

## SET – 1

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are given in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

The Reserve Bank of India's decision to keep the policy interest rate unchanged, and reaffirm its "neutral" policy stance, clearly indicates that policymakers at the central bank are singularly focussed on their primary remit of ensuring price stability while supporting economic growth. That the RBI's Monetary Policy Committee has chosen to do so in the face of clamour for a rate cut, and Consumer Price Index data and the bank's own survey of households' inflation expectations appearing **benign**, points to the MPC's determination to reassert the central bank's independence, especially in the rate-setting realm. Laying out its reasoning for opting to remain "watchful", the RBI has raised **pertinent** questions relating to the outlook for price stability, the foremost being whether the "unusually low momentum in the reading for April will endure". It posits that the easing trend in inflation, excluding food and fuel, may be transient given its vulnerability to rising rural wage growth and strong consumption demand. And the elephant in the room, in the MPC's opinion, is the real prospect of inflationary spillovers from the rising risk of fiscal slippages caused by farm loan waivers — Uttar Pradesh has set the stage, and Maharashtra's government has vowed to come up with the State's largest-ever. Observing that inflation has fallen below 4% only since November 2016, the RBI has reiterated its commitment to keeping the headline reading close to that figure on a "durable basis".

The MPC acknowledges that the latest monsoon forecast augurs well for the agriculture sector, and when viewed in conjunction with continuing robust government spending, it ought to help **undergird** overall momentum in the economy. The RBI's business expectations index based on its industrial outlook survey of April points to upbeat prospects for the manufacturing sector in the second quarter of the current fiscal year, spurred by rising rural and overseas demand. However, on the growth front too the RBI's policy panel has opted for caution given that the Central Statistics Office's GDP and GVA (gross value added) data released last month suggest that the effects of demonetisation have lingered on. The RBI has accordingly cut its GVA growth forecast for the year ending in March 2018 by 10 basis points to 7.3% and flagged the risks that global political uncertainties, rising input costs and wage pressures and the twin balance sheet problem (an over-leveraged corporate sector and stressed lenders) pose to a revival in private investment demand and a more durable economic expansion. Spelling out the priorities, the MPC has said monetary policy can be effective only when private investment has revived, the banking sector's health is restored and infrastructure **bottlenecks** are removed. To do otherwise "risks disruptive policy reversals later and the loss of credibility" of the RBI.

1. How the economic approach can be efficacious according to the Monetary Policy Committee?

- (i) By raising input costs and wage pressures and the twin balance sheet problem.
  - (ii) By cutting the Gross Value added growth forecast.
  - (iii) By improving banking sector's condition.
- A. Only (i) is correct    B. Only (iii) is correct  
 C. Both (i) and (ii) are correct  
 D. Both (ii) and (iii) are correct    E. All are correct

2. According to the passage, what is the RBI's strategy for reinforcing economic growth?

- A. Cutting the GDP and GVP growth forecast.
- B. Observing the inflation rates in every second quarter of the current fiscal year.
- C. Keeping the policy interest rates unchanged.
- D. Raising input costs and wage pressures and the twin balance sheet problem.    E. All of the above

3. What is the author's tone in the passage?

- A. Descriptive    B. Argumentative    C. Analytical    D. Satirical
- E. Didactic

4. What is the major concern of RBI regarding farm loan waivers?

- A. The risks that global political uncertainties pose to a revival in private investment demand.
- B. Rise in inflation from the risk of fiscal slippages.
- C. Inflation spillover due to increase in demand and rising input costs.    D. Both (a) and (c) are correct.    E. All are correct

5. Which of the following is an appropriate title in context of the passage?

- A. The Unchanging Policy interest rate
- B. The Consumer Price Index data of RBI
- C. Central Statistics Office's GDP and GVA
- D. RBI's monetary policy decision    E. The inflationary spillovers

6. Which of the following is **false** in context of the passage?

- A. The latest monsoon forecast herald well for the agriculture sector.
- B. "The monetary policy can be effective only when private investment has revived" MPC said.
- C. The RBI has cut its GVA growth forecast by 10 basis points to 7.3%.
- D. The RBI's Monetary Policy Committee has chosen to keep the policy rate unchanged in the face of clamour for a rate cut.
- E. All are true

7. Choose the word/group of words which is **most similar** in meaning to the word/group of words printed in **bold** as used in passage. **Benign**

- A. prewise B. hostile C. endure D. favourable E. relevant

8. Choose the word/group of words which is **most similar** in meaning to the word/group of words printed in **bold** as used in passage. **Pertinent**

- A. considerate B. appropriate C. straggle D. abide E. dwindle

9. Choose the word/group of words which is **most opposite** in meaning to the word/group of words printed in **bold** as used in passage. **Undergird**

- A. construe B. enervate C. Undermine D. fractious E. inure

10. Choose the word/group of words which is **most opposite** in meaning to the word/group of words printed in **bold** as used in passage. **Bottlenecks**

- A. aid B. adamant C. admonish D. predict E. hapless

**Which of the phrase/ word from the options (a), (b), (c) and (d) given below each sentence should replace the phrase printed in bold letters to make the sentence grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as it is, mark (e) i.e., "No correction required" as the answer.**

11. When the police started asking questions, the suspect **clammed up**.

- A. camped down B. clamped up C. clam out D. clamed off
- E. No Correction Required

12. The implication is that these may be black funds and they **are to be tracked** and the people behind them will be caught.

- A. are on track B. is being tracked C. have been tracked
- D. are being tracked E. No improvement is required

13. I must **look after** my French before going to Paris next month.

- A. brush in for B. catch up C. brush up on D. bring in on
- E. No Correction Required

14. If this is freedom of speech, then it **must been curtailed** immediately.

- A. have being curtailing B. must be curtailed
- C. must have been curtailed D. have been curtailed
- E. No correction required

15. India has suffered from terrorism. So has Pakistan. And **it turns out**, now the first world too is not immune.

- A. turning out to B. it turns to C. it turned out to be
- D. it turning out E. No improvement required

16. Even as Indian agriculture witnessed such structural changes, policy **remained unchanged** in its focus on the cereal economy.

- A. remaining unchanged B. being unchanged
- C. has been remained unchanged D. has remained unchanged
- E. No correction required

17. Simultaneously there was a shift to horticultural production, **with enhancing risk** of perishability.

- A. provided the enhancing risk B. and enhancing risk
- C. with enhanced risk D. the enhanced risk

E. No correction required

18. Through the mechanism of loan waivers, agricultural distress is **now morphed into** fiscal dangers for states.

- A. now altered to B. morphed to C. now morphing into  
D. now changing to E. No improvement required

19. It is time we take a break from extremities, and work to solve a huge problem and make the world **a safe place**.

- A. safe palce B. the safest place C. a safer place  
D. a safest place E. No improvement required.

20. Terrorism is a hard problem to counter. Only a zero tolerance approach works. To that extent, all our homegrown terror apologists **should have been condemned**.

- A. has been condemend B. is been condemned  
C. should be condemned D. must have been condemned  
E. No improvement required

**In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered and one word has been suggested alongside the blank. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five options are given. In four options, one word is suggested in each option. Find out the appropriate word which fits the blank appropriately. If the word written alongside the blank fits the passage, choose option 'e' (No correction required) as the correct choice.**

ACCENTURE, advertorial, jeggings. The competition for ugliest portmanteau is **combative(21)**. Few constructions, though, can match "bleisure" for **abuse(22)**. For the uninitiated, the word is a **alloy(23)** of business and **prosperity(24)**. But ugly as it is, it exists for a reason: the practice of adding a few days of **pleasure(25)** to a work trip is becoming increasingly popular.

The latest research to bear this out was **recalled(26)** this week by the Global Business Travel Association. Its **review(27)** of North American business travellers found that 37% had extended a work trip to include some leisure **since(28)** the past year. This, typically, might mean stretching a break in a city into the weekend, possibly shipping in the family to join the fun. Often, such travellers will stay in the same hotel for the duration, making up the extra cost themselves.

Interestingly, the older the travellers the less likely they are to do this. While 48% of 18-34-year-olds in the GBTA survey said they had taken a leisure trip, only 33% of travellers aged 35-54 and 23% of over 55s did. The researchers could not be sure why the **dispute(29)** occur, but a few reasons suggest themselves. First, younger worker are probably more likely to still see business travel as exotic and **exciting(30)**.

21. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. tortuous B. fierce C. overwhelming D. fervid  
E. no correction requirement

22. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. monstrousness B. pleasantness C. barbarousness  
D. shockingness E. no correction requirement

23. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. blend B. compound C. synthesis D. mingle  
E. No improvement required

24. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. contentment B. passivity C. affluence D. leisure  
E. No improvement required

25. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. poise B. admiration C. gloom D. zest  
E. No improvement required

26. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. declared B. released C. revealed D. publicized  
E. No improvement required

27. \_\_\_\_\_

A. trial B. inspect C. survey D. verification  
E. No improvement required

28. \_\_\_\_\_  
A. over B. by C. for D. within E. No improvement required

29. \_\_\_\_\_  
A. discrepancies B. similarity C. negation D. disparity  
E. No improvement required

30. \_\_\_\_\_  
A. ravishing B. endearing C. overpowering D. engrossing  
E. No improvement required

### SET – 2

**Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are given in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.**

The US government's decision to grant India the licence for the export of 22 Guardian drones through the US foreign military sales programme will address gaps in India's maritime surveillance capabilities. However, India's quest for armed drones in the absence of a defined strategy for the use of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) has created misconceptions about their utility for India in conducting cross-border strikes or "surgical strikes" against Pakistan-based terrorists.

The Guardian drones, manufactured by General Atomics, will complement India's maritime surveillance aircraft at sea in intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance, helping boost battlespace awareness and target acquisition or guide forces on suspected surface threats. The additional capability will free up the navy's Boeing P-81s for anti-submarine warfare (ASW). This will be critical given the increasing forays of Chinese submarines in the India Ocean region and India's capacity-deficit in ASW. India's pursuit of armed drones has led it to order 10 Heron TP drones from Israel and this will likely be the highlight of Indo-Israeli defence cooperation against the backdrop of Prime Minister Narendra Modi's visit to Israel. The armed drones were purchased in 2015 for a reported \$400 million. These will be India's first armed drones, significantly expanding the aerial offensive capabilities of the Indian Air Force (IAF).

The Israel Aerospace Industries' (IAI's) Heron TPs have an endurance of upwards of 30 hours, maximum take-off weight of 5,300kg and a potential weapons/mission payload of up to 1,000kg. They can be used for both surveillance as well as combat and support roles, and can carry air-to-ground missiles to take out hostile targets. The IAF currently operates a fleet of IAI-made Harpy self-destructing anti-radar drones and IAI searcher UAVs and indigenously built Nishant drones for surveillance and intelligence-gathering.

The use of UAVs permits Indian policymakers to exercise the use of force while substantially lowering the risk to military personnel and acts as a force multiplier in enhancing surveillance capabilities. This expands the variety of missions the Indian Armed Forces can conduct.

The use of unmanned systems such as drones removes potential political costs and makes it easier for policymakers to opt for "clean and quick" use of military force rather than the slow and often difficult political and diplomatic options. In India's case, the Indian military hopes that armed UAVs will give it the capability to conduct symbolic retaliatory attacks against Pakistan-based terrorists while limiting the violation of Pakistani sovereignty and hopefully avoiding any escalatory spiral.

The ideas being promulgated within the Indian military and strategic community on the successful use of armed drones for "surgical strikes", etc., is contingent on operating in a non-existent air defence environment. Put simply, if manned combat aircraft can't get to the target, neither can armed drones. The idea that New Delhi could push armed drones in a Pakistani air defence environment to conduct surgical strikes against terrorists is **ludicrous**. Reality is more constrained and requires a nuanced understanding of the operating environment.

Modern air defences are more dangerous and effective than ever before. Case in point, the US military has rarely used drones in defended or contested air spaces. Armed drones against targets in Afghanistan or Yemen have succeeded as these have undefended air spaces or in Syria and Pakistan because air defences have not been employed to target them.

To mitigate the threat to manned and unmanned aircraft from air defences, India needs long-range stand-off weapons systems along with the requisite advances in intelligence, reconnaissance and surveillance. The under-development air-launched Brahmos for the Sukhoi-30 MKI or the 300km SCALP air-to-ground cruise missiles being acquired for the yet-to-be-inducted Dassault Rafale give India more credible retaliatory options in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir vis-à-vis vulnerable and expensive armed UAVs.

This is not to say that armed UAVs will have no role in transforming the way India fights wars in the future with technological advances in automation, miniaturization, stealth, and other fields. But such capabilities, if they are to be operationalized affordably in India, require the adoption of evolved **doctrines** and specific operating concepts that enable in-tandem operations

involving manned and unmanned assets. The adoption of unmanned assets for adjunct missions also potentially allows for the more efficient use of limited manned platforms.

While reports indicate the existence of a “project Ghatak”, managed by the Aeronautical Development Agency and the Defence Research and Development Organization, for a stealth unmanned combat aerial vehicle (UCAV), there is little indication so far from the IAF regarding the strategic/tactical employment of UCAVs. The IAF’s “Air Power Doctrine”, last published in 2012, failed to once mention “unmanned” or “drone”. The IAF’s “Indigenization Roadmap 2016-2025” barely mentions UAVs apart from the fact that the IAF needs to possess highly autonomous strike capabilities against the full spectrum of potential targets.

Given India’s complex security challenges, UAVs have the potential to play a role in enabling the Indian military not only in fighting wars but also in intelligence, reconnaissance and surveillance, and deterring cross-border terrorist attacks. Currently, however, the integration of unmanned assets, especially armed drones, with manned fighters and combined arms concepts remains at a **nascent** stage.

1. According to the passage, what are the advantages for India of having the UAV imported from USA?

- (I) It will complement India’s maritime surveillance aircraft at sea in intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance.
  - (II) It will prevent the cross-border terrorist attacks.
  - (III) It will remove the potential political costs.
  - (IV) It will release the navy’s Boeing P-81s for anti-submarine warfare (ASW).
- A. Only (I) is true B. Both (I) and (III) are true  
C. (I), (III) and (IV) are true D. (II), (III) and (IV) are true  
E. All are correct

2. Which of the following is/are the features of The Israel Aerospace Industries’ (IAI’s) Heron TPs?

- A. It can be used for surveillance and intelligence-gathering.
- B. It has maximum take-off weight of 5,300kg and a potential weapons/mission payload of up to 1,000kg.
- C. It can carry air-to-ground missiles to take out hostile targets.
- D. Both (b) and (c) are correct E. All are correct

3. What does the author mean the phrase “ **Modern air defences are more dangerous and effective than ever before**”?

- (I) It is very difficult to carry out operations either with manned combat aircraft or armed drones in those countries which have got better air defences.
  - (II) US military have effectively used their armed drones in countries like Afghanistan or Syria which have defenseless air spaces whereas they have hardly succeeded in countries where air defence is tight.
  - (III) Countries are now more advanced in tackling any kind of possible attacks even if it is through armed drones as they have secured their air better than ever before.
- A. Only (I) is correct B. Only (II) is correct  
C. Both (I) and (III) are correct  
D. Both (II) and (III) are correct E. All are correct

4. Which of the following sentences go(es) with the theme of the passage?

- (I) Unmanned aerial vehicles have a major role to play for economy and security purposes.
  - (II) India requires impasse weapon system to reduce the threat to manned and unmanned aircraft from air defences.
  - (III) India has imported the armed drones from Israel and USA for security purposes.
- A. Only (I) is correct B. Only (II) is correct  
C. Both (I) and (III) are correct D. Both (II) and (III) are correct  
E. All are correct

5. Which of the following is the most appropriate **title** for the passage?

- A. The IAF’s “Indigenization Roadmap 2016-2025”
- B. The “clean and quick” use of military force.
- C. Cross-border strikes or “surgical strikes” against Pakistan
- D. India’s quest for Armed drones
- E. India’s capacity-deficit in ASW (anti-submarine warfare).

6. Choose the word/group of words which is **most similar** in meaning to the word/group of words printed in **bold** as used in passage. **Ludicrous**

- A. veracity B. preposterous C. winsome D. vociferous E. detract

7. Choose the word/group of words which is **most similar** in meaning to the word/group of words printed in **bold** as used in passage. **Doctrines**

A. devout B. demure C. dogma D. feral E. furtive

8. Choose the word/group of words which is **most opposite** in meaning to the word/group of words printed in **bold** as used in passage. **Nascent**

A. fractious B. enmity C. impudent D. wither E. inhibit

**Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is 'No error', the answer is (E). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any.)**

9. He is almost quite competent (A)/ for the post of Manager; (B)/ so when given a chance, (C)/ he can lead the company to its goal (D)/ No error. (E)

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

10. He asked me (A)/ that why I was (B)/ not preparing for the (C)/ Civil service Examinations (D)/ No error. (E)

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

11. It was almost (A)/ ten years ago since he wrote (B)/ a letter to me to (C)/ remind me of my lapses (D)/ No error (E)

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

12. By whom (A)/ was he helped (B)/ when he seriously wounded (C)/ by a terrorist? (D)/ No error (E)

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

13. She held something (A)/ at her side which (B)/ was totally hiding (C)/ by the folds of her sari. (D)/ No error. (E)

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

14. Accepting (A)/ all sorts of challenges (B)/ that life offers is (C)/ a pleasure to the brave (D)/ No error (E)

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

15. Mr. Gupta disowned (A)/ his son only because (B)/ he was married (C)/ a schedule caste girl. (D)/ No error. (E)

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

16. He was determined to (A)/ participate in the car race (B)/ even though he knew (C)/ that he will not succeed. (D)/ No error. (E)

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

17. The father forbade his son (A)/ to walk in the sun (B)/ and play with (C)/ his friends on the road (D)/ No error (E)

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

18. They exclaimed with delight that it (A)/ was a very beautiful picture (B)/ and said that they have never seen (C)/ such a beautiful picture before (D)/ no error (E)

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

**Rearrange the following sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.**

(A) These countries did not fall prey to fiscal profligacy.

(B) India had a very similar experience in 1991.

(C) What happened in Asia was quite different.

(D) Their main stress points were in the private sector—too much corporate debt, a credit bubble and lax lending standards to crony capitalists.

(E) Countries with high fiscal deficits that were funded through money creation by the central bank would eventually see their external accounts come under pressure.

(F) The popular view of balance of payments crises was derived from the experience of Latin America in the previous decade.

19. Which of the following should be the **FIFTH** sentence after rearrangement?

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

20. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement?

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

21. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement?

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

22. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement?

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

23. Which of the following should be the **LAST** sentence after rearrangement?

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

**In the following passage, some of the words have been left out, each of which is indicated by a number. Find the suitable word from the options given against each number and fill up the blanks with appropriate words to make the paragraph meaningfully complete.**

The Asian crisis has taught us that economic dislocations can **(24)** from the private sector rather than the government budget; maintaining fixed exchange rates in a world of free **(25)** flows is almost impossible; currency panics can be self-fulfilling, so capital controls should be used in rare cases as an emergency tool; countries need to think deeply about their economic development models, especially if they have become **(26)** as they move up the value chain.

The Asian tigers eventually bounced back—but they have never been able to match the performance of the years before the **(27)**. The structural transformation of these economies can perhaps best be **(28)** in the story of the Korean chaebol, such as Samsung or Hyundai, which reinvented themselves as engines of global innovation while others, such as Daewoo, were allowed to die. China is in the middle of a similar transition right now. It remains to be seen **(29)** it can change its economic model without **(30)** disruption.

24. \_\_\_\_\_

A. happen B. yield C. appear D. turn up E. emanate

25. \_\_\_\_\_

A. budget B. fund C. capital D. goods E. credit

26. \_\_\_\_\_

A. ancient B. frumpish C. obsolete D. outdated E. recent

27. \_\_\_\_\_

A. crises B. incident C. problem D. dilemma E. event

28. \_\_\_\_\_

A. checked B. learned C. tested D. seen E. manifested

29. \_\_\_\_\_

A. that B. whether C. through D. by E. over

30. \_\_\_\_\_

A. such B. severe C. sudden D. genuine E. much

## SET – 3

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are given in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

THE Maharajah, Air India's mascot since 1946, has been reduced to a crude caricature of his once-regal self. The airline's status as India's "national carrier" would appear **incongruous** in the hands of a private owner, yet this is exactly what the Narendra Modi government announced on June 28. The Union Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs gave its "in-principle" approval for a "strategic sale" of its ownership in the airline, which implied handing over management control to a private entity while retaining a portion of the stake in the company. The Cabinet constituted the Air India Specific Alternative Mechanism (AISAM) consisting of a Group of Ministers headed by Finance Minister Arun Jaitley to guide the process of disinvestment.

The sale is the first big-ticket privatisation of the current National Democratic Alliance (NDA) government, which brings to mind the disastrous and **egregious** round of privatisation under the government headed by Atal Bihari Vajpayee. The ghosts of Balco, the aluminium company that was sold off to the Vedanta Group, Centaur Hotels, which was sold off on terms that bore the hallmark of a scandal; and the aborted sale of Air India during the Vajpayee era now threaten to resurface as the Modi government shifts gears towards aggressive privatisation of public assets.

The AISAM was mandated to decide the key issues in the stake sale. Among these are questions of how Air India's whopping debt, amounting to more than Rs.52,000 crore, ought to be handled; whether some assets (and not-so-insignificant liabilities) ought to be hived off into a shell entity; the modalities of the strategic sale and the disinvestment in three of Air India's profitable subsidiaries; the question of how much of stake to sell off; and, finally, who and which entities would be eligible to participate in the grand bargain.

The sheer range of these weighty **imponderables** raises a fundamental question: how can a stake sale be approved even before what is to be sold is decided? An Air India pilot, with almost 20 years' experience with the company, echoed this: "It is like selling off your house without knowing where it is located or without even knowing what it looks like! How do you take an 'in-principle' decision to sell off the company without determining what you want to sell?" For obvious reasons, he prefers to remain unidentified. His fears are not without foundation. A circular issued by the Air India management in June warned retired employees against making "negative remarks" to the media or even on their personal social media accounts. The circular warned retired employees that "negative comments" would result in the "cessation of post-retirement facilities". "If this is the fate of those who are no longer with the company, imagine what would happen to me if I am named," the pilot told Frontline.

About a month before the announcement of the decision to privatise Air India, the NITI Aayog, the government's think tank that is a pale shadow of the Planning Commission that it replaced, submitted a report on privatising Air India, after "unbundling" it, a clever euphemism for separating the loss-making portions for retention by the government while selling off the profitable portions of the largest Indian airline. Although the report is not available in the public domain, several aspects of it have been selectively leaked, and these raise serious concerns. The first is the obvious issue of Air India's outstanding debts, amounting to more than Rs.50,000 crore. Media reports indicate that the NITI Aayog had suggested that the aircraft-related loans and working capital borrowings be passed on to the strategic investor; the think tank has apparently suggested that the government take a hit on the remaining portion of the debt by writing it off. The Union Minister for Civil Aviation, A. Gajapathi Raju, provided a perfect example of the government's doublespeak by terming the NITI Aayog's recommendation of an aggressive sell-off as suggestions "for a strong and viable airline".

Jaitley justified the stake sale in Air India, arguing that the public money being pumped into the airline would be better used by investing it in education and health. The recent decision of the NITI Aayog to privatise services in urban district hospitals points to the **vacuous** nature of this logic. "It is not as if Air India is snatching money away from the poor, the infirm and those in need of education, nor is the airline responsible for their plight," a retired Air India pilot told Frontline.

1. Why a retired Air India pilot prefers to remain unnamed after criticizing the decision regarding privatisation of Air India?

(I) The unnamed pilot didn't want to get unnecessary publicity due to his comments on the issue of privatisation of Air India. (II) Air India management has warned the retired employees of Air India against making any negative comment as it would lead to termination of their post retirement facilities. (III) As he fears that his negative remarks would create havoc in the Air India management as well as to the Modi government for selling their ownership to private firms.

A. Only (II) is correct B. Only (III) is correct  
C. Both (I) and (II) are correct D. Both (II) and (III) are correct  
E. All are correct

2. Why has the author mentioned that the Air India's mascot has been reduced to a crude caricature of his once-regal self?

(I) As the cabinet has given its 'in-principle' approval for handing the management control of its airline to private entity. (II) As according to the author, Air India's status would appear as inappropriate in the hands of private owner. (III) As the sale of Air India airlines previously got aborted during Vajpayee's government and now it is resurfacing in Modi's government which is an abrupt step.

- A. Only (I) is correct B. Only (II) is correct  
 C. Both (I) and (II) are correct D. Both (II) and (III) are correct  
 E. All are correct

3. What is/are the reason(s) behind the selling of government Air India's stake to the private firms?

- A. Divesting Air India's stake can give the extra funds to the government so that they can give it to the poor and those in need of the education.  
 B. The government thinks that the airline management can be better controlled by the private firms.  
 C. Air India is running with huge debt and according to the current government it's better to invest in health and education than in airlines. D. Both (A) and (C) are correct E. All are correct

4. What is the suitable title of the passage?

- A. Air India no more as "The national carrier"  
 B. Bowing to Privatisation  
 C. Privatizing services in government sector  
 D. A clever euphemism  
 E. The Air India Specific Alternative Mechanism

5. Which of the following sentences forms the part of the passage?

- A. The process of disinvestment of airlines Air India is carried out by the cabinet headed by Arun Jaitley.  
 B. NITI Aayog had suggested that the loans and the borrowings of airline be passed on to the strategic investor, as indicated by Media reports.  
 C. A question has been raised by the retired pilot that how a stake sale can be approved even before what is to be sold is decided.  
 D. Modi government is shifting its gears towards aggressive privatisation of public assets.  
 E. All of the above.

6. According to the passage, what are the main concerns raised by the AISAM?

- (I) How the regulations is to be followed after handing over the stake of Air India airlines to the private owner? (II) Who and which entities would be eligible to take part in the process of disinvestment? (III) How to handle the borrowings of Air India? (IV) Whether some assets are ought to be spin off into a shell entity?  
 A. Only (I) is correct B. Only (II) is correct  
 C. Both (II) and (III) are correct D. Only (II), (III) and (IV) are correct  
 E. All are correct

7. Choose the word/group of words which is most **SIMILAR** in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in passage. **Incongruous**

- A. bizarre B. superficial C. vague D. fugacious E. substantial

8. Choose the word/group of words which is most **SIMILAR** in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in passage. **Egregious**

- A. trivial B. amicable C. assiduous D. atrocious E. impalpable

9. Choose the word/group of words which is most **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in passage. **Imponderable**

- A. intuitive B. adulation C. assessable D. flagrant E. jubilation

10. Choose the word/group of words which is most **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in passage. **Vacuous**

- A. Inevitable B. perfidious C. pretentious D. Anachronistic  
 E. intelligence

Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is 'No error', the answer is (E). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any.)

11. They stayed in Kashmir (A)/ for a very short (B)/ period of time and then (C)/ they returned home. (D)/ No error. (E)

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

12. Despite of the best efforts (A)/ made by the government (B)/ the condition of the country is (C)/ going from bad to worse. (D)/ No error. (E)

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

13. The captain distributed (A)/ the sweets among our (B)/ friends who (C)/ had invited him (D)/ No error. (E)

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

14. Numerous people in India (A)/ are dying from hunger (B)/ but the government seems (C)/ to be ignorant of this fact. (D)/ No error. (E)

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

15. The sum and substance (A)/ of the speech of the leader was (B)/ that the country's (C)/ future was bleak. (D)/ No error. (E)

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

16. The issues were complex (A)/ and especially the members (B)/ of the committee (C)/ have made them obscure. (D)/ No error. (E)

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

17. I thought that he (A)/ would come and give (B)/ me the latest information (C)/ about the patient. (D)/ No error. (E)

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

18. I was surprised (A)/ to know why had he turned (B)/ down such a good offer (C)/ of marriage. (D)/ No error. (E)

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

19. Mohan said that he was going to (A)/ the library and wanted to (B)/ know that I could (C)/ accompany him. (D)/ No error. (E)

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

20. All of us (A)/ surprised (B)/ to see an old man of (C)/ sixty taking part in the Marathon held last month. (D)/ No error. (E)

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

**In the following passage, some of the words have been left out, each of which is indicated by a number. Find the suitable word from the options given against each number and fill up the blanks with appropriate words to make the paragraph meaningfully complete.**

CHITRASUTRA, the ancient Indian (21) on painting, began in the oral (22) before it was recorded on paper sometime in the fifth century C.E. The renowned art historian Benoy K Behl set out to study this treatise in the (23) of documenting Indian art, beginning in 1991 with the (24) paintings of Ajanta. He soon (25) that Indian art had taken over his life. "I was deeply moved by the world which was (26) in the paintings of Ajanta... The thousands of figures, painted on the walls of the caves, each radiated a warmth and (27) for others. It was a love for all beings which (28) this body of art," he says. His travels took him across the length and breadth of the country and Asia—ranging from the eighth century Sun temple at Martand in Kashmir, which in its time may have been one of the grandest structural temples standing in India; the trans-Himalayan Buddhist monasteries; the breathtaking (29) of the Ramanathaswami Temple in Rameswaram; the rock-cut Jaina reliefs at Kazhugumalai; the glory of the Konark Temple in the east; the Jaina temples in Rajasthan; to the Sun Temple at Modhera in Gujarat, one of the most (30) carved in the subcontinent.

21. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. treatise
- B. volume
- C. remark
- D. evidence
- E. theme

22. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. concept
- B. tradition
- C. instruction

- D. solemnity
- E. bequest

23. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. spirit
- B. function
- C. process
- D. vivacity
- E. action

24. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. popular
- B. special
- C. nice
- D. exquisite
- E. preferential

25. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. concluded
- B. effectuated
- C. finalized
- D. rendered
- E. realized

26. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. released
- B. revealing
- C. recognized
- D. presented
- E. exhibiting

27. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. concern
- B. task
- C. propensity
- D. pursuit
- E. obligation

28. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. impregnated
- B. pervaded
- C. agonized
- D. pestered
- E. manifested

29. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. form
- B. composition
- C. concord
- D. architecture
- E. beauty

30. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. acceptably
- B. profusely
- C. appropriately

- D. properly
- E. charitably

#### SET – 4

Read the following passage to answer these questions given below it. Certain words phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions:

The suicide attacks by militant Palestinian groups killing large numbers of Israeli civilians and the harsh Israeli response, have raised the renewed hopes of peace in the region. It is Arafat's leadership and authority that are being severely tested in the latest phase of the west Asian crisis. By accusing the Palestinian Authority (PA) of supporting terrorism by groups, Israel hopes to put pressure on Arafat to act. Arafat, on the other hand, has never looked a less powerful force than he does today. If he acts against the militants and elements in his own Fatah movement sympathetic to them, he risks a Palestinian civil conflict. But if he chooses to do nothing, he faces erosion of his authority and all claim to a central role in the peace process. Whatever he does, sections of the Palestinians will hold that he has gone too far and Israel that he has not gone for enough. This is, of course, why Arafat has invariably shrunk from hard decision. He has refrained from **curbing** the militant groups, explaining his inaction as necessary to maintain Palestinian unity.

The Palestinian leaderships inability to improve economic conditions for its people has been a decisive factor in the erosion of its ability to act. Palestinians in Gaza have targeted the PA as being responsible for their condition. The Militant organizations have capitalized on the PA's failure to establish a functioning administrative infrastructure by setting up a parallel welfare system with the help of the millions of dollars. Though the Palestinian security forces claim to have arrested more than 100 militants after the suicide bomb attacks in Israel, the other similar militant groups remain defiant, confident of their popular support and of the certainty that in the ultimate analysis the PA leadership will stop short of decisive action against them.

That the militant groups enjoy popular support in Gaza is hardly surprising. The Gaza Strip today resembles a vast prison camp in which some 1.2 million Palestinians are crammed. Despite the Oslo Accord, 7000 Israeli settlers still remain in 20 percent of the Gaza's area and are protected by heavily armed Israeli forces. With its recent blockade of and extensive incursion into PA controlled territories, the Israeli government has placed the whole civil society in Palestine under siege. Over 450 NGOs, eight universities and numerous other educational, civic, social, and developmental and health institutions have had their work **impeded** and their vital services to the population blocked. An international conference on Israel's treatment of human rights in West Bank and Gaza, attended by signatories to the 1949 Geneva Conventions, that has opened in Switzerland **overriding** Israeli and American protests, is expected to censor Israel for its treatment of civilians in the Palestinian territories.

Arafat's standing among Palestinians rests on the authority conferred on the PA by the international community to represent and speak for the Palestinians. Even the major militant group has so far never openly challenged Arafat's leadership. Israel's latest vicious attacks directed against the PA and Arafat present the international community with the danger that this **precarious** balance of power in the Palestinian community may be destroyed. Continuance of the Israeli attacks can only further radicalize and harden the attitudes of ordinary Palestinians. On the other hand, Israeli moves to freeze further expansion of Jewish settlements in the West Bank and Gaza and, as soon as security conditions permit it, ease the economic blockade of Palestinian towns, however remote such measures appear just now, alone can restore the authority of the PA and give it a chance to get a grip on Palestinian militancy.

1. What dangers are being perceived by the international community due to Israel's vicious attack?

- A. Both the nations may get destroyed if War erupts.
- B. It may lead to the economic instability of the Palestinians.
- C. Militancy will be much difficult to curb.
- D. Palestinian leader faces the erosion of his authority.
- E. None of these.

2. Why the Palestinian leader is refraining from curbing the militant groups according to the author?

- A. He is fearful of the army action against him
- B. This according to him will fasten peace process
- C. He feels that this step will keep Palestinians united
- D. Due to the danger of civil strife it may engender
- E. None of these

3. What is ultimate analysis of other similar militant groups?

- A. The PA leadership will only act if a definite forceful action is taken on the PA

- B. The suicidal attacks will only aggravate the situation
- C. The PA leadership should be changed
- D. The action on the Palestinians was justified
- E. None of these

4. Which of the following can restore the degenerating authority of PA?

- (i) Arresting the expansion of Jewish settlements.
- (ii) Easing the economic blockade of Palestinian towns.
- (iii) Action against the militant groups.
- A. Both (i) and (ii)
- B. Only (i)
- C. Only (ii)
- D. Both (iii) and (ii)
- E. All are correct

5. What may be the effect of continuous Israeli attacks?

- A. It may harness a negative attitude amongst the civil Palestinians.
- B. It may destroy militancy from its basic roots.
- C. It may revitalize the weakening leadership of PA.
- D. It may enhance militant actions.
- E. None of these.

6. How the Israeli government has placed the whole civil society in Palestine under siege.

- A. By launching vicious attacks in response to the suicide attacks.
- B. By putting the pressure on Arafat to act against the military groups.
- C. By impeding the work of various social organizations and various public institutions.
- D. By freezing the expansion of Jewish settlements
- E. None of these.

7. Which of the following word is nearest in meaning to 'curbing' as used in the passage?

- A. discretion
- B. curious
- C. innovate
- D. bridle
- E. hinder

8. Which of the following word is nearest in meaning to 'overriding' as used in the passage?

- A. ignore
- B. plausible
- C. favourable
- D. rigorous
- E. interpret

9. Which of the following word is farthest in meaning to 'impede' as used in the passage?

- A. fasten
- B. despise
- C. candor
- D. facilitate
- E. compact

10. Which of the following word is farthest in meaning to 'precarious' as used in the passage?

- A. fear
- B. abundant
- C. conform
- D. disrupt
- E. irrefutable

**In each of the questions given below two sentences are given. Both the sentences have a blank which must be filled by the one of the options following the two sentences. The correct choice must fill both the blanks.**

11. (I) My genetic makeup is as \_\_\_\_\_ as that of my homeland.

(II) The increased choices have \_\_\_\_\_ the matters for the consumer.

- A. restrained
- B. complicated
- C. asserted
- D. liberated
- E. reserved

12. (I) God, acting as a good king and a true father, has given us a will which cannot be \_\_\_\_\_, compelled or thwarted.

(II) \_\_\_\_\_ public expenditure is required in order to avoid any tax evasion.

- A. dispensed
- B. trained
- C. surged
- D. imposed
- E. restrained

13.(I) Mr Charles Green was commissioned to \_\_\_\_\_ the astronomical observations, and Sir Joseph Banks and Dr Solander were appointed botanists to the expedition.

(II) I am proud to say that I made it completely through school without receiving a censure for my \_\_\_\_\_!

A. impact B. progress C. conduct D. insult E. offer

14.(I) Be sure to \_\_\_\_\_ authorship of the posting to the posting party.

(II) Not even intelligence can be a/an \_\_\_\_\_ of the divine Being.

A. conflict B. attribute C. grant D. impel E. visit

15.(I) The only reason she could think of was that the man didn't want anyone to \_\_\_\_\_ him.

(II) "If you're as smart as I \_\_\_\_\_, you've probably used your gift to figure out where I am," he said.

A. suspect B. insist C. create D. defend E. refute

**In each of the questions given below three sentences are given which may or may not be grammatically or contextually correct. Find the sentences which are both grammatically correct and contextually correct and choose the options according to it. If all the given sentences are grammatically and contextually correct then choose option (E) as your choice.**

16.(I) Priyamvada was unhappy to hear the news of her son's failing in the final examination.

(II) Tax evaders should be heavily fined as they are doing it intentionally.

(III) The information supplied to us were not as useful as we first thought it would be.

A. Only (I) is correct

B. Only (II) is correct

C. Both (I) and (II) are correct

D. Both (II) and (III) are correct

E. All are correct

17.(I) He asked what the weather had been like during my holidays and I said that it had been awful.

(II) Shruti has such a fine memory that she can recollect anything what happened many years ago.

(III) The last of the Mughal emperors of India was imprisoned and was later sent into exile by the British.

A. Only (I) is correct

B. Only (II) is correct

C. Both (I) and (II) are correct

D. Both (II) and (III) are correct

E. All are correct

18.(I) He is not only sincere in his responsibilities but also very competent to handle the job.

(II) One of my brothers told me about the sad demise of your uncle.

(III) As a practice the last batch of the tins undergoes through checkup.

A. Only (I) is correct

B. Only (II) is correct

C. Both (I) and (II) are correct

D. Both (II) and (III) are correct

E. All are correct

19.(I) The boy who you see there made the top score in the last match.

(II) Only by working hard did he prosper as a business consultant since he arrived in America 20 years ago.

(III) In a fit of temper, he tore up the sweet letter which his wife had written to him.

A. Only (I) is correct

B. Only (III) is correct

C. Both (I) and (II) are correct

D. Both (I) and (III) are correct

E. All are correct

20.(I) The teacher drew the attention of the boys to the importance of regular practice.

(II) The teacher said that Ajay was capable of doing more better work.

(III) Did you see any of the child when you were in the garden?

A. Only (I) is correct

- B. Only (III) is correct
- C. Both (I) and (II) are correct
- D. Both (I) and (III) are correct
- E. All are correct

Which of the following phrases (I), (II), and (III) given below each sentence should replace the phrase printed in bold letters to make the sentence grammatically correct? Choose the best option among the five given alternatives that reflect the correct use of phrase in the context of the grammatically correct sentence. If the sentence is correct as it is, mark (e) i.e., "No correction required" as the answer.

21. Accepting our emotions fully and **release them in a controlled manner** may be healthy in the long run.

- (I) releasing them in a controlled manner
- (II) to release it in a control manner
- (III) releasing them in a controlling manner

- A. Only (I) is correct
- B. Only (II) is correct
- C. Only (III) is correct
- D. Both (I) and (III) are correct
- E. No correction required

22. The present pattern of development and the rapid growth of the private sector **had yielded higher profit to the investors**, but not better health to individuals.

- (I) might yield high profit to the investors
- (II) may yield higher profit to the investors
- (III) can yield higher profit to the investors

- A. Only (II) is correct
- B. Both (I) and (II) are correct
- C. Both (II) and (III) are correct
- D. All are correct
- E. No correction required

23. **Why the nation could be bothered** and burdened with this highly disappointing functional incapacity in the highest temple of justice?

- (I) What must be bothering the nation
- (II) Why should the nation be bothered
- (III) How could the nation bother

- A. Only (I) is correct
- B. Only (II) is correct
- C. Only (III) is correct
- D. Both (I) and (II) are correct
- E. No correction required

24. The amending process of the Constitution will be keenly watched **by the comity of nations** as China graduates to replace America in the geopolitical hierarchy.

- (I) at the committee of nations
- (II) among the nations from different committees
- (III) on among the comity of nation

- A. Only (II) is correct
- B. Both (I) and (II) are correct
- C. Both (II) and (III) are correct
- D. All are correct
- E. No correction required

25. Global capital travels to most developing states to exploit loose rules and often funds sweatshops **encourage local misrule**.

- (I) encouraging local misrule
- (II) which encourage local misrule

(III) that encourages local misrule

- A. Only (I) is correct
- B. Only (II) is correct
- C. Both (I) and (II) are correct
- D. Both (II) and (III) are correct
- E. No correction required

**In the passage given below there are blanks which can be filled with four of the five options given below without altering the meaning of the statement. Choose the most inappropriate word in each case which does not fit into the provided blank as your answer.**

Coca-Cola India Pvt. Ltd is looking to (26) \_\_\_\_\_ Thums Up—the country's most successful carbonated beverage—in neighbouring countries such as Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Bhutan and Nepal by the end of March, the company (27) \_\_\_\_\_ in Kolkata on Friday. Launched in 1977 by Parle Agro Pvt. Ltd at a time when The Coca-Cola Co. was withdrawing from India, Thums Up quickly became India's biggest cola brand, (28) \_\_\_\_\_ competitors such as Campa Cola and Double Seven. In 1993, The Coca-Cola Co. returned to India and (29) \_\_\_\_\_ rights to Thums Up, along with other Parle Agro brands such as Gold Spot and Mazaa, to take on Pepsi. Over the past quarter of a century, (30) \_\_\_\_\_ from Thums Up has been scaled up to around Rs6,000 crore and it is now poised to become a \$1 billion brand, joining other Coca-Cola brands.

26. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. launch
- B. release
- C. actualise
- D. impede
- E. introduce

27. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. announced
- B. declared
- C. publicized
- D. divulged
- E. obliterated

28. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. trumping
- B. succumbing
- C. beating
- D. clinching
- E. surpassing

29. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. blemished
- B. acquired
- C. captured
- D. seized
- E. obtained

30. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Revenues
- B. Earnings
- C. Profits
- D. Reparations
- E. fruits

## SET – 5

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below them. Certain words/phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Cheap labor has long been considered the main factor behind the Chinese economic miracle, propelling the country to the status of the world's factory, shifting global supply chains, and **igniting** debates in other countries about companies moving their plants to China, the consequences of job outsourcing for domestic industries and workers, and unfair competitive advantages associated with the poor labor conditions of Chinese factory workers. However, as is often the case in economics, the causes and effects can change their places. Cheap labor created the Chinese miracle, which, in turn, can finally eliminate the cheap labor phenomenon. Economic growth during the past 20 years has led to a rapid increase in wages. Thus the developments of the Chinese labor market have recently drawn increased attention from various economists and analysts trying to figure out what is happening with China's most **prominent** global competitive advantage.

The official statistics in China indicates a tremendous increase in population incomes. But what matters for international competitiveness is cross-country comparison. Various analysts have proposed their estimates comparing the level of China's wages and labor costs with other countries. For example, according to estimates from the Bank of America Merrill Lynch, hourly wages in Mexico in dollar terms in 2016 were 40 percent lower than in China. According to data from Euromonitor International, hourly manufacturing wages in China in 2016 exceeded those in every major Latin American economy except Chile and were at around 70 percent of the level in weaker Eurozone countries, such as Portugal. All in all, those estimates taken together indicate that China's competitive advantage is definitely shrinking if it has not completely gone already.

However, international comparisons of wages are **hampered** by inadequate data. To be eligible for comparison, statistical indicators should be calculated on the basis of the same methodology, following internationally accepted statistical standards. But in the sphere of labor market statistics, there is a remarkable heterogeneity among countries in terms of methods and sources of data for estimating national wages. This problem is especially pronounced for developing countries. Estimation of wages can differ by sources of data (administrative data, sample surveys, census), by coverage of various categories of enterprises and workers, periods of statistical observation, etc. For example, the official statistics in India do not cover all employed in industry, and in Mexico, the national data are available only since 2005. China's labor market statistics also have drawbacks, which impose even more restrictions on international comparisons. The difficulties encountered by the Chinese official statistics in measuring population earnings (income and wages) can be illustrated by the fact that the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) still estimates economy-wide indicators such as GDP using mainly a production approach.

Although it is extremely difficult to gauge with a high degree of certainty the actual level of wages in China, there are no doubts about the general trend. No matter which indicators are employed, they all point out that wages have more than doubled since the year 2009. Such a pace of growth obviously has serious **implications** for the Chinese labor market and its international competitiveness in terms of relative wages. The pool of cheap labor has definitely dried up. However, when talking about China in general one should not only look at average numbers but also take into consideration total figures. The average wages have risen significantly in recent years. But there are also signs that income inequality remains high and may be even increasing. According to the official NBS estimates, the value of the Gini coefficient – stood at 0.47 in 2016. The NBS resumed the publication of Gini coefficient in the early 2000s. Since the year 2010 official estimates have exhibited some degree of downward trend, meaning less inequality. At the same time, unofficial estimates derived from population surveys in recent years appear to be higher than official ones, which may indicate a further increase in inequality among the population. The rise of income inequality can mean that the pool of cheap labor can actually be drying up more slowly, even with the rapid growth of the average wage level.

1. According to the passage, what are the consequences of cheap labour on China's economy?

- (I) shifting of the worldwide manufacturing companies to China.
- (II) elimination of the competitive environment for the Chinese labourers.

(III) unexpectedly strong economic development.

- A. Only (I) is correct B. Only (III) is correct  
C. Both (I) and (II) are correct D. Both (II) and (III) are correct  
E. All are correct.

2. How is it correct to say that there are difficulties in measuring the national income?

- A. The production, population and period of statistical observation vary among the countries.  
B. There is difference in the methods and sources of data collected through various surveys.  
C. There is no accepted standard for calculating the national income. D. Both (B) and (C) E. All are correct

3. What does the author mean by the phrase 'dried up' in context with the passage?

- A. The Chinese workers are getting the income from various sources.  
B. The low wages of Chinese workers have risen.  
C. The wages of Chinese labourers are not as much as expected.  
D. The wages of workers have decreased. E. All are correct

4. What is the author's tone in context of the passage?

- A. Laudatory B. Sarcastic C. critical D. Cynical E. analytical

5. According to the passage, what does the Gini coefficient signify?

- A. It gives the estimation of national income  
B. It determines the GDP of the country  
C. Gini Coefficient is the measure of inequality in income of the wages  
D. It is the indicator of growth in the economy. E. All of the above

6. Which of the following sentences cannot be inferred from the passage?

- (I) Manufacturing wages in America is more than that of China.  
(II) Unofficial estimation of wages appear to be higher than official estimation.  
(III) The actual wages of workers in China is uncertain.  
A. Only (I) is correct B. Only (III) is correct  
C. Both (I) and (II) are correct D. Both (II) and (III) are correct  
E. All are correct.

7. Choose the word which is **MOST SIMILAR** in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage. **Implication**

- A. pernicious B. plausible C. truculent D. ramification E. upbraid

8. Choose the word which is **MOST SIMILAR** in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage. **Hampered**

- A. winsome B. vociferous C. thwarted D. rescind E. extant

9. Choose the word which is most **opposite** in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

**Igniting**

- A. instigate B. extol C. intimation D. hapless E. dampen

10. Choose the word which is most **opposite** in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

**Prominent**

- A. munificent B. inane C. exorable D. obscure E. accost

**In each of the question given below a/an idiom/phrase is given in bold which is then followed by five options which then tries to decipher its meaning as used in the sentence. Choose the option which gives the meaning of the phrase most appropriately in context of the given sentence.**

11. When you have finished your work sheets, clip them together and **hand them in** to me.

- A. arrange B. accommodate C. submit D. address E. adduce

12. But the minister was sufficiently in love to **look down on** the unexpected indication.

- A. disregard B. sympathize C. observe D. reconsider E. search

13. We might as well plan to **put together** our globe by redistributing the elements in it.

A. align B. reorganize C. develop D. draft E. compare

14. He was afraid that he had **brought me up short**, when he said you were to win races for your father's good.

A. distressed B. misled C. affiliated D. startled E. amused

15. I may need to **call on** the university's excellent professors in order to answer your question.

A. access B. converse C. connect D. insist E. interface

16. Strangers **come up to** him in the street and say how much they enjoy his books.

A. approach B. appeal C. invite D. propose E. drive

17. They tried to save their marriage by going to therapy but at the end, it **fell apart** anyway.

A. escaped B. ruffled C. bothered D. returned E. disintegrated

18. I long to live so that I can **get around** what is no less than a new world to me.

A. walk B. explore C. research D. design E. analyze

19. He has a lot of contacts because he **gives out** his business card to everyone he meets.

A. surveys B. conceals C. distributes D. specifies E. reports

20. The three of us **chipped in** and bought the boat for Dad.

A. disbursed B. intervened C. negotiated D. affirmed E. thwarted

**In each of the questions given below a sentence is given which is divided into 5 parts. It is then followed by 5 options which gives the sequence of the correct parts. Choose the option which gives the correct sequence of the grammatically correct parts. If all the parts are grammatically correct or if the correct sequence is not given in the option choose option (E) as the correct choice.**

21. The old man who is sitting in that (A)/ room lived here (B)/ for more than (C)/ a month but he (D)/ has never created any problem (E).

A. ACDE B. ABCD C. BCDE D. ABDE E. None of these

22. A criminal which escaped (A)/ a Peruvian prison by drugging (B)/ his twin brother and leaving him (C)/ in his place has been recaptured (D)/ after more than a year on the run (E).

A. BCDE B. ABCD C. ABDE D. ACDE E. None of these

23. Unfortunately, we live in a (A)/ time where these sort (B)/ of things are happening (C)/ more and more — (D)/ and not just in schools (E).

A. BCDE B. ABCD C. ABDE D. ACDE E. None of these

24. School offers many opportunities (A)/ of meeting helpful people, (B)/ reading useful books and (C)/ obtain information (D)/ about a variety of public careers. (E)

A. ABCE B. ABCD C. ACDE D. ABDE E. None of these

25. The P.M said that (A)/ his party (B)/ would not repeat (C)/ the mistakes make (D)/ by the previous government. (E)

A. ABCD B. BCDE C. ACDE D. ABDE E. None of these

**Rearrange the following five sentences (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions given below.**

(A) The phenomenon of bank officials scuttling the system to favour a few is not new; we have been seeing this since the Harshad Mehta days.

(B) It is also worrying that such instances happen in an institution whose activities are being monitored by no less than the Reserve Bank of India.

(C) That such a situation continues shows that there is no vigilance.

(D) As though the problem of non-performing assets is not enough, now bank officials are also indulging in malpractices that will further deteriorate India's financial condition.

(E) It is sad that while the common man was forced to stand in queues to withdraw his own money after demonetization, vast amounts were being siphoned off from banks through the back door.

26. Which of the following should be the **FOURTH** sentence after the rearrangement?

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

27. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence after the rearrangement?

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

28. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** sentence after the rearrangement?

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

29. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after the rearrangement?

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

30. Which of the following should be the **FIFTH** sentence after the rearrangement?

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

### SET – 6

In the questions given below, there is a sentence in which one part is given in bold. The part given in bold may or may not be grammatically correct. Choose the best alternative among the four given which can replace the part in bold to make the sentence grammatically correct. If the part given in bold is already correct and does not require any replacement, choose option (e), i.e. "No replacement required" as your answer.

1. Nobody can deny the fact that Indian economy **is very different than** American economy.

A. are very different than B. is so much different than

C. are very different from D. is very different from

E. No replacement required

2. Accurate **statistics with regards to** the area occupied in different forms of cultivation are difficult to obtain.

A. statistic with regards to B. statistics with regard to

C. statistic with regard to D. statistics in regards to

E. No replacement required

3. **Seldom if ever** was there any training or instructions in such tactics for either the tank crews or the infantry formations.

A. Seldom or never B. Seldom if never C. Seldom or ever

D. Seldom has ever E. No replacement required

4. As soon as I opened the front door of my house, **than I smelled** the distinctive aroma of fresh coffee.

A. then I smelled B. that I smelled C. I smelled D. I smell

E. No replacement required

5. Although he had fewer supporters among the governing class, **but he was able** to get the popular vote.

A. he was able B. and he was able C. else he was able

D. or he was able E. No replacement required

6. The party explicitly **denies that they are not** involved in mainstream politics.

A. denied that they are not B. denies that they were

C. denied that they are D. deny that they are not

E. No replacement required

7. I would rather be a poor man in a garret with plenty of good books to read than a king **who did not loved** reading.

A. who do not loved B. who did not love C. whom did not loved

D. whom did not love E. No replacement required

8. The relatively static lattice in a diamond ensures that the scattering is at a minimum and the thermal conductivity **is exceptional** good.

A. are exceptional B. was exceptional C. are exceptionally

D. is exceptionally E. No replacement required

Select the phrase/connector (it must be at the start) from the given three options which can be used to form a single sentence from the two sentences given below, implying the same meaning as expressed in the statement sentences.

9. We see ourselves repeating our ordinary routine. We realize how much wealth surrounds our life.

(i) When we see ourselves .....

(ii) Our ordinary routine.....

(iii) Realizing how much wealth.....

- A. Only (i) B. Both (ii) and (iii) C. Only (iii) D. Only (ii)  
E. None of these

10. There is a growing influence of the Indian Diaspora on Capitol Hill. Trump will certainly see the advantages of doing business with India.

- (i) As there is a growing influence of...  
(ii) The growing influence of the Indian...  
(iii) With the growing influence of the Indian..

- A. Only (i) is correct B. Only (iii) is correct  
C. Both (i) and (ii) are correct D. Both (i) and (iii) are correct  
E. All are correct

11. There was no democracy in British India. The rulers could take bold decisions fearlessly without bothering about repercussions.

- (i) As there was no democracy in British India...  
(ii) Since there was no democracy in British...  
(iii) With the rulers taking bold decisions...

- A. Only (i) is correct B. Only (ii) is correct  
C. Both (i) and (ii) are correct D. Both (ii) and (iii) are correct  
E. All are correct

12. Twelve million youth enter the Indian work force every year. Eighty per cent of these youth are unskilled.

- (A) While eighty per cent .....  
(B) Since twelve million .....  
(C) Of the twelve million .....

- A. Only (A) B. Only (C) C. Only (A) and (C) D. All (A), (B) and (C)  
E. None of these

13. Scientists build climate models—computer simulations of the climate system. They are doing this to further explore the causes and effects of global warming

- (i) To further explore... (ii) Scientists are building...  
(iii) Predicting effects of global warming...

- A. Only (i) is correct B. Only (ii) is correct C. Only (iii) is correct  
D. Both (i) and (ii) are correct E. All are correct

**Given below the sentences each of which has been divided into five parts out of which the first part has been marked bold. Each of the questions is then followed by the five options which give the sequence of the rearranged parts. You must choose the option which gives the correct sequence of the parts. If the sentence is already arranged or the correct sequence doesn't match any of the given sequence, mark (e).i.e. "None of the above" as your answer.**

14. **The apex court had ordered that the/** of the biometric scheme and the enabling law(A)/ deadline be extended till the five-judge constitution(B)/ on petitions challenging the validity(C)/ bench delivers its judgment(D)

- A. ACDB B. BCAD C. BDCA D. CADB E. None of the above

15. **Repealing the law that safeguards/** the floodgates of poaching(A)/ and it would lead to(B)/ marginalisation of the indigenous people(C)/the indigenous people would open(D)

- A. DCBA B. DABC C. ACBD D. BACD E. None of the above

16. **My thoughts are with the families/** in this unfortunate accident(A)/ recovery of the injured(B)/ of those who have lost their loved ones(C)/ I pray for the speedy(D)/

- A. BCAD B. DACB C. ACBD D. CADB E. None of the above

17. **Several people became leaders/** remained where they were(A)/ and Ministers after that(B)/ rally but the people(C)/ belonging to the community(D)

- A. ABCD B. BCDA C. CABD D. DACB E. None of the above

18. **He also directed the department/** to develop the new schools as model(A)/ completion of construction work(B)/ construction technology for early(C)/ institutions and engage modern(D)  
A. ADCB B. ABCD C. DACB D. CADB E. None of the above

19. **The U.S. is a/** to its being an open society(A)/ nation of immigrants(B)/ in the present global order(C)/ and owes its predominant position(D).  
A. ADCB B. ABCD C. BDCA D. CADB E. None of the above

**Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are given in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.**

Have you heard that the economy is like a car? It's the most popular **analogy** in financial reporting and political discourse. The American people are repeatedly told by financial pundits and politicians that consumption is an 'engine' that 'drives' economic growth because it makes up 70% of GDP. One notable Nobel-winning economics pundit with a penchant for bizarre growth theories even recently noted that an economy can be 'based on purchases of yachts, luxury cars, and the services of personal trainers and celebrity chefs.' Conversely, other economists including Nobel-winner Joseph Stiglitz claim that our economy is stuck in 'first gear' due to inequality: too much income is concentrated among too few rich people who tend to save larger share of their income and thus have a lower 'marginal propensity to consume'. The Keynesian message is clear: if you want to put the economic pedal to the metal, get out there and consume!

Not so fast, Speed Racer. The systematic failure by Keynesian economists and pundits to distinguish between consuming and producing value is the single most damaging fallacy in popular economic thinking. If the economy were a car, consumer preferences would surely be the steering wheel, but real savings and investment would be the engine that drives it forward. Economic growth (booms) and declines (bust) have always been led by changes in business and durable goods investment, while final consumer goods spending has been relatively stable through the business cycle. Booms and busts in financial markets, heavy industry and housing have always been leading indicators of recession and recovery.

As John Stuart Mill put it two centuries ago, 'the demand for commodities is not the demand for labor.' Consumer demand does not necessarily translate into increased employment. That's because 'consumers' don't employ people. Businesses do. Since new hires are a risky and costly investment with **unknown** future returns, employers must rely on their expectations about the future and weigh those decision very carefully. As economic historian Robert Higgs' pioneering work on the Great Depression suggests, increased uncertainty can depress job growth even in the face of booming consumption. As recent years have demonstrated, consumer demand that appears to be driven by temporary or unsustainable policies is unlikely to induce businesses to hire.

20. Choose the word which is **MOST SMILAR** to the word given in passage

**UNKNOWN**

- A. Recognize B. Perceived C. Unpredictable D. Unruly  
E. Uncanny

21. Which of the following is the most suitable title for the passage above?

- A. Recession and Recovery  
B. Consumer: The driving force for Economy  
C. Economy: a Distant Dream?  
D. Is Consumption necessary for economic Growth?  
E. None of the Above

22. In the statement "**consumer preferences would surely be the steering wheel, but real savings and investment would be the engine that drives it forward**", what can we infer from the line "**consumer preferences would surely be the steering wheel**"?

- A. Consumer likings regulate the economy individually.  
B. If you want to regulate the economy, consumption is the only force.  
C. The Penchant of the consumers controls the economy.  
D. The consumer preferences are not at par with savings and economy in driving the economy. E. None of the Above

23. Which of the following statements is/are correct in context with the passage?

- A. Economists fail to distinguish between consuming and producing value and form a mistaken belief.  
B. Economic growth and declines have always been led by changes in business and durable goods investment.  
C. Income distribution is evenly distributed among the rich and is compatible with the tendency to consume. D. Only (a)  
E. Both (a) and (b)

24. Which of the following is/are likely to induce businesses to hire?  
 A. Consumer Demand B. Consumer Spending  
 C. Increased certainty in future returns. D. Makeshift policies  
 E. Both (b) and (c)

25. Choose the word which is **MOST OPPOSITE** to the word given in passage

**ANALOGY**

- A. Similarity B. narrative C. Contrast D. Reciprocate E. Variance

In the following questions two columns are given containing three sentences/phrases each. In first column, sentences/phrases are A, B and C and in the second column the sentences/phrases are D, E and F. A sentence/phrase from the first column may or may not connect with another sentence/phrase from the second column to make a grammatically and contextually correct sentence. Each question has five options, four of which display the sequence(s) in which the sentences/phrases can be joined to form a grammatically and contextually correct sentence. If none of the options given forms a correct sentence after combination, mark (e), i.e. "None of these" as your answer.

- Column (1):  
 (A) As the head of the family, he ensures that  
 (B) Ravi is such a disorganized fellow that  
 (C) The boy next door nags his parents because
- Column (2):  
 (D) he runs around like a headless chicken  
 (E) he succeeds to make everyone laugh  
 (F) he goes out and earns a living for his family
26. A. C-E and B-F B. A-F C. B-E D. A-D E. None of these

- Column (1):  
 (A) Some rich guy from Boston  
 (B) People tend to raise their voices when they  
 (C) As soon as the herd heard the gunshots, they
- Column (2):  
 (D) are losing an argument  
 (E) all were fatally injured  
 (F) just bought the house next to mine
27. A. C-F  
 B. A-D  
 C. B-E  
 D. B-D  
 E. None of these

- Column (1):  
 (A) Tom always drinks at least  
 (B) If he had taken his doctor's advice  
 (C) I can still remember the time when
- Column (2):  
 (D) he might still be alive.  
 (E) we went on a picnic together.  
 (F) three cups of coffee in the morning.
28. A. C-E  
 B. B-F  
 C. A-D  
 D. C-F  
 E. None of these

- Column (1):  
 (A) It seems like yesterday, but it's actually  
 (B) I can't believe Vijay is still talking about  
 (C) The only thing that really matters is
- Column (2):  
 (D) whether or not you are happy.  
 (E) nearly ten years since we first met.  
 (F) what happens two years ago.
29. A. A-D  
 B. B-E  
 C. C-E  
 D. A-F  
 E. None of these

- Column (1):  
 (A) After school, Jack usually sticks around as long as  
 (B) We're planning on doing the sights  
 (C) Even the repairman couldn't figure out what
- Column (2):  
 (D) had gone wrong with the microwave.  
 (E) he can because he doesn't want to go home.  
 (F) of the city tomorrow morning.
30. A. A-F and B-D  
 B. B-E and C-F  
 C. B-F and C-D  
 D. A-D and C-E  
 E. None of these