

Test Name : QRE ENGLISH 60
Difficulty Level : medium
Test Type : Free

Total Questions : 100
Total Marks : 100.00
Duration : 60.00 mins

Instruction :**Please read the instructions carefully**

1. Total duration of examination is 30 minutes.
2. The clock will be set at the server. The countdown timer in the top right corner of screen will display the remaining time available for you to complete the examination. When the timer reaches zero, the examination will end by itself. You will not be required to end or submit your examination.
3. The Question Palette displayed on the right side of screen will show the status of each question using one of the following symbols:

- You have not visited the question yet.
- You have not answered the question.
- You have answered the question.
- You have NOT answered the question, but have marked the question for review.
- You have answered the question, but marked it for review.

Q.1 **Essay** : 1-10):Passage:

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

Vice-President Hamid Ansari has highlighted the dearth of scientific temper in the country. His comments come just as the 2016 Indian Science Congress has drawn many laments on the state of Indian science. In fact, for the last two years presentations on topics such as the invention of airships in ancient India have created a disappointing, disturbing image. In a damning **indictment**, Nobel laureate Venkatraman Ramakrishnan has described the congress as a circus where very little science is discussed. While it can be argued that the congress should be open to **diverse** streams, such openness can't come at the cost of a genuine scientific ethos. As Ansari has observed, intolerance towards attempts to separate belief from scientifically verified facts leads to the occult being **dubbed** as scientific. Plus, there's **empirical** evidence to suggest that the roots of Indian science are worryingly weak. The country is yet to achieve its goal of spending at least 2% of GDP on scientific research. Around 59% of secondary schools don't have an integrated science laboratory. And according to 2013 figures Indians filed only 17 patents per million population compared to 4,451 in tiny South Korea.

These metrics stand at odds with government policies like Make in India. As pointed out by Nobel winning physicist David Gross, attempts at manufacturing high-end products in India won't yield the desired benefits unless backed by sustained investment in basic science - right from school level to higher education. That not a single Indian institute of higher learning figures in the top 100 ranking of world universities is a poor comment on the quality of education and research in the country. An even greater tragedy is that most Indian students today consider the sciences only as academic streams to high-paying corporate careers. Overall, the science pedagogy is poor and the scientific temper diluted. The state of Indian science is actually a direct reflection of India's general education woes. Lack of meritocracy in educational institutions shows up in poor research. Focus on producing degree holders kills innovation. Against this **backdrop** a framework for audit of scientific departments as suggested by Prime Minister Narendra Modi is just the first step. What's required next is an overhaul of science education to create an environment that encourages research and innovation. Only then can Indian scientists meaningfully contribute towards the development goals of the country.

Which of the following is 'true' in the context of the passage?

- A. The country has achieved 2% of GDP on science research.
- B. Indian institutions are performing very well in higher education on international level.
- C. Approx 59% of secondary schools doesn't have an integrated science laboratory.
- D. The science pedagogy is very strong.
- E. None of these

Q.2 **Essay** : 1-10):Passage:

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

Vice-President Hamid Ansari has highlighted the dearth of scientific temper in the country. His comments come just as the 2016 Indian Science Congress has drawn many laments on the state of Indian science. In fact, for the last two years presentations on topics such as the invention of airships in ancient India have created a disappointing, disturbing image. In a damning **indictment**, Nobel laureate Venkatraman Ramakrishnan has described the congress as a circus where very little science is discussed. While it can be argued that the congress should be open to **diverse** streams, such openness can't come at the cost of a genuine scientific ethos. As Ansari has observed, intolerance towards attempts to separate belief from scientifically verified facts leads to the occult being **dubbed** as scientific. Plus, there's **empirical** evidence to suggest that the roots of Indian science are worryingly weak. The country is yet to achieve its goal of spending at least 2% of GDP on scientific research. Around 59% of secondary schools don't have an integrated science laboratory. And according to 2013 figures Indians filed only 17 patents per million population compared to 4,451 in tiny South Korea. These metrics stand at odds with government policies like Make in India. As pointed out by Nobel winning physicist David Gross, attempts at manufacturing high-end products in India won't yield the desired benefits unless backed by sustained investment in basic science - right from school level to higher education. That not a single Indian institute of higher learning figures in the top 100 ranking of world universities is a poor comment on the quality of education and research in the country. An even greater tragedy is that most Indian students today consider the sciences only as academic streams to high-paying corporate careers. Overall, the science pedagogy is poor and the scientific temper diluted. The state of Indian science is actually a direct reflection of India's general education woes. Lack of meritocracy in educational institutions shows up in poor research. Focus on producing degree holders

kills innovation. Against this **backdrop** a framework for audit of scientific departments as suggested by Prime Minister Narendra Modi is just the first step. What's required next is an overhaul of science education to create an environment that encourages research and innovation. Only then can Indian scientists meaningfully contribute towards the development goals of the country.

According to passage, why Indian students considering the science only for academic stream ?

- A. Indian Students are good in research.
- B. Science proves great opportunities for careers rather than other streams.
- C. Most of Indians are intelligent in science.
- D. Just because of high-paying corporate careers.
- E. None of these

Q.3 **Essay** : 1-10):Passage:

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

Vice-President Hamid Ansari has highlighted the dearth of scientific temper in the country. His comments come just as the 2016 Indian Science Congress has drawn many laments on the state of Indian science. In fact, for the last two years presentations on topics such as the invention of airships in ancient India have created a disappointing, disturbing image. In a damning **indictment**, Nobel laureate Venkatraman Ramakrishnan has described the congress as a circus where very little science is discussed. While it can be argued that the congress should be open to **diverse** streams, such openness can't come at the cost of a genuine scientific ethos. As Ansari has observed, intolerance towards attempts to separate belief from scientifically verified facts leads to the occult being **dubbed** as scientific. Plus, there's **empirical** evidence to suggest that the roots of Indian science are worryingly weak. The country is yet to achieve its goal of spending at least 2% of GDP on scientific research. Around 59% of secondary schools don't have an integrated science laboratory. And according to 2013 figures Indians filed only 17 patents per million population compared to 4,451 in tiny South Korea. These metrics stand at odds with government policies like Make in India. As pointed out by Nobel winning physicist David Gross, attempts at manufacturing high-end products in India won't yield the desired benefits unless backed by sustained investment in basic science - right from school level to higher education. That not a single Indian institute of higher learning figures in the top 100 ranking of world universities is a poor comment on the quality of education and research in the country. An even greater tragedy is that most Indian students today consider the sciences only as academic streams to high-paying corporate careers. Overall, the science pedagogy is poor and the scientific temper diluted. The state of Indian science is actually a direct reflection of India's general education woes. Lack of meritocracy in educational institutions shows up in poor research. Focus on producing degree holders kills innovation. Against this **backdrop** a framework for audit of scientific departments as suggested by Prime Minister Narendra Modi is just the first step. What's required next is an overhaul of science education to create an environment that encourages research and innovation. Only then can Indian scientists meaningfully contribute towards the development goals of the country.

Which of the following is the central theme of the passage?

- A. Mythology vs science: Creating a better climate for research and innovation is a must for India's

- development.
- B. Indian Education system.
 - C. Importance of science in Education.
 - D. Overview of Indian institutions.
 - E. None of these

Q.4 **Essay** : 1-10):Passage:

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

Vice-President Hamid Ansari has highlighted the dearth of scientific temper in the country. His comments come just as the 2016 Indian Science Congress has drawn many laments on the state of Indian science. In fact, for the last two years presentations on topics such as the invention of airships in ancient India have created a disappointing, disturbing image. In a damning **indictment**, Nobel laureate Venkatraman Ramakrishnan has described the congress as a circus where very little science is discussed. While it can be argued that the congress should be open to **diverse** streams, such openness can't come at the cost of a genuine scientific ethos. As Ansari has observed, intolerance towards attempts to separate belief from scientifically verified facts leads to the occult being **dubbed** as scientific. Plus, there's **empirical** evidence to suggest that the roots of Indian science are worryingly weak. The country is yet to achieve its goal of spending at least 2% of GDP on scientific research. Around 59% of secondary schools don't have an integrated science laboratory. And according to 2013 figures Indians filed only 17 patents per million population compared to 4,451 in tiny South Korea. These metrics stand at odds with government policies like Make in India. As pointed out by Nobel winning physicist David Gross, attempts at manufacturing high-end products in India won't yield the desired benefits unless backed by sustained investment in basic science - right from school level to higher education. That not a single Indian institute of higher learning figures in the top 100 ranking of world universities is a poor comment on the quality of education and research in the country. An even greater tragedy is that most Indian students today consider the sciences only as academic streams to high-paying corporate careers. Overall, the science pedagogy is poor and the scientific temper diluted. The state of Indian science is actually a direct reflection of India's general education woes. Lack of meritocracy in educational institutions shows up in poor research. Focus on producing degree holders kills innovation. Against this **backdrop** a framework for audit of scientific departments as suggested by Prime Minister Narendra Modi is just the first step. What's required next is an overhaul of science education to create an environment that encourages research and innovation. Only then can Indian scientists meaningfully contribute towards the development goals of the country.

Which of the following statement is false in the context of the given passage?

- A. Most of Indian students consider the sciences as academic streams.
- B. Not a single Indian institute in the list of top 100 ranking of world universities.
- C. Last two years presentations on invention of airships in ancient India have created a disappointing.
- D. Lack of meritocracy in educational institutions shows up in poor research.
- E. All are true

Q.5 **Essay** : 1-10):Passage:

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

Vice-President Hamid Ansari has highlighted the dearth of scientific temper in the country. His comments come just as the 2016 Indian Science Congress has drawn many laments on the state of Indian science. In fact, for the last two years presentations on topics such as the invention of airships in ancient India have created a disappointing, disturbing image. In a damning **indictment**, Nobel laureate Venkatraman Ramakrishnan has described the congress as a circus where very little science is discussed. While it can be argued that the congress should be open to **diverse** streams, such openness can't come at the cost of a genuine scientific ethos. As Ansari has observed, intolerance towards attempts to separate belief from scientifically verified facts leads to the occult being **dubbed** as scientific. Plus, there's **empirical** evidence to suggest that the roots of Indian science are worryingly weak. The country is yet to achieve its goal of spending at least 2% of GDP on scientific research. Around 59% of secondary schools don't have an integrated science laboratory. And according to 2013 figures Indians filed only 17 patents per million population compared to 4,451 in tiny South Korea. These metrics stand at odds with government policies like Make in India. As pointed out by Nobel winning physicist David Gross, attempts at manufacturing high-end products in India won't yield the desired benefits unless backed by sustained investment in basic science - right from school level to higher education. That not a single Indian institute of higher learning figures in the top 100 ranking of world universities is a poor comment on the quality of education and research in the country. An even greater tragedy is that most Indian students today consider the sciences only as academic streams to high-paying corporate careers. Overall, the science pedagogy is poor and the scientific temper diluted. The state of Indian science is actually a direct reflection of India's general education woes. Lack of meritocracy in educational institutions shows up in poor research. Focus on producing degree holders kills innovation. Against this **backdrop** a framework for audit of scientific departments as suggested by Prime Minister Narendra Modi is just the first step. What's required next is an overhaul of science education to create an environment that encourages research and innovation. Only then can Indian scientists meaningfully contribute towards the development goals of the country.

According to the passage, what kills innovation ?

- A. Indian scientists meaningfully not contributing towards the development goals of the country.
- B. Poor performance of Indian institutions in Research.
- C. More Focus on producing degree holders.
- D. More focus in other streams rather than Science.
- E. None of these

Q.6 **Essay** : 1-10):Passage:

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

Vice-President Hamid Ansari has highlighted the dearth of scientific temper in the country. His comments come just as the 2016 Indian Science Congress has drawn many laments on the state of Indian science. In fact, for the last two years presentations on topics such as the invention of airships in ancient India have created a disappointing, disturbing image. In a damning **indictment**, Nobel laureate Venkatraman Ramakrishnan has described the congress as a circus where very little science is

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Dubbed

- A. Entitle
- B. Denominate
- C. Knight
- D. Designate
- E. Denominate

Q.7 **Essay** : 1-10):Passage:

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

Vice-President Hamid Ansari has highlighted the dearth of scientific temper in the country. His comments come just as the 2016 Indian Science Congress has drawn many laments on the state of Indian science. In fact, for the last two years presentations on topics such as the invention of airships in ancient India have created a disappointing, disturbing image. In a damning **indictment**, Nobel laureate Venkatraman Ramakrishnan has described the congress as a circus where very little science is discussed. While it can be argued that the congress should be open to **diverse** streams, such openness can't come at the cost of a genuine scientific ethos. As Ansari has observed, intolerance towards attempts to separate belief from scientifically verified facts leads to the occult being **dubbed** as scientific. Plus, there's **empirical** evidence to suggest that the roots of Indian science are worryingly weak. The country is yet to achieve its goal of spending at least 2% of GDP on scientific research. Around 59% of secondary schools don't have an integrated science laboratory. And according to 2013 figures Indians filed only 17 patents per million population compared to 4,451 in tiny South Korea. These metrics stand at odds with government policies like Make in India. As pointed out by Nobel winning physicist David Gross, attempts at manufacturing high-end products in India won't yield the

desired benefits unless backed by sustained investment in basic science - right from school level to higher education. That not a single Indian institute of higher learning figures in the top 100 ranking of world universities is a poor comment on the quality of education and research in the country. An even greater tragedy is that most Indian students today consider the sciences only as academic streams to high-paying corporate careers. Overall, the science pedagogy is poor and the scientific temper diluted. The state of Indian science is actually a direct reflection of India's general education woes. Lack of meritocracy in educational institutions shows up in poor research. Focus on producing degree holders kills innovation. Against this **backdrop** a framework for audit of scientific departments as suggested by Prime Minister Narendra Modi is just the first step. What's required next is an overhaul of science education to create an environment that encourages research and innovation. Only then can Indian scientists meaningfully contribute towards the development goals of the country.

Indictment

- A. Clear
- B. Discharged
- C. Under suspicion
- D. Visionary
- E. Acquitted

Q.8 **Essay** : 1-10):Passage:

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

Vice-President Hamid Ansari has highlighted the dearth of scientific temper in the country. His comments come just as the 2016 Indian Science Congress has drawn many laments on the state of Indian science. In fact, for the last two years presentations on topics such as the invention of airships in ancient India have created a disappointing, disturbing image. In a damning **indictment**, Nobel laureate Venkatraman Ramakrishnan has described the congress as a circus where very little science is discussed. While it can be argued that the congress should be open to **diverse** streams, such openness can't come at the cost of a genuine scientific ethos. As Ansari has observed, intolerance towards attempts to separate belief from scientifically verified facts leads to the occult being **dubbed** as scientific. Plus, there's **empirical** evidence to suggest that the roots of Indian science are worryingly weak. The country is yet to achieve its goal of spending at least 2% of GDP on scientific research. Around 59% of secondary schools don't have an integrated science laboratory. And according to 2013 figures Indians filed only 17 patents per million population compared to 4,451 in tiny South Korea. These metrics stand at odds with government policies like Make in India. As pointed out by Nobel winning physicist David Gross, attempts at manufacturing high-end products in India won't yield the desired benefits unless backed by sustained investment in basic science - right from school level to higher education. That not a single Indian institute of higher learning figures in the top 100 ranking of world universities is a poor comment on the quality of education and research in the country. An even greater tragedy is that most Indian students today consider the sciences only as academic streams to high-paying corporate careers. Overall, the science pedagogy is poor and the scientific temper diluted. The state of Indian science is actually a direct reflection of India's general education woes. Lack of meritocracy in educational institutions shows up in poor research. Focus on producing degree holders kills innovation. Against this **backdrop** a framework for audit of scientific departments as suggested by Prime Minister Narendra Modi is just the first step. What's required next is an overhaul of science

education to create an environment that encourages research and innovation. Only then can Indian scientists meaningfully contribute towards the development goals of the country.

Diverse

- A. Conforming
- B. Identical
- C. Like
- D. Parallel
- E. Contrary

Q.9 **Essay** : 1-10):Passage:

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

Vice-President Hamid Ansari has highlighted the dearth of scientific temper in the country. His comments come just as the 2016 Indian Science Congress has drawn many laments on the state of Indian science. In fact, for the last two years presentations on topics such as the invention of airships in ancient India have created a disappointing, disturbing image. In a damning **indictment**, Nobel laureate Venkatraman Ramakrishnan has described the congress as a circus where very little science is discussed. While it can be argued that the congress should be open to **diverse** streams, such openness can't come at the cost of a genuine scientific ethos. As Ansari has observed, intolerance towards attempts to separate belief from scientifically verified facts leads to the occult being **dubbed** as scientific. Plus, there's **empirical** evidence to suggest that the roots of Indian science are worryingly weak. The country is yet to achieve its goal of spending at least 2% of GDP on scientific research. Around 59% of secondary schools don't have an integrated science laboratory. And according to 2013 figures Indians filed only 17 patents per million population compared to 4,451 in tiny South Korea. These metrics stand at odds with government policies like Make in India. As pointed out by Nobel winning physicist David Gross, attempts at manufacturing high-end products in India won't yield the desired benefits unless backed by sustained investment in basic science - right from school level to higher education. That not a single Indian institute of higher learning figures in the top 100 ranking of world universities is a poor comment on the quality of education and research in the country. An even greater tragedy is that most Indian students today consider the sciences only as academic streams to high-paying corporate careers. Overall, the science pedagogy is poor and the scientific temper diluted. The state of Indian science is actually a direct reflection of India's general education woes. Lack of meritocracy in educational institutions shows up in poor research. Focus on producing degree holders kills innovation. Against this **backdrop** a framework for audit of scientific departments as suggested by Prime Minister Narendra Modi is just the first step. What's required next is an overhaul of science education to create an environment that encourages research and innovation. Only then can Indian scientists meaningfully contribute towards the development goals of the country.

Backdrop

- A. Specific
- B. Query
- C. Foreground

- D. Scrim
- E. Scenery

Q.10 **Essay** : 1-10):Passage:

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

Vice-President Hamid Ansari has highlighted the dearth of scientific temper in the country. His comments come just as the 2016 Indian Science Congress has drawn many laments on the state of Indian science. In fact, for the last two years presentations on topics such as the invention of airships in ancient India have created a disappointing, disturbing image. In a damning **indictment**, Nobel laureate Venkatraman Ramakrishnan has described the congress as a circus where very little science is discussed. While it can be argued that the congress should be open to **diverse** streams, such openness can't come at the cost of a genuine scientific ethos. As Ansari has observed, intolerance towards attempts to separate belief from scientifically verified facts leads to the occult being **dubbed** as scientific. Plus, there's **empirical** evidence to suggest that the roots of Indian science are worryingly weak. The country is yet to achieve its goal of spending at least 2% of GDP on scientific research. Around 59% of secondary schools don't have an integrated science laboratory. And according to 2013 figures Indians filed only 17 patents per million population compared to 4,451 in tiny South Korea. These metrics stand at odds with government policies like Make in India. As pointed out by Nobel winning physicist David Gross, attempts at manufacturing high-end products in India won't yield the desired benefits unless backed by sustained investment in basic science - right from school level to higher education. That not a single Indian institute of higher learning figures in the top 100 ranking of world universities is a poor comment on the quality of education and research in the country. An even greater tragedy is that most Indian students today consider the sciences only as academic streams to high-paying corporate careers. Overall, the science pedagogy is poor and the scientific temper diluted. The state of Indian science is actually a direct reflection of India's general education woes. Lack of meritocracy in educational institutions shows up in poor research. Focus on producing degree holders kills innovation. Against this **backdrop** a framework for audit of scientific departments as suggested by Prime Minister Narendra Modi is just the first step. What's required next is an overhaul of science education to create an environment that encourages research and innovation. Only then can Indian scientists meaningfully contribute towards the development goals of the country.

Empirical

- A. Suspect
- B. Complicated
- C. Practical
- D. Conformed
- E. Speculative

Q.11 **Essay** : 11-20):Passage:

Read the following passage to answer the given questions based on it. Some words/phrases are

printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

The University Grant Commission's directive to college and University lecturers to spend a minimum of 22 hours a week in direct teaching is the product of budgetary cutbacks rather than pedagogical wisdom. It may seem odd, at first blush, that teachers should protest about teaching a mere 22 hours. However, if one considers the amount of time academics require to prepare to lectures of good quality as well as the time they need to spend doing research, it is clear that most conscientious teachers work more than 40 hours a week. In University system around the world lecturers rarely spend more than 12 to 15 hours in directing teaching activities a week. The average college lecturer in India does not have any office space. If computers are available, internet connectivity is unlikely. Libraries are poorly stocked. Now the UGC says universities must implement a complete **freeze** on all permanent recruitment, abolish all posts which have been vacant for more than a year, and cut staff strength by 10 per cent. And it is an order to ensure that these cutbacks do not affect the quantum of teaching that existing lecturers are being asked to work longer. Obviously, the quality of teaching and academic work in general will decline. While it is true that in some college teachers do not take their classes regularly, the UGC and the institution concerned must find a proper way to hold them accountable. An absentee teacher will continue to play truant even if the number of hours he is required to teach goes up.

All of us are well aware of the unsound state that the Indian higher education system is in today. Thanks to years of **sustained** financial neglect, most Indian universities and colleges do no research worth the name. Even as the number of students entering colleges has increased dramatically, public investment in higher education has actually declined in relative terms. Between 1985 and 1997, when public expenditure on higher education as percentage of outlays on all levels of education grew by more than 60 per cent in Malaysia and 20 per cent in Thailand, India showed a decline of more than 10 percent. Throughout the world, the number of teachers in higher education per million populations grew by more than 10 per cent in the same period; in India it fell by one per cent. Instead of transferring the burden of government apathy on to the backs of the teachers, the UGC should insist that the need of the country's university system be adequately catered to.

Why does the UGC want to increase the directing teaching hours of university teachers?

- A. UGC feels that the duration of contact between the teacher and the taught should be more.
- B. UGC wants teachers to spend more time in their departments
- C. UGC does not have money to appoint additional teachers
- D. All of above
- E. None of these

Q.12 **Essay** : 11-20):Passage:

Read the following passage to answer the given questions based on it. Some words/phrases are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

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Which of the following is the reason for the sorry state of affairs of the Indian Universities as mentioned in the passage?

- A. The poor quality of teachers
- B. Politics within and outside the departments
- C. Heavy burden of teaching hours on the teachers
- D. Not getting enough financial assistance
- E. None of these

Q.13 **Essay** : 11-20):Passage:

Read the following passage to answer the given questions based on it. Some words/phrases are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

The University Grant Commission's directive to college and University lecturers to spend a minimum of 22 hours a week in direct teaching is the product of budgetary cutbacks rather than pedagogik wisdom. It may seem odd, at first blush, that teachers should protest about teaching a mere 22 hours. However, if one considers the amount of time academics require to prepare to lectures of good quality as well as the time they need to spend doing research, it is clear that most conscientious teachers work more than 40 hours a week. In University system around the world lecturers rarely spend more than 12 to 15 hours in directing teaching activities a week. The average college lecturer in India does not have any office space. If computers are available, internet connectivity is unlikely. Libraries are poorly stocked. Now the UGC says universities must implement a complete **freeze** on all permanent recruitment, abolish all posts which have been vacant for more than a year, and cut staff strength by 10 per cent. And it is an order to ensure that these cutbacks do not affect the quantum of teaching that existing lecturers are being asked to work longer. Obviously, the quality of teaching and academic work in general will decline. While it is true that in some college teachers do not take their classes regularly, the UGC and the institution concerned must find a proper way to hold them accountable. An absentee

teacher will continue to play truant even if the number of hours he is required to teach goes up. All of us are well aware of the unsound state that the Indian higher education system is in today. Thanks to years of **sustained** financial neglect, most Indian universities and colleges do no research worth the name. Even as the number of students entering colleges has increased dramatically, public investment in higher education has actually declined in relative terms. Between 1985 and 1997, when public expenditure on higher education as percentage of outlays on all levels of education grew by more than 60 per cent in Malaysia and 20 per cent in Thailand, India showed a decline of more than 10 per cent. Throughout the world, the number of teachers in higher education per million populations grew by more than 10 per cent in the same period; in India it fell by one per cent. Instead of transferring the burden of government apathy on to the backs of the teachers, the UGC should insist that the need of the country's university system be adequately catered to.

Which of the following statements is/are TRUE in the context of the passage?

- 1. Most colleges do not carry out research worth the name.**
 - 2. UGC wants lecturers to spend minimum 22 hours a week in direct teaching**
 - 3. Indian higher education system is in unsound state**
- A. Only 1 and 2
B. Only 2
C. Only 1 and 3
D. All 1, 2 and 3
E. None of these

Q.14 **Essay** : 11-20):Passage:

Read the following passage to answer the given questions based on it. Some words/phrases are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

The University Grant Commission's directive to college and University lecturers to spend a minimum of 22 hours a week in direct teaching is the product of budgetary cutbacks rather than pedagogik wisdom. It may seem odd, at first blush, that teachers should protest about teaching a mere 22 hours. However, if one considers the amount of time academics require to prepare to lectures of good quality as well as the time they need to spend doing research, it is clear that most conscientious teachers work more than 40 hours a week. In University system around the world lecturers rarely spend more than 12 to 15 hours in directing teaching activities a week. The average college lecturer in India does not have any office space. If computers are available, internet connectivity is unlikely. Libraries are poorly stocked. Now the UGC says universities must implement a complete **freeze** on all permanent recruitment, abolish all posts which have been vacant for more than a year, and cut staff strength by 10 per cent. And it is an order to ensure that these cutbacks do not affect the quantum of teaching that existing lecturers are being asked to work longer. Obviously, the quality of teaching and academic work in general will decline. While it is true that in some college teachers do not take their classes regularly, the UGC and the institution concerned must find a proper way to hold them accountable. An absentee teacher will continue to play truant even if the number of hours he is required to teach goes up. All of us are well aware of the unsound state that the Indian higher education system is in today. Thanks to years of **sustained** financial neglect, most Indian universities and colleges do no research worth the name. Even as the number of students entering colleges has increased dramatically, public investment in higher education has actually declined in relative terms. Between 1985 and 1997, when public

expenditure on higher education as percentage of outlays on all levels of education grew by more than 60 per cent in Malaysia and 20 per cent in Thailand, India showed a decline of more than 10 percent. Throughout the world, the number of teachers in higher education per million populations grew by more than 10 per cent in the same period; in India it fell by one per cent. Instead of transferring the burden of government apathy on to the backs of the teachers, the UGC should insist that the need of the country's university system be adequately catered to.

Besides direct teaching, University teachers spend considerable time in / on

- A. Administrative activities such as admission
- B. Supervising examination and correction of answer papers
- C. Carrying out research in the area of their interest
- D. None of these
- E. All of the above

Q.15 **Essay** : 11-20):Passage:

Read the following passage to answer the given questions based on it. Some words/phrases are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

The University Grant Commission's directive to college and University lecturers to spend a minimum of 22 hours a week in direct teaching is the product of budgetary cutbacks rather than pedagogik wisdom. It may seem odd, at first blush, that teachers should protest about teaching a mere 22 hours. However, if one considers the amount of time academics require to prepare to lectures of good quality as well as the time they need to spend doing research, it is clear that most conscientious teachers work more than 40 hours a week. In University system around the world lecturers rarely spend more than 12 to 15 hours in directing teaching activities a week. The average college lecturer in India does not have any office space. If computers are available, internet connectivity is unlikely. Libraries are poorly stocked. Now the UGC says universities must implement a complete **freeze** on all permanent recruitment, abolish all posts which have been vacant for more than a year, and cut staff strength by 10 per cent. And it is an order to ensure that these cutbacks do not affect the quantum of teaching that existing lecturers are being asked to work longer. Obviously, the quality of teaching and academic work in general will decline. While it is true that in some college teachers do not take their classes regularly, the UGC and the institution concerned must find a proper way to hold them accountable. An absentee teacher will continue to play truant even if the number of hours he is required to teach goes up. All of us are well aware of the unsound state that the Indian higher education system is in today. Thanks to years of **sustained** financial neglect, most Indian universities and colleges do no research worth the name. Even as the number of students entering colleges has increased dramatically, public investment in higher education has actually declined in relative terms. Between 1985 and 1997, when public expenditure on higher education as percentage of outlays on all levels of education grew by more than 60 per cent in Malaysia and 20 per cent in Thailand, India showed a decline of more than 10 percent. Throughout the world, the number of teachers in higher education per million populations grew by more than 10 per cent in the same period; in India it fell by one per cent. Instead of transferring the burden of government apathy on to the backs of the teachers, the UGC should insist that the need of the country's university system be adequately catered to.

Which of the following statement is NOT TRUE in the context of the passage?

- A. UGC wants teachers to spend minimum 40 hours in a week in teaching
- B. Some college teachers do not conduct their classes regularly
- C. None
- D. All are true
- E. None of these

Q.16 **Essay** : 11-20):Passage:

Read the following passage to answer the given questions based on it. Some words/phrases are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

The University Grant Commission's directive to college and University lecturers to spend a minimum of 22 hours a week in direct teaching is the product of budgetary cutbacks rather than pedagogik wisdom. It may seem odd, at first blush, that teachers should protest about teaching a mere 22 hours. However, if one considers the amount of time academics require to prepare to lectures of good quality as well as the time they need to spend doing research, it is clear that most conscientious teachers work more than 40 hours a week. In University system around the world lecturers rarely spend more than 12 to 15 hours in directing teaching activities a week. The average college lecturer in India does not have any office space. If computers are available, internet connectivity is unlikely. Libraries are poorly stocked. Now the UGC says universities must implement a complete **freeze** on all permanent recruitment, abolish all posts which have been vacant for more than a year, and cut staff strength by 10 per cent. And it is an order to ensure that these cutbacks do not affect the quantum of teaching that existing lecturers are being asked to work longer. Obviously, the quality of teaching and academic work in general will decline. While it is true that in some college teachers do not take their classes regularly, the UGC and the institution concerned must find a proper way to hold them accountable. An absentee teacher will continue to play truant even if the number of hours he is required to teach goes up.

All of us are well aware of the unsound state that the Indian higher education system is in today. Thanks to years of **sustained** financial neglect, most Indian universities and colleges do no research worth the name. Even as the number of students entering colleges has increased dramatically, public investment in higher education has actually declined in relative terms. Between 1985 and 1997, when public expenditure on higher education as percentage of outlays on all levels of education grew by more than 60 per cent in Malaysia and 20 per cent in Thailand, India showed a decline of more than 10 per cent. Throughout the world, the number of teachers in higher education per million populations grew by more than 10 per cent in the same period; in India it fell by one per cent. Instead of transferring the burden of government apathy on to the backs of the teachers, the UGC should insist that the need of the country's university system be adequately catered to.

Between 1985 an 1997, the number of teachers in higher education per million population, in India has

- A. Increased by 60%
- B. Increased by 20%
- C. Decreased by 22%
- D. Decreased by 1%
- E. None of these

Q.17 **Essay** : 11-20):Passage:

Read the following passage to answer the given questions based on it. Some words/phrases are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

The University Grant Commission's directive to college and University lecturers to spend a minimum of 22 hours a week in direct teaching is the product of budgetary cutbacks rather than pedagogik wisdom. It may seem odd, at first blush, that teachers should protest about teaching a mere 22 hours. However, if one considers the amount of time academics require to prepare to lectures of good quality as well as the time they need to spend doing research, it is clear that most conscientious teachers work more than 40 hours a week. In University system around the world lecturers rarely spend more than 12 to 15 hours in directing teaching activities a week. The average college lecturer in India does not have any office space. If computers are available, internet connectivity is unlikely. Libraries are poorly stocked. Now the UGC says universities must implement a complete **freeze** on all permanent recruitment, abolish all posts which have been vacant for more than a year, and cut staff strength by 10 per cent. And it is an order to ensure that these cutbacks do not affect the quantum of teaching that existing lecturers are being asked to work longer. Obviously, the quality of teaching and academic work in general will decline. While it is true that in some college teachers do not take their classes regularly, the UGC and the institution concerned must find a proper way to hold them accountable. An absentee teacher will continue to play truant even if the number of hours he is required to teach goes up. All of us are well aware of the unsound state that the Indian higher education system is in today. Thanks to years of **sustained** financial neglect, most Indian universities and colleges do no research worth the name. Even as the number of students entering colleges has increased dramatically, public investment in higher education has actually declined in relative terms. Between 1985 and 1997, when public expenditure on higher education as percentage of outlays on all levels of education grew by more than 60 per cent in Malaysia and 20 per cent in Thailand, India showed a decline of more than 10 percent. Throughout the world, the number of teachers in higher education per million populations grew by more than 10 per cent in the same period; in India it fell by one per cent. Instead of transferring the burden of government apathy on to the backs of the teachers, the UGC should insist that the need of the country's university system be adequately catered to.

Which of the following statement is NOT TRUE in the context of the passage?

- A. Public investment in higher education has increased in India
- B. Indian universities are financially neglected
- C. Indian Universities are being asked to reduce staff strength by 10%
- D. None of these
- E. All of the above

Q.18 **Essay** : 11-20):Passage:

Read the following passage to answer the given questions based on it. Some words/phrases are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

The University Grant Commission's directive to college and University lecturers to spend a minimum of 22 hours a week in direct teaching is the product of budgetary cutbacks rather than pedagogik wisdom.

It may seem odd, at first blush, that teachers should protest about teaching a mere 22 hours. However, if one considers the amount of time academics require to prepare to lectures of good quality as well as the time they need to spend doing research, it is clear that most conscientious teachers work more than 40 hours a week. In University system around the world lecturers rarely spend more than 12 to 15 hours in directing teaching activities a week. The average college lecturer in India does not have any office space. If computers are available, internet connectivity is unlikely. Libraries are poorly stocked. Now the UGC says universities must implement a complete **freeze** on all permanent recruitment, abolish all posts which have been vacant for more than a year, and cut staff strength by 10 per cent. And it is an order to ensure that these cutbacks do not affect the quantum of teaching that existing lecturers are being asked to work longer. Obviously, the quality of teaching and academic work in general will decline. While it is true that in some college teachers do not take their classes regularly, the UGC and the institution concerned must find a proper way to hold them accountable. An absentee teacher will continue to play truant even if the number of hours he is required to teach goes up. All of us are well aware of the unsound state that the Indian higher education system is in today. Thanks to years of **sustained** financial neglect, most Indian universities and colleges do no research worth the name. Even as the number of students entering colleges has increased dramatically, public investment in higher education has actually declined in relative terms. Between 1985 and 1997, when public expenditure on higher education as percentage of outlays on all levels of education grew by more than 60 per cent in Malaysia and 20 per cent in Thailand, India showed a decline of more than 10 per cent. Throughout the world, the number of teachers in higher education per million populations grew by more than 10 per cent in the same period; in India it fell by one per cent. Instead of transferring the burden of government apathy on to the backs of the teachers, the UGC should insist that the need of the country's university system be adequately catered to.

Choose the word which is SIMILAR in meaning as the word 'freeze' as used in the passage

- A. Cold
- B. Halt
- C. Decay
- D. Control
- E. Power

Q.19 **Essay** : 11-20):Passage:

Read the following passage to answer the given questions based on it. Some words/phrases are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

The University Grant Commission's directive to college and University lecturers to spend a minimum of 22 hours a week in direct teaching is the product of budgetary cutbacks rather than pedagogik wisdom. It may seem odd, at first blush, that teachers should protest about teaching a mere 22 hours. However, if one considers the amount of time academics require to prepare to lectures of good quality as well as the time they need to spend doing research, it is clear that most conscientious teachers work more than 40 hours a week. In University system around the world lecturers rarely spend more than 12 to 15 hours in directing teaching activities a week. The average college lecturer in India does not have any office space. If computers are available, internet connectivity is unlikely. Libraries are poorly stocked. Now the UGC says universities must implement a complete **freeze** on all permanent recruitment, abolish all posts which have been vacant for more than a year, and cut staff strength by 10 per cent.

And it is an order to ensure that these cutbacks do not affect the quantum of teaching that existing lecturers are being asked to work longer. Obviously, the quality of teaching and academic work in general will decline. While it is true that in some college teachers do not take their classes regularly, the UGC and the institution concerned must find a proper way to hold them accountable. An absentee teacher will continue to play truant even if the number of hours he is required to teach goes up. All of us are well aware of the unsound state that the Indian higher education system is in today. Thanks to years of **sustained** financial neglect, most Indian universities and colleges do no research worth the name. Even as the number of students entering colleges has increased dramatically, public investment in higher education has actually declined in relative terms. Between 1985 and 1997, when public expenditure on higher education as percentage of outlays on all levels of education grew by more than 60 per cent in Malaysia and 20 per cent in Thailand, India showed a decline of more than 10 percent. Throughout the world, the number of teachers in higher education per million populations grew by more than 10 per cent in the same period; in India it fell by one per cent. Instead of transferring the burden of government apathy on to the backs of the teachers, the UGC should insist that the need of the country's university system be adequately catered to.

What of the following is a UGC directive to the universities?

- A. Improve the quality of teaching
- B. Spend time on research activities
- C. Not to appoint any permanent teacher
- D. Provide computer and internet facilities
- E. All of the above

Q.20 **Essay** : 11-20):Passage:

Read the following passage to answer the given questions based on it. Some words/phrases are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

The University Grant Commission's directive to college and University lecturers to spend a minimum of 22 hours a week in direct teaching is the product of budgetary cutbacks rather than pedagogik wisdom. It may seem odd, at first blush, that teachers should protest about teaching a mere 22 hours. However, if one considers the amount of time academics require to prepare to lectures of good quality as well as the time they need to spend doing research, it is clear that most conscientious teachers work more than 40 hours a week. In University system around the world lecturers rarely spend more than 12 to 15 hours in directing teaching activities a week. The average college lecturer in India does not have any office space. If computers are available, internet connectivity is unlikely. Libraries are poorly stocked. Now the UGC says universities must implement a complete **freeze** on all permanent recruitment, abolish all posts which have been vacant for more than a year, and cut staff strength by 10 per cent. And it is an order to ensure that these cutbacks do not affect the quantum of teaching that existing lecturers are being asked to work longer. Obviously, the quality of teaching and academic work in general will decline. While it is true that in some college teachers do not take their classes regularly, the UGC and the institution concerned must find a proper way to hold them accountable. An absentee teacher will continue to play truant even if the number of hours he is required to teach goes up. All of us are well aware of the unsound state that the Indian higher education system is in today. Thanks to years of **sustained** financial neglect, most Indian universities and colleges do no research worth the name. Even as the number of students entering colleges has increased dramatically, public investment

in higher education has actually declined in relative terms. Between 1985 and 1997, when public expenditure on higher education as percentage of outlays on all levels of education grew by more than 60 per cent in Malaysia and 20 per cent in Thailand, India showed a decline of more than 10 percent. Throughout the world, the number of teachers in higher education per million populations grew by more than 10 per cent in the same period; in India it fell by one per cent. Instead of transferring the burden of government apathy on to the backs of the teachers, the UGC should insist that the need of the country's university system be adequately catered to.

Choose the word which is SIMILAR in meaning to the word 'Sustained' as used in the passage:

- A. Continuous
- B. Frequent
- C. Careless
- D. Sporadic
- E. Regularly

Q.21 **Essay** : 21-30):Passage:

In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These members are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate words.

(21) ___ a child, the first trip I ever made outside my village was to the library in the next village with my grandfather. A big banyan tree (22) ___ near the building with a cement platform under it. My grandfather would go and sit on the platform after (23) ___ me at the first floor. Other village elders would also (24) ___ him there. I would read the children's books and be (25) ___ in them, until my grandfather called me to go home.

One day after we reached home my grandfather said, "I have noticed how much you love books. Have you heard of a man (26) ___ Andrew Carnegie? He was an American billionaire (27) ___ willed most of his wealth (28) ___ to his children but of a foundation, which built libraries. (29) ___ me, when you grow up, (30) ___ you have more money than you need, you will buy books for at least one library."

- ___
- A. When
 - B. Like
 - C. still
 - D. As
 - E. Being

Q.22 **Essay** : 21-30):Passage:

In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These members

are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate words.

(21) ___ a child, the first trip I ever made outside my village was to the library in the next village with my grandfather. A big banyan tree (22) ___ near the building with a cement platform under it. My grandfather would go and sit on the platform after (23) ___ me at the first floor. Other village elders would also (24) ___ him there. I would read the children's books and be (25) ___ in them, until my grandfather called me to go home.

One day after we reached home my grandfather said, "I have noticed how much you love books. Have you heard of a man (26) ___ Andrew Carnegie? He was an American billionaire (27) ___ willed most of his wealth (28) ___ to his children but of a foundation, which built libraries. (29) ___ me, when you grow up, (30) ___ you have more money than you need, you will buy books for at least one library."

- ___
- A. situated
 - B. stood
 - C. grown
 - D. seen
 - E. located

Q.23 **Essay** : 21-30):Passage:

In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These members are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate words.

(21) ___ a child, the first trip I ever made outside my village was to the library in the next village with my grandfather. A big banyan tree (22) ___ near the building with a cement platform under it. My grandfather would go and sit on the platform after (23) ___ me at the first floor. Other village elders would also (24) ___ him there. I would read the children's books and be (25) ___ in them, until my grandfather called me to go home.

One day after we reached home my grandfather said, "I have noticed how much you love books. Have you heard of a man (26) ___ Andrew Carnegie? He was an American billionaire (27) ___ willed most of his wealth (28) ___ to his children but of a foundation, which built libraries. (29) ___ me, when you grow up, (30) ___ you have more money than you need, you will buy books for at least one library."

- ___
- A. seated
 - B. dropping
 - C. place
 - D. sending
 - E. abandoned

Q.24 **Essay** : 21-30):Passage:

In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These members are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate words.

(21) ___ a child, the first trip I ever made outside my village was to the library in the next village with my grandfather. A big banyan tree (22) ___ near the building with a cement platform under it. My grandfather would go and sit on the platform after (23) ___ me at the first floor. Other village elders would also (24) ___ him there. I would read the children's books and be (25) ___ in them, until my grandfather called me to go home.

One day after we reached home my grandfather said, "I have noticed how much you love books. Have you heard of a man (26) ___ Andrew Carnegie? He was an American billionaire (27) ___ willed most of his wealth (28) ___ to his children but of a foundation, which built libraries. (29) ___ me, when you grow up, (30) ___ you have more money than you need, you will buy books for at least one library."

- ___
- A. Wave
 - B. greeting
 - C. join
 - D. assemble
 - E. talk

Q.25 **Essay** : 21-30):Passage:

In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These members are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate words.

(21) ___ a child, the first trip I ever made outside my village was to the library in the next village with my grandfather. A big banyan tree (22) ___ near the building with a cement platform under it. My grandfather would go and sit on the platform after (23) ___ me at the first floor. Other village elders would also (24) ___ him there. I would read the children's books and be (25) ___ in them, until my grandfather called me to go home.

One day after we reached home my grandfather said, "I have noticed how much you love books. Have you heard of a man (26) ___ Andrew Carnegie? He was an American billionaire (27) ___ willed most of his wealth (28) ___ to his children but of a foundation, which built libraries. (29) ___ me, when you grow up, (30) ___ you have more money than you need, you will buy books for at least one library."

- ___
- A. busy
 - B. engrossed
 - C. occupied
 - D. distracted
 - E. absorb

Q.26 **Essay** : 21-30):Passage:

In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These members are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate words.

(21) ___ a child, the first trip I ever made outside my village was to the library in the next village with my grandfather. A big banyan tree (22) ___ near the building with a cement platform under it. My grandfather would go and sit on the platform after (23) ___ me at the first floor. Other village elders would also (24) ___ him there. I would read the children's books and be (25) ___ in them, until my grandfather called me to go home.

One day after we reached home my grandfather said, "I have noticed how much you love books. Have you heard of a man (26) ___ Andrew Carnegie? He was an American billionaire (27) ___ willed most of his wealth (28) ___ to his children but of a foundation, which built libraries. (29)___me, when you grow up, (30) ___ you have more money than you need, you will buy books for at least one library."

- ___
- A. call
 - B. known
 - C. famous
 - D. entitled
 - E. named

Q.27 **Essay** : 21-30):Passage:

In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These members are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate words.

(21) ___ a child, the first trip I ever made outside my village was to the library in the next village with my grandfather. A big banyan tree (22) ___ near the building with a cement platform under it. My grandfather would go and sit on the platform after (23) ___ me at the first floor. Other village elders would also (24) ___ him there. I would read the children's books and be (25) ___ in them, until my grandfather called me to go home.

One day after we reached home my grandfather said, "I have noticed how much you love books. Have you heard of a man (26) ___ Andrew Carnegie? He was an American billionaire (27) ___ willed most of his wealth (28) ___ to his children but of a foundation, which built libraries. (29)___me, when you grow up, (30) ___ you have more money than you need, you will buy books for at least one library."

- ___
- A. Who
 - B. that
 - C. though
 - D. whom

E. himself

Q.28 **Essay** : 21-30):Passage:

In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These members are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate words.

(21) ___ a child, the first trip I ever made outside my village was to the library in the next village with my grandfather. A big banyan tree (22) ___ near the building with a cement platform under it. My grandfather would go and sit on the platform after (23) ___ me at the first floor. Other village elders would also (24) ___ him there. I would read the children's books and be (25) ___ in them, until my grandfather called me to go home.

One day after we reached home my grandfather said, "I have noticed how much you love books. Have you heard of a man (26) ___ Andrew Carnegie? He was an American billionaire (27) ___ willed most of his wealth (28) ___ to his children but of a foundation, which built libraries. (29) ___ me, when you grow up, (30) ___ you have more money than you need, you will buy books for at least one library."

- ___
- A. all
 - B. not
 - C. instead
 - D. rather
 - E. entire

Q.29 **Essay** : 21-30):Passage:

In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These members are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate words.

(21) ___ a child, the first trip I ever made outside my village was to the library in the next village with my grandfather. A big banyan tree (22) ___ near the building with a cement platform under it. My grandfather would go and sit on the platform after (23) ___ me at the first floor. Other village elders would also (24) ___ him there. I would read the children's books and be (25) ___ in them, until my grandfather called me to go home.

One day after we reached home my grandfather said, "I have noticed how much you love books. Have you heard of a man (26) ___ Andrew Carnegie? He was an American billionaire (27) ___ willed most of his wealth (28) ___ to his children but of a foundation, which built libraries. (29) ___ me, when you grow up, (30) ___ you have more money than you need, you will buy books for at least one library."

- ___
- A. Remind

- B. Allow
- C. Commit
- D. Thank
- E. Promise

Q.30 **Essay** : 21-30):Passage:

In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These members are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate words.

(21) ___ a child, the first trip I ever made outside my village was to the library in the next village with my grandfather. A big banyan tree (22) ___ near the building with a cement platform under it. My grandfather would go and sit on the platform after (23) ___ me at the first floor. Other village elders would also (24) ___ him there. I would read the children's books and be (25) ___ in them, until my grandfather called me to go home.

One day after we reached home my grandfather said, "I have noticed how much you love books. Have you heard of a man (26) ___ Andrew Carnegie? He was an American billionaire (27) ___ willed most of his wealth (28) ___ to his children but of a foundation, which built libraries. (29) ___ me, when you grow up, (30) ___ you have more money than you need, you will buy books for at least one library."

- ___
- A. unless
 - B. that
 - C. if
 - D. will
 - E. yet

Q.31 **Essay** : 31-40):Passage:

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

As international oil prices head higher, India will have to **..(31)..** itself for the economic risks of expensive energy. Brent crude oil futures were trading at about \$70 a barrel on Friday, marking a four-year high and a price increase of close to 6% since the start of the year. The rise in international prices has been particularly sharp given that oil had been selling at below \$45 in June. This is a rally of about 55% in a matter of just months. Oil price **..(32)..** have often been explained by changes in the supply outlook **..(33)..** by the decisions of major oil producers. Oil trading at \$70 should offer some **..(34)..** to traditional oil producers like the OPEC members, which have suffered the **..(35)..** of U.S. shale producers. According to the IMF, last year, for instance, Saudi Arabia would break even on its budget with oil at \$70. The recent spurt in oil prices, however, seems to be more the result of a weakening of the U.S. dollar than anything else. The dollar has been gradually weakening against major global currencies since the beginning of last year. But the trend was given a new push following comments by U.S. Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin in favour of a weak-dollar policy. At Davos this week, Mr.

Mnuchin noted that a weaker dollar would be good for American trade. However, given that the U.S. is right in the middle of a monetary tightening cycle, it is unlikely that the dollar will continue to boost oil prices, unless the Federal Reserve slows the projected pace of interest rate increases.

Consumers in India are already beginning to feel the pinch as petrol and diesel prices have hit multi-year highs. The retail selling price of both petrol and diesel in Delhi, for instance, has risen by close to ₹3 a litre since the **..(36)..** of 2018. The rise in domestic fuel prices is on expected lines given the policy of dynamic daily pricing of petrol and diesel **..(37)..** by the Centre. But as rising oil prices put pressure on domestic consumers, the government will have to **..(38)..** from **..(39)..** to subsidies to ease the pain. It should work towards rationalising taxes on petrol and diesel to bring down retail prices. This will help consumers without **..(40)..** an undue burden on the oil marketing companies.

-
- A. adynamic
 - B. aegis
 - C. backward
 - D. armor
 - E. brace

Q.32 **Essay** : 31-40):Passage:

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

As international oil prices head higher, India will have to **..(31)..** itself for the economic risks of expensive energy. Brent crude oil futures were trading at about \$70 a barrel on Friday, marking a four-year high and a price increase of close to 6% since the start of the year. The rise in international prices has been particularly sharp given that oil had been selling at below \$45 in June. This is a rally of about 55% in a matter of just months. Oil price **..(32)..** have often been explained by changes in the supply outlook **..(33)..** by the decisions of major oil producers. Oil trading at \$70 should offer some **..(34)..** to traditional oil producers like the OPEC members, which have suffered the **..(35)..** of U.S. shale producers. According to the IMF, last year, for instance, Saudi Arabia would break even on its budget with oil at \$70. The recent spurt in oil prices, however, seems to be more the result of a weakening of the U.S. dollar than anything else. The dollar has been gradually weakening against major global currencies since the beginning of last year. But the trend was given a new push following comments by U.S. Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin in favour of a weak-dollar policy. At Davos this week, Mr. Mnuchin noted that a weaker dollar would be good for American trade. However, given that the U.S. is right in the middle of a monetary tightening cycle, it is unlikely that the dollar will continue to boost oil prices, unless the Federal Reserve slows the projected pace of interest rate increases.

Consumers in India are already beginning to feel the pinch as petrol and diesel prices have hit multi-year highs. The retail selling price of both petrol and diesel in Delhi, for instance, has risen by close to ₹3 a litre since the **..(36)..** of 2018. The rise in domestic fuel prices is on expected lines given the policy of dynamic daily pricing of petrol and diesel **..(37)..** by the Centre. But as rising oil prices put pressure on domestic consumers, the government will have to **..(38)..** from **..(39)..** to subsidies to ease the pain. It should work towards rationalising taxes on petrol and diesel to bring down retail prices. This will help consumers without **..(40)..** an undue burden on the oil marketing companies.

- _____
- A. barricade
 - B. redoubt
 - C. dynamics
 - D. rampart
 - E. protection

Q.33 **Essay** : 31-40):Passage:

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

As international oil prices head higher, India will have to **..(31)..** itself for the economic risks of expensive energy. Brent crude oil futures were trading at about \$70 a barrel on Friday, marking a four-year high and a price increase of close to 6% since the start of the year. The rise in international prices has been particularly sharp given that oil had been selling at below \$45 in June. This is a rally of about 55% in a matter of just months. Oil price **..(32)..** have often been explained by changes in the supply outlook **..(33)..** by the decisions of major oil producers. Oil trading at \$70 should offer some **..(34)..** to traditional oil producers like the OPEC members, which have suffered the **..(35)..** of U.S. shale producers. According to the IMF, last year, for instance, Saudi Arabia would break even on its budget with oil at \$70. The recent spurt in oil prices, however, seems to be more the result of a weakening of the U.S. dollar than anything else. The dollar has been gradually weakening against major global currencies since the beginning of last year. But the trend was given a new push following comments by U.S. Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin in favour of a weak-dollar policy. At Davos this week, Mr. Mnuchin noted that a weaker dollar would be good for American trade. However, given that the U.S. is right in the middle of a monetary tightening cycle, it is unlikely that the dollar will continue to boost oil prices, unless the Federal Reserve slows the projected pace of interest rate increases. Consumers in India are already beginning to feel the pinch as petrol and diesel prices have hit multi-year highs. The retail selling price of both petrol and diesel in Delhi, for instance, has risen by close to ₹3 a litre since the **..(36)..** of 2018. The rise in domestic fuel prices is on expected lines given the policy of dynamic daily pricing of petrol and diesel **..(37)..** by the Centre. But as rising oil prices put pressure on domestic consumers, the government will have to **..(38)..** from **..(39)..** to subsidies to ease the pain. It should work towards rationalising taxes on petrol and diesel to bring down retail prices. This will help consumers without **..(40)..** an undue burden on the oil marketing companies.

- _____
- A. palisade
 - B. parapet
 - C. bastille
 - D. influenced
 - E. finished

Q.34 **Essay** : 31-40):Passage:

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

As international oil prices head higher, India will have to **..(31)..** itself for the economic risks of expensive energy. Brent crude oil futures were trading at about \$70 a barrel on Friday, marking a four-year high and a price increase of close to 6% since the start of the year. The rise in international prices has been particularly sharp given that oil had been selling at below \$45 in June. This is a rally of about 55% in a matter of just months. Oil price **..(32)..** have often been explained by changes in the supply outlook **..(33)..** by the decisions of major oil producers. Oil trading at \$70 should offer some **..(34)..** to traditional oil producers like the OPEC members, which have suffered the **..(35)..** of U.S. shale producers. According to the IMF, last year, for instance, Saudi Arabia would break even on its budget with oil at \$70. The recent spurt in oil prices, however, seems to be more the result of a weakening of the U.S. dollar than anything else. The dollar has been gradually weakening against major global currencies since the beginning of last year. But the trend was given a new push following comments by U.S. Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin in favour of a weak-dollar policy. At Davos this week, Mr. Mnuchin noted that a weaker dollar would be good for American trade. However, given that the U.S. is right in the middle of a monetary tightening cycle, it is unlikely that the dollar will continue to boost oil prices, unless the Federal Reserve slows the projected pace of interest rate increases. Consumers in India are already beginning to feel the pinch as petrol and diesel prices have hit multi-year highs. The retail selling price of both petrol and diesel in Delhi, for instance, has risen by close to ₹3 a litre since the **..(36)..** of 2018. The rise in domestic fuel prices is on expected lines given the policy of dynamic daily pricing of petrol and diesel **..(37)..** by the Centre. But as rising oil prices put pressure on domestic consumers, the government will have to **..(38)..** from **..(39)..** to subsidies to ease the pain. It should work towards rationalising taxes on petrol and diesel to bring down retail prices. This will help consumers without **..(40)..** an undue burden on the oil marketing companies.

- A. bastion
B. consummate
C. native
D. respite
E. resume

Q.35 **Essay** : 31-40):Passage:

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

As international oil prices head higher, India will have to **..(31)..** itself for the economic risks of expensive energy. Brent crude oil futures were trading at about \$70 a barrel on Friday, marking a four-year high and a price increase of close to 6% since the start of the year. The rise in international prices has been particularly sharp given that oil had been selling at below \$45 in June. This is a rally of about 55% in a matter of just months. Oil price **..(32)..** have often been explained by changes in the supply outlook **..(33)..** by the decisions of major oil producers. Oil trading at \$70 should offer some **..(34)..** to traditional oil producers like the OPEC members, which have suffered the **..(35)..** of U.S. shale producers. According to the IMF, last year, for instance, Saudi Arabia would break even on its budget with oil at \$70. The recent spurt in oil prices, however, seems to be more the result of a weakening of the U.S. dollar than anything else. The dollar has been gradually weakening against major global currencies since the beginning of last year. But the trend was given a new push following comments by

U.S. Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin in favour of a weak-dollar policy. At Davos this week, Mr. Mnuchin noted that a weaker dollar would be good for American trade. However, given that the U.S. is right in the middle of a monetary tightening cycle, it is unlikely that the dollar will continue to boost oil prices, unless the Federal Reserve slows the projected pace of interest rate increases. Consumers in India are already beginning to feel the pinch as petrol and diesel prices have hit multi-year highs. The retail selling price of both petrol and diesel in Delhi, for instance, has risen by close to ₹3 a litre since the **..(36)..** of 2018. The rise in domestic fuel prices is on expected lines given the policy of dynamic daily pricing of petrol and diesel **..(37)..** by the Centre. But as rising oil prices put pressure on domestic consumers, the government will have to **..(38)..** from **..(39)..** to subsidies to ease the pain. It should work towards rationalising taxes on petrol and diesel to bring down retail prices. This will help consumers without **..(40)..** an undue burden on the oil marketing companies.

- _____
- A. bulwark
 - B. conclude
 - C. national
 - D. restart
 - E. onslaught

Q.36 **Essay** : 31-40):Passage:

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

As international oil prices head higher, India will have to **..(31)..** itself for the economic risks of expensive energy. Brent crude oil futures were trading at about \$70 a barrel on Friday, marking a four-year high and a price increase of close to 6% since the start of the year. The rise in international prices has been particularly sharp given that oil had been selling at below \$45 in June. This is a rally of about 55% in a matter of just months. Oil price **..(32)..** have often been explained by changes in the supply outlook **..(33)..** by the decisions of major oil producers. Oil trading at \$70 should offer some **..(34)..** to traditional oil producers like the OPEC members, which have suffered the **..(35)..** of U.S. shale producers. According to the IMF, last year, for instance, Saudi Arabia would break even on its budget with oil at \$70. The recent spurt in oil prices, however, seems to be more the result of a weakening of the U.S. dollar than anything else. The dollar has been gradually weakening against major global currencies since the beginning of last year. But the trend was given a new push following comments by U.S. Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin in favour of a weak-dollar policy. At Davos this week, Mr. Mnuchin noted that a weaker dollar would be good for American trade. However, given that the U.S. is right in the middle of a monetary tightening cycle, it is unlikely that the dollar will continue to boost oil prices, unless the Federal Reserve slows the projected pace of interest rate increases. Consumers in India are already beginning to feel the pinch as petrol and diesel prices have hit multi-year highs. The retail selling price of both petrol and diesel in Delhi, for instance, has risen by close to ₹3 a litre since the **..(36)..** of 2018. The rise in domestic fuel prices is on expected lines given the policy of dynamic daily pricing of petrol and diesel **..(37)..** by the Centre. But as rising oil prices put pressure on domestic consumers, the government will have to **..(38)..** from **..(39)..** to subsidies to ease the pain. It should work towards rationalising taxes on petrol and diesel to bring down retail prices. This will help consumers without **..(40)..** an undue burden on the oil marketing companies.

- _____
- A. buttress
 - B. beginning
 - C. preserving
 - D. local
 - E. completing

Q.37 **Essay** : 31-40):Passage:

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

As international oil prices head higher, India will have to **..(31)..** itself for the economic risks of expensive energy. Brent crude oil futures were trading at about \$70 a barrel on Friday, marking a four-year high and a price increase of close to 6% since the start of the year. The rise in international prices has been particularly sharp given that oil had been selling at below \$45 in June. This is a rally of about 55% in a matter of just months. Oil price **..(32)..** have often been explained by changes in the supply outlook **..(33)..** by the decisions of major oil producers. Oil trading at \$70 should offer some **..(34)..** to traditional oil producers like the OPEC members, which have suffered the **..(35)..** of U.S. shale producers. According to the IMF, last year, for instance, Saudi Arabia would break even on its budget with oil at \$70. The recent spurt in oil prices, however, seems to be more the result of a weakening of the U.S. dollar than anything else. The dollar has been gradually weakening against major global currencies since the beginning of last year. But the trend was given a new push following comments by U.S. Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin in favour of a weak-dollar policy. At Davos this week, Mr. Mnuchin noted that a weaker dollar would be good for American trade. However, given that the U.S. is right in the middle of a monetary tightening cycle, it is unlikely that the dollar will continue to boost oil prices, unless the Federal Reserve slows the projected pace of interest rate increases. Consumers in India are already beginning to feel the pinch as petrol and diesel prices have hit multi-year highs. The retail selling price of both petrol and diesel in Delhi, for instance, has risen by close to ₹3 a litre since the **..(36)..** of 2018. The rise in domestic fuel prices is on expected lines given the policy of dynamic daily pricing of petrol and diesel **..(37)..** by the Centre. But as rising oil prices put pressure on domestic consumers, the government will have to **..(38)..** from **..(39)..** to subsidies to ease the pain. It should work towards rationalising taxes on petrol and diesel to bring down retail prices. This will help consumers without **..(40)..** an undue burden on the oil marketing companies.

- _____
- A. munitions
 - B. deterrence
 - C. endured
 - D. adopted
 - E. immunity

Q.38 **Essay** : 31-40):Passage:

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

As international oil prices head higher, India will have to **..(31)..** itself for the economic risks of expensive energy. Brent crude oil futures were trading at about \$70 a barrel on Friday, marking a four-year high and a price increase of close to 6% since the start of the year. The rise in international prices has been particularly sharp given that oil had been selling at below \$45 in June. This is a rally of about 55% in a matter of just months. Oil price **..(32)..** have often been explained by changes in the supply outlook **..(33)..** by the decisions of major oil producers. Oil trading at \$70 should offer some **..(34)..** to traditional oil producers like the OPEC members, which have suffered the **..(35)..** of U.S. shale producers. According to the IMF, last year, for instance, Saudi Arabia would break even on its budget with oil at \$70. The recent spurt in oil prices, however, seems to be more the result of a weakening of the U.S. dollar than anything else. The dollar has been gradually weakening against major global currencies since the beginning of last year. But the trend was given a new push following comments by U.S. Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin in favour of a weak-dollar policy. At Davos this week, Mr. Mnuchin noted that a weaker dollar would be good for American trade. However, given that the U.S. is right in the middle of a monetary tightening cycle, it is unlikely that the dollar will continue to boost oil prices, unless the Federal Reserve slows the projected pace of interest rate increases. Consumers in India are already beginning to feel the pinch as petrol and diesel prices have hit multi-year highs. The retail selling price of both petrol and diesel in Delhi, for instance, has risen by close to ₹3 a litre since the **..(36)..** of 2018. The rise in domestic fuel prices is on expected lines given the policy of dynamic daily pricing of petrol and diesel **..(37)..** by the Centre. But as rising oil prices put pressure on domestic consumers, the government will have to **..(38)..** from **..(39)..** to subsidies to ease the pain. It should work towards rationalising taxes on petrol and diesel to bring down retail prices. This will help consumers without **..(40)..** an undue burden on the oil marketing companies.

- _____
- A. fortress
 - B. fortification
 - C. dike
 - D. continue
 - E. desist

Q.39 **Essay** : 31-40):Passage:

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

As international oil prices head higher, India will have to **..(31)..** itself for the economic risks of expensive energy. Brent crude oil futures were trading at about \$70 a barrel on Friday, marking a four-year high and a price increase of close to 6% since the start of the year. The rise in international prices has been particularly sharp given that oil had been selling at below \$45 in June. This is a rally of about 55% in a matter of just months. Oil price **..(32)..** have often been explained by changes in the supply outlook **..(33)..** by the decisions of major oil producers. Oil trading at \$70 should offer some **..(34)..** to traditional oil producers like the OPEC members, which have suffered the **..(35)..** of U.S. shale producers. According to the IMF, last year, for instance, Saudi Arabia would break even on its budget with oil at \$70. The recent spurt in oil prices, however, seems to be more the result of a weakening of the U.S. dollar than anything else. The dollar has been gradually weakening against major global currencies since the beginning of last year. But the trend was given a new push following comments by

U.S. Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin in favour of a weak-dollar policy. At Davos this week, Mr. Mnuchin noted that a weaker dollar would be good for American trade. However, given that the U.S. is right in the middle of a monetary tightening cycle, it is unlikely that the dollar will continue to boost oil prices, unless the Federal Reserve slows the projected pace of interest rate increases. Consumers in India are already beginning to feel the pinch as petrol and diesel prices have hit multi-year highs. The retail selling price of both petrol and diesel in Delhi, for instance, has risen by close to ₹3 a litre since the **..(36)..** of 2018. The rise in domestic fuel prices is on expected lines given the policy of dynamic daily pricing of petrol and diesel **..(37)..** by the Centre. But as rising oil prices put pressure on domestic consumers, the government will have to **..(38)..** from **..(39)..** to subsidies to ease the pain. It should work towards rationalising taxes on petrol and diesel to bring down retail prices. This will help consumers without **..(40)..** an undue burden on the oil marketing companies.

-
- A. garrison
 - B. resorting
 - C. frustrate
 - D. withholding
 - E. fence

Q.40 **Essay** : 31-40):Passage:

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

As international oil prices head higher, India will have to **..(31)..** itself for the economic risks of expensive energy. Brent crude oil futures were trading at about \$70 a barrel on Friday, marking a four-year high and a price increase of close to 6% since the start of the year. The rise in international prices has been particularly sharp given that oil had been selling at below \$45 in June. This is a rally of about 55% in a matter of just months. Oil price **..(32)..** have often been explained by changes in the supply outlook **..(33)..** by the decisions of major oil producers. Oil trading at \$70 should offer some **..(34)..** to traditional oil producers like the OPEC members, which have suffered the **..(35)..** of U.S. shale producers. According to the IMF, last year, for instance, Saudi Arabia would break even on its budget with oil at \$70. The recent spurt in oil prices, however, seems to be more the result of a weakening of the U.S. dollar than anything else. The dollar has been gradually weakening against major global currencies since the beginning of last year. But the trend was given a new push following comments by U.S. Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin in favour of a weak-dollar policy. At Davos this week, Mr. Mnuchin noted that a weaker dollar would be good for American trade. However, given that the U.S. is right in the middle of a monetary tightening cycle, it is unlikely that the dollar will continue to boost oil prices, unless the Federal Reserve slows the projected pace of interest rate increases. Consumers in India are already beginning to feel the pinch as petrol and diesel prices have hit multi-year highs. The retail selling price of both petrol and diesel in Delhi, for instance, has risen by close to ₹3 a litre since the **..(36)..** of 2018. The rise in domestic fuel prices is on expected lines given the policy of dynamic daily pricing of petrol and diesel **..(37)..** by the Centre. But as rising oil prices put pressure on domestic consumers, the government will have to **..(38)..** from **..(39)..** to subsidies to ease the pain. It should work towards rationalising taxes on petrol and diesel to bring down retail prices. This will help consumers without **..(40)..** an undue burden on the oil marketing companies.

- A. embankment
- B. imposing
- C. citadel
- D. refusing
- E. deny

Q.41 **Essay** : 41-50):Passage:

The given sentence has been broken up into four different parts. The error, if any, will be in any one part of the sentence . Select the option which contains the part of the sentence which has an error (spelling, grammatical or contextual). If there is no error, choose option E.

Find the error in one of the following fragments/parts.

- A. The United Nations warns that
- B. it has become very difficult
- C. to send food aid for the Darfur region of Sudan
- D. because of repeated truck hijacks.
- E. No error

Q.42 **Essay** : 41-50):Passage:

The given sentence has been broken up into four different parts. The error, if any, will be in any one part of the sentence . Select the option which contains the part of the sentence which has an error (spelling, grammatical or contextual). If there is no error, choose option E.

Find the error in one of the following fragments/parts.

- A. Hurricane "Katrina" that devastated
- B. the city of New Orleans,
- C. caused damage estimated
- D. in the billions of dollars.
- E. No error

Q.43 **Essay** : 41-50):Passage:

The given sentence has been broken up into four different parts. The error, if any, will be in any one part of the sentence . Select the option which contains the part of the sentence which has an error (spelling, grammatical or contextual). If there is no error, choose option E.

Find the error in one of the following fragments/parts.

- A. Because of the city's overwhelmingly commercial atmosphere,
- B. its residents enjoy
- C. a unique lifestyle
- D. not common in other suburbs.
- E. No error

Q.44 **Essay** : 41-50):Passage:

The given sentence has been broken up into four different parts. The error, if any, will be in any one part of the sentence . Select the option which contains the part of the sentence which has an error (spelling, grammatical or contextual). If there is no error, choose option E.

Find the error in one of the following fragments/parts.

- A. Creativity, in any field,
- B. is not only regarded as
- C. valuable in itself,
- D. but also as a service to the nation.
- E. No error

Q.45 **Essay** : 41-50):Passage:

The given sentence has been broken up into four different parts. The error, if any, will be in any one part of the sentence . Select the option which contains the part of the sentence which has an error (spelling, grammatical or contextual). If there is no error, choose option E.

Find the error in one of the following fragments/parts.

- A. The rich countries should commit themselves
- B. to finance a massive program of technology and
- C. to a program of technology transfer
- D. to developing countries.
- E. No error

Q.46 **Essay** : 41-50):Passage:

The given sentence has been broken up into four different parts. The error, if any, will be in any one part of the sentence . Select the option which contains the part of the sentence which has an error (spelling, grammatical or contextual). If there is no error, choose option E.

Find the error in one of the following fragments/parts.

- A. Handling down a punishment
- B. to someone who lacks the proper
- C. resources or doesn't have the
- D. necessary skills isn't the right approach.
- E. No error.

Q.47 **Essay** : 41-50):Passage:

The given sentence has been broken up into four different parts. The error, if any, will be in any one part of the sentence . Select the option which contains the part of the sentence which has an error (spelling, grammatical or contextual). If there is no error, choose option E.

Find the error in one of the following fragments/parts.

- A. Recent studies suggest that the changes
- B. observed by Dalits since the economic liberalisation
- C. of A99A has been greater
- D. since the institution of reservations for dalits.
- E. No error

Q.48 **Essay** : 41-50):Passage:

The given sentence has been broken up into four different parts. The error, if any, will be in any one part of the sentence . Select the option which contains the part of the sentence which has an error (spelling, grammatical or contextual). If there is no error, choose option E.

Find the error in one of the following fragments/parts.

- A. Consequently my work was painfully.
- B. slow, and I had to read the examples.
- C. over and over before I could form any.
- D. idea of what I was required to do.
- E. No error

Q.49 **Essay** : 41-50):Passage:

The given sentence has been broken up into four different parts. The error, if any, will be in any one part of the sentence . Select the option which contains the part of the sentence which has an error (spelling, grammatical or contextual). If there is no error, choose option E.

Find the error in one of the following fragments/parts.

- A. Supervisors and co-workers who are
- B. empathetic and provide emotional support
- C. by listening to their peers go a long way
- D. in fostering to a positive work environment.
- E. No error

Q.50 **Essay** : 41-50):Passage:

The given sentence has been broken up into four different parts. The error, if any, will be in any one part of the sentence . Select the option which contains the part of the sentence which has an error (spelling, grammatical or contextual). If there is no error, choose option E.

Find the error in one of the following fragments/parts.

- A. Atmospheric changes due to
- B. volcanism were responsible
- C. for dinosaurs not being
- D. able to sustain on Earth.
- E. No error

Q.51 **Essay** : 51-60):Passage:

Find the error

Socrates, whom was called for questioning after sustained / accusations on social media of corrupting / youth, is reportedly frustrating / investigators with oblique answers.

- A. Socrates, whom was called for questioning after sustained
- B. accusations on social media of corrupting
- C. youth, is reportedly frustrating
- D. investigators with oblique answers.
- E. No error

Q.52 **Essay** : 51-60):Passage:

Find the error

In the complaint, the restaurant manager has said that / Socrates lurked behind a guest

ordering wine / and than began harassing him to explain / the meaning of the French name of the wine.

- A. In the complaint, the restaurant manager has said that
- B. Socrates lurked behind a guest ordering wine
- C. and than began harassing him to explain
- D. the meaning of the French name of the wine.
- E. No error

Q.53 **Essay : 51-60):**Passage:
Find the error

When Socrates was asked by interrogators / to clarify what he meant, / he is said to have affirmed that he / was a big fan of a method called "elenchus".

- A. When Socrates was asked by interrogators
- B. to clarify what he meant,
- C. he is said to have affirmed that he
- D. was a big fan of a method called "elenchus".
- E. No error

Q.54 **Essay : 51-60):**Passage:
Find the error

The investigator said the informer network / was activate and information / began trickling in that Plato / was a shadowy figure.

- A. The investigator said the informer network
- B. was activate and information
- C. began trickling in that Plato
- D. was a shadowy figure.
- E. No error

Q.55 **Essay : 51-60):**Passage:
Find the error

Tata Steel last week announce that it had completed the / acquisition of Bhushan Steel, a

company which / had the dubious record of being one of the largest / defaulters to the Indian banking system.

- A. Tata Steel last week announce that it had completed the
- B. acquisition of Bhushan Steel, a company which
- C. had the dubious record of being one of the largest
- D. defaulters to the Indian banking system.
- E. No error

Q.56 **Essay** : 51-60):Passage:
Find the error

A National Water Council responsible / for coordination and oversight / should be set down that / resembles the GST Council.

- A. A National Water Council responsible
- B. for coordination and oversight
- C. should be set down that
- D. resembles the GST Council.
- E. No error

Q.57 **Essay** : 51-60):Passage:
Find the error

This aspect needs attention as / time resolution is the / key to containing the problem in / the case of a default.

- A. This aspect needs attention as
- B. time resolution is the
- C. key to containing the problem in
- D. the case of a default.
- E. No error

Q.58 **Essay** : 51-60):Passage:
Find the error

Niti Aayog's creation of a Composite / Water Management Index to competitively /

measure the performance / of states is also an important step.

- A. Niti Aayog's creation of a Composite
- B. Water Management Index to competitively
- C. measure the performance
- D. of states is also an important step.
- E. No error

Q.59 **Essay** : 51-60):Passage:

Find the error

Its source will have to be eternal, boundless, / all-pervasive, and pristine, present / in the now and ever-free, / and this source is the God.

- A. Its source will have to be eternal, boundless,
- B. all-pervasive, and pristine, present
- C. in the now and ever-free,
- D. and this source is the Go
- E. No error

Q.60 **Essay** : 51-60):Passage:

Find the error

The legal framework should made the Union government / a co-equal partner with the states in agenda / setting, allocation, raising and disbursing funds / and monitoring our water resources.

- A. The legal framework should made the Union government
- B. a co-equal partner with the states in agenda
- C. setting, allocation, raising and disbursing funds
- D. and monitoring our water resources.
- E. No error

Q.61 **Essay** : 61-65):Passage:

Rearrange the following sentences in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph then answer the following questions.

- (A) Because the story isn't dying.
- (B) Chanda Kochhar's current term as ICICI Bank CEO runs till March 31, 2019.

- (C) That means a bluechip business brand, a stock market-listed major bank will have to ride out 300-plus daily news cycles when investigators and investors will both be asking questions.
- (D) That the ICICI board initially cleared Kochhar and issued public statements of stout support for the CEO are seeming less relevant every day.
- (E) It's evolving into new life forms every 2-3 days.
- (F) So, there are 300 plus daily news cycles between now and Kochhar's regulation term end.
- (G) Is that really a smart strategy?

Which is the Fourth sentence after Rearrangement?

- A. E
- B. F
- C. C
- D. G
- E. A

Q.62 **Essay** : 61-65):Passage:

Rearrange the following sentences in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph then answer the following questions.

- (A) Because the story isn't dying.
- (B) Chanda Kochhar's current term as ICICI Bank CEO runs till March 31, 2019.
- (C) That means a bluechip business brand, a stock market-listed major bank will have to ride out 300-plus daily news cycles when investigators and investors will both be asking questions.
- (D) That the ICICI board initially cleared Kochhar and issued public statements of stout support for the CEO are seeming less relevant every day.
- (E) It's evolving into new life forms every 2-3 days.
- (F) So, there are 300 plus daily news cycles between now and Kochhar's regulation term end.
- (G) Is that really a smart strategy?

Which is the First sentence after Rearrangement?

- A. F
- B. A
- C. E
- D. B
- E. C

Q.63 **Essay** : 61-65):Passage:

Rearrange the following sentences in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph then answer the following questions.

- (A) Because the story isn't dying.

- (B) Chanda Kochhar's current term as ICICI Bank CEO runs till March 31, 2019.
- (C) That means a bluechip business brand, a stock market-listed major bank will have to ride out 300-plus daily news cycles when investigators and investors will both be asking questions.
- (D) That the ICICI board initially cleared Kochhar and issued public statements of stout support for the CEO are seeming less relevant every day.
- (E) It's evolving into new life forms every 2-3 days.
- (F) So, there are 300 plus daily news cycles between now and Kochhar's regulation term end.
- (G) Is that really a smart strategy?

Which is the Fifth sentence after Rearrangement?

- A. B
- B. A
- C. F
- D. E
- E. D

Q.64 **Essay** : 61-65):Passage:

Rearrange the following sentences in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph then answer the following questions.

- (A) Because the story isn't dying.
- (B) Chanda Kochhar's current term as ICICI Bank CEO runs till March 31, 2019.
- (C) That means a bluechip business brand, a stock market-listed major bank will have to ride out 300-plus daily news cycles when investigators and investors will both be asking questions.
- (D) That the ICICI board initially cleared Kochhar and issued public statements of stout support for the CEO are seeming less relevant every day.
- (E) It's evolving into new life forms every 2-3 days.
- (F) So, there are 300 plus daily news cycles between now and Kochhar's regulation term end.
- (G) Is that really a smart strategy?

Which is the Second sentence after Rearrangement?

- A. F
- B. B
- C. A
- D. E
- E. D

Q.65 **Essay** : 61-65):Passage:

Rearrange the following sentences in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph then answer the following questions.

- (A) Because the story isn't dying.
- (B) Chanda Kochhar's current term as ICICI Bank CEO runs till March 31, 2019.
- (C) That means a bluechip business brand, a stock market-listed major bank will have to ride out 300-plus daily news cycles when investigators and investors will both be asking questions.
- (D) That the ICICI board initially cleared Kochhar and issued public statements of stout support for the CEO are seeming less relevant every day.
- (E) It's evolving into new life forms every 2-3 days.
- (F) So, there are 300 plus daily news cycles between now and Kochhar's regulation term end.
- (G) Is that really a smart strategy?

Which is the Third sentence after Rearrangement?

- A. A
- B. F
- C. D
- D. E
- E. C

Q.66 **Essay** : 66-70):Passage:

Rearrange the following sentences in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph then answer the following questions.

- (A) Two, services by itself is becoming an increasingly important part of manufacturing, a phenomenon known as "servicification".
- (B) Deteriorating trade ties between the US and China are bad for the world economy.
- (C) These opportunities stem from two important global trends.
- (D) Put together, these trends present India with an opportunity to boost both economic growth and high value job creation, while compensating for the steady loss of ground of traditional outsourcing.
- (E) One, digitisation is disrupting traditional business models and making it easier for companies to split services across continents.
- (F) But they also present India with opportunities to integrate more tightly into the high end dimension of cross-border economic activities.

Which would be the second sentence after Rearrangement?

- A. B
- B. A
- C. D
- D. F
- E. E

Q.67 **Essay** : 66-70):Passage:

Rearrange the following sentences in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph then answer the following questions.

- (A) Two, services by itself is becoming an increasingly important part of manufacturing, a phenomenon known as “servicification”.
- (B) Deteriorating trade ties between the US and China are bad for the world economy.
- (C) These opportunities stem from two important global trends.
- (D) Put together, these trends present India with an opportunity to boost both economic growth and high value job creation, while compensating for the steady loss of ground of traditional outsourcing.
- (E) One, digitisation is disrupting traditional business models and making it easier for companies to split services across continents.
- (F) But they also present India with opportunities to integrate more tightly into the high end dimension of cross-border economic activities.

Which would be the Fifth sentence after Rearrangement?

- A. C
- B. A
- C. F
- D. C
- E. B

Q.68 **Essay** : 66-70):Passage:

Rearrange the following sentences in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph then answer the following questions.

- (A) Two, services by itself is becoming an increasingly important part of manufacturing, a phenomenon known as “servicification”.
- (B) Deteriorating trade ties between the US and China are bad for the world economy.
- (C) These opportunities stem from two important global trends.
- (D) Put together, these trends present India with an opportunity to boost both economic growth and high value job creation, while compensating for the steady loss of ground of traditional outsourcing.
- (E) One, digitisation is disrupting traditional business models and making it easier for companies to split services across continents.
- (F) But they also present India with opportunities to integrate more tightly into the high end dimension of cross-border economic activities.

Which would be the First sentence after Rearrangement?

- A. F
- B. A
- C. C
- D. B
- E. E

Q.69 **Essay** : 66-70):Passage:

Rearrange the following sentences in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph then answer the following questions.

- (A) Two, services by itself is becoming an increasingly important part of manufacturing, a phenomenon known as “servicification”.
- (B) Deteriorating trade ties between the US and China are bad for the world economy.
- (C) These opportunities stem from two important global trends.
- (D) Put together, these trends present India with an opportunity to boost both economic growth and high value job creation, while compensating for the steady loss of ground of traditional outsourcing.
- (E) One, digitisation is disrupting traditional business models and making it easier for companies to split services across continents.
- (F) But they also present India with opportunities to integrate more tightly into the high end dimension of cross-border economic activities.

Which would be the Third sentence after Rearrangement?

- A. E
- B. F
- C. B
- D. G
- E. C

Q.70 **Essay** : 66-70):Passage:

Rearrange the following sentences in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph then answer the following questions.

- (A) Two, services by itself is becoming an increasingly important part of manufacturing, a phenomenon known as “servicification”.
- (B) Deteriorating trade ties between the US and China are bad for the world economy.
- (C) These opportunities stem from two important global trends.
- (D) Put together, these trends present India with an opportunity to boost both economic growth and high value job creation, while compensating for the steady loss of ground of traditional outsourcing.
- (E) One, digitisation is disrupting traditional business models and making it easier for companies to split services across continents.
- (F) But they also present India with opportunities to integrate more tightly into the high end dimension of cross-border economic activities.

Which would be Fourth sentence after Rearrangement?

- A. B
- B. D
- C. C
- D. E
- E. A

Q.71 **Essay** : 71-80):Passage:
Filling the blanks

She was struck by the creative bug at the age of sixty and decided to paint rural scenes in oils with dogs and haystacks and little cottages and pakdandis leading to green forests.

- (A) twisting
 - (B) unexpected
 - (C) lucrative
 - (D) crushing
- A. A-D
 - B. A-B
 - C. A-C
 - D. B-C
 - E. B-D

Q.72 **Essay** : 71-80):Passage:
Filling the blanks

All would have been well if my friends had not been stuck one party evening for a gift and having about the house decided to gift wrap the two rural scenes that had yet to see a wall and present them to their colleagues on the occasion.

- (A) positive
 - (B) negative
 - (C) hunted
 - (D) harassed
- A. A-B
 - B. B-C
 - C. C-D
 - D. A-D
 - E. B-D

Q.73 **Essay** : 71-80):Passage:
Filling the blanks

With only days to spare panic set in and frantic calls to the new owners were made asking to please, please, can we those two paintings we gave you, will send a man to bring them.

- A) borrow
- B) negotiate
- C) obtain
- D) pledge
- A. A-B
- B. C-D
- C. Both A-B & C-D
- D. A-C
- E. A-D

Q.74 **Essay** : 71-80):Passage:
Filling the blanks

Came the day aunt Shubhi entered these large squares wrapped in shiny paper and said: I thought you'd like these better than the money.

- A) appreciating
- B) carrying
- C) moving
- D) creating
- A. A-B
- B. A-C
- C. A-D
- D. B-D
- E. B-C

Q.75 **Essay** : 71-80):Passage:
Filling the blanks

Our legal system treats crimes against the individual as offences against the state because of the understanding that victims, to their weaker position, need help to bring culprits to book.

- A) owing
- B) pervading
- C) forgoing

- D) forgiving
- A. A-D
- B. A-B
- C. B-C
- D. C-D
- E. A-C

Q.76 **Essay** : 71-80):Passage:
Filling the blanks

However, the main challenge of the lack of affordable and financial mechanisms deters countries from fulfilling the quantum of investment requirement.

- A) innovative
- B) ingenious
- C) inventive
- D) originative
- A. A-C
- B. B-D
- C. B-C
- D. A-D
- E. Both A-C & B-D

Q.77 **Essay** : 71-80):Passage:
Filling the blanks

This was facilitated by timely policy mechanisms, such as establishing agencies, like the Solar Energy Corporation of India, to promote solarpower, and public power companies to bundle renewable energy power with base load.

- A) tiresome
- B) uneasy
- C) encouraging
- D) supporting
- A. C-D
- B. A-D
- C. B-C
- D. A-B
- E. A-C

Q.78 **Essay** : 71-80):Passage:
Filling the blanks

Creating single-window clearances and plug-and-play facilities for installations of solar power plants will..... these risks.

- A) mitigate
- B) transmit
- C) traverse
- D) assuage
- A. B-C
- B. A-D
- C. C-D
- D. A-C
- E. A-B

Q.79 **Essay** : 71-80):Passage:
Filling the blanks

Weak credit quality and delays in payments, even for projects with power purchase agreements (PPA), exert pressure on financial returns.

- A) contents
- B) tremendous
- C) enormous
- D) soaks
- A. A-C
- B. A-D
- C. B-D
- D. B-C
- E. C-D

Q.80 **Essay** : 71-80):Passage:
Filling the blanks

Securing cash flows through centralised payment contracts or long-term payment guarantees to developers, undertakings by sovereign agencies as PPA counterparties,

enforcement of PPAs, and efficient dispute resolution mechanisms will have a significant..... on project bankability.

- A) impact
- B) thwack
- C) smack
- D) thump
- A. A-B
- B. A-C
- C. A-D
- D. B-C
- E. All are correct

Q.81 **Essay** : 81-90):Passage:

Direction : In each of the following sentence there are three blank spaces. Below each sentence there are five options and each option consists of three words which can be filled up in the blanks in the sentence to make the sentence grammatically correct.

“Ultimately, my brother’s goal and my goal is almost the same. When we come before a mountain, the ways to climb it can be different,” said Taizo. Taizo, who was known for his role in building Yahoo! Japan and a multi-billion dollar online gaming company called Gungho in 2002, was in Bengaluru to announce the launch of Gastrotope, a start-up accelerator for Agri-food tech companies. For the 44-year old Taizo, the bet is always on the next big .

- A. Made up, finding, hit
- B. Foresaw, originating, launch
- C. Predicted, building, opportunity
- D. Visualized, making, break
- E. Envisaged, founding, wave

Q.82 **Essay** : 81-90):Passage:

Direction : In each of the following sentence there are three blank spaces. Below each sentence there are five options and each option consists of three words which can be filled up in the blanks in the sentence to make the sentence grammatically correct.

Publicis Groupe, a leading advertising agency, that it will not participate in any award shows, drop promotional activities for one year, and instead, spend monies on developing an AI -powered professional assistant, Marcel. The decision many eyebrows in the industry but Mark Tutssel, chairman says, “awards are the barometer of our

health. So, we would never ever walk away from them. That is to even think.

- A. proclaimed, heaved, ludicrous
- B. declared, hoisted, amazing
- C. decreed, lifted, indignant
- D. announced, raised, farcical
- E. asserted, lowered, embarrassing

Q.83 **Essay** : 81-90):Passage:

Direction : In each of the following sentence there are three blank spaces. Below each sentence there are five options and each option consists of three words which can be filled up in the blanks in the sentence to make the sentence grammatically correct.

Agriculture's contribution to India's economy extends the rural economy and many activities in the manufacturing and service sectors. Export surplus from the country's agricultural trade is higher than the figure achieved by the manufacturing sector.

- A. Below, include, analogous
- B. Moreover, higher, proportionate
- C. Beyond, encompasses, corresponding
- D. Outside, takeover, akin
- E. Above, exclude, similar

Q.84 **Essay** : 81-90):Passage:

Direction : In each of the following sentence there are three blank spaces. Below each sentence there are five options and each option consists of three words which can be filled up in the blanks in the sentence to make the sentence grammatically correct.

A \$2.6 billion deal with general electric, centered on building 1,000 diesel locomotives in Bihar, almost came unstuck recently, thanks to the bureaucracy in the Railway Ministry. Bihar chief minister had to send desperate SOS ' to the Railway Minister to get him to in the matter and ensure that that the project was not cancelled. the contract, signed in 2015, was seen as a big for both 'Make in India' scheme and for Bihar.

- A. Muted, interfere, loss
- B. Overzealous, intervene, score
- C. Hierarchical, demand, hit
- D. fanatic ,Meddle , Attainment
- E. passionate, stop, Achievement

Q.85 **Essay** : 81-90):Passage:

Direction : In each of the following sentence there are three blank spaces. Below each sentence there are five options and each option consists of three words which can be filled up in the blanks in the sentence to make the sentence grammatically correct.

A resolution for the return of Rohingya refugees is for the security of both Bangladesh and india, mainly because of the link to terrorism of some Rohingya militants. Since Bangladesh cannot the Rohingya refugees back, the solution may be global opinion for political reforms in rakhine and for Myanmar to take its people back.

- A. Necessary, push, mobilize
- B. Needed, throw, demand
- C. Unthinkable, pull, voice
- D. Useless, kill, ask
- E. Eradicated, send, muster

Q.86 **Essay** : 81-90):Passage:

Direction : In each of the following sentence there are three blank spaces. Below each sentence there are five options and each option consists of three words which can be filled up in the blanks in the sentence to make the sentence grammatically correct.

There has been debate about extending the stock market's trading hours. Right now, the hours are 9.15 am and 3.30 pm, and news reports suggested that SEBI would ask the exchanges to extend trading hours till 5 pm - but it seems to have been put in cold again.

- A. Lot, within, ice
- B. Huge, for, fire
- C. Little, however, meat
- D. Extensive, between, storage
- E. Subdued, so, water

Q.87 **Essay** : 81-90):Passage:

Direction : In each of the following sentence there are three blank spaces. Below each sentence there are five options and each option consists of three words which can be filled up in the blanks in the sentence to make the sentence grammatically correct.

Naidu is now engaged in bringing up Amravati, the spanking new capital city of

Andhra Pradesh, which will be of global standards, the relatively better planned capital cities of Chandigarh and Gandhinagar. Under Naidu, Andhra Pradesh could also be India's first user of the hyperloop, the mode of travel being developed by the headline US billionaire and inventor Elon Musk.

- A. Surveying, past, gripped
- B. Surpassing, futuristic, grabbing
- C. Dawdle, advanced, clutching
- D. Beating, plain, grasped
- E. Capping, modern, seized

Q.88 **Essay** : 81-90):Passage:

Direction : In each of the following sentence there are three blank spaces. Below each sentence there are five options and each option consists of three words which can be filled up in the blanks in the sentence to make the sentence grammatically correct.

As 2017 has , it has become clear that the global economy is strengthening. Three interest-rates rises in the eight months by the US FED, faster inflation in major economies, higher manufacturing purchasing managers' indices and falling unemployment rates in the developed world are all indicators of a likely in economic growth in 2017.

- A. Advanced, next, growth
- B. Gained, forthright, spurring
- C. Diminished, prior, dispatch
- D. Worsened, former, speed
- E. Progressed, past, acceleration

Q.89 **Essay** : 81-90):Passage:

Direction : In each of the following sentence there are three blank spaces. Below each sentence there are five options and each option consists of three words which can be filled up in the blanks in the sentence to make the sentence grammatically correct.

Last fortnight, commerce minister Suresh Prabhu said that growth of exports is a . And that his ministry is working closely with the government's policy 'think tank' NITI Aayog to a "strategic roadmap" for generating employment through exports. This is expected to be part of a Rs 40,000 crore fiscal stimulus by the government.

- A. Guarantee, goal, device
- B. Assuring, precedence, form

- C. Ensuring, priority, devise
- D. Endangering, preference, construct
- E. Repudiating, supremacy, prepare

Q.90 **Essay** : 81-90):Passage:

Direction : In each of the following sentence there are three blank spaces. Below each sentence there are five options and each option consists of three words which can be filled up in the blanks in the sentence to make the sentence grammatically correct.

Opening up the Capital Account too will some of the pressure on the RBI. Exchange controls were introduced as a temporary war time in 1939, but were abolished by the UK in 1979 and by Australia in 1983. Even smaller countries like Israel have abolished exchange control. India continues to hold onto measures taken its colonial past.

- A. Relieve, measure, during
- B. Ease, step, for
- C. Alleviate, appraise, within
- D. Build, procedure, throughout
- E. Slacken, portion, in

Q.91 **Essay** : 91-100):Passage:

Directions: The following question has two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Choose the set of words for each blank that best fits in the context of the sentence.

In this age of technology, banks have _____ on a slew of innovative strategies to _____ the general public.

- A. carried, attract
- B. followed, lure
- C. start, draw
- D. embarked, woo
- E. commenced, intrigue

Q.92 **Essay** : 91-100):Passage:

Directions: The following question has two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Choose the set of words for each blank that best fits in the context of the

sentence.

The department of heavy industries plans to _____ a vibrant ecosystem for the capital goods sector to _____ manpower issues.

- A. organize, unfold
- B. create, address
- C. export, resolve
- D. constitute, answer
- E. start, decide

Q.93 **Essay** : 91-100):Passage:

Directions: The following question has two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Choose the set of words for each blank that best fits in the context of the sentence.

While he once had the wish to learn Portuguese, his _____ to master the language faded after _____ how difficult it really is.

- A. efforts, acknowledging
- B. ability, executing
- C. enthusiastic, knowing
- D. passion, placating
- E. alacrity, realizing

Q.94 **Essay** : 91-100):Passage:

Directions: The following question has two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Choose the set of words for each blank that best fits in the context of the sentence.

The _____ levels of inequality are a result of a _____ distribution of wealth resources and power legally enforced.

- A. rising, even
- B. high, complementary
- C. endearing, nominal
- D. staggering, skewed
- E. demeaning, joint

Q.95 **Essay** : 91-100):Passage:

Directions: The following question has two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Choose the set of words for each blank that best fits in the context of the sentence.

The Centre is funding a research project on 5G technology being _____ by the country's premier academic institutions with an _____ of Rs. 37 crore.

- A. tried, investment
- B. undertaken, outlay
- C. launched, income
- D. attempted, expense
- E. tackled, expenditure

Q.96 **Essay** : 91-100):Passage:

Directions: The following question has two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Choose the set of words for each blank that best fits in the context of the sentence.

The Supreme Court was hearing an application which has _____ its nod to cut around 450 trees there in an around 80 km stretch on which the _____ railway track would be laid between Mathura and Delhi.

- A. demanded, necessary
- B. expressed, present
- C. approved, other
- D. asked, advanced
- E. sought, additional

Q.97 **Essay** : 91-100):Passage:

Directions: The following question has two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Choose the set of words for each blank that best fits in the context of the sentence.

Law as a profession has been held in _____ as well as equal confusion for its intricate complexities by the common man seeking justice from the _____ of law-the courts.

- A. captivity, keep
- B. acquaintance, fortress

- C. prejudice, stronghold
- D. proximity, dungeon
- E. awe, citadel

Q.98 **Essay** : 91-100):Passage:

Directions: The following question has two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Choose the set of words for each blank that best fits in the context of the sentence.

The government keen to _____ consumer spending, has gone out of the way to _____ the festival.

- A. bolster, facilitate
- B. reassure, dictate
- C. oversee, induct
- D. revamp, obstruct
- E. organize, lament

Q.99 **Essay** : 91-100):Passage:

Directions: The following question has two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Choose the set of words for each blank that best fits in the context of the sentence.

As a part of a radical 'privatisation project', the Health Ministry and the NITI Aayog _____ developed a framework to _____ private hospitals run select services within district hospitals, on a 30-year lease.

- A. has, legalize
- B. had, prevent
- C. collectively, disallow
- D. purportedly, make
- E. have, let

Q.100 **Essay** : 91-100):Passage:

Directions: The following question has two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Choose the set of words for each blank that best fits in the context of the sentence.

A universal income transfer to all citizens in to address the twin problems of poverty and unemployment is undoubtedly a proposal that serious consideration.

- A. Order, merits
- B. According, deserve
- C. Obligation, credits
- D. lieu, entitles
- E. calibration, warranting