

Test Name : ENGLISH ALL TOPIC WISE EXAM  
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** : 1-5):Passage:

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

American culture changed forever in the latter part of the twentieth century with the advent of pop music. Before the 1950s music defined its own circles, but, at best, only shaded the frame of popular American culture. The birth of Rock and Roll forever changed that as larger and larger numbers of youth came, not only to identify with the music they were listening to, but to identify themselves by that music. We use pop songs to create for ourselves a particular sort of self-definition, a particular place in society. The pleasure that a pop song produces is a pleasure of identification: in responding to a song, we are drawn into affective and emotional alliances with the performers and with the performers' other fans. Thus music, like sport, is clearly a setting in which people directly experience community, feel an immediate bond with other people, and articulate a collective pride. At the same time, because of its qualities of abstractness, pop music is an individualizing form. Songs have a looseness of reference that

makes them immediately accessible. They are open to appropriation for personal use in a way that other popular cultural forms (television soap operas, for example, are not—the latter are tied into meanings which we may reject. This interplay between personal absorption into music and the sense that it is, nevertheless, something public, is what makes music so important in the cultural placing of the individual. Music also gives us a way of managing the relationship between our public and private emotional lives. Popular love songs are important because they give shape and voice to emotions that otherwise cannot be expressed without embarrassment or incoherence. Our most revealing declarations of feeling are often expressed in banal or boring language and so our culture has a supply of pop songs that say these things for us in interesting and involving ways. Popular music also shapes popular memory, and organizes our sense of time. Clearly one of the effects of all music, not just pop, is to focus our attention on the feeling of time, and intensify our experience of the present. One measure of good music is its “presence,” its ability to “stop” time, to make us feel we are living within a moment, with no memory or anxiety about what has come before us, what will come after. It is this use of time that makes popular music so important in the social organization of youth. We invest most in popular music when we are teenagers and young adults—music ties into a particular kind of emotional **turbulence**, when issues of individual identity and social place, the control of public and private feelings, are at a premium. What this suggests, though, is not that young people need music, but that “youth” itself is defined by music. Youth is experienced, that is, as an intense presence, through an impatience for time to pass and a regret that it is doing so, in a series of speeding, physically insistent moments that have nostalgia coded into them

The author’s primary purpose in this passage in discussing popular music is to:

- A. account for the importance of popular music in youth culture.
- B. contrast several sociological theories about popular music.
- C. compare popular music with other forms of popular culture.
- D. outline the social functions of popular music.
- E. describe how popular music originated

**Answer : D,**

**Solution :**

What is the author’s primary purpose in the passage? An easy one: the author wants to discuss the social functions of music.

Q.2 **Essay : 1-5):**Passage:

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

American culture changed forever in the latter part of the twentieth century with the advent of pop music. Before the 1950s music defined its own circles, but, at best, only shaded the frame of popular American culture. The birth of Rock and Roll forever changed that as larger and larger numbers of youth came, not only to identify with the music they were listening to, but to identify themselves by that music. We use pop songs to create for ourselves a particular sort of

self- definition, a particular place in society. The pleasure that a pop song produces is a pleasure of identification: in responding to a song, we are drawn into affective and emotional alliances with the performers and with the performers' other fans. Thus music, like sport, is clearly a setting in which people directly experience community, feel an immediate bond with other people, and articulate a collective pride. At the same time, because of its qualities of abstractness, pop music is an individualizing form. Songs have a looseness of reference that makes them immediately accessible. They are open to appropriation for personal use in a way that other popular cultural forms (television soap operas, for example, are not—the latter are tied into meanings which we may reject. This interplay between personal absorption into music and the sense that it is, nevertheless, something public, is what makes music so important in the cultural placing of the individual. Music also gives us a way of managing the relationship between our public and private emotional lives. Popular love songs are important because they give shape and voice to emotions that otherwise cannot be expressed without embarrassment or incoherence. Our most revealing declarations of feeling are often expressed in banal or boring language and so our culture has a supply of pop songs that say these things for us in interesting and involving ways. Popular music also shapes popular memory, and organizes our sense of time. Clearly one of the effects of all music, not just pop, is to focus our attention on the feeling of time, and intensify our experience of the present. One measure of good music is its "presence," its ability to "stop" time, to make us feel we are living within a moment, with no memory or anxiety about what has come before us, what will come after. It is this use of time that makes popular music so important in the social organization of youth. We invest most in popular music when we are teenagers and young adults—music ties into a particular kind of emotional **turbulence**, when issues of individual identity and social place, the control of public and private feelings, are at a premium. What this suggests, though, is not that young people need music, but that "youth" itself is defined by music. Youth is experienced, that is, as an intense presence, through an impatience for time to pass and a regret that it is doing so, in a series of speeding, physically insistent moments that have nostalgia coded into them

While there are obviously many differences between the two, the author of the passage suggests that one similarity between popular and classical music is that both:

- A. articulate a sense of community and collective pride.
- B. give shape to inexpressible emotions.
- C. emphasize the feeling of time.
- D. define particular age groups.
- E. are timeless in nature

**Answer : C,**

**Solution :** Solution is not available

Q.3 **Essay :** 1-5):Passage:

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

American culture changed forever in the latter part of the twentieth century with the advent of

pop music. Before the 1950s music defined its own circles, but, at best, only shaded the frame of popular American culture. The birth of Rock and Roll forever changed that as larger and larger numbers of youth came, not only to identify with the music they were listening to, but to identify themselves by that music. We use pop songs to create for ourselves a particular sort of self-definition, a particular place in society. The pleasure that a pop song produces is a pleasure of identification: in responding to a song, we are drawn into affective and emotional alliances with the performers and with the performers' other fans. Thus music, like sport, is clearly a setting in which people directly experience community, feel an immediate bond with other people, and articulate a collective pride. At the same time, because of its qualities of abstractness, pop music is an individualizing form. Songs have a looseness of reference that makes them immediately accessible. They are open to appropriation for personal use in a way that other popular cultural forms (television soap operas, for example, are not—the latter are tied into meanings which we may reject. This interplay between personal absorption into music and the sense that it is, nevertheless, something public, is what makes music so important in the cultural placing of the individual. Music also gives us a way of managing the relationship between our public and private emotional lives. Popular love songs are important because they give shape and voice to emotions that otherwise cannot be expressed without embarrassment or incoherence. Our most revealing declarations of feeling are often expressed in banal or boring language and so our culture has a supply of pop songs that say these things for us in interesting and involving ways. Popular music also shapes popular memory, and organizes our sense of time. Clearly one of the effects of all music, not just pop, is to focus our attention on the feeling of time, and intensify our experience of the present. One measure of good music is its "presence," its ability to "stop" time, to make us feel we are living within a moment, with no memory or anxiety about what has come before us, what will come after. It is this use of time that makes popular music so important in the social organization of youth. We invest most in popular music when we are teenagers and young adults—music ties into a particular kind of emotional **turbulence**, when issues of individual identity and social place, the control of public and private feelings, are at a premium. What this suggests, though, is not that young people need music, but that "youth" itself is defined by music. Youth is experienced, that is, as an intense presence, through an impatience for time to pass and a regret that it is doing so, in a series of speeding, physically insistent moments that have nostalgia coded into them.

It can be inferred from the passage that the author's attitude towards love songs in popular music is that of being:

- A. bored by the banality of their language.
- B. embarrassed by their emotional incoherence.
- C. interested by their expressions of feeling.
- D. unimpressed by their social function.
- E. disgusted by their mushiness

**Answer : C,**

**Solution :** Solution is not available

Q.4 **Essay** : 1-5):Passage:

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

American culture changed forever in the latter part of the twentieth century with the advent of pop music. Before the 1950s music defined its own circles, but, at best, only shaded the frame of popular American culture. The birth of Rock and Roll forever changed that as larger and larger numbers of youth came, not only to identify with the music they were listening to, but to identify themselves by that music. We use pop songs to create for ourselves a particular sort of self- definition, a particular place in society. The pleasure that a pop song produces is a pleasure of identification: in responding to a song, we are drawn into affective and emotional alliances with the performers and with the performers' other fans. Thus music, like sport, is clearly a setting in which people directly experience community, feel an immediate bond with other people, and articulate a collective pride. At the same time, because of its qualities of abstractness, pop music is an individualizing form. Songs have a looseness of reference that makes them immediately accessible. They are open to appropriation for personal use in a way that other popular cultural forms (television soap operas, for example. are not—the latter are tied into meanings which we may reject. This interplay between personal absorption into music and the sense that it is, nevertheless, something public, is what makes music so important in the cultural placing of the individual. Music also gives us a way of managing the relationship between our public and private emotional lives. Popular love songs are important because they give shape and voice to emotions that otherwise cannot be expressed without embarrassment or incoherence. Our most revealing declarations of feeling are often expressed in banal or boring language and so our culture has a supply of pop songs that say these things for us in interesting and involving ways. Popular music also shapes popular memory, and organizes our sense of time. Clearly one of the effects of all music, not just pop, is to focus our attention on the feeling of time, and intensify our experience of the present. One measure of good music is its "presence," its ability to "stop" time, to make us feel we are living within a moment, with no memory or anxiety about what has come before us, what will come after. It is this use of time that makes popular music so important in the social organization of youth. We invest most in popular music when we are teenagers and young adults—music ties into a particular kind of emotional **turbulence**, when issues of individual identity and social place, the control of public and private feelings, are at a premium. What this suggests, though, is not that young people need music, but that "youth" itself is defined by music. Youth is experienced, that is, as an intense presence, through an impatience for time to pass and a regret that it is doing so, in a series of speeding, physically insistent moments that have nostalgia coded into them

Regardless of what the purpose of the passage is as a whole, in the last paragraph, the author is predominantly concerned with:

- A. defining the experience of youth.
- B. describing how popular music defines youth.
- C. speculating about the organization of youth movements.
- D. analyzing the relationship between music and time.
- E. describing the decline of popular music

**Answer : B,****Solution :** Solution is not availableQ.5 **Essay :** 1-5):Passage:**Read the following passage and answer the questions that follows.**

American culture changed forever in the latter part of the twentieth century with the advent of pop music. Before the 1950s music defined its own circles, but, at best, only shaded the frame of popular American culture. The birth of Rock and Roll forever changed that as larger and larger numbers of youth came, not only to identify with the music they were listening to, but to identify themselves by that music. We use pop songs to create for ourselves a particular sort of self-definition, a particular place in society. The pleasure that a pop song produces is a pleasure of identification: in responding to a song, we are drawn into affective and emotional alliances with the performers and with the performers' other fans. Thus music, like sport, is clearly a setting in which people directly experience community, feel an immediate bond with other people, and articulate a collective pride. At the same time, because of its qualities of abstractness, pop music is an individualizing form. Songs have a looseness of reference that makes them immediately accessible. They are open to appropriation for personal use in a way that other popular cultural forms (television soap operas, for example, are not—the latter are tied into meanings which we may reject. This interplay between personal absorption into music and the sense that it is, nevertheless, something public, is what makes music so important in the cultural placing of the individual. Music also gives us a way of managing the relationship between our public and private emotional lives. Popular love songs are important because they give shape and voice to emotions that otherwise cannot be expressed without embarrassment or incoherence. Our most revealing declarations of feeling are often expressed in banal or boring language and so our culture has a supply of pop songs that say these things for us in interesting and involving ways. Popular music also shapes popular memory, and organizes our sense of time. Clearly one of the effects of all music, not just pop, is to focus our attention on the feeling of time, and intensify our experience of the present. One measure of good music is its "presence," its ability to "stop" time, to make us feel we are living within a moment, with no memory or anxiety about what has come before us, what will come after. It is this use of time that makes popular music so important in the social organization of youth. We invest most in popular music when we are teenagers and young adults—music ties into a particular kind of emotional **turbulence**, when issues of individual identity and social place, the control of public and private feelings, are at a premium. What this suggests, though, is not that young people need music, but that "youth" itself is defined by music. Youth is experienced, that is, as an intense presence, through an impatience for time to pass and a regret that it is doing so, in a series of speeding, physically insistent moments that have nostalgia coded into them.

choose the most opposite word of **turbulence** as used in the passage:

- A. tranquility
- B. disturbance
- C. bluster

- D. frenzy
- E. fracas

**Answer : A,**

**Solution :** Solution is not available

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

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

Because we have so deeply interiorized writing, we find it difficult to consider writing to be an alien technology, as we commonly assume printing and the computer to be. Most people are surprised to learn that essentially the same objections commonly urged today against computers were urged by Plato in the Phaedrus, against writing. Writing, Plato has Socrates say, is inhuman, pretending to establish outside the mind what in reality can be only in the mind. Secondly, Plato's Socrates urges, writing destroys memory. Those who use writing will become forgetful, relying on external resource for what they lack in internal resources. Thirdly, a written text is basically unresponsive, whereas real speech and thought always exist essentially in a context of give-and-take between real persons. Without writing, words as such have no visual presence, even when the objects they represent are visual. Thus, for most literates, to think of words as totally disassociated from writing is psychologically threatening, for literates' sense of control over language is closely tied to the visual transformations of language. Writing makes —words appear similar to things because we think of words as the visible marks signalling words to decoders, and we have an inability to represent to our minds a heritage of verbally organized materials except as some variant of writing. A literate person, asked to think of the word —nevertheless will normally have some image of the spelled-out word and be quite unable to think of the word without adverting to the lettering. Thus the thought processes of functionally literate human beings do not grow out of simply natural powers but out of these powers as structured by the technology of writing. Without writing, human consciousness cannot achieve its fuller potentials, cannot produce other beautiful and powerful creations. Literacy is absolutely necessary for the development not only of science, but also of history, philosophy, **explicative** understanding of literature and of any art, and indeed for the explanation of language (including oral speech) itself. Literate users of a grapholect such as standard English have access to vocabularies hundreds of times larger than any oral language can manage. Thus, in many ways, writing heightens consciousness. Technology, properly interiorized, does not degrade human life but enhances it. In the total absence of any writing, there is nothing outside the writer, no text, to enable him or her to produce the same line of thought again or even verify whether he has done so or not. In primary oral culture, to solve effectively the problem of retaining and retrieving carefully articulated thought, you have to do your thinking in mnemonic patterns, shaped for ready oral recurrence. A judge in an oral culture is often called upon to articulate sets of relevant proverbs out of which he can produce equitable decisions in the cases under formal litigation under him. The more sophisticated orally patterned thought is, the more it is likely to be

marked by set expressions skilfully used. Among the ancient Greeks, Hesiod, who was intermediate between oral Homeric Greece and fully developed Greek literacy, delivered quasiphilosophic material in the formulaic verse forms from which he had emerged

In paragraph 5 of the passage, the author mentions Hesiod in order to:

- A. prove that oral poets were more creative than those who put their verses in written words.
- B. show that some sophisticated expressions can be found among the pre-literate ancient Greeks
- C. demonstrate that a culture that is partially oral and partially literate forms the basis of an ideal society
- D. thinking in mnemonic patterns is an unsuccessful memory device.
- E. no sophisticated expressions could be found among the pre-literate

**Answer : B,**

**Solution :** Solution is not available

Q.7 **Essay :** 6-10):Passage:

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

Because we have so deeply interiorized writing, we find it difficult to consider writing to be an alien technology, as we commonly assume printing and the computer to be. Most people are surprised to learn that essentially the same objections commonly urged today against computers were urged by Plato in the Phaedrus, against writing. Writing, Plato has Socrates say, is inhuman, pretending to establish outside the mind what in reality can be only in the mind. Secondly, Plato's Socrates urges, writing destroys memory. Those who use writing will become forgetful, relying on external resource for what they lack in internal resources. Thirdly, a written text is basically unresponsive, whereas real speech and thought always exist essentially in a context of give-and-take between real persons. Without writing, words as such have no visual presence, even when the objects they represent are visual. Thus, for most literates, to think of words as totally disassociated from writing is psychologically threatening, for literates' sense of control over language is closely tied to the visual transformations of language. Writing makes —words appear similar to things because we think of words as the visible marks signalling words to decoders, and we have an inability to represent to our minds a heritage of verbally organized materials except as some variant of writing. A literate person, asked to think of the word —nevertheless will normally have some image of the spelled-out word and be quite unable to think of the word without adverting to the lettering. Thus the thought processes of functionally literate human beings do not grow out of simply natural powers but out of these powers as structured by the technology of writing. Without writing, human consciousness cannot achieve its fuller potentials, cannot produce other beautiful and powerful creations. Literacy is absolutely necessary for the development not only of science, but also of history, philosophy, **explicative** understanding of literature and of any art, and indeed for the explanation of language (including oral speech) itself. Literate users of a grapholect such as standard English have access to vocabularies hundreds of times larger

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According to the author, an important difference between oral and literate cultures can be expressed in terms of:

- A. extensive versus limited reliance on memory.
- B. chaotic versus structured modes of thought.
- C. simple versus complex use of language.
- D. barbaric versus civilized forms of communication.
- E. presence and absence of books

**Answer : A,**

**Solution :** Solution is not available

Q.8 **Essay :** 6-10):Passage:

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

Because we have so deeply interiorized writing, we find it difficult to consider writing to be an alien technology, as we commonly assume printing and the computer to be. Most people are surprised to learn that essentially the same objections commonly urged today against computers were urged by Plato in the Phaedrus, against writing. Writing, Plato has Socrates say, is inhuman, pretending to establish outside the mind what in reality can be only in the mind. Secondly, Plato's Socrates urges, writing destroys memory. Those who use writing will become forgetful, relying on external resource for what they lack in internal resources. Thirdly, a written text is basically unresponsive, whereas real speech and thought always exist essentially in a context of give-and-take between real persons. Without writing, words as such have no visual presence, even when the objects they represent are visual. Thus, for most literates, to think of words as totally disassociated from writing is psychologically threatening, for literates' sense of control over language is closely tied to the visual transformations of language. Writing makes —words appear similar to things because we think of words as the visible marks signalling words to decoders, and we have an inability to represent to our minds a heritage of verbally organized materials except as some variant of writing. A literate person,

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The author refers to Plato in the first and second paragraphs. He brings the philosopher up primarily in order to:

- A. provide an example of literate Greek philosophy.
- B. suggest the possible disadvantages of writing.
- C. illustrate common misconceptions about writing.
- D. define the differences between writing and computer technology.
- E. suggest possible benefits of writin

**Answer : B,**

**Solution :**

The author says that —essentially the same objections...were urged by Plato...against writing. The prediction is easy: Plato is used to introduce ancient objections to writing. (B) paraphrases this closely.

Q.9 **Essay : 6-10):**Passage:

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

Because we have so deeply interiorized writing, we find it difficult to consider writing to be an alien technology, as we commonly assume printing and the computer to be. Most people are surprised to learn that essentially the same objections commonly urged today against

computers were urged by Plato in the Phaedrus, against writing. Writing, Plato has Socrates say, is inhuman, pretending to establish outside the mind what in reality can be only in the mind. Secondly, Plato's Socrates urges, writing destroys memory. Those who use writing will become forgetful, relying on external resource for what they lack in internal resources. Thirdly, a written text is basically unresponsive, whereas real speech and thought always exist essentially in a context of give-and-take between real persons. Without writing, words as such have no visual presence, even when the objects they represent are visual. Thus, for most literates, to think of words as totally disassociated from writing is psychologically threatening, for literates' sense of control over language is closely tied to the visual transformations of language. Writing makes —words appear similar to things because we think of words as the visible marks signalling words to decoders, and we have an inability to represent to our minds a heritage of verbally organized materials except as some variant of writing. A literate person, asked to think of the word —nevertheless will normally have some image of the spelled-out word and be quite unable to think of the word without adverting to the lettering. Thus the thought processes of functionally literate human beings do not grow out of simply natural powers but out of these powers as structured by the technology of writing. Without writing, human consciousness cannot achieve its fuller potentials, cannot produce other beautiful and powerful creations. Literacy is absolutely necessary for the development not only of science, but also of history, philosophy, **explicative** understanding of literature and of any art, and indeed for the explanation of language (including oral speech) itself. Literate users of a grapholect such as standard English have access to vocabularies hundreds of times larger than any oral

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The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. criticising those who speak against 'writing'
- B. emphasising the importance of writing
- C. assert that writing and consciousness are independent of each other
- D. documenting the negative effects of writing
- E. discussing how writing has influenced human consciousness

**Answer : E,**

**Solution :** Solution is not available

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

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

Because we have so deeply interiorized writing, we find it difficult to consider writing to be an alien technology, as we commonly assume printing and the computer to be. Most people are surprised to learn that essentially the same objections commonly urged today against computers were urged by Plato in the Phaedrus, against writing. Writing, Plato has Socrates say, is inhuman, pretending to establish outside the mind what in reality can be only in the mind. Secondly, Plato's Socrates urges, writing destroys memory. Those who use writing will become forgetful, relying on external resource for what they lack in internal resources. Thirdly, a written text is basically unresponsive, whereas real speech and thought always exist essentially in a context of give-and-take between real persons. Without writing, words as such have no visual presence, even when the objects they represent are visual. Thus, for most literates, to think of words as totally disassociated from writing is psychologically threatening, for literates' sense of control over language is closely tied to the visual transformations of language. Writing makes —words appear similar to things because we think of words as the visible marks signalling words to decoders, and we have an inability to represent to our minds a heritage of verbally organized materials except as some variant of writing. A literate person, asked to think of the word —nevertheless will normally have some image of the spelled-out word and be quite unable to think of the word without adverting to the lettering. Thus the thought processes of functionally literate human beings do not grow out of simply natural powers but out of these powers as structured by the technology of writing. Without writing, human consciousness cannot achieve its fuller potentials, cannot produce other beautiful and powerful creations. Literacy is absolutely necessary for the development not only of science, but also of history, philosophy, **explicative** understanding of literature and of any art, and indeed for the explanation of language (including oral speech) itself. Literate users of a grapholect such as standard English have access to vocabularies hundreds of times larger than any oral language can manage. Thus, in many ways, writing heightens consciousness. Technology, properly interiorized, does not degrade human life but enhances it. In the total absence of any writing, there is nothing outside the writer, no text, to enable him or her to produce the same line of thought again or even verify whether he has done so or not. In primary oral culture, to solve effectively the problem of retaining and retrieving carefully articulated thought, you have to do your thinking in mnemonic patterns, shaped for ready oral recurrence. A judge in an oral culture is often called upon to articulate sets of relevant proverbs out of which he can produce equitable decisions in the cases under formal litigation under him. The more sophisticated orally patterned thought is, the more it is likely to be marked by set expressions skilfully used. Among the ancient Greeks, Hesiod, who was intermediate between oral Homeric Greece and fully developed Greek literacy, delivered quasiphilosophic material in the formulaic verse forms from which he had emerged

Choose the most opposite word of **explicative** :

- A. illustrative
- B. informative
- C. amorphous
- D. exegetic
- E. clarifying

**Answer : C,**

**Solution :** Solution is not available

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

**Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.**

DONALD TRUMP promised to **unshackle** America's financial firms from mounds of **stultifying** regulation and the grip of bureaucrats with little practical experience of capitalism. One way to put that pledge into practice is to appoint officials with business backgrounds and deregulatory agendas. This element of the Trump strategy was **on show** this week, with a presidential nomination for a critical job at the Federal Reserve and the first public address by the new head of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), another financial regulator. Buried in the voluminous pages of the Dodd-Frank act, an Obama-era law passed in response to the financial crisis, was the creation of a new supervisory job at the Fed. Thus far, this powerful post has been informally delegated to an existing Fed board member, first Daniel Tarullo and, since his departure, Jerome Powell. That is set to change Randal Quarles was formally nominated for the job—technically a vice-chairmanship with a brief covering financial supervision—on July 11th. Mr Quarles has held a number of jobs—as a lawyer for financial institutions at Davis Polk, a leading law firm; as a senior official in the Treasury; working on bank investments at Carlyle, a private-equity firm; and most recently, as head of Cynosure, a firm investing on behalf of wealthy families. If approved by the Senate, Mr Quarles will have his new office in a building named after Marriner Eccles, chairman of the Fed from 1934 to 1948, and a relative of his wife, Hope. Mr Quarles is described by former associates as being in favour of policies administered through transparent and direct rules. If so, this would mark a shift from the Obama administration's approach to finance. It oversaw a **profusion** of complex, and sometimes conflicting, directives; supervisors kept banks on a tight leash through stress tests that lacked clear criteria. That created vast uncertainty for financial institutions. It also gave regulators great discretionary power (to say nothing of lucrative job opportunities helping financial institutions to navigate their way through the murk) In what may be another sign of a changing approach, Jay Clayton, appointed chairman of the SEC in May, gave his first public speech on July 12th, to the Economic Club of New York. He heads a deeply troubled agency. A third of the new rules the agency is required to write by the Dodd-Frank act have yet to be completed. Three out of the five commission slots need to be filled; Mr Obama's last two nominations failed to win approval because of deep ideological divisions in Congress The SEC's three missions—of investor protection; fair, orderly and efficient markets; and the facilitation of capital formation—are often seen to be at odds with one another or insufficiently understood. Mr Clayton's speech expanded on a theme first voiced in

his confirmation hearing, that a sharp decline in publicly listed companies in America over the past two decades reflects deep problems in the structure of financial markets. In turn, this causes average Americans harm by denying them the opportunity to invest in dynamic companies. Among the causes of the decline, he said, was the cumulative impact of disclosure requirements that had gone far beyond the core concept of what is material to an investor. Some of these requirements were aimed at providing indirect benefits to “specific shareholders or other constituencies”, he said, a passage seen by many as an attack on activists who use disclosure standards to push companies on social rather than business issues. Additional compliance mandates had piled on costs for listed companies that they could avoid by staying private. The first change of the Clayton era is telling. On July 10th a new rule went into effect that raised the size threshold for companies that are allowed to file private registration statements to raise capital with the SEC, thereby delaying the exposure of sensitive information that might be of use to competitors. Companies, says one lawyer, consider the disclosure process akin to undressing in public, and thus a reason to stay private. The SEC’s rule change is a small one but may be indicative of a broader change in regulatory philosophy. If the market does not work for companies, it will not work for the public

What harms average Americans?

- A. A sharp decline in the listed companies
- B. Problem in the structure of financial market
- C. Expanded themes over the denial of opportunity.
- D. Both 1&2
- E. None of these

**Answer : D,**

**Solution :** Solution is not available

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

**Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.**

DONALD TRUMP promised to **unshackle** America’s financial firms from mounds of **stultifying** regulation and the grip of bureaucrats with little practical experience of capitalism. One way to put that pledge into practice is to appoint officials with business backgrounds and deregulatory agendas. This element of the Trump strategy was **on show** this week, with a presidential nomination for a critical job at the Federal Reserve and the first public address by the new head of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), another financial regulator. Buried in the voluminous pages of the Dodd-Frank act, an Obama-era law passed in response to the financial crisis, was the creation of a new supervisory job at the Fed. Thus far, this powerful post has been informally delegated to an existing Fed board member, first Daniel Tarullo and, since his departure, Jerome Powell. That is set to change Randal Quarles was formally nominated for the job—technically a vice-chairmanship with a brief covering financial supervision—on July 11th. Mr Quarles has held a number of jobs—as a lawyer for financial institutions at Davis Polk, a leading law firm; as a senior official in the

Treasury; working on bank investments at Carlyle, a private-equity firm; and most recently, as head of Cynosure, a firm investing on behalf of wealthy families. If approved by the Senate, Mr Quarles will have his new office in a building named after Marriner Eccles, chairman of the Fed from 1934 to 1948, and a relative of his wife, Hope. Mr Quarles is described by former associates as being in favour of policies administered through transparent and direct rules. If so, this would mark a shift from the Obama administration's approach to finance. It oversaw a **profusion** of complex, and sometimes conflicting, directives; supervisors kept banks on a tight leash through stress tests that lacked clear criteria. That created vast uncertainty for financial institutions. It also gave regulators great discretionary power (to say nothing of lucrative job opportunities helping financial institutions to navigate their way through the murk) In what may be another sign of a changing approach, Jay Clayton, appointed chairman of the SEC in May, gave his first public speech on July 12th, to the Economic Club of New York. He heads a deeply troubled agency. A third of the new rules the agency is required to write by the Dodd-Frank act have yet to be completed. Three out of the five commission slots need to be filled; Mr Obama's last two nominations failed to win approval because of deep ideological divisions in Congress The SEC's three missions—of investor protection; fair, orderly and efficient markets; and the facilitation of capital formation—are often seen to be at odds with one another or insufficiently understood. Mr Clayton's speech expanded on a theme first voiced in his confirmation hearing, that a sharp decline in publicly listed companies in America over the past two decades reflects deep problems in the structure of financial markets. In turn, this causes average Americans harm by denying them the opportunity to invest in dynamic companies Among the causes of the decline, he said, was the cumulative impact of disclosure requirements that had gone far beyond the core concept of what is material to an investor. Some of these requirements were aimed at providing indirect benefits to "specific shareholders or other constituencies", he said, a passage seen by many as an attack on activists who use disclosure standards to push companies on social rather than business issues. Additional compliance mandates had piled on costs for listed companies that they could avoid by staying private. The first change of the Clayton era is telling. On July 10th a new rule went into effect that raised the size threshold for companies that are allowed to file private registration statements to raise capital with the SEC, thereby delaying the exposure of sensitive information that might be of use to competitors. Companies, says one lawyer, consider the disclosure process akin to undressing in public, and thus a reason to stay private. The SEC's rule change is a small one but may be indicative of a broader change in regulatory philosophy. If the market does not work for companies, it will not work for the public

What are the number of jobs that Mr Quarles has been holding?

- A. Lawyer and Investment banker and Senate.
- B. Investment banker and Delegate
- C. Lawyer and Senate
- D. Investment banker and Lawyer.
- E. None of these

**Answer : D,**

**Solution :** Solution is not available

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

**Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.**

DONALD TRUMP promised to **unshackle** America's financial firms from mounds of **stultifying** regulation and the grip of bureaucrats with little practical experience of capitalism. One way to put that pledge into practice is to appoint officials with business backgrounds and deregulatory agendas. This element of the Trump strategy was **on show** this week, with a presidential nomination for a critical job at the Federal Reserve and the first public address by the new head of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), another financial regulator. Buried in the voluminous pages of the Dodd-Frank act, an Obama-era law passed in response to the financial crisis, was the creation of a new supervisory job at the Fed. Thus far, this powerful post has been informally delegated to an existing Fed board member, first Daniel Tarullo and, since his departure, Jerome Powell. That is set to change Randal Quarles was formally nominated for the job—technically a vice-chairmanship with a brief covering financial supervision—on July 11th. Mr Quarles has held a number of jobs—as a lawyer for financial institutions at Davis Polk, a leading law firm; as a senior official in the Treasury; working on bank investments at Carlyle, a private-equity firm; and most recently, as head of Cynosure, a firm investing on behalf of wealthy families. If approved by the Senate, Mr Quarles will have his new office in a building named after Marriner Eccles, chairman of the Fed from 1934 to 1948, and a relative of his wife, Hope. Mr Quarles is described by former associates as being in favour of policies administered through transparent and direct rules. If so, this would mark a shift from the Obama administration's approach to finance. It oversaw a **profusion** of complex, and sometimes conflicting, directives; supervisors kept banks on a tight leash through stress tests that lacked clear criteria. That created vast uncertainty for financial institutions. It also gave regulators great discretionary power (to say nothing of lucrative job opportunities helping financial institutions to navigate their way through the murk) In what may be another sign of a changing approach, Jay Clayton, appointed chairman of the SEC in May, gave his first public speech on July 12th, to the Economic Club of New York. He heads a deeply troubled agency. A third of the new rules the agency is required to write by the Dodd-Frank act have yet to be completed. Three out of the five commission slots need to be filled; Mr Obama's last two nominations failed to win approval because of deep ideological divisions in Congress The SEC's three missions—of investor protection; fair, orderly and efficient markets; and the facilitation of capital formation—are often seen to be at odds with one another or insufficiently understood. Mr Clayton's speech expanded on a theme first voiced in his confirmation hearing, that a sharp decline in publicly listed companies in America over the past two decades reflects deep problems in the structure of financial markets. In turn, this causes average Americans harm by denying them the opportunity to invest in dynamic companies Among the causes of the decline, he said, was the cumulative impact of disclosure requirements that had gone far beyond the core concept of what is material to an investor. Some of these requirements were aimed at providing indirect benefits to "specific shareholders or other constituencies", he said, a passage seen by many as an attack on activists who use disclosure standards to push companies on social rather than business

issues. Additional compliance mandates had piled on costs for listed companies that they could avoid by staying private. The first change of the Clayton era is telling. On July 10th a new rule went into effect that raised the size threshold for companies that are allowed to file private registration statements to raise capital with the SEC, thereby delaying the exposure of sensitive information that might be of use to competitors. Companies, says one lawyer, consider the disclosure process akin to undressing in public, and thus a reason to stay private. The SEC's rule change is a small one but may be indicative of a broader change in regulatory philosophy. If the market does not work for companies, it will not work for the public

What has created an uncertainty for financial institutions?

- i. Supervisors keeping banks on a tight leash through stress tests.
  - ii. Mr. Quarles appointment would mark a shift from Obama administration's approach to finance.
  - iii. The cumulative impact of disclosure requirements.
- A. Only i
  - B. Both ii & iii
  - C. Both i & ii
  - D. None of these.
  - E. All of these

**Answer : C,**

**Solution :** Solution is not available

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

**Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.**

DONALD TRUMP promised to **unshackle** America's financial firms from mounds of **stultifying** regulation and the grip of bureaucrats with little practical experience of capitalism. One way to put that pledge into practice is to appoint officials with business backgrounds and deregulatory agendas. This element of the Trump strategy was **on show** this week, with a presidential nomination for a critical job at the Federal Reserve and the first public address by the new head of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), another financial regulator. Buried in the voluminous pages of the Dodd-Frank act, an Obama-era law passed in response to the financial crisis, was the creation of a new supervisory job at the Fed. Thus far, this powerful post has been informally delegated to an existing Fed board member, first Daniel Tarullo and, since his departure, Jerome Powell. That is set to change Randal Quarles was formally nominated for the job—technically a vice-chairmanship with a brief covering financial supervision—on July 11th. Mr Quarles has held a number of jobs—as a lawyer for financial institutions at Davis Polk, a leading law firm; as a senior official in the Treasury; working on bank investments at Carlyle, a private-equity firm; and most recently, as head of Cynosure, a firm investing on behalf of wealthy families. If approved by the Senate, Mr Quarles will have his new office in a building named after Marriner Eccles, chairman of the Fed from 1934 to 1948, and a relative of his wife, Hope. Mr Quarles is described by former

associates as being in favour of policies administered through transparent and direct rules. If so, this would mark a shift from the Obama administration's approach to finance. It oversaw a **profusion** of complex, and sometimes conflicting, directives; supervisors kept banks on a tight leash through stress tests that lacked clear criteria. That created vast uncertainty for financial institutions. It also gave regulators great discretionary power (to say nothing of lucrative job opportunities helping financial institutions to navigate their way through the murk) In what may be another sign of a changing approach, Jay Clayton, appointed chairman of the SEC in May, gave his first public speech on July 12th, to the Economic Club of New York. He heads a deeply troubled agency. A third of the new rules the agency is required to write by the Dodd-Frank act have yet to be completed. Three out of the five commission slots need to be filled; Mr Obama's last two nominations failed to win approval because of deep ideological divisions in Congress. The SEC's three missions—of investor protection; fair, orderly and efficient markets; and the facilitation of capital formation—are often seen to be at odds with one another or insufficiently understood. Mr Clayton's speech expanded on a theme first voiced in his confirmation hearing, that a sharp decline in publicly listed companies in America over the past two decades reflects deep problems in the structure of financial markets. In turn, this causes average Americans harm by denying them the opportunity to invest in dynamic companies. Among the causes of the decline, he said, was the cumulative impact of disclosure requirements that had gone far beyond the core concept of what is material to an investor. Some of these requirements were aimed at providing indirect benefits to "specific shareholders or other constituencies", he said, a passage seen by many as an attack on activists who use disclosure standards to push companies on social rather than business issues. Additional compliance mandates had piled on costs for listed companies that they could avoid by staying private. The first change of the Clayton era is telling. On July 10th a new rule went into effect that raised the size threshold for companies that are allowed to file private registration statements to raise capital with the SEC, thereby delaying the exposure of sensitive information that might be of use to competitors. Companies, says one lawyer, consider the disclosure process akin to undressing in public, and thus a reason to stay private. The SEC's rule change is a small one but may be indicative of a broader change in regulatory philosophy. If the market does not work for companies, it will not work for the public

The most appropriate synonym of 'Profusion' :

- A. Plague
- B. Extravagance
- C. Redundancy
- D. Legion
- E. None of thes

**Answer : B,**

**Solution :** Solution is not available

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

**Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.**

DONALD TRUMP promised to **unshackle** America's financial firms from mounds of **stultifying** regulation and the grip of bureaucrats with little practical experience of capitalism. One way to put that pledge into practice is to appoint officials with business backgrounds and deregulatory agendas. This element of the Trump strategy was **on show** this week, with a presidential nomination for a critical job at the Federal Reserve and the first public address by the new head of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), another financial regulator. Buried in the voluminous pages of the Dodd-Frank act, an Obama-era law passed in response to the financial crisis, was the creation of a new supervisory job at the Fed. Thus far, this powerful post has been informally delegated to an existing Fed board member, first Daniel Tarullo and, since his departure, Jerome Powell. That is set to change Randal Quarles was formally nominated for the job—technically a vice-chairmanship with a brief covering financial supervision—on July 11th. Mr Quarles has held a number of jobs—as a lawyer for financial institutions at Davis Polk, a leading law firm; as a senior official in the Treasury; working on bank investments at Carlyle, a private-equity firm; and most recently, as head of Cynosure, a firm investing on behalf of wealthy families. If approved by the Senate, Mr Quarles will have his new office in a building named after Marriner Eccles, chairman of the Fed from 1934 to 1948, and a relative of his wife, Hope. Mr Quarles is described by former associates as being in favour of policies administered through transparent and direct rules. If so, this would mark a shift from the Obama administration's approach to finance. It oversaw a **profusion** of complex, and sometimes conflicting, directives; supervisors kept banks on a tight leash through stress tests that lacked clear criteria. That created vast uncertainty for financial institutions. It also gave regulators great discretionary power (to say nothing of lucrative job opportunities helping financial institutions to navigate their way through the murk) In what may be another sign of a changing approach, Jay Clayton, appointed chairman of the SEC in May, gave his first public speech on July 12th, to the Economic Club of New York. He heads a deeply troubled agency. A third of the new rules the agency is required to write by the Dodd-Frank act have yet to be completed. Three out of the five commission slots need to be filled; Mr Obama's last two nominations failed to win approval because of deep ideological divisions in Congress The SEC's three missions—of investor protection; fair, orderly and efficient markets; and the facilitation of capital formation—are often seen to be at odds with one another or insufficiently understood. Mr Clayton's speech expanded on a theme first voiced in his confirmation hearing, that a sharp decline in publicly listed companies in America over the past two decades reflects deep problems in the structure of financial markets. In turn, this causes average Americans harm by denying them the opportunity to invest in dynamic companies Among the causes of the decline, he said, was the cumulative impact of disclosure requirements that had gone far beyond the core concept of what is material to an investor. Some of these requirements were aimed at providing indirect benefits to "specific shareholders or other constituencies", he said, a passage seen by many as an attack on activists who use disclosure standards to push companies on social rather than business issues. Additional compliance mandates had piled on costs for listed companies that they could avoid by staying private. The first change of the Clayton era is telling. On July 10th a new rule went into effect that raised the size threshold for companies that are allowed to file private registration statements to raise capital with the SEC, thereby delaying the exposure of

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What is the first change of Clayton era?

- A. Investing
- B. Seeing
- C. Speaking
- D. Telling
- E. None of these

**Answer : D,**

**Solution :** Solution is not available

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

**Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.**

DONALD TRUMP promised to **unshackle** America's financial firms from mounds of **stultifying** regulation and the grip of bureaucrats with little practical experience of capitalism. One way to put that pledge into practice is to appoint officials with business backgrounds and deregulatory agendas. This element of the Trump strategy was **on show** this week, with a presidential nomination for a critical job at the Federal Reserve and the first public address by the new head of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), another financial regulator. Buried in the voluminous pages of the Dodd-Frank act, an Obama-era law passed in response to the financial crisis, was the creation of a new supervisory job at the Fed. Thus far, this powerful post has been informally delegated to an existing Fed board member, first Daniel Tarullo and, since his departure, Jerome Powell. That is set to change Randal Quarles was formally nominated for the job—technically a vice-chairmanship with a brief covering financial supervision—on July 11th. Mr Quarles has held a number of jobs—as a lawyer for financial institutions at Davis Polk, a leading law firm; as a senior official in the Treasury; working on bank investments at Carlyle, a private-equity firm; and most recently, as head of Cynosure, a firm investing on behalf of wealthy families. If approved by the Senate, Mr Quarles will have his new office in a building named after Marriner Eccles, chairman of the Fed from 1934 to 1948, and a relative of his wife, Hope. Mr Quarles is described by former associates as being in favour of policies administered through transparent and direct rules. If so, this would mark a shift from the Obama administration's approach to finance. It oversaw a **profusion** of complex, and sometimes conflicting, directives; supervisors kept banks on a tight leash through stress tests that lacked clear criteria. That created vast uncertainty for financial institutions. It also gave regulators great discretionary power (to say nothing of lucrative job opportunities helping financial institutions to navigate their way through the murk) In what may be another sign of a changing approach, Jay Clayton, appointed chairman of the SEC in May, gave his first public speech on July 12th, to the Economic Club of New York. He heads a

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What are the main aims of disclosure requirements?

- A. To attack the activists who disclose the standards of companies.
- B. To be profitable to a few shareholders
- C. To increase the cost of the shares of listed companies.
- D. Both 1 & 2
- E. None of these

**Answer : B,**

**Solution :** Solution is not available

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

**Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.**

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Write the synonym of " Stultifying" :

- A. Impair
- B. Negate

- C. Invalidate
- D. Ineffective
- E. All of these

**Answer : E,**

**Solution :** Solution is not available

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

**Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.**

DONALD TRUMP promised to **unshackle** America's financial firms from mounds of **stultifying** regulation and the grip of bureaucrats with little practical experience of capitalism. One way to put that pledge into practice is to appoint officials with business backgrounds and deregulatory agendas. This element of the Trump strategy was **on show** this week, with a presidential nomination for a critical job at the Federal Reserve and the first public address by the new head of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), another financial regulator. Buried in the voluminous pages of the Dodd-Frank act, an Obama-era law passed in response to the financial crisis, was the creation of a new supervisory job at the Fed. Thus far, this powerful post has been informally delegated to an existing Fed board member, first Daniel Tarullo and, since his departure, Jerome Powell. That is set to change Randal Quarles was formally nominated for the job—technically a vice-chairmanship with a brief covering financial supervision—on July 11th. Mr Quarles has held a number of jobs—as a lawyer for financial institutions at Davis Polk, a leading law firm; as a senior official in the Treasury; working on bank investments at Carlyle, a private-equity firm; and most recently, as head of Cynosure, a firm investing on behalf of wealthy families. If approved by the Senate, Mr Quarles will have his new office in a building named after Marriner Eccles, chairman of the Fed from 1934 to 1948, and a relative of his wife, Hope. Mr Quarles is described by former associates as being in favour of policies administered through transparent and direct rules. If so, this would mark a shift from the Obama administration's approach to finance. It oversaw a **profusion** of complex, and sometimes conflicting, directives; supervisors kept banks on a tight leash through stress tests that lacked clear criteria. That created vast uncertainty for financial institutions. It also gave regulators great discretionary power (to say nothing of lucrative job opportunities helping financial institutions to navigate their way through the murk) In what may be another sign of a changing approach, Jay Clayton, appointed chairman of the SEC in May, gave his first public speech on July 12th, to the Economic Club of New York. He heads a deeply troubled agency. A third of the new rules the agency is required to write by the Dodd-Frank act have yet to be completed. Three out of the five commission slots need to be filled; Mr Obama's last two nominations failed to win approval because of deep ideological divisions in Congress The SEC's three missions—of investor protection; fair, orderly and efficient markets; and the facilitation of capital formation—are often seen to be at odds with one another or insufficiently understood. Mr Clayton's speech expanded on a theme first voiced in his confirmation hearing, that a sharp decline in publicly listed companies in America over the past two decades reflects deep problems in the structure of financial markets. In turn, this

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How did the new rule of SEC raised the size threshold for privately registered companies?

- A. By providing indirect benefits to “specific shareholders or other constituencies”
- B. By piling on costs for private companies
- C. By delaying the exposure of sensitive information
- D. Both 1&2
- E. None of these

**Answer : C,**

**Solution :** Solution is not available

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

**Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.**

DONALD TRUMP promised to **unshackle** America’s financial firms from mounds of **stultifying** regulation and the grip of bureaucrats with little practical experience of capitalism. One way to put that pledge into practice is to appoint officials with business backgrounds and deregulatory agendas. This element of the Trump strategy was **on show** this week, with a presidential nomination for a critical job at the Federal Reserve and the first public address by the new head of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), another financial regulator. Buried in the voluminous pages of the Dodd-Frank act, an Obama-era law passed in response to the financial crisis, was the creation of a new supervisory job at the Fed. Thus far, this powerful post has been informally delegated to an existing Fed board member, first Daniel Tarullo and, since his departure, Jerome Powell. That is set to change. Randal Quarles was formally nominated for the job—technically a vice-chairmanship with a brief covering financial supervision—on July 11th. Mr Quarles has held a number of jobs—as a lawyer for financial institutions at Davis Polk, a leading law firm; as a senior official in the Treasury; working on bank investments at Carlyle, a private-equity firm; and most recently, as head of Cynosure, a firm investing on behalf of wealthy families. If approved by the Senate, Mr

Quarles will have his new office in a building named after Marriner Eccles, chairman of the Fed from 1934 to 1948, and a relative of his wife, Hope. Mr Quarles is described by former associates as being in favour of policies administered through transparent and direct rules. If so, this would mark a shift from the Obama administration's approach to finance. It oversaw a **profusion** of complex, and sometimes conflicting, directives; supervisors kept banks on a tight leash through stress tests that lacked clear criteria. That created vast uncertainty for financial institutions. It also gave regulators great discretionary power (to say nothing of lucrative job opportunities helping financial institutions to navigate their way through the murk) In what may be another sign of a changing approach, Jay Clayton, appointed chairman of the SEC in May, gave his first public speech on July 12th, to the Economic Club of New York. He heads a deeply troubled agency. A third of the new rules the agency is required to write by the Dodd-Frank act have yet to be completed. Three out of the five commission slots need to be filled; Mr Obama's last two nominations failed to win approval because of deep ideological divisions in Congress The SEC's three missions—of investor protection; fair, orderly and efficient markets; and the facilitation of capital formation—are often seen to be at odds with one another or insufficiently understood. Mr Clayton's speech expanded on a theme first voiced in his confirmation hearing, that a sharp decline in publicly listed companies in America over the past two decades reflects deep problems in the structure of financial markets. In turn, this causes average Americans harm by denying them the opportunity to invest in dynamic companies Among the causes of the decline, he said, was the cumulative impact of disclosure requirements that had gone far beyond the core concept of what is material to an investor. Some of these requirements were aimed at providing indirect benefits to "specific shareholders or other constituencies", he said, a passage seen by many as an attack on activists who use disclosure standards to push companies on social rather than business issues. Additional compliance mandates had piled on costs for listed companies that they could avoid by staying private. The first change of the Clayton era is telling. On July 10th a new rule went into effect that raised the size threshold for companies that are allowed to file private registration statements to raise capital with the SEC, thereby delaying the exposure of sensitive information that might be of use to competitors. Companies, says one lawyer, consider the disclosure process akin to undressing in public, and thus a reason to stay private. The SEC's rule change is a small one but may be indicative of a broader change in regulatory philosophy. If the market does not work for companies, it will not work for the public

What is the meaning of phrase "on show" ?

- A. Spectacle
- B. Auction
- C. Pageant
- D. Exhibit
- E. None of these

**Answer : D,**

**Solution :** Solution is not available

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

**Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.**

DONALD TRUMP promised to **unshackle** America's financial firms from mounds of **stultifying** regulation and the grip of bureaucrats with little practical experience of capitalism. One way to put that pledge into practice is to appoint officials with business backgrounds and deregulatory agendas. This element of the Trump strategy was **on show** this week, with a presidential nomination for a critical job at the Federal Reserve and the first public address by the new head of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), another financial regulator. Buried in the voluminous pages of the Dodd-Frank act, an Obama-era law passed in response to the financial crisis, was the creation of a new supervisory job at the Fed. Thus far, this powerful post has been informally delegated to an existing Fed board member, first Daniel Tarullo and, since his departure, Jerome Powell. That is set to change Randal Quarles was formally nominated for the job—technically a vice-chairmanship with a brief covering financial supervision—on July 11th. Mr Quarles has held a number of jobs—as a lawyer for financial institutions at Davis Polk, a leading law firm; as a senior official in the Treasury; working on bank investments at Carlyle, a private-equity firm; and most recently, as head of Cynosure, a firm investing on behalf of wealthy families. If approved by the Senate, Mr Quarles will have his new office in a building named after Marriner Eccles, chairman of the Fed from 1934 to 1948, and a relative of his wife, Hope. Mr Quarles is described by former associates as being in favour of policies administered through transparent and direct rules. If so, this would mark a shift from the Obama administration's approach to finance. It oversaw a **profusion** of complex, and sometimes conflicting, directives; supervisors kept banks on a tight leash through stress tests that lacked clear criteria. That created vast uncertainty for financial institutions. It also gave regulators great discretionary power (to say nothing of lucrative job opportunities helping financial institutions to navigate their way through the murk) In what may be another sign of a changing approach, Jay Clayton, appointed chairman of the SEC in May, gave his first public speech on July 12th, to the Economic Club of New York. He heads a deeply troubled agency. A third of the new rules the agency is required to write by the Dodd-Frank act have yet to be completed. Three out of the five commission slots need to be filled; Mr Obama's last two nominations failed to win approval because of deep ideological divisions in Congress The SEC's three missions—of investor protection; fair, orderly and efficient markets; and the facilitation of capital formation—are often seen to be at odds with one another or insufficiently understood. Mr Clayton's speech expanded on a theme first voiced in his confirmation hearing, that a sharp decline in publicly listed companies in America over the past two decades reflects deep problems in the structure of financial markets. In turn, this causes average Americans harm by denying them the opportunity to invest in dynamic companies Among the causes of the decline, he said, was the cumulative impact of disclosure requirements that had gone far beyond the core concept of what is material to an investor. Some of these requirements were aimed at providing indirect benefits to "specific shareholders or other constituencies", he said, a passage seen by many as an attack on activists who use disclosure standards to push companies on social rather than business issues. Additional compliance mandates had piled on costs for listed companies that they could avoid by staying private. The first change of the Clayton era is telling. On July 10th a new rule

went into effect that raised the size threshold for companies that are allowed to file private registration statements to raise capital with the SEC, thereby delaying the exposure of sensitive information that might be of use to competitors. Companies, says one lawyer, consider the disclosure process akin to undressing in public, and thus a reason to stay private. The SEC's rule change is a small one but may be indicative of a broader change in regulatory philosophy. If the market does not work for companies, it will not work for the public

What is synonym of "shackle" ?

- A. Cuff
- B. Fetter
- C. Iron
- D. Chains
- E. All of the above

**Answer : D,**

**Solution :** Solution is not available

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

In the past, this deep diversity existed within a framework of **(21)**. This was not unusual, but true of **(22)** every agrarian, pre-industrial society endowed not only with a highly complex division of labour but also with an intricate network of social **(23)**. Indeed, cultural differences often marked and strengthened a stable, rarely questioned hierarchy of roles and ranks. Differences in speech, dress, manner, food or appearance were deeply **(24)** manifestations of minutely arranged, culturally **(25)** social hierarchies — visible indicators of differential rights and duties in a highly unequal society. They performed another important function: by diminishing **(26)** and friction, they helped place everything and everybody in their proper place. They reduced conflict and maintained existing relations of power. Not everyone could speak, dress and eat as they pleased. Socio-cultural boundaries were not easy to cross. Our past is a system of **(27)** plurality. A succession of egalitarian waves has challenged this system. The most obvious pointer here is the opposition to caste and gender hierarchies. Rights and duties do not vary today from one caste to another or between men and women. The right to equality **(28)** in the Constitution of India is not merely a negative right against **(29)** but also a positive right to be treated as an equal. Every individual is entitled to equal respect and concern simply as a human being. It is not legally possible today to have one set of laws for men and another for women. Article 15 sounds the death knell of the old order: "The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them". It adds that none of these will be the basis for subjecting any citizen "to any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to (a) access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment; or (b) the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places **(30)** to the use of the general public"

- A. liberalism
- B. piteously
- C. liberality
- D. inequality
- E. balance

**Answer : D,**

**Solution :**

inequality - difference in size, degree, circumstances, etc.; lack of equality.

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

In the past, this deep diversity existed within a framework of **(21)**. This was not unusual, but true of **(22)** every agrarian, pre-industrial society endowed not only with a highly complex division of labour but also with an intricate network of social **(23)**. Indeed, cultural differences often marked and strengthened a stable, rarely questioned hierarchy of roles and ranks. Differences in speech, dress, manner, food or appearance were deeply **(24)** manifestations of minutely arranged, culturally **(25)** social hierarchies — visible indicators of differential rights and duties in a highly unequal society. They performed another important function: by diminishing **(26)** and friction, they helped place everything and everybody in their proper place. They reduced conflict and maintained existing relations of power. Not everyone could speak, dress and eat as they pleased. Socio-cultural boundaries were not easy to cross. Our past is a system of **(27)** plurality. A succession of egalitarian waves has challenged this system. The most obvious pointer here is the opposition to caste and gender hierarchies. Rights and duties do not vary today from one caste to another or between men and women. The right to equality **(28)** in the Constitution of India is not merely a negative right against **(29)** but also a positive right to be treated as an equal. Every individual is entitled to equal respect and concern simply as a human being. It is not legally possible today to have one set of laws for men and another for women. Article 15 sounds the death knell of the old order: “The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them”. It adds that none of these will be the basis for subjecting any citizen “to any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to (a) access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and palaces of public entertainment; or (b) the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places **(30)** to the use of the general public”

- A. permissiveness
- B. virtually
- C. equality
- D. evenness
- E. toleration

**Answer : B,****Solution :**

virtually- nearly; almost.

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

In the past, this deep diversity existed within a framework of **(21)**. This was not unusual, but true of **(22)** every agrarian, pre-industrial society endowed not only with a highly complex division of labour but also with an intricate network of social **(23)**. Indeed, cultural differences often marked and strengthened a stable, rarely questioned hierarchy of roles and ranks. Differences in speech, dress, manner, food or appearance were deeply **(24)** manifestations of minutely arranged, culturally **(25)** social hierarchies — visible indicators of differential rights and duties in a highly unequal society. They performed another important function: by diminishing **(26)** and friction, they helped place everything and everybody in their proper place. They reduced conflict and maintained existing relations of power. Not everyone could speak, dress and eat as they pleased. Socio-cultural boundaries were not easy to cross. Our past is a system of **(27)** plurality. A succession of egalitarian waves has challenged this system. The most obvious pointer here is the opposition to caste and gender hierarchies. Rights and duties do not vary today from one caste to another or between men and women. The right to equality **(28)** in the Constitution of India is not merely a negative right against **(29)** but also a positive right to be treated as an equal. Every individual is entitled to equal respect and concern simply as a human being. It is not legally possible today to have one set of laws for men and another for women. Article 15 sounds the death knell of the old order: “The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them”. It adds that none of these will be the basis for subjecting any citizen “to any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to (a) access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and palaces of public entertainment; or (b) the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places **(30)** to the use of the general public”

- A. similarity
- B. absolutely
- C. lenity
- D. sensitivity
- E. distinctions

**Answer : E,****Solution :**

distinctions - a difference or contrast between similar things or people.

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

In the past, this deep diversity existed within a framework of **(21)**. This was not unusual, but true of **(22)** every agrarian, pre-industrial society endowed not only with a highly complex division of labour but also with an intricate network of social **(23)**. Indeed, cultural differences often marked and strengthened a stable, rarely questioned hierarchy of roles and ranks. Differences in speech, dress, manner, food or appearance were deeply **(24)** manifestations of minutely arranged, culturally **(25)** social hierarchies — visible indicators of differential rights and duties in a highly unequal society. They performed another important function: by diminishing **(26)** and friction, they helped place everything and everybody in their proper place. They reduced conflict and maintained existing relations of power. Not everyone could speak, dress and eat as they pleased. Socio-cultural boundaries were not easy to cross. Our past is a system of **(27)** plurality. A succession of egalitarian waves has challenged this system. The most obvious pointer here is the opposition to caste and gender hierarchies. Rights and duties do not vary today from one caste to another or between men and women. The right to equality **(28)** in the Constitution of India is not merely a negative right against **(29)** but also a positive right to be treated as an equal. Every individual is entitled to equal respect and concern simply as a human being. It is not legally possible today to have one set of laws for men and another for women. Article 15 sounds the death knell of the old order: “The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them”. It adds that none of these will be the basis for subjecting any citizen “to any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to (a) access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and palaces of public entertainment; or (b) the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places **(30)** to the use of the general public”

- A. mercifulness
- B. intertwined
- C. authentic
- D. insignificance
- E. sufferance

**Answer : B,**

**Solution :**

intertwined - twist or twine together.

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

In the past, this deep diversity existed within a framework of **(21)**. This was not unusual, but true of **(22)** every agrarian, pre-industrial society endowed not only with a highly complex division of labour but also with an intricate network of social **(23)**. Indeed, cultural differences often marked and strengthened a stable, rarely questioned hierarchy of roles and ranks.

Differences in speech, dress, manner, food or appearance were deeply **(24)** manifestations of minutely arranged, culturally **(25)** social hierarchies — visible indicators of differential rights and duties in a highly unequal society. They performed another important function: by diminishing **(26)** and friction, they helped place everything and everybody in their proper place. They reduced conflict and maintained existing relations of power. Not everyone could speak, dress and eat as they pleased. Socio-cultural boundaries were not easy to cross. Our past is a system of **(27)** plurality. A succession of egalitarian waves has challenged this system. The most obvious pointer here is the opposition to caste and gender hierarchies. Rights and duties do not vary today from one caste to another or between men and women. The right to equality **(28)** in the Constitution of India is not merely a negative right against **(29)** but also a positive right to be treated as an equal. Every individual is entitled to equal respect and concern simply as a human being. It is not legally possible today to have one set of laws for men and another for women. Article 15 sounds the death knell of the old order: "The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them". It adds that none of these will be the basis for subjecting any citizen "to any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to (a) access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and palaces of public entertainment; or (b) the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places **(30)** to the use of the general public"

- 
- A. leniency
  - B. categorical
  - C. nuanced
  - D. concreted
  - E. lowliness

**Answer : C,**

**Solution :**

nuanced - characterized by subtle shades of meaning or expression.

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

In the past, this deep diversity existed within a framework of **(21)**. This was not unusual, but true of **(22)** every agrarian, pre-industrial society endowed not only with a highly complex division of labour but also with an intricate network of social **(23)**. Indeed, cultural differences often marked and strengthened a stable, rarely questioned hierarchy of roles and ranks. Differences in speech, dress, manner, food or appearance were deeply **(24)** manifestations of minutely arranged, culturally **(25)** social hierarchies — visible indicators of differential rights and duties in a highly unequal society. They performed another important function: by diminishing **(26)** and friction, they helped place everything and everybody in their proper place. They reduced conflict and maintained existing relations of power. Not everyone could speak, dress and eat as they pleased. Socio-cultural boundaries were not easy to cross. Our

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- 
- A. ambiguity
  - B. magnanimity
  - C. mediocrity
  - D. substantively
  - E. indubitable

**Answer : A,**

**Solution :**

ambiguity - the quality of being open to more than one interpretation; inexactness.

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

In the past, this deep diversity existed within a framework of (21). This was not unusual, but true of (22) every agrarian, pre-industrial society endowed not only with a highly complex division of labour but also with an intricate network of social (23). Indeed, cultural differences often marked and strengthened a stable, rarely questioned hierarchy of roles and ranks. Differences in speech, dress, manner, food or appearance were deeply (24) manifestations of minutely arranged, culturally (25) social hierarchies — visible indicators of differential rights and duties in a highly unequal society. They performed another important function: by diminishing (26) and friction, they helped place everything and everybody in their proper place. They reduced conflict and maintained existing relations of power. Not everyone could speak, dress and eat as they pleased. Socio-cultural boundaries were not easy to cross. Our past is a system of (27) plurality. A succession of egalitarian waves has challenged this system. The most obvious pointer here is the opposition to caste and gender hierarchies. Rights and duties do not vary today from one caste to another or between men and women. The right to equality (28) in the Constitution of India is not merely a negative right against (29) but also a positive right to be treated as an equal. Every individual is entitled to equal respect and concern simply as a human being. It is not legally possible today to have one set of laws for

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- A. lenience
- B. indulgence
- C. breakable
- D. hierarchical
- E. indisputable

**Answer : D,**

**Solution :**

hierarchical - of the nature of a hierarchy; arranged in order of rank.

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

In the past, this deep diversity existed within a framework of **(21)**. This was not unusual, but true of **(22)** every agrarian, pre-industrial society endowed not only with a highly complex division of labour but also with an intricate network of social **(23)**. Indeed, cultural differences often marked and strengthened a stable, rarely questioned hierarchy of roles and ranks. Differences in speech, dress, manner, food or appearance were deeply **(24)** manifestations of minutely arranged, culturally **(25)** social hierarchies — visible indicators of differential rights and duties in a highly unequal society. They performed another important function: by diminishing **(26)** and friction, they helped place everything and everybody in their proper place. They reduced conflict and maintained existing relations of power. Not everyone could speak, dress and eat as they pleased. Socio-cultural boundaries were not easy to cross. Our past is a system of **(27)** pluralityA succession of egalitarian waves has challenged this system. The most obvious pointer here is the opposition to caste and gender hierarchies. Rights and duties do not vary today from one caste to another or between men and women. The right to equality **(28)** in the Constitution of India is not merely a negative right against **(29)** but also a positive right to be treated as an equalEvery individual is entitled to equal respect and concern simply as a human being. It is not legally possible today to have one set of laws for men and another for women. Article 15 sounds the death knell of the old order: "The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them". It adds that none of these will be the basis for subjecting any citizen "to any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to (a) access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and palaces of public entertainment; or (b) the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places **(30)** to the use of the general public"

- A. endurance
- B. concession
- C. detachable
- D. enshrined
- E. dissoluble

**Answer : D,**

**Solution :**

enshrined - place (a revered or precious object) in an appropriate receptacle.

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

In the past, this deep diversity existed within a framework of **(21)**. This was not unusual, but true of **(22)** every agrarian, pre-industrial society endowed not only with a highly complex division of labour but also with an intricate network of social **(23)**. Indeed, cultural differences often marked and strengthened a stable, rarely questioned hierarchy of roles and ranks. Differences in speech, dress, manner, food or appearance were deeply **(24)** manifestations of minutely arranged, culturally **(25)** social hierarchies — visible indicators of differential rights and duties in a highly unequal society. They performed another important function: by diminishing **(26)** and friction, they helped place everything and everybody in their proper place. They reduced conflict and maintained existing relations of power. Not everyone could speak, dress and eat as they pleased. Socio-cultural boundaries were not easy to cross. Our past is a system of **(27)** plurality. A succession of egalitarian waves has challenged this system. The most obvious pointer here is the opposition to caste and gender hierarchies. Rights and duties do not vary today from one caste to another or between men and women. The right to equality **(28)** in the Constitution of India is not merely a negative right against **(29)** but also a positive right to be treated as an equal. Every individual is entitled to equal respect and concern simply as a human being. It is not legally possible today to have one set of laws for men and another for women. Article 15 sounds the death knell of the old order: “The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them”. It adds that none of these will be the basis for subjecting any citizen “to any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to (a) access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and palaces of public entertainment; or (b) the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places **(30)** to the use of the general public”

- A. discrimination
- B. distinct
- C. severable
- D. altruism
- E. compassion

**Answer : A,****Solution :**

discrimination – the unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of race, age, or sex.

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

In the past, this deep diversity existed within a framework of **(21)**. This was not unusual, but true of **(22)** every agrarian, pre-industrial society endowed not only with a highly complex division of labour but also with an intricate network of social **(23)**. Indeed, cultural differences often marked and strengthened a stable, rarely questioned hierarchy of roles and ranks. Differences in speech, dress, manner, food or appearance were deeply **(24)** manifestations of minutely arranged, culturally **(25)** social hierarchies — visible indicators of differential rights and duties in a highly unequal society. They performed another important function: by diminishing **(26)** and friction, they helped place everything and everybody in their proper place. They reduced conflict and maintained existing relations of power. Not everyone could speak, dress and eat as they pleased. Socio-cultural boundaries were not easy to cross. Our past is a system of **(27)** plurality. A succession of egalitarian waves has challenged this system. The most obvious pointer here is the opposition to caste and gender hierarchies. Rights and duties do not vary today from one caste to another or between men and women. The right to equality **(28)** in the Constitution of India is not merely a negative right against **(29)** but also a positive right to be treated as an equal. Every individual is entitled to equal respect and concern simply as a human being. It is not legally possible today to have one set of laws for men and another for women. Article 15 sounds the death knell of the old order: “The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them”. It adds that none of these will be the basis for subjecting any citizen “to any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to (a) access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and palaces of public entertainment; or (b) the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places **(30)** to the use of the general public”

- A. dedicated
- B. liberalness
- C. benevolence
- D. clemency
- E. forbearance

**Answer : A,****Solution :**

dedicated - devoted to a task or purpose.

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

On the morning of September 11, 2001, standing in a conference room in France full of institutional investors from around the world - representing pension, sovereign-wealth, and corporate funds - I **..(31).. listen** about the emergence of an important, but not yet fully recognized, new trend: investing with a **..(32).. believe** . The audience **..(33).. commend**, to put it mildly. Investing was all about returns. That afternoon, airplanes **..(34).. depravity** the World Trade Center, and everything changed. In the days that followed, as the full magnitude of the horror set in, the same people who were **..(35).. certain** came back to talk to me about investing with a sense of direction and purpose, and in ways that would contribute to something bigger than the bottom line. The investment community had begun to transform its thinking. In that conference room, I described how investors had opposed **..(36).. adjoin** by **..(37).. possess** from South African companies, with state pension funds and others including provisions in their guidelines prohibiting further such investment. Those **..(38).. abandon** were withdrawn only in 1993, after Nelson Mandela urged foreign investors to return. Many organizations, I pointed out, were frustrated by advisers who **..(39).. pick** that to increase their endowments, they had to separate their **..(40).. conscience** from the need to achieve strong returns. Charities struggled to find ways to invest their money without inadvertently contributing to the very problems they were trying to solve. Investment committees of anti-smoking charities didn't want to put their money into tobacco companies

- \_\_\_\_\_
- A. abysmal
  - B. clearly
  - C. spoke
  - D. be quiet
  - E. No correction required.

**Answer : C,**

**Solution :**

spoke - each of the bars or wire rods connecting the centre of a wheel to its outer edge.

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

On the morning of September 11, 2001, standing in a conference room in France full of institutional investors from around the world - representing pension, sovereign-wealth, and corporate funds - I **..(31).. listen** about the emergence of an important, but not yet fully recognized, new trend: investing with a **..(32).. believe** . The audience **..(33).. commend**, to put it mildly. Investing was all about returns. That afternoon, airplanes **..(34).. depravity** the World Trade Center, and everything changed. In the days that followed, as the full magnitude

of the horror set in, the same people who were **..(35)..certain** came back to talk to me about investing with a sense of direction and purpose, and in ways that would contribute to something bigger than the bottom line. The investment community had begun to transform its thinking. In that conference room, I described how investors had opposed **..(36)..adjoin** by **..(37)..possess** from South African companies, with state pension funds and others including provisions in their guidelines prohibiting further such investment. Those **..(38).. abandon** were withdrawn only in 1993, after Nelson Mandela urged foreign investors to return. Many organizations, I pointed out, were frustrated by advisers who **..(39)..pick** that to increase their endowments, they had to separate their **..(40).. conscience** from the need to achieve strong returns. Charities struggled to find ways to invest their money without inadvertently contributing to the very problems they were trying to solve. Investment committees of anti-smoking charities didn't want to put their money into tobacco companies

- 
- A. conceal  
B. hanged  
C. picked  
D. speak  
E. No correction required.

**Answer : E,**

**Solution :**

No correction required.

conscience - a person's moral sense of right and wrong, viewed as acting as a guide to one's behaviour.

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

On the morning of September 11, 2001, standing in a conference room in France full of institutional investors from around the world - representing pension, sovereign-wealth, and corporate funds - I **..(31).. listen** about the emergence of an important, but not yet fully recognized, new trend: investing with a **..(32).. believe** . The audience **..(33).. commend**, to put it mildly. Investing was all about returns. That afternoon, airplanes **..(34).. depravity** the World Trade Center, and everything changed. In the days that followed, as the full magnitude of the horror set in, the same people who were **..(35)..certain** came back to talk to me about investing with a sense of direction and purpose, and in ways that would contribute to something bigger than the bottom line. The investment community had begun to transform its thinking. In that conference room, I described how investors had opposed **..(36)..adjoin** by **..(37)..possess** from South African companies, with state pension funds and others including provisions in their guidelines prohibiting further such investment. Those **..(38).. abandon** were withdrawn only in 1993, after Nelson Mandela urged foreign investors to return. Many

organizations, I pointed out, were frustrated by advisers who **..(39)..pick** that to increase their endowments, they had to separate their **..(40).. conscience** from the need to achieve strong returns. Charities struggled to find ways to invest their money without inadvertently contributing to the very problems they were trying to solve. Investment committees of anti-smoking charities didn't want to put their money into tobacco companies

- 
- A. praise
  - B. mumble
  - C. fragile
  - D. scoffed
  - E. No correction required.

**Answer : D,**

**Solution :**

scoffed - speak to someone or about something in a scornfully derisive or mocking way.

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

On the morning of September 11, 2001, standing in a conference room in France full of institutional investors from around the world - representing pension, sovereign-wealth, and corporate funds - I **..(31).. listen** about the emergence of an important, but not yet fully recognized, new trend: investing with a **..(32).. believe** . The audience **..(33).. commend**, to put it mildly. Investing was all about returns. That afternoon, airplanes **..(34).. depravity** the World Trade Center, and everything changed. In the days that followed, as the full magnitude of the horror set in, the same people who were **..(35)..certain** came back to talk to me about investing with a sense of direction and purpose, and in ways that would contribute to something bigger than the bottom line. The investment community had begun to transform its thinking. In that conference room, I described how investors had opposed **..(36)..adjoin** by **..(37)..possess** from South African companies, with state pension funds and others including provisions in their guidelines prohibiting further such investment. Those **..(38).. abandon** were withdrawn only in 1993, after Nelson Mandela urged foreign investors to return. Many organizations, I pointed out, were frustrated by advisers who **..(39)..pick** that to increase their endowments, they had to separate their **..(40).. conscience** from the need to achieve strong returns. Charities struggled to find ways to invest their money without inadvertently contributing to the very problems they were trying to solve. Investment committees of anti-smoking charities didn't want to put their money into tobacco companies

- 
- A. nurture
  - B. struck
  - C. deny

- D. compliment
- E. No correction required.

**Answer : B,**

**Solution :**

struck - hit forcibly and deliberately with one's hand or a weapon or other implement.

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

On the morning of September 11, 2001, standing in a conference room in France full of institutional investors from around the world - representing pension, sovereign-wealth, and corporate funds - I **..(31).. listen** about the emergence of an important, but not yet fully recognized, new trend: investing with a **..(32).. believe** . The audience **..(33).. commend**, to put it mildly. Investing was all about returns. That afternoon, airplanes **..(34).. depravity** the World Trade Center, and everything changed. In the days that followed, as the full magnitude of the horror set in, the same people who were **..(35).. certain** came back to talk to me about investing with a sense of direction and purpose, and in ways that would contribute to something bigger than the bottom line. The investment community had begun to transform its thinking. In that conference room, I described how investors had opposed **..(36).. adjoin** by **..(37).. possess** from South African companies, with state pension funds and others including provisions in their guidelines prohibiting further such investment. Those **..(38).. abandon** were withdrawn only in 1993, after Nelson Mandela urged foreign investors to return. Many organizations, I pointed out, were frustrated by advisers who **..(39).. pick** that to increase their endowments, they had to separate their **..(40).. conscience** from the need to achieve strong returns. Charities struggled to find ways to invest their money without inadvertently contributing to the very problems they were trying to solve. Investment committees of anti-smoking charities didn't want to put their money into tobacco companies

- 
- A. nourishment
  - B. admire
  - C. skeptical
  - D. pretain
  - E. No correction required.

**Answer : C,**

**Solution :**

skeptical - not easily convinced; having doubts or reservations.

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

On the morning of September 11, 2001, standing in a conference room in France full of institutional investors from around the world – representing pension, sovereign-wealth, and corporate funds – I **..(31).. listen** about the emergence of an important, but not yet fully recognized, new trend: investing with a **..(32).. believe** . The audience **..(33).. commend**, to put it mildly. Investing was all about returns. That afternoon, airplanes **..(34).. depravity** the World Trade Center, and everything changed. In the days that followed, as the full magnitude of the horror set in, the same people who were **..(35).. certain** came back to talk to me about investing with a sense of direction and purpose, and in ways that would contribute to something bigger than the bottom line. The investment community had begun to transform its thinking. In that conference room, I described how investors had opposed **..(36).. adjoin** by **..(37).. possess** from South African companies, with state pension funds and others including provisions in their guidelines prohibiting further such investment. Those **..(38).. abandon** were withdrawn only in 1993, after Nelson Mandela urged foreign investors to return. Many organizations, I pointed out, were frustrated by advisers who **..(39).. pick** that to increase their endowments, they had to separate their **..(40).. conscience** from the need to achieve strong returns. Charities struggled to find ways to invest their money without inadvertently contributing to the very problems they were trying to solve. Investment committees of anti-smoking charities didn't want to put their money into tobacco companies

- A. trustworthy
- B. criminal
- C. tarde
- D. dereliction
- E. No correction required.

**Answer : E,**

**Solution :**

apartheid – segregation on grounds other than race.

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

On the morning of September 11, 2001, standing in a conference room in France full of institutional investors from around the world – representing pension, sovereign-wealth, and corporate funds – I **..(31).. listen** about the emergence of an important, but not yet fully recognized, new trend: investing with a **..(32).. believe** . The audience **..(33).. commend**, to put it mildly. Investing was all about returns. That afternoon, airplanes **..(34).. depravity** the World Trade Center, and everything changed. In the days that followed, as the full magnitude of the horror set in, the same people who were **..(35).. certain** came back to talk to me about investing with a sense of direction and purpose, and in ways that would contribute to

something bigger than the bottom line. The investment community had begun to transform its thinking. In that conference room, I described how investors had opposed **..(36)..adjoin** by **..(37)..possess** from South African companies, with state pension funds and others including provisions in their guidelines prohibiting further such investment. Those **..(38).. abandon** were withdrawn only in 1993, after Nelson Mandela urged foreign investors to return. Many organizations, I pointed out, were frustrated by advisers who **..(39)..pick** that to increase their endowments, they had to separate their **..(40).. conscience** from the need to achieve strong returns. Charities struggled to find ways to invest their money without inadvertently contributing to the very problems they were trying to solve. Investment committees of anti-smoking charities didn't want to put their money into tobacco companies

- 
- A. convince
  - B. divesting
  - C. Malfeasances
  - D. board
  - E. No correction required.

**Answer : B,**

**Solution :**

divesting - deprive someone of (power, rights, or possessions).

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

On the morning of September 11, 2001, standing in a conference room in France full of institutional investors from around the world - representing pension, sovereign-wealth, and corporate funds - I **..(31).. listen** about the emergence of an important, but not yet fully recognized, new trend: investing with a **..(32).. believe** . The audience **..(33).. commend**, to put it mildly. Investing was all about returns. That afternoon, airplanes **..(34).. depravity** the World Trade Center, and everything changed. In the days that followed, as the full magnitude of the horror set in, the same people who were **..(35)..certain** came back to talk to me about investing with a sense of direction and purpose, and in ways that would contribute to something bigger than the bottom line. The investment community had begun to transform its thinking. In that conference room, I described how investors had opposed **..(36)..adjoin** by **..(37)..possess** from South African companies, with state pension funds and others including provisions in their guidelines prohibiting further such investment. Those **..(38).. abandon** were withdrawn only in 1993, after Nelson Mandela urged foreign investors to return. Many organizations, I pointed out, were frustrated by advisers who **..(39)..pick** that to increase their endowments, they had to separate their **..(40).. conscience** from the need to achieve strong returns. Charities struggled to find ways to invest their money without inadvertently contributing to the very problems they were trying to solve. Investment committees of anti-smoking charities didn't want to put their money into tobacco companies

- A. provisions
- B. abomination
- C. atrocity
- D. felony
- E. No correction required.

**Answer : A,**

**Solution :**

provisions - the action of providing or supplying something for use.

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

On the morning of September 11, 2001, standing in a conference room in France full of institutional investors from around the world - representing pension, sovereign-wealth, and corporate funds - I **..(31).. listen** about the emergence of an important, but not yet fully recognized, new trend: investing with a **..(32).. believe** . The audience **..(33).. commend**, to put it mildly. Investing was all about returns. That afternoon, airplanes **..(34).. depravity** the World Trade Center, and everything changed. In the days that followed, as the full magnitude of the horror set in, the same people who were **..(35).. certain** came back to talk to me about investing with a sense of direction and purpose, and in ways that would contribute to something bigger than the bottom line. The investment community had begun to transform its thinking. In that conference room, I described how investors had opposed **..(36).. adjoin** by **..(37).. possess** from South African companies, with state pension funds and others including provisions in their guidelines prohibiting further such investment. Those **..(38).. abandon** were withdrawn only in 1993, after Nelson Mandela urged foreign investors to return. Many organizations, I pointed out, were frustrated by advisers who **..(39).. pick** that to increase their endowments, they had to separate their **..(40).. conscience** from the need to achieve strong returns. Charities struggled to find ways to invest their money without inadvertently contributing to the very problems they were trying to solve. Investment committees of anti-smoking charities didn't want to put their money into tobacco companies

- A. diligent
- B. persistence
- C. insisted
- D. enormity
- E. No correction required.

**Answer : C,**

**Solution :**

insisted - demand something forcefully, not accepting refusal.

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

On the morning of September 11, 2001, standing in a conference room in France full of institutional investors from around the world - representing pension, sovereign-wealth, and corporate funds - I **..(31).. listen** about the emergence of an important, but not yet fully recognized, new trend: investing with a **..(32).. believe** . The audience **..(33).. commend**, to put it mildly. Investing was all about returns. That afternoon, airplanes **..(34).. depravity** the World Trade Center, and everything changed. In the days that followed, as the full magnitude of the horror set in, the same people who were **..(35).. certain** came back to talk to me about investing with a sense of direction and purpose, and in ways that would contribute to something bigger than the bottom line. The investment community had begun to transform its thinking. In that conference room, I described how investors had opposed **..(36).. adjoin** by **..(37).. possess** from South African companies, with state pension funds and others including provisions in their guidelines prohibiting further such investment. Those **..(38).. abandon** were withdrawn only in 1993, after Nelson Mandela urged foreign investors to return. Many organizations, I pointed out, were frustrated by advisers who **..(39).. pick** that to increase their endowments, they had to separate their **..(40).. conscience** from the need to achieve strong returns. Charities struggled to find ways to invest their money without inadvertently contributing to the very problems they were trying to solve. Investment committees of anti-smoking charities didn't want to put their money into tobacco companies

- A. endure
- B. desert
- C. transgression
- D. illegality
- E. No correction required.

**Answer : E,**

**Solution :**

No correction required.

conscience - a person's moral sense of right and wrong, viewed as acting as a guide to one's behaviour.

Q.41 **I have many of people asking me / how they can develop core / strength if they are / having issues with their back.**

- A. I have many of people asking me
- B. how they can develop core

- C. strength if they are
- D. having issues with their back.
- E. No error

**Answer : A,**

**Solution :**

Replace “many of” with “many a”

**Many a** - a large number of.

“many a good man has been destroyed by booze”

- Q.42 **The bird dog serves a similar purpose / with a flexible time because it is / done in motion, the stress on the / core muscles can be alter.**
- A. The bird dog serves a similar purpose
  - B. with a flexible time because it is
  - C. done in motion, the stress on the
  - D. core muscles can be alter.
  - E. No error

**Answer : D,**

**Solution :**

Replace “alter” with “altered”

- Q.43 **This exercise regularizes most / contralateral (opposite hand and leg) movements / which are a part of / our daily lives.**
- A. This exercise regularizes most
  - B. contralateral (opposite hand and leg) movements
  - C. which are a part of
  - D. our daily lives.
  - E. No error

**Answer : E,**

**Solution :**

No error

Given sentence is correct.

Q.44 **How ironic though that the very people / who call out for an Akhand Bharat do / not realized what it might / have in store for them.**

- A. How ironic though that the very people
- B. who call out for an Akhand Bharat do
- C. not realized what it might
- D. have in store for them.
- E. No error

**Answer : C,**

**Solution :**

Replace "realized" with "realize"

do/does + V1st form

Q.45 **One such charge is that Muslims procreate / much more rapidly then Hindus and / in fact are aiding and abetting in / the subcontinental reunification project.**

- A. One such charge is that Muslims procreate
- B. much more rapidly then Hindus and
- C. in fact are aiding and abetting in
- D. the subcontinental reunification project.
- E. No error

**Answer : B,**

**Solution :**

Replace "then" with "than"

Q.46 **States banning beef under this cover / may not be violating the letter of / the Constitution, but certain / the spirit they are.**

- A. States banning beef under this cover
- B. may not be violating the letter of
- C. the Constitution, but certain
- D. the spirit they are.
- E. No error

**Answer : C,**

**Solution :**

Replace "certain" with "certainly"

Q.47 **It is a truism to say that balance sheet / problems of public sector banks today / represent one of the most fragile / dimension of the Indian economy.**

- A. It is a truism to say that balance sheet
- B. problems of public sector banks today
- C. represent one of the most fragile
- D. dimension of the Indian economy.
- E. No error

**Answer : D,**

**Solution :**

Replace "dimension" with "dimensions"

You can only use plural form after '**one of**'

Q.48 **Bankers are understandably / apprehensive about aggressive / investigation by / enforcement agencies.**

- A. Bankers are understandably
- B. apprehensive about aggressive
- C. investigation by
- D. enforcement agencies.
- E. No error

**Answer : E,**

**Solution :**

No error

Q.49 **Behind immediate problems with ongoing / investigations, there is a / systemic issue which / gets inadequate attention.**

- A. Behind immediate problems with ongoing
- B. investigations, there is a
- C. systemic issue which
- D. gets inadequate attention.

E. No error

**Answer : A,**

**Solution :**

Replace “behind” with “beyond”

**Q.50 if the government wants to stay invested / in businesses and banks, it / needs a far more sophisticated approach / to dealing with corruption.**

- A. if the government wants to stay invested
- B. in businesses and banks, it
- C. needs a far more sophisticated approach
- D. to dealing with corruption.
- E. No error

**Answer : E,**

**Solution :**

No error

Given sentence is correct.

**Q.51 It is not okay for us to demand freedom / of speech and tell the other / person to shut on when they / have a viewpoint to present.**

- A. It is not okay for us to demand freedom
- B. of speech and tell the other
- C. person to shut on when they
- D. have a viewpoint to present.
- E. No error

**Answer : C,**

**Solution :**

Replace “shut on” with “shut up”

**Shut up** is a phrasal verb of shut which means stop (or cause someone to stop) talking.

Q.52 **while progress in health indicators is / commendable, much more / needs to be done to universalise / access to quality healthcare in India.**

- A. while progress in health indicators is
- B. commendable, much more
- C. needs to be done to universalise
- D. access to quality healthcare in India.
- E. No error

**Answer : E,**

**Solution :**

No error

Given sentence is correct.

Q.53 **This dichotomy have made / access to healthcare / expensive and hugely cumbersome / for the vast majority of the people.**

- A. This dichotomy have made
- B. access to healthcare
- C. expensive and hugely cumbersome
- D. for the vast majority of the people.
- E. No error

**Answer : A,**

**Solution :**

Replace "have" with "has"

**This dichotomy** is singular noun thus **has** will be appropriate helping verb.

Q.54 **In a state that is more populous than / Brazil and extremely diverse, elections / in each regions follow their / own rhythm and are vastly different.**

- A. In a state that is more populous than
- B. Brazil and extremely diverse, elections
- C. in each regions follow their
- D. own rhythm and are vastly different.
- E. No error

**Answer : C,**

**Solution :**

it should be **each region** instead of **each regions**.

Q.55 **The stakes that it holds in the global economy, / however, ensure that it will never / destabilise global systems because / it stand to gain from them.**

- A. The stakes that it holds in the global economy,
- B. however, ensure that it will never
- C. destabilise global systems because
- D. it stand to gain from them.
- E. No error

**Answer : D,**

**Solution :**

Replace "stand" with "stands"

In the Present Simple verb form 3rd (third) person singular

we add "s", "es" or "ies" at the end of the verb

Q.56 **Connectivity in this century is not / simply about roads and / railways, but also about bits / and bytes and hearts and minds.**

- A. Connectivity in this century is not
- B. simply about roads and
- C. railways, but also about bits
- D. and bytes and hearts and minds.
- E. No error

**Answer : E,**

**Solution :**

No error

Given sentence is correct.

Q.57 **In a world where 3D printing might become / de rigueur, the transportation of / millions of tonnes of manufacturing / goods could be a dying reality.**

- A. In a world where 3D printing might become
- B. de rigueur, the transportation of
- C. millions of tonnes of manufacturing
- D. goods could be a dying reality.
- E. No error

**Answer : A,**

**Solution :**

Replace "might" with "may"

We use '**might**' to suggest a small possibility of something and **Might** is the past tense of **may** in indirect speech.

**Q.58 For all the accumulation of power / and orchestration of geopolitics, / Putin's tactics are not going / to fill Russia treasury.**

- A. For all the accumulation of power
- B. and orchestration of geopolitics,
- C. Putin's tactics are not going
- D. to fill Russia treasury.
- E. No error

**Answer : D,**

**Solution :**

Replace "Russia" with "Russia's"

Use apostrophe for possession.

**Q.59 Through strategic leaks, Putin deftly / placed his finger in the / scale of the American elections, tipping / them in favour of Trump.**

- A. Through strategic leaks, Putin deftly
- B. placed his finger in the
- C. scale of the American elections, tipping
- D. them in favour of Trump.
- E. No error

**Answer : B,**

**Solution :**

Replace “finger in” with “finger on”

put your **finger** on something. to discover the exact reason why a situation is the way it is, especially when something is wrong: There’s something odd about him, but I can’t quite put my **finger** on it.

**Q.60 These developments also shaped / the conversations at / the recently concluded / Munich Security Conference.**

- A. These developments also shaped
- B. the conversations at
- C. the recently concluded
- D. Munich Security Conference.
- E. No error

**Answer : E,**

**Solution :**

No error

Given sentence is correct.

**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) But, as both India and Japan confront threats that are taking on a new and more dangerous edge, they are discovering the value of closer collaboration(B) Significantly, the only foreign country that supported India categorically on this was Japan(C) Crises, at two ends of Asia, have acted as accelerators in the India-Japan ententeThey do not quite bear comparison(D) A few hundred men with earth moving machines confronting each other in Doklam, do not make your hair stand on end, the way a missile - designed to carry nuclear warheads - does while flying overhead(E) In Doklam, China, which was content to patrol till the Jampheri ridge till recently, suddenly sought to consolidate itself in a region deemed crucial for India’s defence posture

**Which would be the Second sentence after Rearrangement?**

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

**Answer : C,**

**Solution :**

The correct order is : CDAEB

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) But, as both India and Japan confront threats that are taking on a new and more dangerous edge, they are discovering the value of closer collaboration(B) Significantly, the only foreign country that supported India categorically on this was Japan(C) Crises, at two ends of Asia, have acted as accelerators in the India-Japan ententeThey do not quite bear comparison(D) A few hundred men with earth moving machines confronting each other in Doklam, do not make your hair stand on end, the way a missile - designed to carry nuclear warheads - does while flying overhead(E) In Doklam, China, which was content to patrol till the Jampheri ridge till recently, suddenly sought to consolidate itself in a region deemed crucial for India's defence posture

**Which would be the Fifth sentence after Rearrangement?**

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

**Answer : E,**

**Solution :**

The correct order is : CDAEB

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) But, as both India and Japan confront threats that are taking on a new and more dangerous edge, they are discovering the value of closer collaboration(B) Significantly, the only foreign country that supported India categorically on this was Japan(C) Crises, at two ends of Asia, have acted as accelerators in the India-Japan ententeThey do not quite bear comparison(D) A few hundred men with earth moving machines confronting each other in Doklam, do not make your hair stand on end, the way a missile - designed to carry nuclear warheads - does while

flying overhead(E) In Doklam, China, which was content to patrol till the Jampheri ridge till recently, suddenly sought to consolidate itself in a region deemed crucial for India's defence posture

**Which would be the First sentence after Rearrangement?**

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

**Answer : C,**

**Solution :**

The correct order is : CDAEB

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) But, as both India and Japan confront threats that are taking on a new and more dangerous edge, they are discovering the value of closer collaboration(B) Significantly, the only foreign country that supported India categorically on this was Japan(C) Crises, at two ends of Asia, have acted as accelerators in the India-Japan ententeThey do not quite bear comparison(D) A few hundred men with earth moving machines confronting each other in Doklam, do not make your hair stand on end, the way a missile - designed to carry nuclear warheads - does while flying overhead(E) In Doklam, China, which was content to patrol till the Jampheri ridge till recently, suddenly sought to consolidate itself in a region deemed crucial for India's defence posture

**Which would be the Third sentence after Rearrangement?**

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

**Answer : D,**

**Solution :**

The correct order is : CDAEB

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) But, as both India and Japan confront threats that are taking on a new and more dangerous edge, they are discovering the value of closer collaboration(B) Significantly, the only foreign country that supported India categorically on this was Japan(C) Crises, at two ends of Asia, have acted as accelerators in the India-Japan ententeThey do not quite bear comparison(D) A few hundred men with earth moving machines confronting each other in Doklam, do not make your hair stand on end, the way a missile - designed to carry nuclear warheads - does while flying overhead(E) In Doklam, China, which was content to patrol till the Jampheri ridge till recently, suddenly sought to consolidate itself in a region deemed crucial for India's defence posture

**Which would be Fourth sentence after Rearrangement?**

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

**Answer : E,**

**Solution :**

The correct order is : CDAEB

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) Japan has the explicit support of the US(B) A better understanding of decisions regarding use of vaccines is required at community, media and policymakers' levels so that blame, if any, is laid at the right quarters(C) Yet, both the US and China appear paralysed as Kim Jong-un tests ever mightier bombs and missiles and makes no secret of the fact that any move to act against him could lead to massive destruction in Japan and South Korea(D) With doctors prescribing unnecessary vaccines to children and making hefty profits on this making news, it has been alleged that the Indian Academy of Pediatrics is being influenced by the vaccine industry to promote vaccines in an unethical manner(E) In Northeast Asia, the situation is much grimmer(F) Doctors and professional bodies have instead raised concerns that such 'untrue' stories make communities lose confidence in immunisation programmes, threatening the outbreak of vaccine preventable diseases

**Which is the Fourth sentence after Rearrangement?**

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

**Answer : A,**

**Solution :**

The correct order is :DFBEAC

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) Japan has the explicit support of the US(B) A better understanding of decisions regarding use of vaccines is required at community, media and policymakers' levels so that blame, if any, is laid at the right quarters(C) Yet, both the US and China appear paralysed as Kim Jong-un tests ever mightier bombs and missiles and makes no secret of the fact that any move to act against him could lead to massive destruction in Japan and South Korea(D) With doctors prescribing unnecessary vaccines to children and making hefty profits on this making news, it has been alleged that the Indian Academy of Pediatrics is being influenced by the vaccine industry to promote vaccines in an unethical manner(E) In Northeast Asia, the situation is much grimmer(F) Doctors and professional bodies have instead raised concerns that such 'untrue' stories make communities lose confidence in immunisation programmes, threatening the outbreak of vaccine preventable diseases

**Which is the First sentence after Rearrangement?**

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

**Answer : E,**

**Solution :**

The correct order is :DFBEAC

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) Japan has the explicit support of the US(B) A better understanding of decisions regarding use of vaccines is required at community, media and policymakers' levels so that blame, if any, is laid at the right quarters(C) Yet, both the US and China appear paralysed as Kim Jong-un tests ever mightier bombs and missiles and makes no secret of the fact that any move to act against him could lead to massive destruction in Japan and South Korea(D) With doctors prescribing unnecessary vaccines to children and making hefty profits on this making news, it has been alleged that the Indian Academy of Pediatrics is being influenced by the vaccine industry to promote vaccines in an unethical manner(E) In Northeast Asia, the situation is much grimmer(F) Doctors and professional bodies have instead raised concerns that such 'untrue' stories make communities lose confidence in immunisation programmes, threatening the outbreak of vaccine preventable diseases

**Which is the Fifth sentence after Rearrangement?**

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

**Answer : B,**

**Solution :**

The correct order is :DFBEAC

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) Japan has the explicit support of the US(B) A better understanding of decisions regarding use of vaccines is required at community, media and policymakers' levels so that blame, if any, is laid at the right quarters(C) Yet, both the US and China appear paralysed as Kim Jong-un tests ever mightier bombs and missiles and makes no secret of the fact that any move to act against him could lead to massive destruction in Japan and South Korea(D) With doctors prescribing unnecessary vaccines to children and making hefty profits on this making news, it has been alleged that the Indian Academy of Pediatrics is being influenced by the vaccine industry to promote vaccines in an unethical manner(E) In Northeast Asia, the situation is much grimmer(F) Doctors and professional bodies have instead raised concerns that such 'untrue' stories make communities lose confidence in immunisation programmes, threatening the outbreak of vaccine preventable diseases

**Which is the Second sentence after Rearrangement?**

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

**Answer : E,**

**Solution :**

The correct order is :DFBEAC

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) Japan has the explicit support of the US(B) A better understanding of decisions regarding use of vaccines is required at community, media and policymakers' levels so that blame, if any, is laid at the right quarters(C) Yet, both the US and China appear paralysed as Kim Jong-un tests ever mightier bombs and missiles and makes no secret of the fact that any move to act against him could lead to massive destruction in Japan and South Korea(D) With doctors prescribing unnecessary vaccines to children and making hefty profits on this making news, it has been alleged that the Indian Academy of Pediatrics is being influenced by the vaccine industry to promote vaccines in an unethical manner(E) In Northeast Asia, the situation is much grimmer(F) Doctors and professional bodies have instead raised concerns that such 'untrue' stories make communities lose confidence in immunisation programmes, threatening the outbreak of vaccine preventable diseases

**Which is the Third sentence after Rearrangement?**

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

**Answer : B,**

**Solution :**

The correct order is :DFBEAC

Q.71 **Essay** : 71-75):Passage:

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

(A) Therefore, our personal evolution can proceed only when we start working with our thoughts in a conscious and active manner(B) For most of us, thoughts are random and automatic, but they are powerful, too(C) We feel somewhat passive in relation to our thoughts as they can quickly change our mood for better or worse, alter the crucial decisions of our life and so have a strong impact on our current and future reality(D) These are often misleading, because they are based on the ignorance of our present and previous lifetimes as well as the collective ignorance of humanity(E) However, once we start observing our thoughts and introspecting deeply, there comes the realisation that they are not alien at all(F) Thoughts mirror our deep-seated formations about who we are and what the world is(G) They seem to come from a certain depth in our being and influence our feelings and actions

**Which would be the Second sentence after Rearrangement?**

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

**Answer : D,**

**Solution :**

**The correct order is : BGCEDFA**

Q.72 **Essay** : 71-75):Passage:

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

(A) Therefore, our personal evolution can proceed only when we start working with our thoughts in a conscious and active manner(B) For most of us, thoughts are random and automatic, but they are powerful, too(C) We feel somewhat passive in relation to our thoughts as they can quickly change our mood for better or worse, alter the crucial decisions of our life and so have a strong impact on our current and future reality(D) These are often misleading, because they are based on the ignorance of our present and previous lifetimes as well as the collective ignorance of humanity(E) However, once we start observing our thoughts and introspecting deeply, there comes the realisation that they are not alien at all(F) Thoughts mirror our deep-seated formations about who we are and what the world is(G) They seem to come from a certain depth in our being and influence our feelings and actions

**Which would be the Fifth sentence after Rearrangement?**

- A. D
- B. F

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

**Answer : B,**

**Solution :**

**The correct order is : BGCEDFA**

Q.73 **Essay** : 71-75):Passage:

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

(A) Therefore, our personal evolution can proceed only when we start working with our thoughts in a conscious and active manner(B) For most of us, thoughts are random and automatic, but they are powerful, too(C) We feel somewhat passive in relation to our thoughts as they can quickly change our mood for better or worse, alter the crucial decisions of our life and so have a strong impact on our current and future reality(D) These are often misleading, because they are based on the ignorance of our present and previous lifetimes as well as the collective ignorance of humanity(E) However, once we start observing our thoughts and introspecting deeply, there comes the realisation that they are not alien at all(F) Thoughts mirror our deep-seated formations about who we are and what the world is(G) They seem to come from a certain depth in our being and influence our feelings and actions

**Which would be the First sentence after Rearrangement?**

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

**Answer : E,**

**Solution :**

**The correct order is : BGCEDFA**

Q.74 **Essay** : 71-75):Passage:

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

(A) Therefore, our personal evolution can proceed only when we start working with our

thoughts in a conscious and active manner(B) For most of us, thoughts are random and automatic, but they are powerful, too(C) We feel somewhat passive in relation to our thoughts as they can quickly change our mood for better or worse, alter the crucial decisions of our life and so have a strong impact on our current and future reality(D) These are often misleading, because they are based on the ignorance of our present and previous lifetimes as well as the collective ignorance of humanity(E) However, once we start observing our thoughts and introspecting deeply, there comes the realisation that they are not alien at all(F) Thoughts mirror our deep-seated formations about who we are and what the world is(G) They seem to come from a certain depth in our being and influence our feelings and actions

**Which would be the Third sentence after Rearrangement?**

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

**Answer : E,**

**Solution :**

**The correct order is : BGCEDFA**

Q.75 **Essay** : 71-75):Passage:

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

(A) Therefore, our personal evolution can proceed only when we start working with our thoughts in a conscious and active manner(B) For most of us, thoughts are random and automatic, but they are powerful, too(C) We feel somewhat passive in relation to our thoughts as they can quickly change our mood for better or worse, alter the crucial decisions of our life and so have a strong impact on our current and future reality(D) These are often misleading, because they are based on the ignorance of our present and previous lifetimes as well as the collective ignorance of humanity(E) However, once we start observing our thoughts and introspecting deeply, there comes the realisation that they are not alien at all(F) Thoughts mirror our deep-seated formations about who we are and what the world is(G) They seem to come from a certain depth in our being and influence our feelings and actions

**Which would be Fourth sentence after Rearrangement?**

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

**Answer : E,**

**Solution :**

**The correct order is : BGCEDFA**

Q.76 **Essay : 76-80):**Passage:

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

(A) He watched it on TV like all of us, I presume his jaw dropped as well(B) Raghuram Rajan was in town last week(C) Gracious as ever, Rajan even said he had no issues with the Government and was even ready to come back(D) But yes, he also said in response to a specific question that the decision to demonetise was not his(E) His book tour, which attracted wide media attention, coincided with the recent release of RBI's Annual Report to bring back the focus on an old heartbreak, demonetisation(F) Both Rajan and RBI sidestepped the controversy

**Which is the Fourth sentence after Rearrangement?**

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

**Answer : C,**

**Solution :**

**The correct order is : BEFCDA**

Q.77 **Essay : 76-80):**Passage:

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

(A) He watched it on TV like all of us, I presume his jaw dropped as well(B) Raghuram Rajan was in town last week(C) Gracious as ever, Rajan even said he had no issues with the Government and was even ready to come back(D) But yes, he also said in response to a specific question that the decision to demonetise was not his(E) His book tour, which attracted wide media attention, coincided with the recent release of RBI's Annual Report to bring back the focus on an old heartbreak, demonetisation(F) Both Rajan and RBI sidestepped the controversy

**Which is the First sentence after Rearrangement?**

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

**Answer : B,**

**Solution :**

**The correct order is : BEFCDA**

Q.78 **Essay : 76-80):**Passage:

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

(A) He watched it on TV like all of us, I presume his jaw dropped as well(B) Raghuram Rajan was in town last week(C) Gracious as ever, Rajan even said he had no issues with the Government and was even ready to come back(D) But yes, he also said in response to a specific question that the decision to demonetise was not his(E) His book tour, which attracted wide media attention, coincided with the recent release of RBI's Annual Report to bring back the focus on an old heartbreak, demonetisation(F) Both Rajan and RBI sidestepped the controversy

**Which is the Fifth sentence after Rearrangement?**

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

**Answer : E,**

**Solution :**

**The correct order is : BEFCDA**

Q.79 **Essay : 76-80):**Passage:

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

(A) He watched it on TV like all of us, I presume his jaw dropped as well(B) Raghuram Rajan

was in town last week(C) Gracious as ever, Rajan even said he had no issues with the Government and was even ready to come back(D) But yes, he also said in response to a specific question that the decision to demonetise was not his(E) His book tour, which attracted wide media attention, coincided with the recent release of RBI's Annual Report to bring back the focus on an old heartbreak, demonetisation(F) Both Rajan and RBI sidestepped the controversy

**Which is the Second sentence after Rearrangement?**

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

**Answer : A,**

**Solution :**

**The correct order is : BEFCDA**

Q.80 **Essay : 76-80):**Passage:

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

(A) He watched it on TV like all of us, I presume his jaw dropped as well(B) Raghuram Rajan was in town last week(C) Gracious as ever, Rajan even said he had no issues with the Government and was even ready to come back(D) But yes, he also said in response to a specific question that the decision to demonetise was not his(E) His book tour, which attracted wide media attention, coincided with the recent release of RBI's Annual Report to bring back the focus on an old heartbreak, demonetisation(F) Both Rajan and RBI sidestepped the controversy

**Which is the Third sentence after Rearrangement?**

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

**Answer : D,**

**Solution :**

**The correct order is : BEFCDA**

- Q.81 But unless there is \_\_\_\_\_ among all the WTO member countries, these issues \_\_\_\_\_ be made part of the formal agenda.
- A. unity, will
  - B. consensus, cannot
  - C. accord, must
  - D. disagreement, can
  - E. None of these

**Answer : B,**

**Solution :** Solution is not available

- Q.82 There were reports by intelligence and enforcement agencies that availability of high denomination banknotes made it \_\_\_\_\_ for black money hoarders and counterfeited notes in high denominations were \_\_\_\_\_ used for terrorist financing
- A. difficult, constantly
  - B. easier, been
  - C. troublesome, being
  - D. easier, being
  - E. None of these

**Answer : D,**

**Solution :** Solution is not available

- Q.83 Finance Minister Arun Jaitley dismissed reports of a slowdown due to demonetisation as \_\_\_\_\_, and said the “real” tax collection numbers gave a more accurate picture of how the economy was \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. anecdotal, faring
  - B. rubbish, going
  - C. genuine, heading
  - D. surprising, progressing
  - E. None of these

**Answer : A,**

**Solution :** Solution is not available

- Q.84 \_\_\_\_\_ of garbage on the streets of east Delhi grew bigger on as sanitation workers of the

EDMC refused to end their strike \_\_\_\_\_ the civic body claiming that it had started to disburse pending salaries.

- A. mountain, inspite
- B. mounds, despite
- C. anthill, due to
- D. pile, because
- E. None of these

**Answer : B,**

**Solution :** Solution is not available

Q.85 \_\_\_\_\_ of groundwater and consequent poor irrigation facility have \_\_\_\_ sugarcane farmers to give up cultivation in several parts of the district.

- A. Destruction, made
- B. Renewal, enabled
- C. Depletion, forced
- D. Deterioration, pushed
- E. None of these

**Answer : C,**

**Solution :** Solution is not available

Q.86 The growth in wealth around the globe, \_\_\_\_\_ with demographic changes, has resulted in the \_\_\_\_\_ of new avenues for growth and diverse high net worth investor (HNI) behaviour, demands and expectations.

- A. along, renewal
- B. accompanying, addition
- C. furthermore, creation
- D. coupled, emergence
- E. None of these

**Answer : D,**

**Solution :** Solution is not available

Q.87 The government had to step in to \_\_\_\_ an emergent crisis when it \_\_\_\_\_ on Monday that consumers at petrol pumps would not be required to pay extra if they used electronic modes of payment instead of cash.

- A. beat, reported
- B. tame, announced

- C. quell, declared
- D. subdue, reported
- E. None of these

**Answer : C,**

**Solution :** Solution is not available

- Q.88 Addressing the national executive of the Bharatiya Janata Party , Mr Modi \_\_\_\_\_ the need for greater transparency in political funding and \_\_\_\_\_ his party would be proactive in disclosing funds received by it.
- A. argued, vow
  - B. reasserted, pledged
  - C. advocated, guaranteed
  - D. announced, insured
  - E. None of these

**Answer : B,**

**Solution :** Solution is not available

- Q.89 India is important for Apple because the country is the world's fastest \_\_\_\_\_ market for mobile phones even as growth has \_\_\_\_\_ in markets such as China.
- A. flourishing, existed
  - B. growing, slowed
  - C. spreading, decreased
  - D. swelling, dominated
  - E. None of these

**Answer : B,**

**Solution :** Solution is not available

- Q.90 The government's decision to set up a single permanent tribunal to \_\_\_\_\_ all inter-state river water rows is a move that will \_\_\_\_\_ little purpose.
- A. determine, officiate
  - B. inculcate, succor
  - C. arbitrate, enforce
  - D. adjudicate, serve
  - E. None of these

**Answer : D,**

**Solution :** Solution is not available

- Q.91 When Rajendran -who had \_\_\_\_\_ from dizzying heights a hundred times before - was asked to hop into a little pond for a stunt in a Malayalam movie he didn't think it would become the jump that would \_\_\_\_\_ his life.
- A. skip, draw
  - B. leaped, change
  - C. forced, convert
  - D. dropped, alter
  - E. None of these

**Answer :** B,

**Solution :** Solution is not available

- Q.92 A climate of intolerance, \_\_\_\_\_ a new environmental fundamentalism, is developing among the western elite over the climate change debate as governments \_\_\_\_\_ the world prepare for a new consensus on emission reductions at Copenhagen, end-2009.
- A. indeed, around
  - B. instead, over
  - C. expected, along
  - D. indicated, surrounding
  - E. None of these

**Answer :** A,

**Solution :** Solution is not available

- Q.93 We often think we have got rid of the disease when the symptoms cease to \_\_\_\_\_ themselves. We think we have got rid of our anger because we have learnt to 'function effectively' while we unknowingly let the anger spread and \_\_\_\_\_ us from within.
- A. indistinct, calm
  - B. faint, ruin
  - C. manifest, destroy
  - D. assert, build
  - E. None of these

**Answer :** C,

**Solution :** Solution is not available

- Q.94 The \_\_\_\_\_ stand came out in the public domain after the Lieutenant Governor cancelled a circular issued \_\_\_\_\_ the instructions of the Chief Minister, directing the government officials not to join social media platforms for official communication.
- A. unnatural, in
  - B. dissonant, by
  - C. similar, after
  - D. divergent, under
  - E. None of these

**Answer : D,**

**Solution :** Solution is not available

- Q.95 A note prepared by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) that indicates it was the government that \_\_\_\_\_ it to consider demonetisation of Rs 500 and Rs 1,000 currency notes — rather than the other way around — has raised questions about the \_\_\_\_\_ of the central bank while drawing the ire of opposition parties.
- A. guide, accountability
  - B. hinted, dependency
  - C. advised, autonomy
  - D. directed, self-ruled
  - E. None of these

**Answer : C,**

**Solution :** Solution is not available

- Q.96 A city-based advocate has expressed \_\_\_\_\_ about the fate of the high-value currency notes \_\_\_\_\_ by the police during raids.
- A. apprehensions, confiscated
  - B. suspicion, seize
  - C. confidence, profited
  - D. fear, equipped
  - E. None of these

**Answer : A,**

**Solution :** Solution is not available

- Q.97 To promote cashless transactions, the government had \_\_\_\_\_ MDR on fuel purchase for consumers. But after the \_\_\_\_\_ of the 50-day window, the banks have decided to levy MDR on petrol pump owners.

- A. levied, close
- B. give up, end
- C. dispense, finish
- D. waived, expiry
- E. None of these

**Answer : D,**

**Solution :** Solution is not available

Q.98 But the government has now levied MDR, this means earlier it had waived MDR \_\_\_\_\_ security concerns over the Centre's flagship digital payment application BHIM, the CEO of cybersecurity solutions firm Lucideus, said it was currently \_\_\_\_\_ the most secure ways to make digital payments.

- A. Relieve, during
- B. Intensifying, making
- C. Allaying, among
- D. Amending, amid
- E. None of these

**Answer : C,**

**Solution :** Solution is not available

Q.99 Satellite photos show China has been hard at work \_\_\_\_\_ military facilities in the contested waters, which are also \_\_\_\_\_ by the Philippines and Vietnam, among others.

- A. standing, acclaimed
- B. demolishing, maintained
- C. building, claimed
- D. holding, paid
- E. None of these

**Answer : C,**

**Solution :** Solution is not available

Q.100The US Department of Defense (DoD) are \_\_\_\_\_ proposals for biodegradable bullets loaded with seeds to grow environmentally beneficial plants that \_\_\_\_\_ ammunition debris and contaminants.

- A. seeking, conclude
- B. requesting, approve
- C. joining, expels

- D. soliciting, eliminate
- E. None of these

**Answer : D,**

**Solution :** Solution is not available