by the Manipuri Players. But one of Johnstone's successors, Frank St. Clair Greenwood, had no such qualms and was an enthusiastic polo player before he was killed in a palace revolution.
- Another soldier, Lieutenant Colonel Alban Wilson, of the Gurkha Rifles, captured the flavor of the brand of polo played in Manipur when he was in the region in the 1890s. He described it as the "most exciting thing to watch, for there seems to be no rules beyond that the width of the ground at either side is the goal and the ball has to be got there anyhow". Besides the lack of rules, his description of the atmosphere when the game was played also made it apparent that Manipuri polo was different from the version played by the British:

The game is watched by a crowd of partisans, who keep up a continuous roar of comment, advice and encouragement, above which is heard the thudding of the ponies hoofs, with the rattle of the sticks or clicking of the ball, not to mention the continuous drumming of the players' heels on the big leather shields, which is supposed to encourage their own ponies, whilst making those of the opponents shy off.

By the 1860s, polo had become popular with the British. According to the standard version, a British soldier, Lieutenant (later Major General) Joseph Ford Sherer of the Forty-Fourth Regiment of the (Bengal) Native Light Infantry, in the 1850s first observed tea plantation workers from Manipur playing polo and took to the game. The first record of a polo club in India, and indeed the world, is from Cachar, in Assam, started by Sherer and Captain Robert Stewart, superintendent of Cachar in 1859. It was composed mainly of planters and Manipuris. Stewart's brother, General G. Stewart, left an account of polo and its spread in the early days. The general visited his brother in September 1862 and saw the game being played at Cachar. He returned in October that year with sticks and balls to Barrackpore, near Calcutta, where he was stationed. Like a true Englishman, he immediately formed a club, where polo was played assiduously. On seeing them, some residents of Calcutta became excited and formed a club as well. Soon after, the first match was played between the Barrackpore Club and the Calcutta Club on the Calcutta maidan in early 1863. Stewart, who by then had become a sort of a missionary for the game, took polo to Peshawar in the northwestern frontier, where it was called kangai. Eventually polo made its way to England, where in 1871 a polo match was played in Hounslow Heath.

- 2.1 Which game was originally the favourite of the Mughal Emperors?
 A) football B) polo C) cricket D) hockey
- 2.2 From which language did the word polo probably originate?
 A) Tibetan B) Manipuri C) English D) Central Asian
- 2.3 Why does the author say that the "national game of hockey" was probably a reference to early polo?
 A) because it was played with sticks B) because it was played with a ball
 C) because it was a team event D) because it was played on horseback
- 2.4 Why did Johnstone not want to play polo?
 A) he couldn't play well B) didn't want to play with the locals
 C) because his son played D) because he was a political agent
- 2.5 How did Grimwood die?
 A) at the hands of revolutionists B) in a polo accident
 C) was murdered D) of old age
- 2.6 Who started the first polo club in India?
 A) Sherer and Wilson B) Johnstone and Stewart
 C) Sherer and Stewart D) Johnstone and Wilson
- 2.7 When was the first club polo match played?
 A) 1835 B) 1859 C) 1863 D) 1877
- 2.8 Who took polo to Peshawar?
 A) Stewart B) Wilson C) Sherer D) Johnstone.
- 2.9 When did polo become a modern sport?
 A) after the first polo match B) after the British adopted it
 C) after it went to Peshawar D) when it was played every Sunday.

- 2.10 What is 'Kangai' ?
A) name for polo
B) wooden ball
C) the field where polo was played
D) the captain of the team
- 2.11 What does "one-way traffic" refer to here?
A) all roads allowed vehicles in one direction
B) only British introduced Indians to new sports
C) only Indians taught the British 'polo'
D) only horse carriages were allowed
- 2.12 Choose the phrase closest in meaning to 'high esteem'
A) put up on a stage
B) had a high seat
C) held in high regard
D) was a leader
- 2.13 The closest English word to 'pucca' is ____
A) perfect
B) stylish
C) powerful
D) rich
- 2.14 What does 'qualms' mean?
A) interest
B) misgiving
C) dislike
D) courage
- 2.15 What is meant by 'standard version'?
A) clearly written
B) short
C) most acceptable
D) very detailed
- 2.16 What is meant by 'assiduously' ?
A) cleverly
B) frequently
C) diligently
D) fearlessly
- 2.17 What does "hustled and jostled" mean here?
A) pushed around roughly
B) attacked
C) defeated in a game
D) taken for granted
- 2.18 Polo is played with ____
A) bats and ball
B) sticks and ball
C) rackets and ball
D) sticks and putts
- 2.19 'Infantry' refers to ____
A) horse soldiers
B) tankers
C) foot soldiers
D) sword fighters
- 2.20 Another word for 'eventually' is ____
A) ultimately
B) in the past
C) after a long time
D) eventually

3. Study the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

(20 x 1 = 20)

In the old days, the unexplored areas of the world were left blank on maps, and cartographers wrote 'Terra Incognita' to describe them. Jon Lee Anderson, in his book *Guerillas*, notes that often these were populated areas that had not yet been probed by the map-making powers and so they officially remained 'unknown lands.' Later as newer areas were surveyed and documented, the blank spaces were filled in and hitherto unknown territories were given names and boundaries.

For most of 'mainland' India, Manipur and the other seven northeastern states may still be terra incognita, awaiting Columbus and discovery. Battered for years, a misshapen lump often spoken of as one mass, India's 'Mongoloid fringe' that looks less like India and more like Southeast Asia. The 1905 Assam District Gazetteers' records in the archives of the British Library in London refer to the inhabitants of this region as 'pertinacious savages.' Four decades later, as Britain fought what has now been adjudged its greatest battle, around Imphal and Kohima, trying to repel the combined forces of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's Azad Hind Fauj and Imperial Japan during World War II, the contempt that the Japanese had for the Nagas who inhabited the area would stand the British in good

stead. The Japanese believed the Nagas to be primitive, simple, fundamentally stupid, so Naga spies working on behalf of the British would wander freely into Japanese camps as long as they kept up the pretence of being primitive and foolish.

General Slim, the celebrated British field commander of World War II, and author of *Defeat into Victory: Battling Japan in Burma and India*, once told Ursula Graham Bower the story of two Naga tribesmen employed as batmen to Japanese officers in Manipur. Bower, the English anthropologist turned Naga Queen, had been living with the Naga tribes for nearly five years when the war reached this corner of Asia. The Nagas regarded her as an incarnation of 'Rani Gaidinliu' who was at that time languishing in a British Indian jail. Gaidinliu, as a young, fierce girl warrior, had fought the British in retaliation for what many Nagas considered to be the judicial murder of Jadonang, a young Naga leader of the Rongmei tribe. She was finally captured in 1932 at the age of sixteen and is believed to have bitten a chunk off the hand of British officer Captain MacDonald when she was taken into custody. On her arrest Gaidinliu had vowed that she would come back to fight for her people in an unrecognizable form. Many Nagas believed Bower was Gaidinliu in an 'unrecognizable form'. Bower's standing with the Nagas meant that she was able to mobilize them into a local intelligence-gathering unit that patrolled the impenetrable jungles of the hills and provided an early warning of Japanese positions to the British. Bower came to know the Nagas intimately. Three Naga tribesmen in traditional shawls helped carry her coffin when she died in 1988. In all likelihood, General Slim's story wouldn't have surprised Bower, who regarded the Nagas as intelligent, humorous and also deeply moral and loyal. According to General Slim's story, when two Naga batmen decided to steal a vital map concerning future Japanese operations in the area and hand it over to the British, they also took away some valuable bits and bobs, guessing rightly that the Japanese would assume that it was a routine robbery and that in all likelihood the dumb Nagas would eat the map or use it to help make a fire. The joke, however was on the Japanese. The map was duly handed over to the British.

A few years after General Slim and the 14th Army left, the Nagas were still at war, this time with the forces of free India.

Gavin Young, a British journalist with the *Observer*, arrived in the Naga Hills in February 1961. Young trekked through the jungles for days together, led by Naga guides, and at one point he met the crew of an Indian Air Force DC 3 transport plane that had been shot down by the Naga Nationalist Army as it flew low over beleaguered Indian Army posts to drop ammunition and food supplies. Thirty-one-year-old flight lieutenant Anand Singha and his three colleagues were being held captive by the rebel Federal Government of Nagaland. Young sat with the captive men in the officers mess of a Naga Home Guard camp in the wilderness as uniformed Naga soldiers with rifles handed them tea and cigarettes. Singha and flying officer Chandrashekhar Mishra told Young that they and their crew had known nothing about the Nagas except for the fact that they were rebels and headhunting cannibals. 'When we climbed out of the aircraft we didn't know how we would be received. I believed we might be eaten', Mishra told Young as Naga officers laughed around them. Singha and his men had been treated well and they seemed to be getting on well with their captors, according to Young. It had been almost seven months in captivity, the Indian Army's ruthless search for them was in full swing. Meanwhile, the Indian prisoners were alive and well, and confessed to Young that by now they found the stew of pulses, chilies, yam maize and a variety of jungle leaves and sometimes monkey meat and wild fowl cooked in a massive earthen pot to be rather nourishing.

ALL THE QUESTIONS BELOW HAVE FOUR OPTIONS. WRITE THE OPTION WHICH IS MOST APPROPRIATE .

- 3.1 Who is a 'cartographer'?
- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| A) cart maker | B) explorer | C) map maker | D) conqueror |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
- 3.2 The literal meaning of 'Terra Incognita' is
- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| A) unknown land | B) infirm land | C) vacant land | D) hilly land |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
- 3.3 What comprises the area once called India's 'Mongoloid fringe'?
- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------|
| A) Southeast Asia | B) North Eastern States | C) India's land mass | D) Manipur |
|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------|

- 3.4 What is the meaning of 'pertinacious'?
 A) obstinate B) uneducated C) warrior like D) lazy
- 3.5 The Naga spies could manage to infiltrate Japanese camps because the Japanese thought them to be —
 A) harmless B) foolish C) cowards D) contemptuous
- 3.6 Which two forces combined against the British?
 A) Imperial Japan & Azad Hind Fauj B) Azad Hind Fauj & Manipur
 C) Imperial Japan & Nagas D) Azad Hind Fauj & Nagas
- 3.7 Who was the 'Naga Queen' thought to be?
 A) an anthropologist B) Rani Gaidinliu C) Jadonang D) Bower
- 3.8 According to Bower which pair of words describes the Nagas?
 A) intelligent & moral B) moral & simple C) loyal & strong D) humorous & hardy
- 3.9 What does 'bits and bobs' mean?
 A) jewellery B) precious stones C) small trinkets D) statues
- 3.10 Gavin Young was a journalist for —
 A) 'Guerillas' B) Defeat in Victory
 C) Observer D) Assam District Gazetteer
- 3.11 The Indian prisoners had got used to eating —
 A) maize & vegetables B) yam and wild fowl C) chillies & buffalo meat D) stew & rice.
- 3.12 What does 'ruthless' mean?
 A) brave B) continuous C) exhausting D) pitiless
- 3.13 Another word for 'nourishing' is —
 A) too filling B) sustaining C) indigestible D) tasteless
- 3.14 The antonym of 'captivity' is —
 A) freedom B) boredom C) seclusion D) imprisonment
- 3.15 What does 'incarnation' mean?
 A) invention B) disguise C) rebirth D) native
- 3.16 'Impenetrable jungles' would be —
 A) large & spread out B) thickly forested C) with small bushes D) with large trees
- 3.17 Who is an 'anthropologist'?
 A) one who studies forests B) one who studies war techniques
 C) one who spies D) one who studies mankind
- 3.18 What does 'intelligence gathering' mean in this context?
 A) collecting information B) educating the masses C) gathering intellectuals D) collecting books

3.19 Who are 'cannibals'?

- A) those who eat meat
B) those who eat their own kind
C) those who eat meat & vegetables
D) those who abstain from eating flesh

3.20 Which Naga tribe has been mentioned in the passage?

- A) Jadonang
B) Rongmei
C) Gaidinliu
D) Mongoloid

4. Study the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

(20 x 1 = 20)

One head of Cerberus, growling its insidious dogma, has perhaps been silenced; that still leaves another, barking out that all myths are quite distinct from folktales - or, alternatively, that there is no difference whatever between the two. Once again no abrupt denial will help; the problem is a complex one, simple in appearance but hard to resolve, and yet of extreme importance for the whole enquiry into the nature of myths.

It may be helpful to draw a preliminary distinction between myths and folktales taken together (whatever their relation may be) and legends of historical or historicizing nature—tales, that is, that are founded, or implicitly claim to be founded, on historical persons or events. The distinction is one that is often made in illiterate cultures themselves, although I have already commented that the categories drawn by unsophisticated peoples can be confusing. The Trobrianders, so Malinowski reported, divide libwogwo, 'old talk', into tales of the indefinite and creative past on the one hand, and historical tales of voyages, shipwrecks, the exploits of particular chiefs, and so on, on the other. The Oglala Dakota Indians of the Sioux family are said to distinguish 'tales of the tribe', which are held to have actually happened, to be 'true,' from amusing stories about the trickster Iktomi; and the Hausa of northern Nigeria distinguish saga-type tales from imaginative myths. Unfortunately it is easy to confuse this distinction between legends and myths with another distinction also made by tribal peoples, between sacred myths, concerning the most obviously solemn and fundamental matters, and non-sacred ones, which may be no more historical and no less fantastic. Some of these people apply a term meaning something like 'true' to their sacred myths alone, whereas others use such a term of legends as distinct from imaginative myths of all kinds—a difference of analysis and criteria that has confused many modern critics (including Pettazzoni). I suspect that the terms translated as 'true' by Malinowski, Boas and other anthropologists have a variety of meanings none of which quite corresponds with our word, even if it is extended to mean 'significant'.

It really is safer to turn to the Greeks at this point. There we can see the difference between legend and myth undisturbed by any terminological confusion, since Greek, far from having too many words for different kinds of tale, has too few. Much of the Iliad is obviously historicizing in content. How far legend has exaggerated and distorted history is irrelevant—there is certainly a great deal of exaggeration, but even those least confident in the existence of a 'Trojan War' concede that some attack took place, and that some Achaeans were among the attackers. The point is that the story is based on some kind of memory of the past, and that its progress is described in largely realistic terms. The prime exception is the role of the gods. Obviously the statement that Patroclus hurled himself three times at the Trojans, and killed nine of them each time (a statement which involves mere exaggeration), is of a different order from the statement that he was then struck violently in the back, and knocked out of his senses by the invisible Apollo. The gods of Homer belong to myth; they certainly do not belong to the essence of legend or saga, which is always in some sense rooted in actuality; and therefore they represent in the Iliad the metaphysical aspect of a primarily legendary narrative. The idea of gods who determine human events, and who can have heroic progeny like Achilles was no doubt deeply rooted in the Greek narrative tradition, and before that in the Achaean. The fact remains that the Iliad is mainly concerned with presenting a great heroic geste that actually resulted in the capture and burning of Troy: and even the Odyssey, in which other non-historical elements (folktale and fairy-tale) are added to the participation of the gods, is largely set in the purportedly historical world of the Peloponnese and the western islands.

Any traditional tale is likely to present some kind of mixture of actuality and fantasy; even a 'sacred' myth in Hesiod's Theogony, about the birth and development of a god, will contain some elements drawn from life; but it is still legitimate and useful to distinguish between elements and tales that are primarily actual and those that are primarily fantastic. Most critics, if asked the question 'Are Helen, Paris, Priam, Hector, Achilles, Agamemnon,

Diomedes, Odysseus, part of Greek mythology, or are they not?' would reply with an unequivocal 'Yes'; and I cannot disagree. Yet most of these characters are involved in events which, although they may be ostensibly controlled by gods and goddesses, are in essence human, take place in human environments, and moreover have few of the special qualities associated with the word 'myth' outside the context of Greek mythology. Even the gods; one might argue, are presented with as little fantasy as possible; they are supermen and superwomen with special powers of instant travel and remote operation—an extra dimension of action and a dramatic source of motivation. According to this view the Iliad should be classed as legend rather than myth.

ALL THE QUESTIONS BELOW HAVE FOUR OPTIONS. WRITE THE OPTION WHICH IS MOST APPROPRIATE:-

- 4.1 According to the passage what are legends?
 A) tales founded on historical persons or events
 B) tales founded on divine events
 C) tales founded on myths
 D) tales founded on folktales
- 4.2 What is meant by 'old talks'?
 A) tales of unsophisticated people
 B) tales of indefinite and creative past
 C) tales of ancient people
 D) tales of mythical significance
- 4.3 Which statement is true as per the passage?
 A) tales of the tribe are amusing stories
 B) tales of the tribe are saga type stories
 C) tales of the tribe are imaginative myths
 D) tales of the tribe are said to have actually happened
- 4.4 The gods of Homer belong to —
 A) myths
 B) legends
 C) history
 D) saga
- 4.5 The Trobrianders, Oglala Indians, Haussa refer to —
 A) tribes
 B) Greek gods
 C) historical people
 D) epic heroes
- 4.6 Which 'war' is referred to in the passage?
 A) Greek
 B) Trojan
 C) Achaean
 D) Sioux
- 4.7 What is the exception to the story of the Trojan War which is based on some kind of past memory?
 A) Apollo being invisible
 B) Achaeans were among the attackers
 C) role of the gods
 D) Patroclus killing nine Trojans at each attempt
- 4.8 Traditional tales present some kind of mixture of...
 A) actuality and fantasy
 B) sacred and mundane
 C) myth and history
 D) gods and humans
- 4.9 Non-historical elements in the Odyssey comprise of...
 A) gods and humans
 B) myths and fantasy
 C) folktale and fairytale
 D) history and fiction

- 4.10** How can the gods of mythology be seen?
 A) as mythical characters
 B) as supermen and superwomen
 C) as imaginary characters
 D) as historical figures
- 4.11** Another word for 'preliminary' would be...
 A) first
 B) basic
 C) final
 D) introductory
- 4.12** What is the antonym of 'implicit'?
 A) explicit
 B) detailed
 C) inadvertent
 D) unclear
- 4.13** 'Metaphorical' refers to
 A) study of physics
 B) metaphorical language
 C) dealing with sounds
 D) abstract reasoning
- 4.14** Who are the two anthropologists mentioned?
 A) Trobrianders & Malinowski
 B) Malinowski & Boas
 C) Boas & Oglala
 D) Oglala & Trobrianders
- 4.15** What is the essence of the events in Greek mythology?
 A) spiritual
 B) mythical
 C) god like
 D) human
- 4.16** Which of the following is true?
 A) Odyssey deals with the burning of Troy
 B) Odyssey is set in Peloponnese
 C) Iliad is set in the western islands
 D) Iliad is not a heroic tale
- 4.17** What kind of a myth is Theogony?
 A) sacred
 B) metaphysical
 C) true
 D) legendary
- 4.18** Which two characters are part of Greek mythology?
 A) Hector & Oglala
 B) Paris & Haussa
 C) Achilles & Diomedes
 D) Priam & Boas
- 4.19** What does 'unequivocal' mean?
 A) unclear
 B) uncertain
 C) unlawful
 D) unambiguous
- 4.20** Heroic 'Geste' refers to.....
 A) brave exploits
 B) heroic war
 C) legends
 D) victory

5. Study the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

(20 x 1 = 20)

It is hard to imagine a painting or sketch without contrast. Even the simplest doodle requires contrasting brightness between the black line and white background. White paint on a white canvas could hardly be called art (although in the 1990s the purchase of an all-white painting figured in Yasmina Reza's hilarious award-winning play "Art, poking fun at how easily people are influenced by art critics).

In scientific parlance, contrast is a relatively sudden change in luminance, color, or some other property between two spatially contiguous homogeneous regions. We can speak of luminance contrast, color contrast, texture contrast, or even depth contrast. The bigger the difference between the two regions, the higher the contrast.

Contrast is important in art or design; in a sense it's a minimum requirement. It creates edges and boundaries as well as figures against background. With zero contrast you see nothing at all. Too little contrast and a design can be bland. And too much contrast can be confusing.

Some contrast combinations are more pleasing to the eye than others. For example, high contrast colors such as a blue splotch on a yellow background are more attention grabbing than low-contrast pairings like a yellow splotch on an orange background. It's puzzling at first glance. After all, you can easily see a yellow object against an orange background but that combination does not draw your attention the same way as blue on yellow.

The reason a boundary of high color contrast is more attention getting can be traced to our primate origins, to when we swung arm over arm like Spiderman in the unruly treetops, in dim twilight or across great distances. Many fruits are red on green so our primate eyes will see them. The plants advertise themselves so animals and birds can spot them from a great distance, knowing they are ripe and ready to eat and be dispersed through defecation of the seeds. If trees on Mars were mainly yellow, we would expect to see blue fruits.

The law of contrast—juxtaposing dissimilar colors and/or luminances—might seem to contradict the law of grouping, which involves connecting similar or identical colors. And yet the evolutionary function of both principles is, broadly speaking, the same: to delineate and direct attention to object boundaries. In nature, both laws help species survive. Their main difference lies in the area over which the comparison or integration of colors occurs. Contrast detection involves comparing regions of color that lie right next to each other in visual space. This makes evolutionary sense because object boundaries usually coincide with contrasting luminance or color. Grouping, on the other hand, performs comparisons over wider distances. Its goal is to detect an object that is partially obscured, like a lion hiding behind a bush. Glue those yellow patches together perceptually, and it turns out to be one big lump shaped like a lion.

In modern times we harness contrast and grouping to serve novel purposes unrelated to their original survival function. For example, a good fashion designer will emphasize the salience of an edge by using dissimilar, highly contrasting colors (contrast), but will use similar colors for far-flung regions (grouping). As I mentioned in Chapter 7, red shoes go with a red shirt (conducive to grouping). It's true, of course, that the red shoes aren't an innate part of the red shirt, but the designer is tapping into the principle that, in your evolutionary past, they would have belonged to a single object. But vermilion scarf on a ruby-red shirt is hideous. Too much low contrast. Yet a high-contrast blue scarf on a red shirt will work fine, and it's even better if the blue is flecked with red polka dots or floral prints.

Similarly, an abstract artist will use a more abstract form of the law of contrast to capture your attention. The San Diego Museum of Contemporary Art has in its contemporary art collection a large cube about three feet in diameter, densely covered with tiny metal needles pointing in random directions (by Tara Donovan). The sculpture resembles fur made of shining metal. Several violations of expectations are at work here. Large metal cubes usually have smooth surfaces but this one is furry. Cubes are inorganic while fur is organic. Fur is usually a natural brown or white, and is soft to touch, not metallic and prickly. These shocking conceptual contrasts endlessly titillate your attention. Indian artists use a similar trick in their sculptures of voluptuous nymphs. The nymph is naked except for a few strings of very ornate coarsely textured jewelry draped on her (or flying off her chest if she is dancing). The baroque jewelry contrasts sharply with her body, making her bare skin look even more smooth and sensuous.

ALL THE QUESTIONS BELOW HAVE FOUR OPTIONS. WRITE THE OPTION WHICH IS MOST APPROPRIATE.

- 5.1 As per the passage, what is essential to a painting or sketch?
A) colour B) contrast C) canvas D) composition
- 5.2 What can "hardly be called art" ?
A) white paint on white canvas B) doodle with contrasting brightness
C) sketch with contrast D) black line and white background
- 5.3 What was the subject of the play 'Art' ?
A) an all white painting B) hilarity
C) people being influenced by art critics D) poking fun
- 5.4 Which of the following is true?
A) contrasting brightness is not required B) contrast is influenced by art critics
C) contrast is change in luminance D) contrast is unimportant in design
- 5.5 What is the meaning of 'homogeneous' ?
A) field of medicine B) of the same kind
C) having same centre D) having the same relation
- 5.6 Contrast in art creates——
A) edges & boundaries B) luminance & colour C) confusion D) brightness
- 5.7 Which combination is considered a high-contrast colour?
A) yellow on orange B) orange on red C) blue on yellow D) green on blue
- 5.8 How do animals and birds spot fruits from a distance?
A) plants swing the fruits B) plants advertise them
C) plants grow large fruits D) plants grow clusters of fruits
- 5.9 Which law does the 'law of contrast' apparently contradict?
A) law of texture B) law of evolution C) law of combination D) law of grouping
- 5.10 Grouping performs comparisons——
A) over small areas B) between identical colours
C) over wide distances D) between partially obscured objects
- 5.11 Combination of 'a red shirt with red shoes' is an example of —
A) grouping B) contrast C) juxtaposition D) integration

- 5.12 Which of the following colours is closest to 'vermilion'?
- A) purple B) magenta C) pink D) red
- 5.13 What does 'salience' mean here?
- A) conspicuousness B) unimportance C) sharpness D) conduciveness
- 5.14 What does 'flecked' refer to ?
- A) small dots B) small lines C) small specks D) small squares
- 5.15 Which colour combination according to the author would be visually hideous?
- A) blue scarf on a red shirt B) red shoes and red shirt
C) blue flecked with red polka dots D) vermilion scarf on a ruby-red shirt
- 5.16 What are "polka dots"?
- A) multicoloured dots B) round dots on textiles C) tiny circles D) flowery dots
- 5.17 What does the word 'harness' mean in the passage?
- A) to join together B) to emphasize C) to contrast D) to obscure
- 5.18 Select the antonym of 'conductive'?
- A) tending B) leading C) promoting D) preventive
- 5.19 Why, according to the author, would an yellow object against an orange background not draw our attention?
- A) because it is invisible B) because it is a low contrast
C) because it is puzzling D) because it has too much contrast
- 5.20 To what can be traced the attention commanded by high colour contrasts?
- A) plants advertising their fruits B) yellow trees with blue fruits on Mars
C) our primate origins D) our reliance on art critics

SECTION III: GRAMMAR (20 MARKS)

ALL QUESTIONS IN THE FOLLOWING SECTION CARRY ONE MARK EACH

6. Which of the following numbered words, if any, are incorrect in the context of the sentence? Choose the relevant number.
The woman had (i) *luxurious* hair which was a (ii) *pleasure* to (iii) *view*.
- A) (i) B) (ii) C) (iii) D) all correct
7. The (i) *palatial* mansion was (ii) *purchased* by the (iii) *effluent* family.
- A) (i) B) (ii) C) (iii) D) all correct

8. The judges were (i) *unanimous* in (ii) *declaring* him the winner of the (iii) *cooking* contest.
A) (i) B) (ii) C) (iii) D) all correct
9. His (i) *urban* manners won him (ii) *accolades* from all (iii) *quarters*.
A) (i) B) (ii) C) (iii) D) all correct
10. Choose the correct word from the given options to fill in the blanks to make the sentences meaningful.
_____ is a virtue highly regarded by the people of the East for whom a guest is equivalent to a god.
A) punctuality B) hospitality C) truth D) knowledge
11. A democratic system of government cannot be operated without an effective _____.
A) leader B) support C) agenda D) opposition
12. Find the appropriate word/ phrase for each number to fill in the numbered blanks in the passage. [1x5]
There are hundreds of superstitions [1] survive in our world. We are [2] that it is unlucky to point [3] the new moon but if we bow nine times to it we [4] good luck. These may impress ignorant people but [5] face the light of facts.
- 12.1 A) who B) which C) which had D) will
- 12.2 A) told B) said C) asked D) say
- 12.3 A) with B) onto C) to D) by
- 12.4 A) shall have B) had C) got D) has
- 12.5 A) can B) could not C) could D) cannot
13. It [1] the height of selfishness for men, who fully [2] the advantage of a good education, to [3] the same to women. The [4] that women have domestic duties to perform which [5] be neglected, is baseless. [1x5]
- 13.1 A) is B) are C) being D) be
- 13.2 A) appreciated B) appreciative C) appreciate D) will appreciate
- 13.3 A) denial B) deny C) denied D) will deny
- 13.4 A) argue B) argued C) arguing D) argument
- 13.5 A) would be B) should be C) will be D) are
14. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate phrase from the options below —
His business is _____ of ruin.
A) in the brink B) on the brink C) to the brink D) by the brink
15. Though he _____ in his youth, he has now become responsible and sober.
A) sowed his wild oats B) reaped his wild oats C) bought his wild oats D) sold his wild oats

16. He _____ and joined the army.
A) wore his father's shoes
C) sold his father's shoes
B) stepped into his father's shoes
D) polished his father's shoes
17. If you want to succeed you must _____.
A) put your foot on the pedal
C) put your shoulder to the wheel
B) put your hands on the steering
D) put your head in front.

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