

134. Language skills are best learnt

(1) if they are taught in an integrated manner
(2) with the help of challenging and mechanical language drills (3) when they are introduced in isolation, one skill at a time (4) only through written tests and assignments

135. Substitution table drill helps teachers in

(i) improving the fluency of learners (2) evaluating the listening skills (3) giving controlled language practice (4) developing free writing skills

● **Directions :** Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow (Q. No. 136 to 144) by selecting the **most appropriate** option.

Anaesthesia in any part of the body means a loss of sensation, either permanent or temporary. The term is usually used to describe the artificially produced loss of sensation which makes a surgical operation painless.

There are four main types of anaesthesia; general, spinal, regional, and local. Anaesthetics may be given as gases, by inhalation; or as drugs injected into a vein. A patient given general anaesthesia loses consciousness. Anaesthesia of a fairly large area of the body results from injecting the anaesthetic drug into the spinal canal; all that portion of the body below the level at which the drug is injected is anaesthetized. Regional anaesthesia is the injecting of the nerves as they emerge from the spinal column; the anaesthesia induced by this method affects only that area of the body supplied by those nerves. In local anaesthesia, the drug is injected directly at the site of the operative incision and sometimes also into the nearby surrounding tissues. Formerly the most commonly used local anaesthetic was cocaine, a drug extracted from the leaves of the coca bush and introduced in 1879. But cocaine has some disadvantages and, sometimes, undesirable side-effects. For spinal, regional and local anaesthesia, procaine, or one of the several modifications of procaine, is now widely used instead of cocaine. For very limited and short operations, such as opening a small abscess, local anaesthesia may be induced by spraying (rather than injecting) a chemical, ethyl chloroform, on a small area of the skin; in changing from the liquid to the gaseous state, this drug freezes the area sprayed, and permits painless incision.

136. When a part of the body is anaesthetised.

(1) the body loses its consciousness (2) the part gets excited (3) that part loses the ability to feel any pain (4) the nearby organ loses its function permanently

137. The real purpose of using anaesthetics is

(1) to perform operations without causing pain (2) to artificially produce loss of sensation (3) to cure patients of diseases (4) to make patients unconscious

138. An anaesthetic is inhaled when it is administered

(1) as a gas (2) as a spray (3) as a drug (4) by injection

139. When a gas is used as an anaesthetic, the anaesthesia is

(1) local (2) regional (3) general (4) spinal

140. Spinal anaesthesia is resorted to when

(1) the operation involves a big area of the body (2) a drug has to be injected into the vein (3) a patient has to be made unconscious (4) a small area has to be anaesthetised

141. The expression 'the site of the operative incision' means

(1) the spot at which the anaesthetic has to be injected (2) the area of the body supplied by specific nerves (3) all the surrounding tissues (4) the place at which a cut is to be made

142. An 'abscess' is

(1) a collection of poisonous matter in a hole in the body (2) an open wound requiring surgery (3) a deep hole (4) an operative incision

143. The word opposite in meaning to the word 'formerly' is

(1) later (2) significant (3) industrially (4) fortunately

144. 'Anaesthetic' is

(1) an adverb (2) a noun (3) a verb (4) an adjective

Directions : Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow (Q. No. 145 to 150) by selecting the **most appropriate** option.

The farmer is up before dawn on shearing-day, driving his flock into pens. By eight o'clock the shearers arrive and, after a hearty breakfast, they take their places on long benches that the farmer has improvised in the pens. Shears are taken from leather cases and sharpened with whetstones; a fire is lighted to heat pitch for the marking; and the work begins.

Soon the shearers fall into their routine. A lad seizes a sheep from the pen and ties its feet—not with a cord, because that might injure it, but with a strip of sacking, the sheep is carried to the benches, and the shearer begins to slice off the wool. First he shears the