

DIRECTIONS for questions 21 to 24:

The questions given below are followed by two statements, I and II. Study the information given in the two statements and assess whether the statements are sufficient to answer the questions and choose the appropriate option from among the choices given below.

Q.21) Did more than 50 employees leave Company A in the year 2002?

I. At the start of 2002, the difference between the number of male and female employees in company A is 90.

II. By the end of 2002, the total number of employees in company A is 50.

- (1) Statement I alone is sufficient and statement II alone is not sufficient to answer the question .
- (2) Statement II alone is sufficient and statement I alone is not sufficient to answer the question .
- (3) Statements I and II together are sufficient but neither statement alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- (4) Both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question and additional data, specific to the problem, is needed.

Q.22) Six persons - Irfan, Jagan, Karan, Lala, Manoj and Niran - participated in a race in which every participant finished in a different time. At least two persons finished before Jagan. The number of persons who finished before Lala is same as the number of persons who finished after Niran. Irfan finished before Manoj. Who finished the race in second position?

I. Manoj finished the race in third position.

II. Only Lala finished the race after Karan.

- (1) Statement I alone is sufficient and statement II alone is not sufficient to answer the question .
- (2) Statement II alone is sufficient and statement I alone is not sufficient to answer the question .
- (3) Statements I and II together are sufficient but neither statement alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- (4) Both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question and additional data, specific to the problem, is needed.

Q.23) M and N are the father and mother of P respectively. P has four uncles and three aunts. None of the siblings of M and N are married. N has two siblings. How many sisters does M have?

I. N has two brothers.

II. M has a total of 5 siblings.

- (1) Statement I alone is sufficient and statement II alone is not sufficient to answer the question .
- (2) Statement II alone is sufficient and statement I alone is not sufficient to answer the question.
- (3) Statements I and II together are sufficient but neither statement alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- (4) Both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question and additional data, specific to the problem, is needed

Q.24. When J and K run a race, J beats K by 20 seconds. When K and L run the same race, K beats L by 40 seconds. Find the speed of K (in m/s).

I. J beats L by 250 m.

II. The length of the race track is 1 km.

- (1) Statement I alone is sufficient and statement II alone is not sufficient to answer the question.
- (2) Statement II alone is sufficient and statement I alone is not sufficient to answer the question.
- (3) Statements I and II together are sufficient but neither statement alone is sufficient to answer the question.
- (4) Both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question and additional data, specific to the problem, is needed.

DIRECTIONS for questions 25 to 27:

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow it.

Physicists have become increasingly argumentative about what exactly time is. Because this is now being recognized as perhaps the most fundamental question of all. For decades they have been attempting to wed quantum mechanics, our theory of how very small things behave, to relativity, our theory of how space, time and matter interact. This would give us the long-sought-after theory of quantum gravity that describes the entire universe. Constructing this theory has been an uphill struggle, though, because it is unclear how time fits within it. "There are very different notions of time in general relativity and quantum theory," Smolin says. "It's pretty clear that the nature of time is the key issue". Last month, Smolin and other theorists, along with mathematicians and philosophers, got together at the Perimeter Institute to thrash out time's problems. So complex is the issue that everyone involved seems to have a different idea. It turns out that if you want to understand time, you might need to grab some measurements from the future, watch a big bang explode at the edge of the universe, or delve into the anomalies presented by the most unruly of the subatomic particles. For some, the only is to scrap the notion of time altogether. Scientists have long worried about the nature of time. At the beginning of the 18th century, Isaac Newton and Gottfried Leibniz argued over whether time was truly fundamental to the universe. Then Einstein came along and created more problems: his general theory of relativity is responsible for our most counter-intuitive notions of time. General relativity knits together space, time and gravity. Confounding all common sense, how time passes in Einstein's universe depends on what you are doing and where you are. Clocks run faster when the pull of gravity is weaker, so if you live up a skyscraper you age ever so slightly faster than you would if you lived on the ground floor where Earth's gravitational tug is stronger. "General relativity completely changed our understanding of time," says Carlo Rovelli, a theoretical physicist at the University of the Mediterranean in Marseille, France. At the other extreme there is the quantum world, where time seems to be almost irrelevant. "Quantum theory doesn't really allow for measurements of time," Says Aephraim Steinberg of the University of Toronto in Canada. "Asking how long a particle stays in a certain region of space turns out to be something that, in quantum theory, may have hundreds - or an infinite number of different answers." This contradiction in general relativity's and quantum theory's description of time is the fundamental sticking point for a single theory that describes the entire universe. How to reconcile the two descriptions of time continues to stump the world's best minds. There is no shortage of ideas, though, with some believing we could make better progress towards a quantum theory of gravity if we think the unthinkable and abolish time altogether. "The of the present difficulties about time is just to forget about it," says Rovelli.

Q.25) Why does science not have a single theory to explain the universe?

- (1) Scientists are unable to arrive at a consensus on the notion of quantum gravity .
- (2) Einstein came up with the most baffling theory to confuse matters .
- (3) Time is inconsequential when we talk about quantum mechanics .
- (4) Time remains an inexplicable concept in the domain of science .
- (5) Quantum mechanics challenges the concept of time .

Q.26) Which of the following statements is not supported by the passage?

- (1) Quantum theory of gravity abolishes time
- (2) Einstein propounded the general theory of relativity
- (3) Quantum theory of gravity would link general theory of gravity with quantum mechanics
- (4) General theory of relativity combines time, space and gravity
- (5) Quantum mechanics deals with subatomic particles

Q.27) What can be an appropriate title for the passage?

- (1) Time to understand the universe
- (2) Grappling with time
- (3) Time and a universal theory of universe
- (4) Discounting time
- (5) Understanding the universe

DIRECTIONS for questions 28 to 31:

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow it. Last evening, on the longest day of the year, I took a walk in a meadow near my home. At the edge of the meadow a path opened in to the woods, and I followed it perhaps a hundred yards to the bank of a small stream where I rested on a rock and watched the brook flow. Then I walked back. Nothing spectacular happened. No large animal jumped out to demonstrate its majesty. The flora was beautiful but unremarkable: buttercups, Queen Anne's lace, daisies, lupins. The sky didn't crackle with summer lightning; the sunset was only streaks of purples, some rosy glow on the underbellies of the clouds. A few mosquitoes made their presence known. It was simply a lovely night. And simply the sort of scene that we have evolved with for hundreds of thousands of years, that has made us who we are, that we can't be fully human, or at least fully sane, without. The sort of scene whose absence in our lives is now making us slowly crazy. If there is a pertinent modern question, it is "How much is enough?" The consumer societies we have created posit that the only possible answer is "More". And so in pursuit of more we have turned ourselves into tubby folk, raised the temperature of the planet one degree with a further five degrees in prospect, countenanced the ever deeper gulfs between rich and poor, and so on. And in the process made ourselves == happy? But say you're in a meadow, surrounded by wild flowers. Do you find yourself thinking, "They could do with some more wild flowers over there"? Do you glance up at the mountains on the horizon and think, "Some more mountains would be nice"? Do you lie on the rock by the brook thinking, "This brook needs more rocks"? Does the robin in that tree chide herself for not tripling the size of her nest? I think not. Nature schools us in sufficiency - its aesthetics and its economy demonstrate 'enoughness' at every turn. Time moves circularly through the natural world - next spring there will be wild flowers again. Not more wild flowers: second quarter output for 2010 will show no year-on-year gain. Growth only replaces, since the planet is already accomplishing all the photosynthesis that's possible. It offers the great lesson of being simultaneously abundant and finite. Interdependent, too. The emergent science of ecology is

easily summed up: everything's connected. Field biologists using sensitive detectors have discovered that the needles of trees near Alaskan rivers owe their nitrogen to the carcasses of salmon that die along the banks, the same salmon that feed the bears whose pawing aerates the soil that == We know now that this is true, but interconnection is anathema to a consumer notion of the world, where each of us is useful precisely to the degree that we consider ourselves the centre of everything. We believe that pleasure comes from being big, outsized, immortal; now our zealots imagine genetically engineering us for greater greatness. But the testimony of the rest of creation is that there's something to be said for fitting in. And because of that, the natural world offers us a way to think about dying, the chief craziness for the only species that can anticipate its own demise. If one is a small part of something large, if that something goes on forever, and if it is full of beauty and meaning, then dying seems less shocking. Which undermines about half the reason for being a dutiful consumer, for holding ageing forever at bay. Six months from now, on the shortest night of the year, this field will be under two feet of snow. Most of what I can see will be dead or dormant. And six months after that it will be here again as it is tonight. Advertising, hyper consumerism, ultra-individualism - these are designed to make you crazy. Nature, like close-knit human community, is designed to help you stay sane. You needn't be in the wilderness to feel in balm: a park, a container garden on the patio, a pet dog, a night sky, a rainstorm will do. For free.

Q.28) In this passage, the author primarily

- (1) reminisces of the times when Nature guided our way of life.
- (2) criticises man for exploiting Nature and ruining the environment.
- (3) underlines the need for man to adopt Nature's way of life.
- (4) warns mankind that hyper consumerism and ultra-individualism will wreck peace on earth.
- (5) advises man to slow down his pace of activity and follow path.

Q.29) What does the author want to convey when he says "second quarter output for 2010 will show no year-on-year gain"?

- (1) There is a limit to what Nature can do.
- (2) Man can't match Nature in any activity.
- (3) Comparisons have no place in the world of Nature.
- (4) Growth in Nature is relative and not a certainty.
- (5) Nature's bounty is immeasurable.

Q.30) According to the passage, nature teaches us to be

- (1) self-sufficient.
- (2) contented.
- (3) empathetic.
- (4) generous.
- (5) useful.

Q.31) Which of the following options is a possible conclusion to the unfinished sentence in the fifth para?

- (1) fixes the nitrogen content.
- (2) supplies the required nitrogen to the vegetation in the Alaskan region.
- (3) nurtures the needles of trees.

- (4) enriches the flora and fauna in the Alaskan plains.
- (5) controls the levels of nitrogen used by trees in the Alaskan region.

DIRECTIONS for questions 32 and 33:

Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Each of the eight students Akash, Balu, Chakri, Diren, Ehsaan, Fatima, Giri and Hari, is of a different height. All of them are standing in a row in the increasing order of their heights such that the shortest person is at the extreme left. Three of them are from 1st standard, three from 2nd standard and two from 3rd standard.

(i) Akash, the second tallest, is not from 1st standard and Balu, who is the fourth tallest is from 2nd standard.

- (ii) Ehsaan is from 2nd standard but Chakri is not from 3rd standard.
- (iii) Hari is taller than Giri but shorter than Balu, while Diren is shorter than Akash.
- (iv) Chakri is shorter than Giri but taller than Fatima.
- (v) Neither the shortest nor the second shortest is from 1st standard.

Q.32) Which two students from the same standard are adjacent to each other?

- (1) Hari and Balu
- (2) Balu and Giri
- (3) Giri and Hari
- (4) Chakri and Balu
- (5) None of these

Q.33) Which of the following statements is definitely true?

- (1) Each 2nd standard student is next to at least one 3rd standard student.
- (2) Each 3rd standard student is next to at least one 2nd standard student.
- (3) No two students of the same standard are adjacent to each other.
- (4) All the above
- (5) None of the above

DIRECTIONS for questions 34 and 35:

In each question, four different ways of presenting an idea are given. Choose the one that conforms most closely to standard English usage.

- Q.34) (A) The inflexibility of the laws, which prevent them from being adapted for emergencies, may in certain cases render them pernicious and thereby cause the ruin of the state in a time of crisis.**
- (B) The inflexibility of the laws, which prevents them from being adapted for emergencies may in certain cases render them pernicious, thereby causes the ruin of the state in a time of crisis.**
- (C) The inflexibility of the laws, which prevents them from being adapted to emergencies, may in certain cases render them pernicious, and thereby cause the ruin of the state in a time of crisis.**
- (D) The inflexibility of the laws, which prevents them from being adapted for emergencies**

may in certain cases render them pernicious, and thereby causing the ruin of the state in a time of crisis.

- (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
- (4) D

Q.35) (A) Human talents vary considerably, within a fixed framework that is characteristic of the species, and that permits ample scope for creative work, including the creative work of appreciating the achievements of others.

(B) Human talents vary considerably within a fixed framework that is characteristic to the species, and which permits ample scope for creative work, including the creative work of appreciating the achievements of others.

(C) Human talents vary considerably, within a fixed framework that is characteristic for the species, and that permits ample scope for creative work, including the creative work of appreciating achievements of others.

(D) Human talents vary considerably, within a fixed framework that is characteristic of the species, and which permits ample scope for creative work, including the creative work of appreciating achievements of others.

- (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
- (4) D

Directions for Questions 36 to 38:

The sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labeled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

Q.36) A. In the west, Allied Forces had fought their way through southern Italy as far as Rome.

B. In June 1944 Germany's military position in World War Two appeared hopeless.

C. In Britain, the task of amassing the men and materials for the liberation of northern Europe had been completed.

D. The Red Army was poised to drive the Nazis back through Poland.

E. The situation on the eastern front was catastrophic.

1. EDACB 2. BEDAC 3. BDECA 4. CEDAB

Q.37) A. He felt justified in bypassing Congress altogether on a variety of moves.

B. At times he was fighting the entire Congress.

C. Bush felt he had a mission to restore power to the presidency.

D. Bush was not fighting just the democrats.

E. Representative democracy is a messy business, and a CEO of the White House does not like a legislature of second guessers and time wasters.

1. CAEDB
2. DBAEC
3. CEADB
4. ECDBA

Q.38) A. The two neighbours never fought each other.

B. Fights involving three male fiddler crabs have been recorded, but the status of the participants was unknown.

C. They pushed or grappled only with the intruder

D. We recorded 17 cases in which a resident that was fighting an intruder was joined by an immediate neighbor , an ally.

E. We therefore tracked 268 intruder males until we saw them fighting a resident male .

1. BEDAC
2. DEBAC
3. BDCAE
4. BCEDA

Directions for Questions 39 and 40:

Four alternative summaries are given below each text. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the text.

Q.39) The human race is spread all over the world, from the polar regions to the tropics. The people of whom it is made up eat different kinds of food, partly according to the climate in which they live, and partly according to the kind of food which their country produces. In hot climates, meat and fat are not much needed; but in the Arctic regions they seem to be very necessary for keeping up the heat of the body. Thus, in India, people live chiefly on different kinds of grains, eggs, milk, or sometimes fish and meat. In Europe, people eat more meat and less grain. In the Arctic regions, where no grains and fruits are produced, the Eskimo and other races live almost entirely on meat and fish.

1. Food eaten by people in different regions of the world depends on the climate and produce of the region, and varies from meat and fish in the Arctic to predominantly grains in the tropics.

2. Hot climates require people to eat grains while cold regions require people to eat meat and fish.

3. In hot countries people eat mainly grains while in the Arctic, they eat meat and fish because they cannot grow grains.

4. While people in Arctic regions like meat and fish and those in hot regions like India prefer mainly grains, they have to change what they eat depending on the local climate and the local produce.

Q.40) You seemed at first to take no notice of your school-fellows, or rather to set yourself against them because they were strangers to you. They knew as little of you as you did of them; this would have been the reason for their keeping aloof from you as well, which you would have felt as a hardship. Learn never to conceive a prejudice against others because you know nothing of them. It is bad reasoning, and makes enemies of half the world. Do not think ill of them till they behave ill to you; and then strive to avoid the faults which you see in them. This will disarm their hostility sooner than pique or resentment or complaint.

1. The discomfort you felt with your school fellows was because both sides knew little of each other. You should not complain unless you find others prejudiced against you and have attempted to carefully analyze the faults you have observed in them.

2. The discomfort you felt with your school fellows was because both sides knew little of each other. Avoid prejudice and negative thoughts till you encounter bad behaviour from others, and then win them over by shunning the faults you have observed.

3. You encountered hardship amongst your school fellows because of your prejudices irrespective of their behaviour towards you.

4. You encountered hardship amongst your school fellows because you did not know them well. You should learn to not make enemies because of your prejudices unless they behave badly with you.

Directions for Questions 41 to 43:

The sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labeled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

Q.41) A. In the west, Allied Forces had fought their way through southern Italy as far as Rome.

B. In June 1944 Germany's military position in World War Two appeared hopeless.

C. In Britain, the task of amassing the men and materials for the liberation of northern Europe had been completed.

D. The Red Army was poised to drive the Nazis back through Poland.

E. The situation on the eastern front was catastrophic.

1. EDACB 2. BEDAC 3. BDECA 4. CEDAB

Q.42)A. He felt justified in bypassing Congress altogether on a variety of moves.

B. At times he was fighting the entire Congress.

C. Bush felt he had a mission to restore power to the presidency.

D. Bush was not fighting just the democrats.

E. Representative democracy is a messy business, and a CEO of the White House does not like a legislature of second guessers and time wasters.

1. CAEDB 2. DBAEC 3. CEADB 4. ECDBA

Q.43)A. The two neighbors never fought each other.

B. Fights involving three male fiddler crabs have been recorded, but the status of the participants was unknown.

C. They pushed or grappled only with the intruder.

D. We recorded 17 cases in which a resident that was fighting an intruder was joined by an immediate neighbour, an ally.

E. We therefore tracked 268 intruder males until we saw them fighting a resident male .

1. BEDAC 2. DEBAC 3. BDCAE 4. BCEDA

DIRECTIONS for questions 44 and 45:

Each of the following questions has a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

Q.44) Jawaharlal Nehru seemed an unlikely candidate to lead India towards its vision. Under the cotton Khadi he wore in deference to the dictates of Congress, he remained the quintessential English gentleman. In a land of mysteries, he was a cool rationalist. The mind that had exulted in the discovery of science at Cambridge never ceased to be appalled by his fellow Indians who refused to stir from their homes on days proclaimed inauspicious by their favourite astrologers. He was a publicly declared agnostic in the most intensely spiritual area in the world, and he never ceased to proclaim the horror the word 'religion' inspired in him. Nehru despised India's priests, her sadhus, her chanting monks and pious 'skerkhs'.

- (1) And yet, the India of those sadhus and the superstition-haunted masses had accepted Nehru.
- (2) They had only served, he felt, to impede her progress.
- (3) The Mahatma had made it clear that it was on his shoulders that he wished his mantle to fall.
- (4) Nehru's heart told him to follow the Mahatma and his heart, he would later admit, had been right.

Q.45) Birth rates have fallen dramatically - and voluntarily. Coercive birth control, including paying people not to have babies, was discredited and abandoned decades ago. Nearly two-thirds of the couples in poor countries now use birth control, and not because some patriarchal westerner told them to. In the 1970s, the government of Bangladesh offered people in the Matlals region lowcost contraceptive supplies and advice. Birth rates promptly fell well below those of neighbouring regions. So Bangladesh extended the service nationally and its birth rate plummeted from six children per woman to three.

- (1) The 'population bomb' has already gone off.
- (2) Given the choice, people want fewer children.
- (3) Governments want fewer children since their own life expectancy falls with rising numbers.
- (4) Even when birth rates fall, there is a lag which means population keeps growing far decades until birth and death rates even out.

Q.46. Each of companies A, B and C - have a tradition of rewarding their employees with a bonus, once every year, during Ramzan, Christmas or Deepavali. For each company every year the bonus is paid during the same time. Use the clues below to answer the following question.

- (a) For no two companies is either the amount of bonus paid or the time of the year when bonus is paid the same
- (b) Company B distributes bonus during Deepavali.
- (c) The company that gives Rs.5,000 as bonus is in the manufacturing sector.
- (d) Company, A distributes bonus during Christmas.
- (e) The company that gives a bonus of Rs.10,000 is not in the IT sector.
- (f) The company that gives bonus for Ramzan gives Rs.5,000.
- (g) The company that gives bonus for Christmas gives Rs.12,000 as bonus.

Which of the following is true?

- (1) Company A gives a bonus of Rs.12,000 for Christmas, company B gives a bonus of Rs.5,000 for Deepavali and Company C gives a bonus of Rs.10,000 and is in the IT sector.
- (2) Company B gives a bonus of Rs.10,000 and is in the finance sector. Company C gives a bonus of Rs.5,000 during Ramzan and company A gives a bonus of Rs.12,000 and is in the manufacturing sector.
- (3) Company A gives a bonus of Rs.12,000 and is in the finance sector. Company B gives a bonus of Rs.5,000 during Deepavali and company C gives a bonus of Rs.10,000 and is in the IT sector.
- (4) Company B gives a bonus of Rs.10,000 for Deepavali. Company C gives a bonus of Rs.5,000 and is in the manufacturing sector. Company A gives a bonus of Rs.12,000 and is in the IT sector.

Q.47) Seven people, A through G, sit in a row (not necessarily in the same order). Exactly three people sit between A and G, while exactly three people sit between B and E. Exactly four people sit between C and E, while exactly four people sit between D and G. Exactly two people sit between B and D, while exactly two people sit between C and A. Given that either B or A sits to the immediate right of D, then who sits exactly at the middle of the row?

- (1) C
- (2) B
- (3) F
- (4) Cannot be determined

Q.48) According to probability theory, when a normal dice is thrown a large number of times, the probability of each number turning up will be $\frac{1}{6}$. A group of friends decided to try this and got the following results after 50 tries: All numbers were obtained at least once. The number of 1's obtained was an even number. The number of 2's obtained was equal to the number of 5's obtained. The number of 3's obtained was five times the number of 1's

obtained. Exactly six 4's were obtained. The number of six's obtained was twenty-two, which was the highest among all the numbers obtained.

What was the total number of odd numbers obtained?

(1) 22

(2) 17

(3) 25

(4) 18

49) To make a derogatory remark means to a statement that is:

- a) positive
- b) mean
- c) strange

50) The synonym of TITULAR is:

- a) nominal
- b) official
- c) putative
- d) causative

51) The synonym of Morose is :

- a) churlish
- b) sullen
- c) humble
- d) taciturn

52) The synonym of Vicarious is:

- a) surrogate
- b) second-hand
- c) atrocious
- d) indirect

53) The synonym of Fuzzy is :

- a) Frizzy
- b) Fuffy
- c) Furry
- d) Fleecy

54) The synonym of Jittery is :

- a) Fretful
- b) Petulant
- c) Anxious
- d) Testy

55) The synonym of Bastille is :

- a) fortress
- b) prison
- c) jail
- d) fop

56) The antonym of Manikin is :

- a) dwarf
- b) giant
- c) figure
- d) statue

57) The antonym of oblivion is:

- a) memory
- b) comely
- c) comfrey
- d) bijou

58) The antonym of Affluence is :

- a) poverty
- b) influence
- c) affinity
- d) prosperity

59) Choose the correct analogy :

1) Saturated : Wet

- a) acrid : acidic
- b) distant : faraway
- c) damp: drenched
- d) arid : dry

60) Usher : Theater

- a) anchor: show
- b) driver: truck
- c) conductor: train
- d) fiancée: girl

61) Pipe : water

- a) sofa: furniture
- b) fan : air
- c) door : look
- d) chimney: smoke

62) Stammer : talk

- a) anxious : analyse
- b) stagger: walk
- c) trip : fall
- d) walk:run
- e) Wheel : spoke

- a) tea : sugar
- b) pen: cap
- c) ladder: rung
- d) lever: balance

63) GIVE THE SYNONYM OF THE FOLLOWING:

A) Low - key

- a) official
- b) secret
- c) subdued
- d) complicated

B) Stipulation

- a) Imitation
- b) signal
- c) excitement
- d) requirement

C) Antithesis

- a) fixed dislike
- b) musical response
- c) lack of feeling
- d) direct opposite

D) Disparage

- a) seperate
- b) Compare
- c) refuse
- d) belittle

E) Entrenched

- a) filled up
- b) fortified
- c) followed up
- d) kept down

F) Amenable

- a) religious

- b) masculine
- c) proud
- d) agreeable

G) Affluent

- a) Neutral
- b) sentiment
- c) wealthy
- d) handsome

H) Intrepid

- a) middle
- b) tolerant
- c) fearless
- d) rude

I) Beset

- a) plead
- b) assail
- c) pertain to
- d) deny

J) Glib

- a) Dull b) thin c) weak d) fluent

64) Protagonist

- a) prophet b) explorer c) talented child d) leading character

65) Sage

- a) A wise man b) tale c) era d) fool