

## CMAT 2018 Slot 2 Question Paper - January 20 Afternoon Session

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### Language Comprehension

#### Instructions (51 - 56)

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follows.

#### Passage I

All of us play but we are not athletes. We are homo ludens (Latin for play) and our playfulness is unproductive. But athletes play for profit and contest for prizes. It is the transformation of our play and games into athletics that leads to medals. What makes Haryana such a fine place for athletics? In the barely 2% of India's population, people from Haryana won around 40% of the gold medals in the recently concluded CWG 2010. People in Haryana tend to count the gold medals of the Hyderabad shutter, Saina Nehwal and the Delhi wrestler, Sushil Kumar, in their tally. This is because both of them are Jats. People of this dominant caste form more than 20% of Haryana's population and, therefore, in popular perception, Haryana is Jat-land.

All sports are oriented towards the Olympic slogan 'higher, faster, and stronger'. But the ones in which Haryana got medals stand for plain force and aggression: like wrestling, boxing and shooting. Anthropologists call them contact sports because the opponents have body contact in them. Shooting is a combative sport because opponents use a combat weapon. Such sports are a substitute of war or training for it.

Haryana is India's pre-industrial and combative age. I can think of three reasons for it. Firstly, the province has a volatile history of continuous aggression due to its geographical location on the frontier. Secondly, the people of Haryana have valued physical strength and perseverance due to its peasant culture. Thirdly, the sports policy since 2006 has honed the killer athletic spirit in Haryana. The half-hearted policy does not create achievers but supports the successful ones among them. Punjab was divided on religious lines in 1947. The non-Sikh majority parts of this truncated Punjab were constituted as Haryana in 1966. Like a horseshoe, Haryana encircles Delhi from three sides and the culture of both is similar. At the

popular level, people are rough and tough - meaning hardy to endure and tough in body. In the medieval times, Haryana flourished when weak rulers ruled Delhi. Most of the area remained under Delhi's tutelage but small principalities also dotted the and were ruled. The landscape of Haryana. Mostly, people of the region joined the Mughals and Marathas in repulsing invaders. But the same locals did not mind plundering Delhi or looting the retreating armies of soldiers. The British colonialists expanded from the east. They conquered most of India with the help of soldiers from western UP and Bihar. But, in the late 19th century, the colonial strategists honored ordinary peasant castes by calling them 'martial races' in united Punjab. This was a clever way of taming the aggression in this frontier region. This smart move was also to recruit rural Punjabis in the colonial army so that they could be used to thwart the southward expansion of Tsarist Russia. There is a family resemblance between military/hunting traditions and wrestling, shooting, racing and archery. For the military service and population of Haryana, therefore, such sports come easily. Secondly, before the advent of machinery, agriculture was a backbreaking occupation. The size of agricultural income had a direct relation with the quantity of sweat produced during one's toil.

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**51.**

**Why do people of Haryana tend to count the medals bagged by Saina Nehwal in the tally of their own state, though she is a Hyderabad?**

- (1) Her father played Ranji for Haryana and is quite popular in the state
  - (2) Saina's coach whom she attributes her success to, is from Haryana
  - (3) Her father was posted for 12 years in Haryana during his professional career as a government officer
  - (4) Her caste is the same as a dominant caste from Haryana
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**52. What does the author mean by saying "Our playfulness is unproductive"?**

- (1) Investing time in sports do not reap the expected benefits
- (2) Majority of us waste time on games and sports

- (3) Majority of us do not play to achieve material benefits
  - (4) Majority of us do not have what it takes to become an athlete
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**53. Which of these is not a reason for so many athletes coming from Haryana?**

- (1) Government sponsored schemes in primary schools
  - (2) Haryana is a traditionally peasant community
  - (3) Many people from Haryana had been in army
  - (4) Haryana has traditionally seen regular aggressions
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**54. Why did the English call the ordinary peasants of Haryana, the “martial race”?**

- (1) Because they could never conquer them
  - (2) Because they have traditionally the rulers of Delhi and neighboring areas
  - (3) To tame the aggression of people of that region
  - (4) They had the largest standing army of that region
- 

**55. Which of the following is false according to the passage?**

- (1) Haryana surrounds Delhi from three sides
  - (2) Haryana flourished when Delhi was ruled by weak rulers
  - (3) The state sports policy has failed to create new achievers
  - (4) Shooting is a collective sports as all players have to play simultaneously
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**56. Which of the following is true about the prevailing sports policy in Haryana?**

- (1) Much credit goes to the sports policy as it helps identify and nurture young talents
- (2) The current state policy does not create new breed of athletes but it instead award the one's who have excelled
- (3) Neither (1) nor (2)

(4) Both (1) and (2)

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### **Instructions (57 - 59)**

**Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follows.**

### **Passage II**

Putting a final lid on the Planning era, the Niti Aayog is gearing up to launch the three-year action plan from April 1 after the end of 12th Five Year Plan on March 31.

Under the new system, sources said states will be encouraged to meet the targets of various schemes or face the prospects of drying up of the fund flows.

“The 12th five years plan is coming to an end on March 31. The three-year action plan to be unveiled this month will come in force from April 1, which will also end the prevailing system of the centre patiently waiting (for) the state governments to implement the schemes.

“Now, you either meet the targets or you will face the prospects of the fund flow drying up,” a senior Niti Aayog official said.

The official said, “We have patiently waited for the state governments to adopt a number of reform-oriented legislative bills. But our experiences have largely been negative. Therefore, the reform agenda arrived at after consensus will need to be adopted by them, and the states doing so will get incentives”.

Niti Aayog has also been entrusted the work on the 15-year Vision Document and a seven year strategy, which would guide the government’s development works till 2030.

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**57.**

**As compared to the previous Five Year Plans, the new NITI Aayog’s stance towards the states is:**

- (1) Easy flow of funds for states
  - (2) More funds for states
  - (3) Lesser regulation of funds for states
  - (4) Performance based regulation of funds
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**58. How has the experience of dealing with the states been so far?**

- (1) Satisfactory but can still be improved
  - (2) Extremely good results
  - (3) Mostly negative
  - (4) Mixed results
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**59. What is the theme of this passage?**

- (1) Center State relationship
  - (2) Growing corruption in India
  - (3) Infrastructure development in India
  - (4) All of these
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**Instructions (60 - 62)**

**Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follows.**

**Passage III**

Twenty years ago on Thursday, Moscow started what it thought would be a “blitzkrieg” against secular separatists in Chechnya, a tiny, oil-rich province in Russia’s North Caucasus that had declared its independence.

But the first Chechen war became Russia’s Vietnam; the second war was declared a victory only in 2009. The two conflicts have reshaped Russia, Chechnya, their rulers and the people. In 1994, shortly after Moscow invaded Chechnya in an effort to restore its territorial integrity, Akhmad Kadyrov, a bearded, barrel-chested Muslim scholar turned guerrilla commander, declared jihad on all Russians and said each Chechen should kill at least 150 of them.

That was the proportion of the populations on each side of the conflict: some 150 million Russians and less than a million Chechens in a small, landlocked province, whose separatists wanted to carve out of Russia. Western media and politicians dubbed the Chechens “freedom fighters” - an army of Davids fighting the Russian Goliath.

Moscow was lambasted internationally for disproportionate use of force and rolling back on the democratic freedoms that former leader Boris Yeltsin was so eager to introduce after the 1991 Soviet Union collapse. Tens of thousands died amid atrocities committed by both sides and many more were displaced before 1996, when the Russians retreated, leaving Chechnya essentially independent. Retreating was a humiliation for Russia's military machine that less than a decade earlier had presented a seemingly formidable threat to the entire Western world.

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**60.**

**Why did Russia declare war against Chechnya?**

- (1) Chechnya became training field for terrorists
  - (2) Chechnya waged a civil war against its own citizens
  - (3) Chechnya was supplying arms to Russia's enemies
  - (4) Chechnya had declared independence
- 

**61. How did the first Russia Chechnya war come to an end?**

- (1) Russia surrendered
  - (2) Chechnya surrendered
  - (3) Russia retreated
  - (4) Chechnya retreated
- 

**62. What was western media's attitude about the conflict?**

- (1) They supported Russian action against Chechnya
  - (2) They completely ignored the conflict
  - (3) They were sympathetic towards Chechens
  - (4) They acted as mediators between the two warring nations
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## **Instructions (63 - 65)**

**Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follows.**

### **Passage IV**

Smokejumpers are often asked to address to organizations and the public groups about the importance of fire protection, particularly fire deterrence and detection. Because smoke detectors reduce the risk of dying in a fire by half, smokejumpers often provide audiences with information on how to fix these protective devices in their homes. Specifically, they tell them these things:

A smoke detector should be placed on each floor of a home. While sleeping, people are particularly at risk of a fire, and there must be a detector outside each sleeping area. A good site for a detector would be a hallway that runs between living spaces and bedrooms.

Because of the dead-air space that might be missed by turbulent air rushing around above a fire, smoke detectors should be installed either on the ceiling at least four inches from the adjoining wall, or high on a wall at least four inches but no farther than twelve inches from the ceiling. Detectors should not be mounted near windows, exterior doors, or other places where drafts might direct the smoke away from the unit. Nor should they be placed in kitchens and garages, where cooking and gas fumes are likely to cause bogus alarms.

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**63.**

**What is the main focus of this passage?**

- (1) How smokejumpers carry out their errands
  - (2) The proper installation of home smoke detectors
  - (3) The concealment of dead-air space on walls and ceilings
  - (4) How smoke detectors thwart fires in homes
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**64. The passage states that, compared with people who do not have smoke detectors, persons who live in homes with smoke detectors have a:**

- (1) 50% better chance of surviving a fire
- (2) 50% poorer chances of preventing a fire

- (3) 75% worse chance of detecting a hidden fire
  - (4) 100% shoddier chance of being injured in a fire
- 

**65. The passage indicates that one responsibility of smokejumpers is to:**

- (1) Install smoke detectors in the homes of residents in the community
  - (2) Check homes to see if smoke detectors have been properly installed.
  - (3) Develop fire safety programs for public leaders and corporate workers.
  - (4) Address to corporate about the importance of preventing fires.
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**66. Choose the word or the phrase that has most nearly the opposite meaning for the word given below.**

**DORMANT**

- (1) Couchant
  - (2) Rampant
  - (3) Potent
  - (4) Prostrate
- 

**67. Choose the word or the phrase that has most nearly the opposite meaning for the word given below.**

**EXIGUOUS**

- (1) Urgent
  - (2) Exacting
  - (3) Large
  - (4) Bare
- 

**68. Complete the analogy.**



**SOAP : RINSE :: \_\_\_\_\_**

- (1) Scrubber : absorb
  - (2) Immorality : expiate
  - (3) Iron : rust
  - (4) Cleanser : dirty linen
- 

**69. Choose the option that represents the correct arrangement of the following words to form a meaningful sentence.**

- 1. developing**
- 2. Nina enters and apologizes**
- 3. as**
- 4. ,**
- 5. is**
- 6. later**
- 7. her self-portraits**
- 8. she**
- 9. in her darkroom**
- 10. for running away**

- (1) 6, 4, 3, 8, 5, 1, 7, 9, 2, 10
  - (2) 2, 10, 3, 8, 7, 1, 6, 5, 4, 9
  - (3) 8, 4, 3, 2, 5, 1, 7, 9, 2, 10
  - (4) 8, 6, 5, 1, 7, 9, 3, 4, 2, 10
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**70. The following question has a set of three statements. Each statement can be classified as one of the following.**

**(I) Facts, which deal with pieces of information that one has heard, seen or read, and which are open to discovery or verification (the answer option indicates such a statement with an 'F').**

**(II) Inferences, which are conclusions drawn about the unknown, on the basis of the known (the answer option indicates such a statement with an 'I').**

**(III) Judgements, which are opinions that imply approval or disapproval of persons, objects, situations and occurrences in the past, the present or the future (the answer option indicates such a statement with a 'J').**

**Identify the Fact(F), Judgement(J) and Inference(I) from the given sentences.**

**1) "I don't see Ritu. She said she was tired, so she must have gone home to bed."**

**2) "Ram's been at the gym a lot; he must be trying to lose weight."**

**3) "Shera is a dog, and all dogs love belly rubs. So Shera must love belly rubs."**

(1) 1I, 2I, 3J

(2) 1I, 2I, 3I

(3) 1F, 2F, 3J

(4) 1J, 2J, 3F

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**71. Which of the following idiom/ phrase means "like a spy"?**

(1) Cloak and dagger

(2) Forty winks

(3) The alpha and the omega

(4) Lay bare

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**72. From the options given below, find the closest substitute for the underlined expression.**

**It is not surprising for a teenager who stays away from school without good reason to invent fantastic tales to escape punishment.**

(1) Delinquent

(2) Lazy teen

(3) Truant

(4) Idler

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**73. From the options given below, fill in the blank with the word/phrase that most appropriately completes the following sentence.**

**The Supreme Court \_\_\_\_\_ the decree of the lower court.**

- (1) Set by
- (2) Set against
- (3) Set aside
- (4) Set over

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**74. A word and its definition is given followed by four sentences. Choose the option that best fits with the definition.**

**Evanescent:**

- (1) A dewdrop sparkling in the sunlight
- (2) A corpse in the funeral pyre
- (3) Rainbow on a rainy day
- (4) Passing clouds on a clear sky

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**75. There are four sentences given below labelled (1-4). From the options given, choose the option that states the grammatically correct sentence(s).**

**When a magnifying glass was used, the cell appeared green. (1)**

**Under a magnifying glass, the cell appeared green. (2)**

**When a large catch of fish was desired, a seine was hauled through the water. (3)**

**When a seine was hauled through the water, many fish were caught. (4)**

- (1) 1 & 2
- (2) 3 & 4
- (3) 1, 2 & 4
- (4) 1, 2, 3 & 4

