



**Sample Paper Oriental Insurance Company Ltd.  
Recruitment Project for the post of Administrative Officer (Scale-I)**

Below are some sample paper for the said exam. Though the level of difficulty may vary in the exam. However, the basis and the pattern will remain the same. As not many exam of oriental Insurance have taken in the past so there no sure pattern, but believe me this question paper will have more or less same set of questions as below. We are also trying to chalk out more sample paper for other different section. They would be uploaded as soon as they are available. All the best and keep practicing. Hard and fast. And o remember that such exams are all about speed but speed should not come at the cost of accuracy.

**Directions:** In this Section you have Six short passages. After each passage you will find several questions based on the passage. First, read Passage-I, and answer the questions based on it. Then go on to the other passages.

**PASSAGE—I**

The martyrs who laid down their lives for the freedom of the country, had a lofty vision of the future. They wanted the nation to be free from all the slavery and bondage. They wanted an India in which all the communities would live in perfect harmony and in which there would be no high class and no low class of people, the curse of untouchability having been wiped out completely. Women would enjoy equal rights with men and contribute their fullest to the making of a great nation. Such a vision was in keeping with the ancient glory of the country renowned for its splendid achievements in literature, art and culture.

We must now revitalise this ancient culture of ours with tolerance as its masthead. If we forget or cease to take pride in our noble heritage, we shall have to face severe indictment in the court of history which is a ruthless judge and seldom spares the erring people.

1. The martyrs who died for the freedom of India wanted:

- (a) the country to be the strongest nation in the world
- (b) the country to rule over the other nations
- (c) the country to be free from slavery
- (d) the people to give up their antiquated customs

2. These martyrs wanted that:

- (a) there should be reservation in the jobs for the backward sections of the society
- (b) there should be perfect communal love and peace in the country
- (c) the old caste-system should be retained in the future
- (d) the women should look after their families only

3. We must strive with our total commitment to:

- (a) defeat and overcome the enemies of the nation
- (b) revitalise our rich past culture
- (c) inject scientific temper into our past culture
- (d) make scientific advancements

4. Our freedom-fighters envisioned that in free India:

- (a) there would be an egalitarian society
- (b) women would enjoy higher privileges and rights than others
- (c) the country would be taken forward by some selected classes of the society
- (d) industrialisation should occupy the top priority

### **PASSAGE—II**

Dr S. Radhakrishnan, the illustrious philosopher statesman of India, was one of the greatest sons of our motherland. He cautioned the world against the domination of science in society. It is erroneous to claim that scientific knowledge would bring with it perpetual progress and a steady improvement in human relations. The recent period of great scientific achievements has also increased human misery: two world wars, concentration camps, atomic destruction, cold war, deadly wars in the middle east, Persian Gulf and at many other places in the world. Growth in human wisdom has not been commensurate with the increase in scientific knowledge and power. The fear of universal destruction hangs over the world. There is a feeling of disenchantment, anxiety and even despair. Science has failed to liberate man from the tyranny of his own nature.

Mankind is passing through a critical period and an education of the human spirit has become essential. In order to remake society, man has to remake himself. If humanity is to survive, man must integrate his knowledge with a social responsibility.

5. Dr S. Radhakrishnan has:

- (a) emphasised that science should be banished from the society
- (b) opposed the teaching of science in educational institutions
- (c) favoured scientific thinking in life
- (d) counselled that preponderance of science in life does not necessarily generate happiness

6. The recent past of tremendous scientific progress has:

- (a) made the world a very happy place
- (b) led to global warming
- (c) brought about internal transformation in men
- (d) shown that human wisdom has not kept pace with galloping scientific knowledge

7. Man is despaired of science because:

- (a) science has given too much knowledge
- (b) science has brought him excessive material comforts
- (c) he has become a captive of science
- (d) he is confronted with the nightmare of total annihilation of the world

. Man can save humanity only if he:

- (a) abandons science
- (b) brings about an internal transformation in himself
- (c) makes his life more comfortable with scientific gadgets
- (d) goes back to nature and primitive times

9. In this passage, the writer has tried to show that:

- (a) science is the only saviour that shall lead humanity forward
- (b) science can bring about an end to all the wars
- (c) social change comes with the advancement of science
- (d) human wisdom must grow proportionately with growth of knowledge to evolve a creative integration to help mankind

### **PASSAGE—III**

In Asia and much of the Third World, trees are still destroyed in the old-fashioned way : they are cut down for fuel and cropland. In Europe, there is new and potentially more deadly culprit. The Germans call it 'Waldsterben', the dying forest syndrome. But the disease is far more than a German phenomenon. Since it was first observed by German scientists in the autumn of 1980, the mysterious malady has raced across Europe, blighting woods in countries as far apart as Sweden and Italy.

Explanations for the epidemic range from a cyclic change in the environment to a baffling form of tree cancer. But the most convincing evidence points to air pollution. Indeed, saving the rapidly deteriorating forests of Europe will probably require a two-pronged strategy : an offensive campaign that includes the breeding of pollution-immune trees and a defensive scheme that calls for reductions in toxic emissions. But both will require more money than is currently being spent on such measures, as well as total commitment to protecting the environment.

10. According to the passage, which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) There is less damage in Asia than in Europe
- (b) More forests are dying in Germany than anywhere else in Europe
- (c) A cyclic change in the environment is responsible for deforestation
- (d) Air pollution is the main culprit of destroying European forests

11. Saving the tress of European forests:

- (a) should not be difficult because of the advances in experimental research
- (b) appears to be a hopeless task and therefore pointless to undertake
- (c) requires a much bigger budget
- (d) demands vigilance and punitive measures against those who cut down the trees

12. The dying forest syndrome is a disease that:

- (a) is peculiar to the forests of Asia
- (b) has spread rapidly over the forests of Europe
- (c) is confined to the forests of Germany
- (d) has affected forests all over the world

13. The writer suggests that:

- (a) it is no longer possible to grow trees in industrialized areas
- (b) pollution-immune trees will absorb toxic emissions
- (c) all pollution-prone trees should be destroyed
- (d) it is not possible to grow trees that remain unaffected by pollution

14. The writer's approach toward the problem of forest devastation is one of:

- (a) tolerance
- (b) indifference
- (c) well thought-out strategy
- (d) despondency

#### **PASSAGE—IV**

One of the major crises facing the country is the looming water shortage. A recent report of the UN has named India among the worst countries for poor quality of water. The report ranks 122 countries according to the quality of their water as well as their ability and commitment to improve the situation. Belgium is considered the worst basically because of the quality of its ground water.

Rains failed in most parts of India last year and the vast areas of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra and Orissa were in the grip of devastating drought. People without water turn desperate and violent. Villagers in Rajasthan last year attacked the Food Corporation godowns.

Worse may be coming. With man refusing to control pollution (America, the world's greatest polluter, refuses to cooperate with other countries) the world is getting hotter. This means that the great ice shelves (weighing billions of tonnes) of the Antarctic are collapsing. We cannot even conceptualise the dangerous consequences. Last century, sea levels in Venice rose by one step of a staircase. This century they are expected to rise by five steps. An additional cause for Venice's sinking is the draining of underground water table due to industrialization.

The water tables in our cities have also been going lower and lower. When ocean level rises, Tuvalu in the Pacific Ocean will be the first to go under the waves. Citizens of that country are already migrating to New Zealand. Will citizens of Maldives crowd into Kerala? Will another mass migration from Bangladesh turn West Bengal upside down?

15. Citizens of Tuvalu are migrating to:

- (a) Belgium (b) West Indies
- (c) Morocco (d) New Zealand

16. Belgium, is suffering acutely because of:

- (a) the sluggish pace of its economy
- (b) the discharge of industrial effluents
- (c) quality of its ground water
- (d) rising cost of living

17. Villagers in Rajasthan attacked Food Corporation godowns because of:

- (a) low prices offered to them for wheat
- (b) refusal of Food Corporation to buy wheat from the local farmers
- (c) no financial help from the government bodies
- (d) shortage of water

18. One of the reasons for Venice's sinking is:

- (a) industrialization
- (b) its proneness to earthquake
- (c) felling of trees
- (d) civil construction

**PASSAGE—V**

Most of us use the products of science—railways, aeroplanes, electricity, wireless and thousands of others—without thinking how did they come into existence. We take them for granted, as if we were entitled to them as a matter of right. And we are very proud of the fact that we live in an advanced age and are ourselves so very advanced. Now, there is no doubt that our age is a very different one from previous ages and I think it is perfectly correct to say that it is far more advanced. But that is a different thing from saying that as individuals or groups are more advanced. It would be the height of absurdity to say that because an engine driver can run an engine and Plato or Socrates could not, the engine driver is more advanced than, or is superior to, Plato or Socrates. But it would be perfectly correct to say that the engine itself is a more advanced method of locomotion than Plato's chariot was.

19. Which one of the following statements is correct:

- (a) An engine driver cannot be compared to Plato or Socrates
- (b) Plato or Socrates is in no way inferior to the engine driver
- (c) Plato or Socrates surpassed the engine driver in every respect
- (d) An engine driver is cleverer than Plato or Socrates

20. People today are very proud because they:

- (a) live in a philosophically advanced age
- (b) live in a spiritually advanced age
- (c) enjoy digital communications
- (d) live in a scientifically advanced age

21. Many of us make use of machines:

- (a) with full knowledge of their genesis
- (b) without knowing how were they invented
- (c) with very little knowledge of their mechanism
- (d) without any knowledge of their historical significance

22. In this passage, the writer mentions Plato and Socrates to emphasise that:

- (a) they had a great respect for learning
- (b) they were men of great scholarship
- (c) people as individuals in the modern age are not more advanced than their predecessors
- (d) the engine is a better mode of locomotion than Plato's chariot

**PASSAGE—VI**

To sum up the whole, we should say that the aim of the Platonic philosophy was to exalt man into a God. The aim of the Baconian philosophy was to provide man with what he requires while he continues to be a man. The aim of Platonic philosophy was to raise us far above the vulgar wants. The aim of Baconian philosophy was to supply our vulgar wants. The former aim was noble; but the latter was attainable. Plato drew a good bow; he aimed at the stars; and therefore, though there was no want of strength or skill, the shot was thrown away. His arrow was indeed followed by a track of dazzling radiance; but it struck nothing. Bacon fixed his eye on a mark which was placed on earth and hit it in the white. The philosophy of Plato began with words and ended in words, noble words indeed, words such as were to be expected from the finest of human intellects exercising boundless dominion over the finest of languages.

23. The above passage presents Platonic philosophy as:

- (a) giving rise to vulgar wants
- (b) too idealistic in terms of a realistic assessment of a man
- (c) no more than mere words
- (d) being pragmatic

24. The author in the above passage:

- (a) praises Platonic philosophy
- (b) explains the drawbacks of Baconian philosophy
- (c) balances opposite views in order to arrive at a just definition of each
- (d) compares and contrasts two systems towards which he is impartial

25. Which one of the following best reflects the underlying tone of the passage?

- (a) All ideas regarding man are couched in noble words
- (b) Man when exalted into a God comes to nothing
- (c) It is better for man to continue to be a man
- (d) It is the image of man conceived differently that makes the basic distinction between different systems

26. Which of the following words in the passage confirm the exalted notions of man according to Plato?

- (a) 'exercising boundless dominion'
- (b) 'he aimed at the stars'
- (c) 'fixed his eye on the mark and hit it in the white'
- (d) 'there was no want of strength or skill, the shot was thrown away'

27. The reference to a bow and an arrow in the passage:

- (a) serves as an example of Plato's strength
- (b) teaches us to stay focused on target

- (c) shows us a track of dazzling brilliance in man's history
- (d) shows us the comparative strengths and weaknesses of Platonic and Baconian systems

### SENTENCE IMPROVEMENT

Directions: Look at the underlined part of each sentence. Below each sentence are given three possible substitutions for the underlined part.

If one of them (a), (b) or (c) is better than the underlined part, indicate your response on the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter (a), (b) or (c).

If none of the substitutions improve the sentence, indicate (d) as your response on the Answer Sheet. Thus a 'No improvement' response will be signified by the letter (d).

28. The Union Finance Minister has said that fresh recruitment will be restricted to one-third of the vacancies that arise in the government jobs:

- (a) rise (b) raise (c) arouse (d) No improvement

29. Our armed forces are superior to those of any other country in the world.

- (a) superior than (b) superior from
- (c) superior over (d) No improvement

30. He secured the first position in a hundred metres race:

- (a) a hundred metre race
- (b) hundred metres race
- (c) one hundred metres race
- (d) No improvement

31. Working in the slums brought her in against the realities of poverty.

- (a) brought her forward
- (b) brought her up
- (c) brought her on
- (d) No improvement

32. I hope it's not imposing on your hospitality, but could I stay to dinner?

- (a) stay over (b) stay up to
- (c) stay at (d) No improvement

33. I have dreamt all my life for owning a beautiful maroon-coloured car.

- (a) of owning (b) to owning
- (c) at owning (d) No improvement

34. The war has had a negative impact over the economy of the country.

- (a) in the economy (b) on the economy
- (c) in economy (d) No improvement

35. They claimed to bring the best products and services on the doorsteps of their consumers.

- (a) up to the doorsteps (b) to the doorsteps
- (c) at the doorsteps (d) No improvement

36. My company has decided to go it alone rather than set up a joint venture.

- (a) put up (b) deal with
- (c) go along with (d) No improvement

37. The last exercise was fairly easier than I thought it would be:

- (a) more (b) rather
- (c) comparatively (d) No improvement

38. The Chief Manager asked me to carry on his orders immediately.

- (a) carry forward (b) carry out
- (c) carry with (d) No improvement

39. The profit will be dealt with among the investors:

- (a) dealt in (b) dealt out
- (c) dealt of (d) No improvement

40. Your advice is no different from the other friends.

- (a) not different from
- (b) not different from that of the
- (c) not different from the
- (d) No improvement

41. It was she, not me, who put forth the attractive proposition.

- (a) she, not I, (b) her, not me,
- (c) her, not I, (d) No improvement

42. His love of languages bent him towards a career as a translator.

- (a) inclined him (b) twisted him
- (c) directed him (d) No improvement

43. His suggestion was greeted with hoots of laughter.

- (a) greeted in (b) greeted over
- (c) greeted at (d) No improvement



### ORDERING OF SENTENCES

Directions: In the following items each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentence are given in the beginning. The middle four sentences in each have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find out the proper sequence of the four sentences and mark accordingly on the Answer Sheet.

44. S1 : It is said that deep down people are alike. S6 : People differ in intelligence, personality, emotional display, values, priorities and the like. P : However in the broadest sense we can say people are all alike.

Q : This statement is essentially false.

R : But the individual differences are far more illuminating.

S : For instance, it's true that people all have attitudes, likes and dislikes, feelings and similar attributes.

The proper sequence should be:

(a) Q R S P (b) S P Q R

(c) Q P S R (d) S R Q P

45. S1 : Let us look at the statement 'It's not what you say, but it's what you do'.

S6 : But when words and actions diverge, people focus most on what they see in terms of behaviour.

P : Actions do speak louder than words.

Q : Words can influence others; we don't deny.

R : The statement is mostly true.

S : This doesn't mean that words fall on deaf ears.

The proper sequence should be:

(a) S Q R P (b) R P S Q

(c) S P R Q (d) R Q S P

46. S1 : There are no limit to insanitation.

S6 : So I asked for a broom to clean them myself.

P : There were only a few latrines

Q : They refused point-blank to clean them.

R : Pools of water were everywhere.

S : I pointed it out to the volunteers.

The proper sequence should be:

(a) R S P Q (b) Q P S R

(c) R P S Q (d) Q S P R

47. S1 : I did not feel at all sea-sick.

S6 : For I could rarely follow their remarks when they came up to speak to me.

P : I was quite unaccustomed to talking English, and except one all the other passengers in the second saloon were English.

Q : But as the days passed, I became fidgety.

R : I could not speak to them.

S : I felt shy even in speaking to the steward..

The proper sequence should be:

(a) P S Q R (b) Q R P S

(c) P R Q S (d) Q S P R

48. S1 : The hall darkened

S6 : And then father taught the girl arithmetic.

P : After all that, his father came on the screen.

Q : And then a little girl came up, and he spoke to her exactly as he used to speak to Sambu.

R : He was wearing just the dhoti and shirt he used to wear at home.

S : Sambu sat through the trailers and slide advertisements without enthusiasm.

The proper sequence should be:

(a) Q R P S (b) S P R Q

(c) Q P R S (d) S R P Q

49. S1 : Love for the country is a necessity.

S6 : God created the globe, but man drew lines of hatred and emmity on it.

P : Similarly nationalism has to be sacrificed at the altar of internationalism.

Q : But it should in no way exceed the limits and take the shape of jingoism.

R : Provincialism has to be sacrificed in the interest of the nation as a whole.

S : There is no reason why the nations of the world cannot live together with harmony and peace.

The proper sequence should be:

(a) P R Q S (b) Q S P R

(c) P S Q R (d) Q R P S

### **SELECTING WORDS/PHRASES**

Directions: In the following passage at certain points, you are given a choice of three words/phrases, underlined and marked (a), (b), (c). Choose the best word/phrase out of the three and indicate your choice in the relevant column of your Answer Sheet.

**50.**

(a) acquired

(b) achieved

(c) obtained

freedom produces; and that cure is freedom. When a person first leaves his

**51.**

(a) prison

(b) barrack

(c) cell  
he cannot

52. (a) bear  
(b) stand  
(c) tolerate  
the light of day, he is unable to

53. (a) distinguish  
(b) discriminate  
(c) separate  
or recognize faces. But the remedy is not to

54. (a) push  
(b) throw  
(c) remand  
him to his

55. (a) quagmire  
(b) dungeon  
(c) precipice  
but to

56. (a) adopt  
(b) accustom  
(c) reconcile  
him to the

57. (a) rays  
(b) twilight  
(c) glare  
of the sun. The blaze of truth and liberty at first

58. (a) glitters  
(b) blazes  
(c) dazzles  
and bewilders nations which have become half blind in the house of

59. (a) prison.  
(b) bondage.  
(c) slaves.  
But let them gaze on and they will soon be able to

60. (a) bear  
(b) tolerate  
(c) assimilate  
it. In a few years men will learn to reason. The extreme violence of opinion

**::: ANSWERS :::**

**1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (d) 6. (d) 7. (d) 8. (b) 9. (d) 10. (d) 11. (c) 12. (b) 13. (b) 14. (c) 15. (d) 16. (c) 17. (d) 18. (a) 19. (a) 20. (d) 21. (b) 22. (d) 23. (b) 24. (c) 25. (d) 26. (b) 27. (d) 28. (d) 29. (d) 30. (a) 31. (b) 32. (d) 33. (a) 34. (b) 35. (d) 36. (d) 37. (c) 38. (b) 39. (b) 40. (b) 41. (a) 42. (a) 43. (d) 44. (b) 45. (b) 46. (a) 47. (d) 48. (b) 49. (d) 50. (a) 51. (c) 52. (a) 53. (a) 54. (b) 55. (b) 56. (c) 57. (a) 58. (c) 59. (c) 60. (c)**