

What needs to be set right is our approach to work. It is a common sight in our country of employees reporting for duty on time and at the same time doing little work. If an assessment is made of time they spent in gossiping, drinking tea, eating "pan" and smoking cigarettes, it will be shocking to know that the time devoted to actual work is negligible. The problem is the standard which the leadership in administration sets for the staff. Forget the ministers because they mix politics and administration. What do top bureaucrats do? What do the below down officials do? The administration set up remains weak mainly because the employees do not have the right example to follow and they are more concerned about being in the good books of the bosses than doing work.

1. The employees in our country

- (a).are quite punctual but not duty conscious
- (b).are not punctual, but somehow manage to complete their work
- (c).are somewhat lazy but good natured
- (d).are not very highly qualified

2. According to the writer, the administration in India

- (a).is by and large effective
- (b).is very strict and firm
- (c).is affected by red tape
- (d).is more or less ineffective

3. The word 'assessment' means

- (a).enquiry
- (b).report
- (c).evaluation
- (d).summary

4. The leadership in administration

- (a).sets a fine example to the employees
- (b).is of a reasonably high standard
- (c).is composed of idealists
- (d).is of a very poor standard

5.The central idea of passage could be best expressed by the following

- (a).The employee outlook towards work is justified
- (b).The employee must change their outlook towards work
- (c).The employees would never change their work culture
- (d).The employer-employee relationship is far from healthy

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Nehru's was a many sided personality. He enjoyed reading and writing books as much as he enjoyed fighting political and social evils or resisting tyranny. In him, the scientist and the humanist were held in perfect balance. While he kept looking at special problems from a scientific standpoint. He never forgot that we should nourish the total man. As a scientist, he refused to believe in a benevolent power interested in men's affairs. but, as a self proclaimed non-believer, he loved affirming his faith in life and the beauty of nature. Children he adored. Unlike Wordsworth, he did not see him trailing clouds of glory from the recent sojourn in heaven. He saw them as a blossoms of promise and renewal, the only hope for mankind.

6. Nehru thought that children

- (a).were trailing clouds of glory
- (b).held promise for a better future
- (c).were like flowers to be loved and admired
- (d).held no hope for mankind

7. Nehru enjoyed

- (a).reading and writing books
- (b).fighting political and social evils
- (c).resisting tyranny
- (d).doing all the above and much more

8. Which of the statements reflects Nehru point of view?

- (a).Humanism is more important than science
- (b).Science is supreme and humanism is subordinate to it
- (c).Science and Humanism are equally important
- (d).There is no ground between science and humanism

9. In this passage, 'a benevolent power interested in men's affairs' means

- (a).a supernatural power of god
- (b).beauty of nature
- (c).the spirit of science
- (d).the total man

10. A 'many-side personality' means

- (a).a complex personality
- (b).a secretive person
- (c).a person having varied interests
- (d).a capable person

Solutions

S1.Ans.(a)
S2.Ans.(d)
S3.Ans.(c)
S4.Ans.(d)
S5.Ans.(b)
S6.Ans.(b)
S7.Ans.(d)
S8.Ans.(c)
S9.Ans.(a)
S10.Ans.(c)



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