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A COMPLETE EXAM GUIDER

Simplification – 100 Questions

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PASSAGE 1

The happy man is the man who lives objectively, who has free affections and wide interests, who secures his happiness through these interests and affections and through the fact that they in turn make him an object of interest and affection to many others. To be the recipient of affection is a potent cause of happiness, but the man who demands affection is not the man upon whom it is bestowed. The man who receives affection is, speaking broadly, the man who gives it. But it is useless to attempt to give it as a calculation, in the way in which one might lend money at interest, for a calculated affection is not genuine and is not felt to be so by the recipient. What then can a man do who is unhappy because he is encased in self? So long as he continues to think about the causes of his unhappiness, he continues to be self-centered and therefore does not get outside it. It must be by genuine interest, not by simulated interests adopted merely as a medicine. Although this difficulty is real, there is nevertheless much that he can do if he has rightly diagnosed his trouble. If for example, his trouble is due to a sense of sin, conscious or unconscious, he can first persuade his conscious mind that he

has no reason to feel sinful, and then proceed, to plant this rational conviction in his unconscious mind, concerning himself meanwhile with some more or less neutral activity. If he succeeds in **dispelling** the sense of sin, it is possible that genuine objective interests will arise spontaneously. If his trouble is self-pity, he can deal with it in the same manner after first persuading himself that there is nothing extraordinarily unfortunate in his circumstances. If fear is his trouble, let him practice exercises designed to give courage. Courage has been recognized from time immemorial as an important virtue, and a great part of the training of boys and young men has been devoted to producing a type of character capable of fearlessness in battle. But moral courage and intellectual courage have been much less studied. They also, however, have their technique. Admit to yourself every day at least one painful truth, you will find it quite useful. Teach yourself to feel that life would still be worth living even if you were not, as of course you are, immeasurably superior to all your friends in virtue and in intelligence. Exercises of this sort prolonged through several years will at last enable

doing, free you from the empire of fear over a very large field.

1. According to the passage, calculated affection

- (a) appears to be false and fabricated
- (b) makes other person to love you
- (c) turns into permanent affection over a period of time
- (d) leads to self-pity
- (e) gives a feeling of courage

2. Who according to the passage is the happy man?

- (a) Who is encased in self
- (b) Who has free affection and wide interests
- (c) Who is free from worldly passions
- (d) Who has externally centred passions
- (e) None of these

3. Which of the following statements is **NOT TRUE** in the context of the passage?

- (a) The happy man has wide interests.
- (b) Courage has been recognized as an important virtue.
- (c) Unhappy man is encased in self.
- (d) A man who suffers from the sense of sin must tell himself that he has no reason to be sinful.
- (e) Issue of intellectual courage has been extensively studied.

4. Which of the following virtues, according to the passage, has been recognized for long as an important virtue?

- (a) Patriotism
- (b) Sacrifice
- (c) Courage
- (d) Self-consciousness
- (e) None of these

5. Which of the following words is **SIMILAR** in meaning of the word '**bestowed**' as used in the passage?

- (a) Conferred
- (b) Accommodated
- (c) Trusted
- (d) Withdrawn
- (e) Directed

6. Which of the following, according to the passage, has not been studied much?

- (a) Feeling of guilt and self-pity
- (b) The state of mind of an unhappy man
- (c) How to get absorbed in other interests
- (d) Moral and intellectual courage
- (e) None of these

7. What should a man do who is suffering from the feeling of self-pity?

- (a) He should control his passions and emotions.
- (b) He should persuade himself that everything is alright in his circumstances.
- (c) He should seek affection from others.
- (d) He should develop a feeling of fearlessness.

(e) He should consult an expert to diagnose his trouble.

8. What happens to a man who demands affection?

- (a) His feelings are reciprocated by others.
- (b) He tends to take a calculated risk.
- (c) He becomes a victim of a vicious circle.
- (d) He takes affection for granted from others.

(e) None of these

9. If a man is suffering from a sense of sin,

- (a) he should invite opinion of others
- (b) he should admit his sin at once
- (c) he should consciously realize that he has no reason to feel sinful
- (d) he should develop a fearless character
- (e) he should develop an internal focus of control

10. Which of the following statements is TRUE in the context of the passage?

- (a) All passions stem from unhappiness.
- (b) The happy man lives subjectively.
- (c) Any virtue has a dark side also.
- (d) Ones feels happy if one receives affection.
- (e) Any affection is always genuine.

11. Which of the following statements is SIMILAR in meaning to the word 'flinching' as used in the passage?

- (a) wincing
- (b) convincing

(c) explaining

(d) providing

(e) debating

12. How can one get out of the vicious circle mentioned in the passage?

- (a) By practicing skills of concentration
- (b) By inculcating the habit of self absorption
- (c) Being true to others and one's internal circumstances
- (d) Admitting to oneself that others could be right

(e) None of these

13. Which of the following words is

OPPOSITE in meaning of the word

'**dispelling**' as used in the passage?

- (a) giving
- (b) accumulating
- (c) receiving
- (d) scattering

14. What according to the passage is the real cause of happiness?

- (a) Material rewards and incentives received
- (b) Critical analysis of the happy state of mind
- (c) Affection received from others
- (d) Calculated risk taken
- (e) None of these

15. What happens when you think about the cause of your unhappiness?

- (a) You try to introspect and look critically at yourself.
- (b) You realize that life can be lived in different ways.

- (c) You try to practice exercise designed to give coverage.
(d) You remain a self-centered person.
(e) None of these

PASSAGE 2

Management is a set of processes that can keep a complicated system of people and technology running smoothly. The most important aspects of management include planning, budgeting, organizing, staffing, controlling, and problem-solving. Leadership is a set of processes that creates organisations in the first place or **adapts** them to significantly changing circumstances. Leadership defines what the future should look like, aligns people with that vision, and inspires them to make it happen despite the obstacles. This distinction is absolutely crucial for our purposes here: Successful transformation is 70 to 90 per cent leadership and only 10 to 30 per cent management. Yet for historical reasons, many organisations today don't have much leadership. And almost everyone thinks about the problems here as one of managing change. For most of this century, as we created thousands and thousands of

large organizations for the first time in human history, we didn't have enough good managers to keep all those burreaucracies functioning. So many companies and universities developed management programmes, and hundreds and thousands of people were encouraged to learn management on the job. And they did. But, people were taught little about leadership. To some degree, management was emphasized because it's easier to teach than leadership. But even more so, management was the main item on the twentieth-century agenda because that's what was needed. For every entrepreneur or business builder who was a leader, we needed hundreds of managers to run their ever growing enterprises. Unfortunately for us today, this emphasis on management has often been institutionalized in corporate cultures that discourage employees from learning how to lead. Ironically, past success is usually the key ingredient in producing this outcome. The syndrome, as I have observed it on many occasions, goes like this: success creates some degree of market dominance, which in turn produces much growth. After a while keeping the ever larger organizations under control becomes the primary

challenge. So attention turns inward, and managerial competencies are **nurtured**.

With a strong emphasis on management but not on leadership, bureaucracy and an inward focus take over. But with continued success, the result mostly of market dominance, the problem often goes unaddressed and an unhealthy arrogance begins to evolve. All of these characteristics then make any transformation effort much more difficult. Arrogant managers can over-evaluate their current performance and competitive position, listen poorly, and learn slowly. Inwardly focused employees can have difficulty seeing the very forces that present threats and opportunities.

Bureaucratic cultures smother those who want to respond to shifting conditions. And the lack of leadership leaves no fore inside these organizations to break out of the morass.

1. Why, according to the author, is a distinction between management and leadership crucial?

- (a) Leaders are reactive whereas managers are proactive.
- (b) Organisations are facing problems of not getting good managers.
- (c) Organisations are pursuing the strategy of status quo.

(d) In today's context, organizations need leaders much more than managers in transforming them.

(e) None of these

2. Why did companies and universities develop programmes to prepare managers in such a large number?

- (a) Companies and universities wanted to generate funds through these programmes.
- (b) A large number of organizations were created and they needed managers in good number.
- (c) Organisations did not want spend their scarce resources in training managers.
- (d) Organisations wanted to create communication network through trained managers.
- (e) None of these

3. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE in the context of the passage?

- (a) Bureaucratic culture can smother those who want to respond to changing conditions.
- (b) Leadership produces change and has the potential to establish direction.
- (c) Pressure on managers comes mostly from within.
- (d) Leadership centres on carrying out important functions such as planning and problem-solving.

(e) Managers believe that they are the best and that their idiosyncratic traditions are superior.

4. Which of the following is not the characteristic of bureaucratic culture?

- (a) Managers listen poorly and learn slowly.
- (b) Managerial competencies are nurtured.
- (c) Employees clearly see the forces that present threats and opportunities.
- (d) Prevalence of unhealthy arrogance.
- (e) Managers tend to stifle initiative and innovation.

5. Which of the following is SIMILAR in meaning to the word SMOTHER as used in the passage?

- (a) suppress
- (b) encourage
- (c) instigate
- (d) criticise
- (e) attack

6. How has the author defined management?

- (a) It is the process of adapting organizations to changing circumstances.
- (b) It is the system of aligning people with the direction it has taken.
- (c) It refers to creating a vision to help direct the change effort.
- (d) Creating better performance through customer orientation.
- (e) None of these

7. Management education was emphasized in the management programmes because (a) establishing direction was the main focus of organizations

- (b) motivating employees was thought to be done by managers
- (c) strategies for producing change was the main focus of organizations
- (d) organizations wanted to create powerful guiding coalition
- (e) management was the main item of agenda in organizations

8. What is the historical reason for many organizations not having leadership?

- (a) A view that leaders are born, they are not made
- (b) Leaders lack managerial skills and organizations need managers
- (c) Leaders are weak in carrying out traditional functions of management
- (d) Leaders allow too much complacency in organizations
- (e) None of these

9. In the passage, management is equated with

- (a) Organisation
- (b) Leadership
- (c) Organisational vision
- (d) Bureaucracy

(e) Managerial training

10. Why does the attention of large organizations turn inward?

- (a) Their managers become arrogant.
- (b) They have to keep themselves under control.
- (c) Their success creates market dominance.
- (d) None of these

11. Which of the following is SIMILAR in meaning of the word NURTURED as used in the passage?

- (a) created
- (b) developed
- (c) thwarted
- (d) surfaced
- (e) halted

12. What, according to the author, is leadership?

- (a) Process which keeps the system of people and technology running smoothly
- (b) Planning the future and budgeting resources of the organization
- (c) Inspiring people to realize the vision
- (d) Carrying out the crucial functions of management
- (e) None of these

13. Which of the following characteristics helps organizations in their transformation efforts?

- (a) Emphasis on leadership but not on management
- (b) A strong and dogmatic culture

(c) Bureaucratic and inward-looking approach

(d) Failing to acknowledge the value of customers and shareholders

(e) None of these

14. Why were people taught little about leadership in management programmes?

- (a) Teachers were busy in understanding the phenomenon of leadership.
- (b) Enough study material was not available to facilitate teaching of leadership.
- (c) Focus of these programmes was on developing managers.
- (d) Leadership was considered only a political phenomenon.
- (e) None of these

15. Which of the following statement is/are definitely true in the context of the passage?

- (A) Bureaucracy fosters strong and arrogant culture.
- (B) Leadership competencies are nurtured in large-size organizations.
- (C) Successful transformation in organizations is 70 to 90 per cent leadership.
- (a) Only A and B
- (b) Only A and C
- (c) Only B and C
- (d) Only B
- (e) Only C

Answer key:

PASSAGE 1

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (e) 4. (c) 5. (a) 6. (d) 7. (b)
8. (c) 9. (c) 10. (d) 11. (a) 12. (c) 13. (b)
14. (c) 15. (d)

PASSAGE 2

1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (a) 6. (c) 7. (e)
8. (e) 9. (d) 10. (b) 11. (b) 12. (c) 13. (e)
14. (c) 15. (b)

PASSAGE 1

In the second week of August 1998, just a few days after the incidents of bombing the US embassies in Nairobi and Dar-es-Salaam, a high-powered, brain-storming session was held near Washington D.C., to discuss various aspects of terrorism. The meeting was attended by ten of America's leading experts in various fields such as germ and chemical **warfare**, public health, disease control and also by the doctors and the law-enforcing officers. Being asked to describe the horror of possible bio-attack, one of the experts narrated the following **gloomy** scenario. A culprit in a crowded business centre or in a busy shopping mall of a town empties a test tube containing some fluid, which in turn creates an unseen cloud of germ of a dreaded disease like anthrax capable of inflicting a horrible death within 5 days on any one who inhales it. At first 500,

or so victims feel that they have mild influenza which may **recede** after a day or two. Then the symptoms return again and their lungs start filling with fluid. They rush to local hospitals for treatment, but the panic-stricken people may find that the medicare services run quickly out of drugs due to excessive demand. But no one would be able to realize that a terrorist attack has occurred. One cannot deny the possibility that the germ involved would be of contagious variety capable of causing an epidemic. The meeting concluded that **such attacks**, apart from causing immediate human tragedy, would have dire long-term effects on the political and social fabric of a country by way of ending people's trust on the competence of the government. The experts also said that the bombs used in Kenya and Tanzania were of the old-fashion variety and involved quantities of high explosives, but new terrorism will prove to be more deadly and probably more **elusive** than hijacking an aeroplane or a gelignite of previous decades. According to Bruce Hoffman, an American specialist on political violence, old terrorism generally had a specific manifesto-to overthrow a colonial power or the capitalist system and so on.

These terrorists were not shy about planting a bomb or hijacking an aircraft and they set some limit to their brutality. Killing so many innocent people might turn their natural supporters off. Political terrorists want a lot of people watching but not a lot of people dead. "Old terrorism sought to change the world while the new sort is often practised by those who believe that the world has gone beyond redemption", he added.

Hoffman says, "New terrorism has no long-term agenda but is ruthless in its short-term intentions. It is often just a **cacophonous** cry of protest or an outburst of religious **intolerance** or a protest against the West in general and the US in particular. Its **perpetrators** may be religious fanatics or diehard opponent of a government and see no reason to show restraint. They are simply intent on **inflicting** the maximum amount of pain on the victim."

1. In the context of the passage, the culprit's act of emptying a test tube containing some fluid can be classified as

- (a) a terrorist attack
- (b) an epidemic of a dreaded disease
- (c) a natural calamity
- (d) panic created by an imaginary event
- (e) None of these

2. In what way would the new terrorism be different from that of the earlier years?

- (A) More dangerous and less baffling
- (B) More hazardous for victims
- (C) Less complicated for terrorists
- (a) A and C only (b) B and C only
- (c) A and B only (d) All the three
- (e) None of these

3. What was the immediate provocation for the meeting held in August 1998?

- (a) the insistence of America's leading
- (b) the horrors of possible bio-attacks
- (c) a culprit's heinous act of spreading germs
- (d) people's lack of trust in the government
- (e) None of these

4. What could be the probable consequence of bio-attacks, as mentioned in the passage?

- (A) several deaths
- (B) political turmoil
- (C) social unrest
- (a) A only (b) B only
- (c) C only (d) A and B only
- (e) None of these

5. The author's purpose of writing the above passage seems to explain

- (a) the methods of containing terrorism
- (b) the socio-political turmoil in African countries
- (c) the deadly strategies adopted by modern terrorists

- (d) reason for killing innocent people
 (e) the salient features of terrorism of yesteryear
6. According to the author of the passage, the root cause of terrorism is
 (A) religious fanaticism
 (B) socio-political changes in countries
 (C) the enormous population growth
 (a) A only (b) B only
 (c) C only (d) A and B only
 (e) All the three
7. The phrase "**such attacks**", as mentioned in the last sentence of the second paragraph, refers to
 (a) the onslaught of an epidemic as a natural
 (b) bio-attack on political people in the government
 (c) attack aimed at damaging the reputation of the government
 (d) bio-attack maneuvered by unscrupulous elements
 (e) None of these
8. The sole objective of the old terrorism, according to Hoffman, was to
 (a) plant bombs to kill innocent people
 (b) remove colonial power or capitalist system
 (c) make people realize the incompetence of the government

- (d) give a setback to socio-political order
 (e) None of these
9. Which of the following statements is **true** about new terrorism?
 (a) Its immediate objectives are quite tragic.
 (b) It has far-sighted goals to achieve.
 (c) It can differentiate between the innocent people and the guilty.
 (d) It is free from any political ideology.
 (e) It advocates people in changing the socio-political order

Directions (q. 10-12): choose the word which is most opposite in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage

10. gloomy

- (a) discouraging (b) disgusting
 (c) bright (d) tragic
 (e) versatile

11. cacophonous

- (a) loud (b) melodious
 (c) sonorous (d) harsh
 (e) distant

12. intolerance

- (a) forbearance (b) permissiveness
 (c) adaptability (d) acceptance
 (e) faithfulness

Directions (Q. 13-15): Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

13. perpetrators

- (a) opponents (b) followers
 (c) sympathizers (d) leaders
 (e) manoeuvrers

14. elusive

- (a) harmful (b) fatal
 (c) destructive (d) baffling
 (e) obstructing

15. inflicting

- (a) elevating (b) imposing
 (c) alleviating (d) reflecting
 (e) soothing

PASSAGAE 2

An independent, able and upright judiciary is the hallmark of a free democratic country. Therefore, the process of judicial appointments is of vital importance. At present, on account of the Supreme Court's last advisory opinion, the role of the executive and its interference in the appointment of judges is minimal, which, **in light of our previous experience**, is most welcome. However, there is a strong demand for a National Judicial Commission on the ground of wider participation in the appointment process and for greater

transparency. The composition, the role and the procedures of the proposed National Judicial Commission, must be clearly spelt out, **lest** it be a case of jumping **from the frying-pan into the fire**. Recently, there has been a lively debate in England on the subject. A judicial commission has been proposed but there are not many takers for that proposal. In the paper issued this month by the Lord Chancellor's Department on judicial appointments, the Lord Chancellor has said, "I want every vacancy on the Bench to be filled by the best person available. Appointments must and will be made on merit, irrespective of ethnic origin, gender, marital status, political affiliation, sexual orientation, religion or disability. These are not mere words. They are firm principles. I will not tolerate any form of discrimination." At present, there are hardly any persons from the ethnic minorities manning the higher judiciary and so far not a single woman has made it to the House of Lords. The most significant part of Lord Chancellor's paper is the requirement that "allegations of professional misconduct made in the course of consultations about a candidate for judicial office must be specific and subject to disclosure to the candidate". This should go a long way in ensuring that

principles of natural justice and fair play are not **jettisoned** in the appointment process, which is not an uncommon phenomenon.

1. What, according to the passage should go a long way in judicial appointments?

- (a) Decision that all sections of the society are represented.
- (b) Candidate's qualifications and seniority are considered
- (c) Candidate's must know the charge of professional misconduct leveled against him.
- (d) There should be strong reason for discrimination.
- (e) None of these

2. According to the passage, there has been a demand for a National Judicial Commission to

- (a) clear the backlog of court cases.
- (b) make judiciary see eye to eye with executive.
- (c) wipe out corruption at the highest places.
- (d) make the appointment process of judges more broad-based and clear.
- (e) Safeguard the interest of natural justice and fair play in judicial pronouncement.

3. Which of the following could be in the author's mind when he says 'in the light of our previous experience'?

(a) Not having enough judges from backward communities.

(b) Interference of the executive in the appointment of judges.

(c) Professional misconduct of judges.

(d) Delay that occurred in the judicial appointments.

(e) None of these

4. The role and procedure of the National Commission must be spelt out clearly

(a) because executive wing will depend on it heavily.

(b) because judges will take judicial decisions on the basis of it.

(c) it will be represented by a cross-section of the society.

(d) it will bring a qualitative change in the interpretation of law.

(e) None of these

5. What has been the subject of lively debate in England?

(a) Role of judiciary in free and democratic nations

(b) Appointment of judicial commission

(c) Seniority as the basis of appointment of judges

(d) Appointments of judicial posts

(e) None of these

6. What, according to the author, is the typical characteristic of an independent democratic country?

- (a) Objective process of judicial appointments.
- (b) Supreme Court's advisory opinion on legal matters.
- (c) Responsible, free and fair judiciary.
- (d) Lively and frank debate in the society on the role of judiciary.
- (e) None of these

7. Which, according to the passage, is not an uncommon phenomenon?

- (a) An independent and upright judiciary
- (b) Delays taking place in legal pronouncements
- (c) Justice being denied too poor people
- (d) Partiality and subjectivity in judicial appointments
- (e) None of these

8. Which of the following words is SIMILAR in meaning as the word **jettison** as used in the passage?

- (a) sacrifice
- (b) accept
- (c) modify
- (d) destroy
- (e) advocate

9. Which of the following forms part of what the Lord Chancellor has said?

- (a) Appointments to judicial posts must take into consideration the aspirations of the weaker sections of the society.
- (b) Vacancies in the judiciary must not remain unfilled.
- (c) Merit should be the sole criterion for judicial appointments.
- (d) Selective discrimination may be preached and also practiced.
- (e) None of these

10. Which of the following according to the author is the most welcome thing?

- (a) The negligible role to be played by the executive in the appointments of judges.
- (b) Coordinating role played by the executive in the appointment of judges
- (c) The appointment of judges from the ethnic minority classes
- (d) Appointment of judges purely on the basis of merit
- (e) None of these

11. Which of the following groups of words is SIMILAR in meaning as the word **lest** as used in the passage?

- (a) in spite of
- (b) for fear that
- (c) for want of
- (d) in order to
- (e) with regard to

12. What does the expression "from the frying-pan into the fire" mean?

- (a) Seeing one dream after the other

- (b) Making plan after plan
- (c) Crossing one hurdle after the other
- (d) Jumping from one high place to another
- (e) None of these

Answer key:

PASSAGE 1

- 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (e) 4. (e) 5. (c) 6. (a) 7. (d)
- 8. (d) 9. (a) 10. (c) 11. (b) 12. (a) 13. (b)
- 14. (d) 15. (b)

PASSAGE 2

- 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (e) 5. (b) 6. (c) 7. (d)
- 8. (a) 9. (c) 10. (a) 11. (b) 12. (e)

PASSAGE 1

After the "Liberal" a new catch-phrase is being coined: 'A New Health Order'. Talking about setting it up is the theme of the WHO-sponsored international conference on primary health and medical care, currently being held at Milan in Italy. While much has been said and written on establishing "new order", little has actually been done. Will the conference at Milan too swear by the "new health order", go home and then forget about it, while the present medical and healthcare set-up in poor countries further **entrenches** itself? This does not have to be the fate of the radical resolutions that will undoubtedly be passed at Milan. Unlike

creating a new world economic or information order, establishing a new health set-up is essentially a matter for individual countries to accomplish. No conflict of international interests is involved. But this advantage is, at least until it begins to take concrete shape, only theoretical. The million-dollar question is whether individual third-world governments are able and willing to **muster** the will, the resources, the administrative and other infrastructure to carry out what it is entirely within their power to attain and implement. The dimensions of the problem are known and the solutions broadly agreed on. The present medical and health-care system is urban-base, closely geared to drugs, hospitals and expensively trained apathetic doctors. The bulk of the population in poor countries, who live in rural areas, are left untouched by all this and must rely on traditional healers. The answer is to turn out medical/health personnel sufficiently, but not expensively, trained to handle routine complaints and to get villagers to pay adequate attention to cleanliness, hygienic sanitation, garbage disposal and other elementary but **crucial** matters. More complicated ailments can be referred to properly equipped centres in

district towns, cities and metropolises.

Traditional healers, whom villagers trust, can be among these intermediate personnel.

Some third-world countries, including India, have **launched** or are preparing elaborate schemes of this nature. But the experience is not quite happy. There is **resistance** from the medical establishment which sees them as little more than licensed quackery but is to prepared either to offer **condensed**

medical courses such as the former licentiate course available in this country and unwisely scrapped. There is the question of how much importance to give to indigenous system of medicine. And there is the difficult matter of striking the right balance between preventive healthcare and curative medical attention.

These are complex issues and the Milan conference would perhaps be more fruitful if it were to discuss such specific subjects.

1. The author is doubtful whether....

- (a) an individual country can set up a a new health order.
- (b) the Milan conference would pass radical resolutions.
- (c) under-developed countries have the capacity to organize their resources
- (d) traditional healers could be trained as intermediate health personnel.
- (e) the problem has been understood at all.

2. The author has reservations about the utility of the Milan Conference because...

- (a) it is expected only to discuss but not decide upon anything.
- (b) earlier conferences had failed to reach any decisions.
- (c) the medical profession is opposed to a new health order.
- (d) while "new orders" are talked and written about, not much is actually done.
- (e) None of these

3. The contents of the passage indicate that the author is opposed to...

- (a) traditional healers.
- (b) licentiate practitioners.
- (c) allopathic system of medicines.
- (d) hospitals.
- (e) None of these

4. It can be inferred from the contents of the passage that the author's approach is ...

- (a) sarcastic
- (b) constructive
- (c) indifferent
- (d) fault-finding
- (e) hostile

5. The author thinks that the solution to the problem of medical/health care lies in

- (a) opening hospitals is rural areas.
- (b) conducting inexpensive medical courses.
- (c) improving the economic condition of the masses.

(d) expediting the setting up of a new health order.

(e) making cheap drugs available.

6. To make the conference really useful, the author suggests...

(a) resolving the international conflicts involved.

(b) that it should address itself to specific issues.

(c) it should give importance to indigenous system of medicine.

(d) that it should not pass radical resolutions.

(e) None of these

7. What does the author suggest for the cure of the cases involving complications?

(a) Treating such cases at well-equipped hospitals in district places

(b) Training such victims in preliminary hygiene

(c) Training semi-skilled doctors to treat such cases

(d) Issuing licences to semi-skilled doctors to treat such cases

(e) None of these

8. The medical establishment seems to be reluctant to trust the...

(a) allopathic medical practitioners.

(b) traditional healers.

(c) urban-based medical practitioners.

(d) expensively trained allopathic doctors.

(e) None of these

9. For a new health order, the author

recommends all of the following EXCEPT

(a) motivating villagers to pay attention to cleanliness

(b) setting up well equipped centres in district towns

(c) discontinuing the present expensive medical courses

(d) training traditional healers to function as medical health personnel

(e) striking a balance between preventive healthcare and curative medical attention

Directions (Q. 10-12): Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

10. LAUNCHED

(a) participated

(b) accomplished

(c) elevated

(d) planned

(e) started

11. MUSTER

(a) enlist

(b) summon

(c) manifest

(d) extend

(e) enrich

12. ENTRENCH

(a) being deteriorating

- (b) surround completely
- (c) establish firmly
- (d) enclose carefully
- (e) finish radically

Directions (Q. 13-15): Choose the word which is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

13. CONDENSED

- (a) concentrated
- (b) invigorated
- (c) expanded
- (d) lengthened
- (e) inexplicable

14. CRUCIAL

- (a) trivial
- (b) critical
- (c) significant
- (d) marvellous
- (e) conspicuous

15. RESISTANCE

- (a) opposition
- (b) agreement
- (c) repulsion
- (d) acceptance
- (e) compliance

PASSAGE 2

There is no field of human endeavour that has been so misunderstood as health. While health which **connotes** well-being and the absence of illness has a low profile, it is illness representing the failure of health which virtually monopolizes attention because of the fear of pain, disability and death. Even Sushruta has warned that this provides the medical practitioner power over

the patient which could be misused. Till recently, patients had implicit faith in their physician whom they loved and respected, not only for his knowledge but also in the total belief that practitioners of this noble profession, guided by ethics, always placed the patient's interest above all other considerations. This rich interpersonal relationship between the physician, patient and family has, barring a few exceptions, prevailed till the recent past, for caring was considered as important as curing. Our indigenous systems of medicine like ayurveda and yoga have been more **concerned** with the promotion of the health of both the body and mind and with maintaining a harmonious relationship not just with fellow-beings but with nature itself, of which man is an integral part. Healthy practices like cleanliness, proper diet, exercise and meditation are part of our culture which sustains people even in the prevailing conditions of poverty in rural India and in the unhygienic urban slums. These systems consider disease as an **aberration** resulting from disturbance of the equilibrium of health, which must be corrected by gentle restoration of this balance through proper diet, medicines and the establishment of mental peace. They also teach the graceful

acceptance of old age with its infirmities resulting from the normal **degenerative** process as well as of death which is **inevitable**. This is in marked contrast to the western concept of life as a constant struggle against disease, ageing and death which must be fought and conquered with the knowledge and technology **derived** from their science: a science which, with its narrow dissective and quantifying approach, has provided us the understanding of the microbial causes of communicable diseases and provided highly effective technology for their prevention, treatment and control. This can rightly be claimed as the greatest contribution of western medicine and justifiably termed as 'high' technology. And yet the contribution of this science in the field of non-communicable diseases is remarkably poor despite the far greater inputs in research and treatment for the problems of ageing like cancer, heart diseases, paralytic strokes and arthritis which are the major problems of affluent societies today.

1. Which of the following has been described as the most outstanding benefits of modern medicine?

- (A) The real cause and ways of control of communicable diseases
- (B) Evolution of the concept of harmony between man and nature
- (C) Special techniques for fighting ageing
- (a) Only B and C (b) Only A and B
- (c) Only A (d) Only B
- (e) Only C

2. In India traditionally the doctors were being guided mainly by which of the following?

- (a) High technology
- (b) Good knowledge
- (c) Professional ethics
- (d) Power over patient
- (e) Western concept of life

3. What caution have proponents of indigenous systems sounded against medical practitioners?

- (a) Their undue concern for the health of the person.
- (b) Their emphasis on research on non-communicable diseases.
- (c) Their emphasis on curing illness rather than preventive health measures.
- (d) Their emphasis on restoring health for affluent members of the society.
- (e) None of these

4. Why has the field of health not been understood properly?

- (a) Difficulty in understanding distinction between health and illness.
- (b) Confusion between views of indigenous and western system.
- (c) Highly advanced technology being used by the professionals.
- (d) Not given in the passage.
- (e) None of these

5. Why, according to the author, have people in India survived in spite of poverty?

- (a) Their natural resistance to communicable diseases is very high.
- (b) They have easy access to western technology.
- (c) Their will to conquer diseases
- (d) Their harmonious relationship with the physician
- (e) None of these

6. Which of the following pairs are mentioned as 'contrast' in the passage?

- (a) Western concept of life and science.
- (b) Technology and science.
- (c) Western physician and western-educated Indian physician.
- (d) Indian and western concepts of life.
- (e) Knowledge and technology.

7. Why does the author describe the contributions of science as remarkably poor?

- (a) It concentrates more on health than on illness.
- (b) It suggests remedies for the poor people.
- (c) It demands more inputs in terms of research and technology.
- (d) The cost of treatment is low.
- (e) None of these

8. Which of the following can be inferred about the position of the author in writing the passage?

- (A) Ardent supporter of western system in present context.
- (B) Supremacy of ancient Indian system in today's world.
- (C) Critical and objective assessment of the present situation.
- (a) Only A
- (b) Only B
- (c) Only C
- (d) Neither B nor C
- (e) None of these

9. The author seems to suggest that

- (a) we should give importance to improving the health rather than curing of illness.
- (b) we should move towards becoming an affluent society.
- (c) ayurveda is superior to yoga.
- (d) good interpersonal relationship but not sufficient.
- (e) ayurvedic medicines can be improved by following western approaches and methods of sciences.

Directions (Q. 10-12): Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

10. INEVITABLE

- (a) Undesirable (b) Unsuitable
 (c) Detestable (d) Avoidable
 (e) Available

11. CONCERNED

- (a) Diluted (b) Liberated
 (c) Indifferent (d) Divested
 (e) Relaxed

12. DEGENERATIVE

- (a) Recuperative (b) Revolving
 (c) Productive (d) Innovative
 (e) Integrative

Directions (Q. 13-15): Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

13. CONNOTES

- (a) Helps (b) Cures
 (c) Follows (d) Confirms
 (e) Implies

14. ABERRATION

- (a) Observation (b) Alternative
 (c) Deviation (d) Outcome
 (e) Stimulate

15. DERIVED

- (a) Constructed (b) Sprung
 (c) Directed (d) Processed
 (e) Continued

Answer key:

PASSAGE 1

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (e) 4. (b) 5. (b) 6. (b) 7. (a)
 8. (b) 9. (c) 10. (e) 11. (a) 12. (c) 13. (d)
 14. (a) 15. (d)

PASSAGE 2

1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (e) 6. (d) 7. (e)
 8. (b) 9. (a) 10. (d) 11. (c) 12. (a) 13. (e)
 14. (c) 15. (b)

PASSAGE 1

We have inherited the tradition of secrecy about the budget from Britain where also the system has been strongly attacked by eminent economists and political scientists including Peter Jay. Sir Richard Clarke, who was the originating genius of nearly every **important** development in the British budgeting techniques during the last two decades, has spoken out about the abuse of budget secrecy: "The problems of long-term tax policy should surely be **debated** openly with the facts on the table. In my opinion, all governments should have just the same **duty** to publish their expenditure policy. Indeed, this obligation to public taxation

policy is really essential for the control of public expenditure in order to get realistic taxation implications." Realising that democracy **flourishes** best on the principles of open government, more and more democracies are having an open public debate on budget proposals before introducing the appropriate Bill in the legislature. In the United States the budget is conveyed in a message by the President to the Congress, which comes well in advance of the date when the Bill is introduced in the Congress. In Finland the Parliament and the people are already discussing in June the tentative budget proposals which are to be introduced in the Finnish Parliament in September. Every budget contains a cartload of figures in black and white-but the dark figures represent the **myriad** lights and shades of India's life, the contrasting tones of poverty and wealth, and of bread so dear and flesh and blood so cheap, the deep tints of adventure and enterprise and man's ageless struggle for a brighter morning. The Union budget should not be an annual **scourge** but a part of presentation of annual accounts of a partnership between the Government and the people. That partnership would work much better when the nonsensical secrecy is replaced by

openness and public consultations, resulting in fair laws and the people's acceptance of their moral duty to pay.

1. How do the British economists and political scientists react to budget secrecy? They are
- (a) in favour of having a mix of secrecy and openness.
 - (b) indifferent to the budgeting techniques and taxation policies.
 - (c) very critical about maintenance of budget secrecy.
 - (d) advocates of not disclosing in advance the budget contents.
 - (e) None of these
2. The author thinks that openness in budget is essential as it leads to
- (a) prevention of tax implications
 - (b) People's reluctance to accept their moral duties
 - (c) exaggerated revelation of the strengths and weaknesses of economy
 - (d) making our country on par with Finland
 - (e) None of these
3. The author seems to be in favour of
- (a) maintaining secrecy of budget
 - (b) judicious blend of secrecy and openness
 - (c) transparency in budget proposals
 - (d) replacement of public constitution by secrecy

(e) None of these

4. The secrecy of the budget is maintained by all of the following countries except

(A) Finland

(B) India

(C) United States

(a) Only A

(b) Only B

(c) Only C

(d) A and C

(e) B and C

5. Which of the following statements is definitely TRUE in the context of the passage?

(a) The British Government has been religiously maintaining budget secrecy.

(b) Budget secrecy is likely to lead to corrupt practices.

(c) Consulting unjustifiable taxes with public helps make them accept those taxes.

(d) There should be no control on public expenditure in democratic condition.

(e) None of these

6. Sir Richard Clarke seems to deserve the credit for

(a) transformation in the British budgetary techniques.

(b) Maintenance of secrecy of the British budget.

(c) detection of abuse of transparency in budget.

(d) bringing down the tax load on British people.

(e) None of these

7. From the contents of the passage, it can be inferred that the author is

(a) authoritarian in his approach.

(b) a democratic person.

(c) unaware of India's recent economic developments

(d) a conservative person.

(e) None of these

8. Which of the following statement(s) is/are definitely **False** in the context of the passage?

(A) Transparency helps unscrupulous elements to resort to corrupt practices.

(B) Open approach of Government is a sign of healthy democracy.

(C) People's acceptance of their moral duties can best be achieved through openness and public consultations.

(a) Only A

(b) Only B

(c) Only C

(d) A and B

(e) B and C

9. For making the budget realistic, the Government should

(a) refrain from making public the proposed provisions before finalization.

(b) discuss it secretly within themselves.

(c) encourage the public to send in their suggestions.

(d) consult the public to send in their suggestions.

(e) None of these

Directions (Q. 10-12): Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

10. SCOURGE

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| (a) ritual | (b) presentation |
| (c) whip | (d) compromise |
| (e) remedy | |

11. MYRIAD

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| (a) adequate | (b) functional |
| (c) incompatible | (d) abundant |
| (e) excellent | |

12. DUTY

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| (a) obligation | (b) imposition |
| (c) tax-liability | (d) function |
| (e) job | |

Directions (Q. 13-15): Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

13. FLOURISHES

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (a) disappears | (b) degenerates |
| (c) vanishes | (d) blooms |
| (e) opens | |

14. DEBATED

(a) questioned severely

(b) opposed strongly

(c) accepted unconditionally

(d) discussed frankly

(e) implemented forcibly

15. IMPORTANT

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (a) major | (b) uncountable |
| (c) significant | (d) unscheduled |
| (e) trivial | |

PASSAGE 2

In a disarmingly frank talk at the Indian Merchants Chamber in Mumbai, the Japanese Ambassador in India dwelt at length on issues that exercise the minds of Japanese investors when they consider investment proposals in India. Raising the question "What comparative advantages does India offer as an investment market?", he said though labour in India is inexpensive, wage levels are offset by productivity level to a large extent. Acknowledging that the vastness of the Indian market is a great **inducement** for investment in manufacturing industry, he wondered if it was **justifiable** to provide that overseas remittance of profit in foreign exchange be fully covered by exchange earnings as had been done. Significantly, on the eve of the Prime Minister's visit to Japan, the government delinked profits repatriation

from exports, meeting this demand. The Ambassador said foreign investors needed to be assured of the continuity and consistency of the liberalisation policy and the fact that new measures had been put into force by means of administrative notifications without amending government laws acted as a damper. The Ambassador pleaded for speedy formulation of the exit policy and pointed to the highly restrictive control by the government on disinvestment by foreign partners in joint ventures in India. While it is all too easy to dismiss critical comment on conditions in India **contemptuously**, there can be little doubt that if foreign investment is to be wooed **assiduously**, we will have to meet exacting international standards and cater at least partially to what we may consider the **idiosyncrasies** of our foreign collaborators. The Japanese too have passed through a stage in the fifties when their products were derided as sub-standard and **shoddy**. That they have come out of that ordeal of fire to emerge as an economic superpower speaks as much of their doggedness to pursue goals against all odds as of their ability to improvise and adapt to internationally acceptable standards. There is no gainsaying that the past record

Japanese investment is a poor benchmark for future expectations.

1. The author has appreciated the Japanese for their

- (a) quality of products manufactured in the fifties.
- (b) passing through an ordeal.
- (c) perseverance in raising quality of products.
- (d) future expectations.
- (e) None of these

2. According to the Japanese Ambassador, which of the following motivates the foreign investors to invest in Indian manufacturing industry?

- (a) very large scope of Indian market
- (b) overseas remittance of profit in foreign exchange
- (c) assurance of continuity of the liberalization policy
- (d) high productivity levels
- (e) None of these

3. The purpose of the author in writing this passage seems to be to

- (a) discourage foreign investment in India.
- (b) critically examine Indian investment environment.
- (c) paint a rosy picture of India's trade and commerce.

(d) criticize government's liberalization policy.

(e) raise the expectations of foreign investors.

4. Which of the following suggestions were expected by the Japanese Ambassador?

- (A) speedy formulation of the exit policy
 (B) imposing restrictions of disinvestment by foreign partners in joint ventures in India
 (C) continuity and consistency of the liberalization policy

- (a) All the three (b) A and B only
 (c) B and C only (d) A and C only
 (e) None of these

5. According to the Japanese Ambassador, India offers a comparative advantage to foreign investors in terms of

- (a) inexpensive labour
 (b) abysmally low wage levels
 (c) higher productivity
 (d) skilled workforce
 (e) None of these

6. For seeking more and more foreign investment, the author suggests that we should

- (a) satisfy fully the whims of our foreign collaborators.
 (b) dismiss all critical comments on Indian conditions.
 (c) link profit repatriations to exports.

(d) raise the quality of product to match international standards.

(e) None of these

7. From the passage it can be inferred that the author is

- (a) a political commentator.
 (b) a secretary of the Japanese Ambassador.
 (c) a Japanese investor.
 (d) an Indian investor.
 (e) None of these

8. The author attributes Japan's emergence as an economic superpower to

- (A) their ability to overcome any ordeal.
 (B) their tenacity and perseverance despite unfavourable circumstances.
 (C) their ability to improvise and adapt to globally acceptable quality levels.

- (a) A and B only (b) B and C only
 (c) A and C only (d) All the three
 (e) None of these

9. Which of the following statement(s) is/are **true** about the critical comments on investment conditions in India?

- (A) These comments are difficult to be countered.
 (B) These comments are received from various international quarters.
 (C) These comments are based more on biases than on facts.

- (a) Only C (b) Only B

(c) Only A (d) A and B only

(e) A and C only

Directions (Q. 10-12): Choose the word which is most SAME in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

10. ASSIDUOUSLY

- (a) persistently (b) hastily
 (c) feebly (d) deliberately
 (e) innocently

11. IDIOSYNCRASIES

- (a) demands (b) needs
 (c) deviations (d) ideologies
 (e) identity

12. SHODDY

- (a) extraordinary (b) shabby
 (c) cheap (d) disadvantageous
 (e) unprofitable

Directions (Q. 13-15): Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

13. INDUCEMENT

- (a) incentive (b) motive
 (c) breach (d) temptation
 (e) impediment

14. JUSTIFIABLE

- (a) unreasonable (b) formidable
 (c) irrecoverable (d) unscrupulous

(e) inevitable

15. CONTEMPTUOUSLY

- (a) amicably (b) reasonably
 (c) respectfully (d) methodically
 (e) indecisively

Answer key:

PASSAGE 1

1. (c) 2. (e) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (e) 6. (a) 7. (b)
 8. (a) 9. (d) 10. (c) 11. (d) 12. (a) 13. (b)
 14. (c) 15. (e)

PASSAGE 2

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (e) 6. (d) 7. (a)
 8. (d) 9. (b) 10. (d) 11. (d) 12. (c) 13. (e)
 14. (d) 15. (c)

PASSAGE 1

Since July 1991, the government of India has effectively put the liberalization policy into proactive. The drastic steps even include some administrative reforms for **pruning** the government agencies. Last year the Japanese business circles represented by the Ishikawa Mission called attention of their Indian counterparts to what they considered to be the major impediments in India. However, thanks to the almost revolutionary reforms put into effect by the Indian government, those **impediments** either have been removed or now are on their way

out. This development gives a new hope for the future of economic co-operation between the two countries. At the same time, it should be borne in mind that there is a **stiff** competition with other countries, notably China and South-East Asian countries, in this regard. The success stories of ASEAN countries welcoming Japanese investments with adequate infrastructure are already known in India but it may be useful if further studies of Japanese joint ventures in ASEAN countries be made by Indian business circles. The coastal areas of China have initiated a very active campaign to welcome foreign economic participation. Beyond our bilateral relationship, India's more active participation in global economy is needed. India certainly deserves a far bigger share of world trade considering its **vast** resources. It is strongly hoped that the Indian government's recently initiated effort of enlarging its export market would bear fruit. India has **steadfastly** maintained its parliamentary democracy since independence. Considering its size, its population and its internal complexity, the overall maintenance of national integrity and political stability under parliamentary democracy is remarkable and admirable indeed. Here lies the base for the status of

India in the world. By effectively implementing its economic reform with the support of public opinion, this democratic polity of India has again demonstrated its viability and **resilience**. At the same time, it gives hope and inspiration to the whole world which faces the difficult problem of North-South confrontation.

1. The Ishikawa Mission during its visit to India emphasized on
 - (a) future economic co-operation between Japan and India.
 - (b) need for removing policy and/or implementation hurdles.
 - (c) need for a stiff competition.
 - (d) striking down revolutionary reforms.
 - (e) None of these
2. How did the Indian government react to the hurdles in the way of bilateral trade between India and Japan?
 - (a) The government, in principle, agreed for removal of these hurdles.
 - (b) Bureaucracy succeeded in maintaining a status quo.
 - (c) Government thought it was against liberalization policy.
 - (d) The Japanese delegation could not forcefully argue their case.
 - (e) It failed to remove these hurdles.

3. What is the result of Japanese investments in ASEAN nations?
- (a) It could not gather momentum for want of infrastructure.
- (b) The experiment failed because of stiff competition from other countries.
- (c) China and South-East Asian countries objected to Japanese investments.
- (d) The passage does not provide complete information.
- (e) None of these
4. Which of the following is TRUE about the author's view regarding India's participation in world trade?
- (a) India should actively contribute in a big way as it had tremendous resources.
- (b) India's sharing in global economy has already been very fast and beyond its resources.
- (c) India should refrain from making efforts in enlarging its export market.
- (d) India needs to first strengthen its democracy.
- (e) None of these
5. On India's implementing liberalization policy, the author seems to be
- (a) unreasonably critical.
- (b) sarcastic.
- (c) appreciative.
- (d) unconvinced about its effectiveness.
- (e) None of these
6. It can be inferred from the content of the passage that the author is a/an
- (a) political analyser
- (b) Japanese bureaucrat
- (c) economist
- (d) Japanese politician
- (e) Indian Prime Minister
7. The author seems to appreciate India's national integrity and political stability particularly in view of which of the following?
- (A) the size of the country
- (B) India's population
- (C) its internal complexity
- (a) None of the three
- (b) All the three
- (c) A and B only
- (d) B and C only
- (e) A and C only
8. The author feels that India has a better status in the world market because of its
- (a) success in political stability and national integration in democratic set-up.
- (b) vast population.
- (c) giant size.
- (d) effective bilateral relationship with other countries.
- (e) foreign economic participation.

9. Which of the following statements is TRUE in the context of the passage?

- (A) India's successful experiment of economic reform has become an inspiration to the world.
 (B) size, population and internal complexity of our country area the barriers in the way of attaining national integrity and political stability.
 (C) A few government agencies were not in favour of liberalization policy at the beginning.
 (a) A only (b) B only
 (c) C only (d) All the three
 (e) None of these

Directions (Q. 10-12): Choose the word which is most SAME in meaning as the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

10. STEADFASTLY

- (a) quickly (b) violently
 (c) adversely (d) religiously
 (e) faithfully

11. RESILIENCE

- (a) quietening (b) amplifying
 (c) existence (d) adaptability
 (e) rejuvenation

12. PRUNING

- (a) activating (b) trimming
 (c) punishing (d) encouraging

(e) empowering

Directions (Q. 13-15): Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

13. STIFF

- (a) stubborn (b) indelible
 (c) tense (d) yielding
 (e) soapy

14. VAST

- (a) minute (b) meagre
 (c) minor (d) innumerable
 (e) intangible

15. IMPEDIMENTS

- (a) exaggeration (b) compendium
 (c) obstacle (d) aggravation
 (e) furtherance

PASSAGE 2

It is an old saying that knowledge is power. Education is an instrument which imparts knowledge and, therefore, indirectly controls power. Therefore, ever since the dawn of civilization persons in power have always tried to supervise or control education. It has been the hand-maid of the ruling class. During the Christian era, the ecclesiastics controlled the institution of education and diffused among the people the gospel of the

Bible and religious teachings. These gospels and teachings were no other than a philosophy for the maintenance of the existing society. It taught the poor man to be meek and to earn his bread with the sweat of his brow, while the priests and the landlords lived in luxury and fought duels for the slightest offence. During the Renaissance, education passed more from the clutches of the priest into the hand of the prince. In other words, it became more secular. It was also due to the growth of the nation-state and powerful monarchs who united the country under their rule. Thus, under the control of the monarch, education began to devise and preach the infallibility of its masters, the monarch or king. It also invented and supported fantastic theories like the Divine Right Theory and that the king can do no wrong etc. With the advent of the industrial revolution education took a different turn and had to please the new masters. It now no longer remained the privilege of the baron class but was thrown open to the new rich merchant class of society. Yet education was still confined to the few elite. The philosophy which was in vogue during this period was that of 'laissez-faire' restricting the function of the State to

a mere keeping of law and order while, on the other hand, in practice the law of the jungle prevailed in the form of free competition and the survival of the fittest.

1. Who controlled education during the era after the industrial revolution?

- (a) The baron class
- (b) The priests
- (c) The prince
- (d) The monarch
- (e) None of these

2. What does the theory of Divine Right of king stipulate?

- (a) That kings are gods.
- (b) They have the right to be worshipped like gods by their subjects.
- (c) That the right of governing is conferred upon kings by god.
- (d) That the rights of kings are divine and therefore sacred.
- (e) None of these

3. What does the expression 'hand-maid of the ruling class' mean?

- (a) Private mistress of the prince
- (b) Something fully under the control of the ruling class
- (c) Private maid-servants of the prince
- (d) The symbol of authority of the prince
- (e) None of these

4. Who controlled education during the Renaissance?

(a) The common people (b) The prince

(c) The church and the priests

(d) The secular leaders of the society

(e) None of these

5. What does the word "infallibility" mean?

(a) That every man is open to error

(b) That some divine power is responsible for determining the fate of men

(c) The virtue of not making any mistake

(d) Sensitivity

(e) None of these

6. What did the ruling class in the Christian era think of the poor man?

(a) That he is the beloved of god

(b) That he deserves all sympathy of the rich

(c) That he should be strong

(d) That he is meant for serving the rich

(e) None of these

7. Who controlled the institution of education during the Christian era?

(a) The church and the priests

(b) The monarchs

(c) The secular leaders of society

(d) The common people

(e) None of these

8. What do you mean by the 'sweat of his brow'?

(a) Very hard work

(b) The tiny droplets of sweat on the forehead

(c) The wrinkles visible on the face

(d) The sign of innocence

(e) None of these

9. Why have persons in power always tried to supervise or control education?

(a) Because they wanted to educate the whole public.

(b) Because they wanted to deprive the common man of the benefits of education.

(c) Because it involved a huge expenditure on the state exchequer.

(d) Because it is an instrument of knowledge and therefore power.

(e) None of these.

10. What does the philosophy of Laissez-Faire stand for?

(a) Joint control of the means of production by the state and private enterprise

(b) Individual freedom in the economic field

(c) State control of the means of production

(d) Full development of the individual's personality

(e) None of these

Answer key:

PASSAGE 1

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (c) 6. (c) 7. (b)

8. (a) 9. (a) 10. (e) 11. (d) 12. (b) 13. (d)

14. (b) 15. (e)

PASSAGE 2

1. (e) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (c) 6. (d) 7. (a)
8. (a) 9. (d) 10. (e)

PASSAGE 1

The development of nationalism in the third world countries, as is well known, followed a very different **trajectory** from that in the advanced capitalist countries. In the latter it was a part of the process of the **emergence** of the bourgeois order in opposition of feudalism, while in the former it was a part of the anti-colonial struggle. The impact of colonialism, though it differed across countries, had on the whole been in the direction of **transcending** localism and unifying supra-local economic structures through the introduction of market relations. The struggle against colonialism, consequently, took the form of a national struggle in each instance in which people belonging to different tribes or linguistic communities participated. And the colonial power in each instance attempted to break this emerging national unity by **splitting** people. The modus operandi of this splitting was not just through political manipulation as happened for instance in Angola, South Africa and a host of other countries; an important part of this modus operandi was

through the **nurturing** of a historiography that just denied the existence of any overarching national consciousness. The national struggle, the national movement were given a tribal or religious character, they were portrayed as being no more than the movement of the dominant tribe or the dominant religious group for the achievement of narrow sectional ends. But the important point in this colonialism, while, on the one hand, it objectively created the condition for the coming into being of a national consciousness at a supra-tribal, supra-local and supra-religious level, on the other hand it sought deliberately to **subvert** this very consciousness by using the same forces which it has objectively undermined.

1. Which of the following was the advantage of struggle against colonialism?
- (a) Tribal groups held their separate identity throughout the struggle.
 - (b) Communities got divided on the basis of religion and language.
 - (c) Backwardness of tribals was eradicated.
 - (d) Awareness beyond linguistic and religious identity was generated.
 - (e) None of these
2. How did colonial power react to topple the anti-colonial structure?

- (a) by splitting people on the basis of their financial positions
- (b) by using tempting economic strategies
- (c) by creating linguistic, tribal and religious divides
- (d) by instigating tribals against anti-communal forces.
- (e) None of these

3. The author has given the example of Angola, South Africa, etc in order to

- (a) bring out the similarity of tactics used by the rulers of colonies to divide the natives
- (b) emphasise how nationalism has become almost extinct and capitalism has borne roots
- (c) support the argument that feudalism was opposed by people in underdeveloped countries also
- (d) lay stress on the fact that tribals in those countries were divided on account of language
- (e) None of these

4. What was the role of introduction of market relations in the process of economic integration?

- (a) It had different impacts in all colonial exercises.
- (b) It overthrew the capitalistic approach in the third world countries.

(c) It advocated importance of localism and restricted economic growth.

(d) It broke the shackles of localism and helped unify the economic structures.

(e) None of these

5. How did nationalism originate in the third world countries?

- (a) as a struggle against feudalism
- (b) as vehement opposition to colonialism
- (c) to advocate capitalistic movement
- (d) to strengthen localism
- (e) None of these

6. What was the motive of colonial powers in writing a distorted history?

- (a) to emphasise the existence of domination by one tribe over other weaker tribes
- (b) to make people aware of and to integrate on the basis of their rich cultural heritage
- (c) to make people aware of their glorious religion and widely used language
- (d) to give an impression to general people that there was no national consciousness and to prevent them from being united
- (e) None of these

7. Which of the following statements is **definitely true** in the context of the passage?

(A) Colonialism internally helped awakening nationalism among people of different tribes, religions, etc.

(B) Advanced capitalist countries had nurtured nationalism as an opposition to feudalism.

(C) The national struggle was not successful because the colonial powers succeeded in dividing the people.

- (a) A and B only (b) B and C only
 (c) A only (d) B only
 (e) C only

8. From the content of the passage it appears that the author is

- (a) a vehement critic of anti-feudalism
 (b) a staunch follower of capitalistic pattern
 (c) an impartial commentator of historical and political events
 (d) a person holding colonialism in high esteem
 (e) a historian with view coloured in favour of nationalism

9. The colonial powers tried to camouflage national movement and to show it as only

- (a) a historical fact having ancient roots
 (b) skirmish led by a dominating tribe or a religious group with selfish motive
 (c) dominance of narrow sectional ends over national goals

(d) survival of the fittest in the struggle against colonialism

(e) None of these

Directions (Q. 10-12): Choose the word which is most SAME in meaning as the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

10. TRAJECTORY

- (a) result (b) tradition
 (c) path (d) consequence
 (e) precedence

11. TRANSCENDING

- (a) widening (b) reviving
 (c) encompassing (d) surpassing
 (e) piloting

12. EMERGENCE

- (a) renaissance (b) onslaught
 (c) imposition (d) development
 (e) rise

Directions (Q. 13-15): Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

13. SPLITTING

- (a) severing (b) uniting
 (c) adding (d) collecting
 (e) assembling

14. NURTURING

- (a) weakening (b) cultivating

(c) demolishing (d) fostering

(e) poisoning

15. SUBVERT

(a) conquer (b) escalate

(c) create (d) emanate

(e) strengthen

PASSAGE 2

India is a country of villages. Rural population still dominates the urban population as far as the number is considered. This is despite the fact that there is **rampant** migration of rural families to urban centres. Generally, the gains of being a unit of the urban population are less than the disadvantages and risks that are in-built in the urban life. Crime, riots, etc are some of the examples of such risks of urban life.

The forces that generate conditions **conducive** to crime and riots are stronger in urban communities than in rural areas. Urban living is more anonymous living. It often **releases** the individual from community restraints more common in tradition-oriented societies. But more freedom from constraints and controls also provides greater freedom to **deviate**. And living in the more impersonalized, formally controlled urban society means that

regulatory orders of conduct are often directed by distant bureaucrats. The police are strangers executing these prescriptions on an anonymous set of **subjects**. Minor offences in small town or village are often **handled** without resort to official police action. As disputable as such action may seem to be, it results in fewer recorded violations of the law compared to those in the big cities. Although perhaps causing some decision difficulties for the police in small town, formal and objective law enforcement is not always acceptable to the villagers. Urban area with mass population, greater wealth, more commercial establishments and more products of our technology also provide more frequent opportunities for theft. Victims are impersonalized property is insured, consumer goods in more abundance are **vividly displayed** and are more portable. The crime rate increases despite formal moral education given in schools.

1. Which of the following would be the best title for the above passage?

- (a) Crime and Punishment
- (b) Hazards of Urban Life
- (c) Lure of Village Life
- (d) Rural-Urban Life
- (e) Urban Crimes and their Reasons

2. The passage mainly emphasizes the

- (a) comparative account of wealth in rural and urban areas
- (b) increasing crime rate in rural areas
- (c) need for formal moral education to be given in schools
- (d) reasons for growing crime rate in urban centres as compared to that in rural areas
- (e) None of these

3. The author thinks that risks and disadvantages are

- (a) more than the gains in urban life
- (b) almost negligible in rural life
- (c) outweigh the gains of rural life
- (d) surpassed by the gains of urban life
- (e) None of these

4. Which of the following is a characteristic of an urban setting?

- (a) Unreported minor crimes
- (b) Deviation from freedom
- (c) Less forceful social control
- (d) Minimal opportunities of crime due to better law enforcement
- (e) Fewer recorded violations of the law

5. Which of the following statements is **TRUE** in the context of the passage?

- (a) The display of consumer goods in the main case of crime.

(b) Lack of personal contacts increases crimes in urban areas

(c) Small communities have more minor crimes than in urban centres.

(d) Urban crimes cannot be prevented.

(e) Police in urban areas settle minor disputes without official action.

6. Which of the following inference(s) can be drawn from the contents of the passage?

(A) Migration of people from rural areas to urban centres is almost negligible.

(B) Strangers can enforce laws in more impartial manner than known people can.

(C) Wealth has concentrated more in urban centres than in the rural areas.

(a) A and B only

(b) B and C only

(c) A and C only

(d) All the three

(e) None of these

7. The behavior of people is generally moulded because of social control in

(a) formally controlled urban societies

(b) the presence of the police authorities

(c) an anonymous form of living

(d) non-traditional societies

(e) None of these

8. It can be inferred from the passage that urban crime can be controlled by

(a) greater emphasis on moral education

- (b) enforcement of law by distant bureaucrats
- (c) vivid display of expensive consumer goods
- (d) making expensive consumer goods less portable
- (e) None of these
9. The author's view of 'Traditional Societies' is best expressed by which of the following?
- (a) They provide less freedom for the individual in many circumstances.
- (b) They have lower crime rates because of the moral teachings in schools.
- (c) They provide inadequate freedom for personal movements and travel.
- (d) They do not have adequate modern technology.
- (e) They are ruled and controlled by distant bureaucrats.
10. According to the passage, the crime in small towns
- (a) is less frequently reported or dealt with officially
- (b) is brought well under control by distant bureaucrats
- (c) leads to an impersonalized style of living
- (d) is often dealt with objective law enforcement
- (e) always causes difficulties for the police authorities

11. Which of the following statements is **NOT TRUE** in the context of the passage?
- (a) Moral education imparted in schools is ineffective in checking crime rate.
- (b) There is less freedom in the current society than in a traditional society.
- (c) Urban areas are thickly populated and commercialized.
- (d) Anonymous living in urban areas may lead a freedom to deviate from rules.
- (e) Urban areas provide more opportunities for crime than rural areas do.
12. According to the passage, all of the following contribute to higher crime rates in urban areas
- EXCEPT**
- (a) vivid display of consumer goods
- (b) higher standard of living
- (c) urban impersonalized living
- (d) increasing population
- (e) inadequate police force

Directions (Q. 13-16): Choose the word which is most SAME in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

13. SUBJECTS

- (a) topics (b) people
- (c) crimes (d) rules
- (e) provinces

14. HANDLED

- (a) reported (b) settled
 (c) dispensed (d) punished
 (e) judged

15. DISPLAYED

- (a) exhibited (b) kept
 (c) rested (d) removed
 (e) sold

16. CONDUCTIVE

- (a) prohibitive against
 (b) helping to reduce
 (c) prone to minimize
 (d) tending to promote
 (e) helping to deteriorate

Directions (Q. 17-20): Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

17. DEVIATE

- (a) obviates (b) break
 (c) locate (d) follow
 (e) concentrate

18. VIVIDLY

- (a) unintentionally (b) unimpressively
 (c) unscrupulously (d) unwillingly
 (e) unpopularity

19. RELEASES

- (a) liberates (b) closes
 (c) confines (d) provides
 (e) strengthens

20. RAMPANT

- (a) reluctant (b) enforced
 (c) uninhibited (d) unrestricted
 (e) controlled

Answer key:

PASSAGE 1

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (b) 6. (d) 7. (a)
 8. (c) 9. (b) 10. (c) 11. (d) 12. (e) 13. (b)
 14. (c) 15. (e)

PASSAGE 2

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b) 6. (b) 7. (e)
 8. (d) 9. (a) 10. (a) 11. (b) 12. (e) 13. (b)
 14. (b) 15. (a) 16. (d) 17. (d) 18. (b) 19. (c)
 20. (e)

PASSAGE 1

We all seek happiness but few, very-few, indeed, get it. We are unhappy partly because we desire much more than what we can hope to attain. Our countless desires are hard to be satisfied. And that is what makes us so sad in life. The secret of happiness lies in the simplification of life. Simple living encourages high thinking. It leads to contentment. Contentment gives us inner wealth, the wealth of the mind and of the soul. A contented man devotes himself to virtues, a man can feel true happiness. I do not mean that for simplification of life, a man

should become an ascetic. The happiness of a sadhu is of a negative kind. I want positive kind of happiness. For this I must live in the midst of life and faithfully carry out my responsibilities to my home and my country. But all this should be done in the spirit of selfless service. A man who wants to lead a happy life, should also make others happy. In making others happy he will taste real and lasting happiness. There is a kind of joy in serving others with virtuous motives, in sacrificing what one has for the good of others. An act of goodness is of itself an act of happiness. The secret of perfect happiness lies in renunciation. Wealth may give us joy for a while and fame may provide us with **fleeting** excitement. But they cannot give us permanent happiness. Kings have everything to make them happy and yet they feel unhappy. It is because they do not practise renunciation. There is a sense of joy in doing one's work honestly and efficiently. A research-worker feels joy in research and a journalist in writing. In doing one's duty sincerely, one feels peace of mind which is an important essence of happiness. It is only by cultivating spirit of renunciation, self-sacrifice, contentment and science work that one can really be happy. The strings of

misfortune spare none but they will not **cow** such a person.

1. What does a contented man do?

- (a) He pursues and assimilates the basic virtues of life
- (b) He faces boldly the adversities of life
- (c) He encounters the strings of misfortunes
- (d) He gives up bad habits effortlessly
- (e) None of these

2. Which of the following is the correct chain of things, as mentioned in the passage, leading to happiness?

- (a) Contentment, high thinking, simple living, inner wealth
- (b) Simple living, high thinking, inner wealth, contentment
- (c) High thinking, simple living, inner wealth, contentment
- (d) Inner wealth, simple living, contentment, high thinking
- (e) Simple living, high thinking, contentment, inner wealth

3. According to the passage, the essence of happiness lies in _____

- (a) worldly desires
- (b) matching one's abilities with the work undertaken
- (c) avoiding all unfortunate events
- (d) adopting a simple life style
- (e) following the dictates of nature

4. We are unhappy partly because _____

- (a) We have no inner strength
- (b) We have lost moral and spiritual values
- (c) We have countless, unfulfilled desires
- (d) Our lives have become extremely complicated
- (e) We carry several stresses and strains

5. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE in the context of the passage?

- (a) One feels peace of mind in doing one's duty sincerely
- (b) Renunciation is the result of perfect happiness.
- (c) Multiplicity of desires make us unhappy.
- (d) Making others happy makes one happy.
- (e) An act of goodness is an act of happiness

6. Which of the following is OPPOSITE in meaning to the word '**fleeting**' as used in the passage?

- (a) permanent
- (b) passing
- (c) fast
- (d) momentary
- (e) pleasing

7. A man who wants to live a permanent happy life should _____

- (a) make others happy
- (b) master the art of renunciation
- (c) pursue wealth and fame
- (d) inculcate the virtues of life
- (e) keep a tight control on his desires

8. Which of the following is SIMILAR in meaning as the word '**cow**' as used in the passage?

- (a) spare
- (b) conquer
- (c) discard
- (d) provoke
- (e) mould

9. Which of the following statements is TRUE in the context of the passage?

- (a) Human beings seldom seek happiness
- (b) Doing one's work sincerely hardly makes one happy
- (c) Peace of mind is tangent to happiness
- (d) Simple life is like a life of an ascetic
- (e) A happy man is also not spared by the misfortunes

10. What according to the passage, is a positive kind of happiness?

- (a) Keeping ones motives and feelings under control
- (b) Love for life and a country
- (c) Leading a simple life of an ascetic
- (d) Carrying out all worldly activities in the spirit of selfless service
- (e) None of these

PASSAGE 2

Agriculture dominates change in India through its **causal** links with factor and product markets. It employs 60 per cent of the labour force and contributes 26 per cent

of the gross domestic product. In the poorer states, its contribution to the domestic product is close to 40 per cent. Low productivity in agriculture has led to the concentration of the poor in this sector. Due to the **sheer** size of the agricultural economy and the importance of its major products (cereals) in the diets of the poor, gains in agricultural productivity have significant potential impact on poverty. Theoretically, it is possible to reduce poverty as well as expand the domestic market for industry by raising labour productivity in agriculture and spreading its gains among the low-income groups. Modelling of the linkages between agricultural and industrial growth has shown that a 10 per cent increase in agricultural output would increase industrial output by 5 per cent and urban workers would benefit by both increased industrial employment and price **deflation**. However, there is an asymmetry of adjustments in the demand and supply of agricultural goods. An increase in non-agricultural production would lead to an immediate increase in demand for intermediate and final agricultural goods, whereas supply-side adjustments involving reallocation of resources and net additional investment for capacity expansion take a

much longer period. There is a widely held view that in a large country like India, the demand stimulus for industrialization would come mainly from agriculture with less social and economic costs. Interdependencies in food and labour market are important for the development process. An upward shift in the food supply curve would simultaneously result in an upward shift in the labour demand curve. The magnitude of the **interdependence** depends on the technique of production causing the shifts in the food supply curve. Similarly, an upward shift in the labour supply curve shifts up the food demand curve. The extent of interdependence between the forces of labour supply and food demand depends on the employment-output **elasticity** and the income elasticity of demand for food. The recent estimate of the employment output elasticity in agriculture is around 0.5, income elasticity of food is in the range of 0.55-0.50 and that for cereals is 0.25-0.30. The other important interdependency which plays a crucial role in inducing indirect employment, is that between food and other sectors through demand linkages. Since food accounts for a major share in the budget of the poor and any reduction in the food price leaves a significant proportion of income for

other items, a lower food price stimulates employment in industrial and service sectors. On the other hand, an increase in the food price would increase the wage costs of industrial products and hence the prices of industrial products. In the absence of adjustments through exports, it would result in demand deficiency. Clearly, the most favourable situation in India is one in which labour demand outpaces its supply and food supply outpaces its demand. Wage rates cannot fall below a certain minimum determined by the costs of subsistence living and the labour supply curve turns elastic at the subsistence wage rate. Demographic pressure cannot push the wage rate below the subsistence level. People would be willing to starve rather than work unless the energy expended in physical work is compensated by the energy provided by food. Foodgrain price usually determines the subsistence wage rate in agricultural as well as in the urban informal sector since foodgrains account for about four-fifths of the calorie intake of the poor.

1. Which of the following, according to the passage, signifies influence of agricultural products on poverty?

- (A) Higher labour productivity in agriculture reduces poverty.
 (B) Agricultural products is the main constituent of the food of the poor.
 (C) Agriculture output spurs industrial growth which ultimately helps the poor.
 (a) A and B only (b) B and C only
 (c) A and C only (d) All A, B, and C
 (e) None of these

2. Which of the following, according to the passage, benefits do the urban workers get from increased agricultural production?

- (A) Urban workers get agricultural products at a cheaper rate.
 (B) Urban workers get agricultural products at a cheaper rate.
 (C) Urban workers get more job offers in the agricultural sector.
 (a) None
 (b) A and B only (c) B and C only
 (d) A and C only (e) All A, B and C

3. Which of the following has the **same** meaning as the word '**sheer**' as used in the passage?

- (a) simple (b) undiluted
 (c) mere (d) outright
 (e) unassisted

4. Which of the following has the **same** meaning as the word '**deflation**' as used in the passage?

- (a) reduction (b) index
(c) inflation (d) improvement
(e) diffusion

5. Which of the following is meant by "the labour supply curve turns elastic at the subsistence wage rate" as used in the passage?

- (a) People refuse to work at the minimum wage rate.
(b) People still work at the minimum wage rate.
(c) People are eager to work at the minimum wage rate.
(d) People have no option but to work at the minimum wage rate.
(e) None of these

6. Which of the following statements is **not true** in the context of the passage?

- (a) Increase in labour productivity in agriculture can reduce poverty.
(b) Agricultural sector can provide the impetus for greater industrialization at lower cost.
(c) Increase in food supply will increase the demand for labour forces.

(d) Concentration of low-income group people is relatively higher in the non-agricultural sector.

(e) All are true

7. Which of the following in addition to employment-output elasticity, according to the passage, creates indirect employment?

- (a) Inter linkage of demand of food and other sectors
(b) Interdependence of forces of labour supply and food demand
(c) Income elasticity of demand of food
(d) All of these (e) None of these

8. Which of the following, according to the passage, can lead to demand deficiency in India?

- (a) Widespread import of foodgrains
(b) Oversupply of agricultural products
(c) Increase in prices of industrial products
(d) Foresight in gauging the demand-supply of labour
(e) None of these

9. Which of the following, according to the passage, will be the result of increase in non-agricultural production?

- (A) Increase in demand for non-agricultural products
(B) Increase in demand for intermediate agricultural products

(C) Increase in demand for final agricultural products

- (a) Only A and B (b) Only B and C
 (c) Only A and C (d) Only B
 (e) All A, B and C

10. Which of the following is **most opposite** in meaning of the word '**interdependence**' as used in the passage

- (a) correlated (b) dependence
 (c) independence (d) relativity
 (e) interrelated

11. Which of the following is **most opposite** in meaning of the word '**elasticity**' as used in the passage?

- (a) flexibility (b) brittleness
 (c) rigidity (d) adamancy
 (e) peculiarity

12. Which of the following, according to the passage, is the case for increase in food supply?

- (a) Less demand by the industrial sector
 (b) Bumper food production due to adequate monsoon
 (c) Change in technique of food production
 (d) Not mentioned in the passage
 (e) None of these

13. The wage rate of which of the following sectors is dependent on the foodgrains price?

- (A) Agriculture sector
 (B) Informal urban sector
 (C) Organised urban sector
 (a) A only (b) B only
 (c) C only (d) A and B only
 (e) All A, B and C

14. Why, according to the passage, lower food price stimulates employment in industrial and service sectors?

- (a) Poorer people cannot afford to buy non-food products.
 (b) Low price of food items provides the poor with extra funds to buy other products and service.
 (c) The production cost of non-agricultural products and services reduces.
 (d) Industrial sector can afford to employ more people at lower cost.
 (e) None of these

15. Which of the following has the **same** meaning as the word '**casual**' as used in the passage?

- (a) casual (b) precursor
 (c) effective (d) causing
 (e) experiencing

Answer key:

PASSAGE 1

1. (a) 2. (e) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (b) 6. (d) 7. (b)
8. (e) 9. (b) 10. (d)

PASSAGE 2

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (e) 6. (d) 7. (d)
8. (c) 9. (b) 10. (c) 11. (c) 12. (d) 13. (d)
14. (b) 15. (d)

PASSAGE 1

A few weeks ago I ran into an old friend who currently one of the mandarins deciding India's economic and financial policies. He asked, "And so, how is IIT doing?" As one can only indulge in friendly banter at such gatherings, I responded with, "Not so well actually. Your market-friendly policies have forced us to raise the fee, so we have 50% fewer PhD applicants this year. Not batting an eyelid, he shot back: "Obviously. Your PhD students don't have any market value." Taken aback, I shifted to a more serious tone and tried to start a discussion on the need for research in these **globalised** times. But he had already walked away. The last word on the imperatives of the 'market' had been spoken. Actually, this view of higher education should not have surprised me. Worthies who look at everything as consumer products classify higher education as a 'non-merit' good. Non-merit goods are those where only the individual benefits from

acquiring them and not the society as a whole. Multilateral agencies like the world Bank have too been pushing countries like India to stop subsidies to higher education. When Ron Brown, former US commerce secretary visited India, a public meeting was organized at IIT Delhi. At that meeting I asked him: "I understand that since the 19th century all the way up to the 1970s, most land grant and state universities in the US virtually provided free education to state citizens. Was that good for the economy, or should they have charged high fees in the early 20th century?" He replied, "It was great for the economy. It was one of the best things that the US government did at that particular time in American history-building institutions of higher education which were accessible to the **masses** of the people. I think it is one of the reasons why our economy grew and **prospered**, one of the ways in which the US was able to close some of its social gaps. So people who lived in rural areas would have the same kind of access to higher education as people living in other parts of the country. It was one of the reasons for making America strong." Our policy-makers seem **unaware** that their mentors in the US did not follow policies at home which they now prescribe for other

countries. Ron Brown's remarks summarise the importance of policy-makers in the US place on higher education as a vehicle for upward mobility, for the poorer sectors of their population. Even today, a majority of Americans study in state-run institutions. Some of these Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin and Texas, are among the best in world. The annual tuition charged from state residents (about \$ 5000 a year) is about a month's salary paid to a lecturer. Even this fee is **waived** for most students. In addition, students receive stipends for books, food and hostel charges. The basic principle is that no student who gets admission to a university should have to depend on parental support if it is not available. Ron Brown's remarks went unnoticed in India. Every other day some luminary or the other opines that universities and technical education institutions should increase their charges and that such education should not be subsidized. Most editorials echo these sentiments. Eminent industrialists pontificate that we should run educational institutions like business houses. Visiting experts from the Bank and the IMF, in their newly emerging **concern** for the poor, advise us to

divert funds from higher education to primary education.

1. The author of the passage seems to be a/an

(a) official working in economic affairs department

(b) financial advisor to Government or a bureaucrat in finance department

(c) social activist devoted to illiteracy eradication programme

(d) educationist in IIT or some such educational institution

(e) industrialist employing highly qualified technocrats

2. What was the net tangible impact of raising fees on the higher level of technological research?

(a) The number of prospective researchers was reduced to almost a half.

(b) The market value of PhD students was almost lost.

(c) Research studies attained a higher market value.

(d) Research became more and more relevant to market demands.

(e) In the current globalised times, the need for research was less than ever.

3. According to the author, the US policy-makers consider education as a

(a) hindrance in the way to economic growth and prosperity

(b) means for achieving upward mobility for the poor

(c) wastage of resources and a totally futile exercise

(d) matter of concern only for the parents of the students

(e) None of these

4. Who among the following support the view that higher education should be free to everyone aspiring for it?

(A) Editors and Journalists

(B) Industrialists

(C) Visiting Experts from the Bank and the IMF

(a) A only

(b) B only

(c) C only

(d) All the three

(e) None of these

5. Which of the following makes the policy-makers classify education as "non-merit" commodity?

(a) The tendency of people to seek any individual benefit

(b) The attitude of giving unreasonably more weightage to society

(c) The tendency of viewing everything as mere consumer product

(d) Undue pressure from International Agencies like the World Bank, etc

(e) None of these

6. What was Ron Brown's reaction to the author's question on free education provided by US universities to their citizens? Ron Brown

(a) criticized the US govt for its action.

(b) appreciated the author but remained non-committed.

(c) ignored the fact and gave an ambiguous reaction.

(d) mentioned that the author's information was not correct.

(e) None of these

7. The basic principle adopted by the renowned State-run Universities in the US is that the students

(a) Must pay the lecturer's salary from their own resources

(b) should earn while they learn and pay higher education fees

(c) must seek the necessary help from their parents on whom they depend

(d) need not be required to depend upon their parents for acquiring higher education

(e) None of these

8. What was the outcome of the US strategy of imparting free university education to US citizens?

(a) Education was easily accessible to the vast majority.

- (b) US citizens found it unaffordable and expensive.
 (c) US economy suffered due to such a lop-sided decision.
 (d) US Govt could not plug the loopholes in their economic policies.
 (e) None of these

9. Multilateral agencies like The World Bank have been
 (a) pressurizing India and other countries to stop substantial higher education
 (b) insisting on discontinuance of subsidies to higher education
 (c) analyzing the possibilities of increasing subsidies to higher learning
 (d) emphasizing on the needs of lowering fees for higher education
 (e) forcing countries like India to strengthen only industrial development

Directions (Q. 10-12): Which of the following is MOST NEARLY THE SAME in meaning as the word printed in bold as used in the passage?

10. UNAWARE

- (a) Famous (b) Ignorant
 (c) Familiar (d) Unworthy
 (e) Negligent

11. WAIVED

- (a) Moved (b) Charged

- (c) Condoned (d) Overlooked
 (e) Paid

12. MASSES

- (a) Institutions (b) Groups
 (c) Students (d) Officers
 (e) Parents

Directions (Q. 13-15): Which of the following is MOST OPPOSITE in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage?

13. GLOBALISED

- (a) Universalised (b) Liberalised
 (c) Earthly (d) Prospering
 (e) Decentralised

14. PROSPERED

- (a) Declined (b) Progressed
 (c) Improved (d) Decomposed
 (e) Enlightened

15. CONCERN

- (a) Worry (b) Anxiety
 (c) Sympathy (d) Indifference
 (e) Nullification

PASSAGAE 2

The **rapid** and unprecedented changes in the external environment such as liberalization of the economy, globalization of international markets, deregulation of the financial system and implications of various clauses under WTO exerted **considerable** pressure on the

agricultural system. The inadequate levels of capital formation in the agricultural sector, distancing of farm technologies from requirements of the market, inadequate and untimely supply of credit and post-harvest losses are the worrying factors. Agricultural sector employs about 64% of the workforce, contributes 27.4% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and accounts for about 18% share of the value of the country's exports. It supplies bulk of wage goods required by non-agricultural sector and raw material for a large section of the industry. In terms of gross fertilizer consumption, India ranks 4th in the world after USA, Russia and China. The country has the largest area in the world under pulse crops while in the field of cotton, India is the first to **evolve** a cotton hybrid. In 1996-97, the per capital net availability of foodgrains touched 528.77gms, which was a mere 395gms at the time of India's independence. Therefore, it has a vital place in the economic development of the country. Significant **strides** have been made in agricultural production towards ensuring food security. There has been a significant improvement in agricultural productivity which has helped in reducing rural poverty. The trend in the growth of foodgrain production, particularly in high productivity

areas like Haryana and Punjab, is on the decline. Agricultural productivity in the Eastern region, excepting West Bengal, is low, and it is mainly attributed to weak infrastructure. Indian agriculture is also on the threshold of becoming globally competitive and is in a position to make major gains in the export market. Foodgrains account for 63% of country's agricultural output and hence even a **marginal** production has 'ripple effect' on the rest of the economy. IN 1997, the foodgrains output was 199 million tones but in 1998 it was lowered by over 4 million tones owing to a fall in the pulse production. Initiatives for increasing the production and productivity of cereal crops on the basis of cropping systems approach continued during the year 1996-97. In 1997-98, 31.2 million tones of coarse cereals was produced. However, barring the record production of 69.3 million tonnes of wheat in 1996-97, the production of wheat at 66.5 million tonnes in 1997-98 and expected rice production at 83.5 million tones is said to be the highest ever. Procurement of wheat during the rabi marketing season 1998-99 touched a record high of 10.61 million tonnes. Pulses production in the country has been stagnating around 8-14 million tones for

the last 40 years. The production of pulses is expected to be about 13 million tonnes in 1997-98 compared to 13.19 million tonnes during 1995-96. The **adverse** agro-climatic conditions have had their impact on the production of commercial crops. The production of 9 major oilseeds in 1997-98 is expected to be 24 million tonnes, as compared to 25 million tonnes in 1996-97 and 22.4 million tonnes in '95-96. Among the nine oilseed crops grown in the country, groundnut and rapeseed/mustard together account for 62% of the total oilseeds production. The production of groundnut and rapeseed and mustard is expected to touch 8 million and 6 million tonnes compared to 9 million and 7 million tonnes in 1996-97.

1. The author has mentioned the following factors that influenced the agricultural system **EXCEPT**

- (a) Bringing international markets together
- (b) Freeing various economic activities from restrictions
- (c) Automation in agro and industrial sectors
- (d) Deregulation of financial system
- (e) None of these

2. Which of the following is **TRUE** about China?

- (a) It has the largest area under pulse crops.

- (b) It exceeds India's gross fertilizer consumption.

- (c) It is just a rank below in gross fertilizer consumption.

- (d) It is just a rank after India to evolve a cotton hybrid

- (e) None of these

3. Decline in production of commercial crops is mainly due to

- (a) want of timely procurement of foodgrains
- (b) inadequate fertilizer feeding
- (c) reduction in production of oilseed crops
- (d) decline in rabi crops as compared to oilseeds

- (e) None of these

4. According to the passage, how is agro sector helpful to other industries?

- (a) It utilizes 64% of the workforce.
- (b) It contributes to more than one-fourth of the GDP.
- (c) It contributes to about 18% of the value of the country's exports.
- (d) It provides raw material to various industries.

- (e) None of these

5. What is the author's assessment about Indian agriculture in terms of the world scenario?

- (a) It is not gaining the desirable impact.

(b) It is likely to show only a marginal increase in production

(c) It will fetch reasonable gain by way of exports.

(d) It is on the fourth position in global competition.

(e) None of these

6. The sharp decline in foodgrain production in 1998 over its preceding year is attributed to

(a) increasing productivity of cereal crops

(b) cropping system approach

(c) sub-standard production of cereals

(d) decrease in the pulse production

(e) None of these

7. What is the impact of increase in food and other agro-production, according to the passage?

(a) Total elimination of rural poverty in the entire country

(b) Haryana and Punjab have shown a decline in food production.

(c) West Bengal has improved in foodgrains production.

(d) Infrastructural facilities have improved.

(e) None of these

8. What, according to the passage, is the 'RIPPLE EFFECT'?

(a) Increase in foodgrains leads to over consumption and in effect generates pressure on economy

(b) Substantial influence on certain things; slight decrease or increase in certain other things

(c) Decrease in production of one commodity because of decrease in production of some other commodity

(d) Increase in production of one commodity due to decrease in production of some other commodity.

(e) None of these

9. Which of the following is FALSE in the context of this passage?

(a) Farm technologies are not in contrast with market requirements.

(b) Capital formation in agricultural sector is less than required.

(c) The supply of credit to agro-sector is less and ill-timed

(d) Mechanism of compensation for crop losses is not adequate

(e) None of these

Directions (Q.10-12): Choose the word or group of words which is MOST NEARLY THE SAME in meaning as the word printed in bold.

10. STRIDES

(a) Achievements

(b) Setbacks

(c) Effects (d) Aspirations

(e) Developments

11. EVOLVE

(a) Visualise (b) Nurture

(c) Discover (d) Develop

(e) Migrate

12. CONSIDERABLE

(a) Marginal (b) Significant

(c) Desirable (d) Negligible

(e) Excessive

Directions (Q.13-15): Choose the word or group of words which is MOST OPPOSITE in meaning of the word printed in bold.

13. MARGINAL

(a) Trivial (b) Crucial

(c) Influential (d) Forceful

(e) Negligible

14. ADVERSE

(a) Reverse (b) Confronting

(c) Favourable (d) Gainful

(e) Exceptional

15. RAPID

(a) Fast (b) Retarded

(c) Extreme (d) Intangible

(e) Gradual

Answer key:

PASSAGE 1

1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (e) 5. (c) 6. (b) 7. (d)
 8. (e) 9. (b) 10. (b) 11. (d) 12. (b) 13. (e)
 14. (a) 15. (d)

PASSAGE 2

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (e) 4. (d) 5. (c) 6. (d) 7. (e)
 8. (d) 9. (a) 10. (a) 11. (d) 12. (b) 13. (b)
 14. (c) 15. (e)

PASSAGE 1

As a concept, outsourcing is no doubt gaining ground. But there are many who still keep away from it. First, there's a perception that outsourcing could adversely impact the quality of service. "We believe that directly controlling our stores is the only way to maintain quality. If we outsource, quality would suffer as a whole. You can do outsourcing only if you're willing to shut your eyes to many things," says a Managing Director of a company. Despite being the **dominant** partner in the relationship, the outsourcer doesn't always have all the advantages. For one, very few entrepreneurs are willing to take on a new outsource, unless it comes with a guarantee of a certain level of sales. The trade refers to it as the minimum guarantee clause, which means that if an outsourcee is unable to reach an anticipated sales level, he will be

compensated for the balance amount. This invariably acts as an incentive for outsourcers to be lax in developing the business. Yet, given that there are too many outsourcers chasing too few potential outsourcers, the minimum guarantee clauses often become a crucial deciding factor in choosing an outsource. Of course, there are ways of working around this. The Rs 14 -crore-chain of personal grooming and fitness clinics tried the outsourcing route two years ago by handing over management of the outlet to its outsourcee. That agreement did not work. "Ours is a very critical service. Our business is about people's health and well-being. If the standards area not kept up one mistake will wipe out so many years of goodwill. And since we saw maintaining the right service levels was a problem, we decided to opt out of outsourcing," says a managing director. To make things simpler, it set up joint ventures with interested parties and kept 65% of the stake and, therefore, management control in its hands. Its future plans of opening specialized fitness centre chains and good health eateries are also based on the current 65:35 model. **Players** with a large existing outsourced network have an incumbency problem: upgrading the quality of the outlets in line with changing

customer needs. The logic may seem reasonable, but convincing an outsourcee to invest more in upgradation is seldom easy. Bentex wants to move beyond the retail ambience it is offering to its customers. "We have grown to a fair level with our outsourcees but times have changed. We need to move on," says executive director. Won't it unsettle the 430-odd Bentex outsourcees? "We are only setting up 25 of these shops to show our outsourcees it can work. The rest we want to outsource," affirms marketing manager. But potential outsourcees will be up against a hurdle: the stores will be allowed to stock only branded Bentex products, from earnings to bangles. This may put off consumers who seek variety. Currently, Bentex allows its outsourcees to outsource 35% of the products in the outlet. "There may be a certain sense of independence that an outsourcee gets by choosing some stock but we think it is a habit. Once he realizes the convenience of sourcing from just one place, he will upgrade. But Bentex realizes the psychological impact of starting its own retail stores." So, how does outsourcing work? "It's like a marriage," says general manager, marketing. The stakes are high on both sides. The outsourcer gives up his precious

asset, the brand, and the outsourcee parts with his right to operate alone. In the end, **implicit** trust is at the cornerstone of the relationship between an outsourcee and an outsourcer.

1. Which of the following is a disadvantage of outsourcing ?

- (a) The relationship of partners are at stake.
- (b) The quality of the business is always on the higher side.
- (c) It is very difficult to control the quality.
- (d) The profit margins are low.
- (e) None of these

2. What compensation does the outsourcee expect?

- (a) The cost of maintenance should be borne by the outsourcer.
- (b) In the event of loss, outsourcer should buy back the stock.
- (c) For declining sales level, outsourcer should not be held responsible.
- (d) The ambience should be the responsibility of the outsourcer.
- (e) None of these

3. Outsourcing works best if

- (a) the relations between the partners are symbiotic.
- (b) the outsourcer accepts a submissive role.
- (c) high-cost ambience is maintained.

(d) variety is sacrificed at the cost of high quality.

(e) None of these

4. What prohibits entrepreneurs to take up new outsourcee?

- (a) Dominance of outsourcer
- (b) Fear of losing existing business
- (c) High overheads in maintaining ambience
- (d) Uncertainty in reaching the sales target
- (e) None of these

5. What puts off customers?

- (a) Lack of ambience
- (b) Unhealthy competition
- (c) Poor quality standards
- (d) Absence of variety
- (e) None of these

6. What does minimum guarantee clause mean?

- (a) The minimum number of goods should be guaranteed.
- (b) The sales level should be such that the market share is not affected.
- (c) The outsourcer will make the amount good if the sales fall down below a particular level.
- (d) There will be penalty for laxity in business development.
- (e) None of these

7. The outsourcing is like a marriage because
- (A) the partner relationships are based on trust.
- (B) the stakes of both the parties are interdependent.
- (C) the parties concerned do not have equal say.
- (a) All A, B and C (b) Only A and B
- (c) Only A and C (d) Either A or C
- (e) Neither A nor B nor C

8. The incumbency problem, according to the passage, is linked with
- (a) quality standards prescribed by the outsourcer.
- (b) the ambience standards of the outsourcee.
- (c) keeping pace with customer needs.
- (d) maintaining minimum level of sales.
- (e) None of these

9. What is a 65:35 model?
- (a) A model where 65% is hard work and 35% is chance
- (b) A situation where majority of shares lies with the 35% owner
- (c) A model to make complicated things simpler
- (d) A model to where management control remains with the major stakeholder
- (e) None of these

10. Which of the following best explains the phrase 'one mistake will wipe out so many years of goodwill'?
- (a) One error will not affect the years of hard work.
- (b) Omissions in big businesses are normally wiped out.
- (c) Whether or not, a mistake is a mistake.
- (d) One mistake is enough to affect the business reputation adversely.
- (e) None of these

Directions (Q. 11-13): Choose the word/phrase which is most nearly the same in meaning as the word/phrase given in bold as used in the passage.

11. SHUT YOUR EYES

- (a) look over (b) sleep
- (c) avoid storm (d) winking
- (e) overlook

12. RUB-OFF

- (a) jealousy (b) rivalry
- (c) impact (d) pressure
- (e) publicity

13. PLAYERS

- (a) entrepreneurs (b) sportsmen
- (c) workers (d) partners
- (e) politicians

Directions (Q.14-15): Choose the word/phrase which is most opposite in

meaning to the word/phrase printed in bold as used in the passage.

14. IMPLICIT

- (a) explicit (b) candid
(c) clear (d) inbuilt
(e) outspoken

15. DOMINANT

- (a) progressive (b) weak-headed
(c) submissive (d) lay-off
(e) hostile

PASSAGE 2

By February of last year, Victoria Reiter, 63, **figured** she had only a few months to live. A writer and translator living in Manhattan, she was suffering from chronic myeloid leukemia, an especially deadly form of blood cancer. The only treatment available was interferon, an immune-system **booster** that wasn't really working and that made her violently ill. Reiter had spent most of 1999 in bed, too sick to read, to walk, to do much of anything-although she had managed to put together lists dividing her possessions between her two daughters. Then she went on an experimental drug called Gleevec, and within weeks everything changed. "All my energy started coming back," She says.

"Suddenly I could read. I could take a walk." By August, tests showed her bone marrow was clear of leukemia cells; in December, she took up the Argentine tango. She still has the lists of what her daughters will get, but, she exults, "They're not going to get it yet!" For Bob Ferber, a Los Angeles prosecutor specializing in animal-abuse cases, the Gleevec experience was very much the same. Less than two years ago, he was lying in a hospital room considering suicide to escape the pain radiating from his bones. "From crawling across the floor on my knees to go to the bathroom, I'm now back at work," says Ferber, 48. "I go to the gym. I'm volunteering for an animal-rescue group. It's the dream of any cancer patient in the world to be able to take a pill that works like this. It's truly a miracle." That's a tempting way to look at it, anyhow. Gleevec is so effective that the US Food and Drug Administration approved it in record time two weeks ago-even as researchers announced that it also works against a **rare** form of stomach cancer. The drug doesn't help everyone, and it can have side-effects, including nausea, muscle cramps and skin rash. Moreover, nobody is claiming that it actually cures cancer. Patients may have to

continue taking the drug, probably for the rest of their lives, and unless Gleevec likely their cancer will come back. Despite all these **caveats**, Gleevec is still a breakthrough-not only for what it does but, more important, for the revolutionary strategy it represents.

A full 50 years have passed since the leaders of developed countries declared war on cancer and called for a national commitment comparable to the effort to land on the moon or split the atom. But over decades, researchers have come up with one potential miracle cure after another-only to suffer one disappointment after another. Aside from surgery, which almost invariably leaves behind some malignant cells, the standard treatment for most cancers continues to be radiation and chemotherapy-relatively crude disease-fighting weapons that have limited effectiveness and leave patients weak and nauseated. Along the way, though, scientists have **amassed** wealth of information about how cancer works at the molecular level, from its first awakening in the aberrant DNA of a single cell's nucleus to its **rapacious**, all-out assault on the body. Armed with that information, they have been developing a broad array of weapons to attack the disease every step along the way. Many of these therapies are just beginning to reach clinical

trials and won't be available to save lives for years to come. If you have cancer today, these treatments are likely to come too late to help you. But, says Dr Larry Norton, a medical director at Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center in New York City: "I think there is no question that the war on cancer is winnable." That sentiment was pounded home last week at the annual meeting of the American Society of Clinical Oncology in San Francisco, where a record 26,000 cancer specialists from around the world briefed each other on the good news starting to pour out of their laboratories. Unlike chemo and radiation, which use carpet-bombing tactics that destroy cancer cells and troop of snipers, firing on cancer cells alone and targeting their weakest links.

1. Victoria Reiter came to know her days were numbered because of
 - (A) the immune system booster.
 - (B) chronic myeloid leukemia.
 - (C) failure of interferon.

| | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| (a) All the three | (b) A and B only |
| (c) B and C only | (d) A and C only |
| (e) None of these | |
2. Victoria Reiter had decided to
 - (A) divide her property between her two daughters owing to her chronic illness.

(B) postpone her plan of dividing her possessions between her two daughters as she had started recovering.

(C) undergo a treatment with an experimental drug called Gleevec when the interferon treatment was found to be futile.

(a) All the three above

(b) A and B only

(c) B and C only

(d) A and C only

(e) None of these

3. What was the impact of Gleevec on the health of Victoria Reiter?

(a) Her bone marrow was full of clear cells of leukemia.

(b) She started suffering from Argentine tango.

(c) She regained her lost speech and could read aloud.

(d) Her health showed clear symptoms of recovery.

(e) None of these

4. The author has given the example of Bob Ferber in order to

(a) convince the readers of the ill-effects of suicide thoughts

(b) impress upon the readers the adverse impacts of animal abuse

(c) emphasise how painful it is to suffer from cancer.

(d) narrate the problems faced by him while crawling to reach the bathroom

(e) None of these

5. What, according to Ferber, does any cancer patient look forward to?

(a) To dream of recovery from cancer without any pill

(b) To get a drug that would relieve agony of cancer

(c) To take a pill that would help eradicate pain while crawling on the knees

(d) To volunteer for an animal rescue group

(e) None of these

6. Which of the following characteristics are applicable to Gleevec?

(A) The drug doesn't help anyone suffering from nausea and muscle cramps.

(B) It is not free from side-effects.

(C) It is effective in curing a rare form of stomach cancer.

(a) All the three above

(b) A and B only

(c) A and C only

(d) B and C only

(e) None of these

7. Which of the following statements is **definitely TRUE** about Gleevec?

(a) Medical scientists are vehemently asserting that Gleevec cures cancer.

(b) The patient requires to take Gleevec for the entire residual part of his life.

- (c) Certain other drug supplement is necessary to be combined with Gleevec.
 (d) Probability of reoccurrence of cancer is high if Gleevec is not supplemented with other drugs.
 (e) None of these

8. What are the effects of radiation and chemotherapy on cancer patients?

- (a) These are the standard treatments to eradicate cancer completely.
 (b) Besides having serious side-effects, their effectiveness
 (c) They help patients leave their weakness.
 (d) They act as an effective remedy on patient's nauseatic conditions
 (e) None of these

9. Dr Larry Norton's statement is

- (a) pessimistic and discouraging for cancer patients
 (b) merely an unrealistic optimism not based on data
 (c) supported by the recent research findings and is heartening
 (d) not worthy of taking into consideration as it is baseless
 (e) None of these

Directions (Q.10-12): Choose the word or group of words which is MOST NEARLY THE SAME in meaning of the

word printed in bold as used in the passage.

10. FINGURED

- (a) Drew diagram (b) Quoted price
 (c) Paid cash (d) Maintained health
 (e) Gained understanding

11. CAVEATS

- (a) Appeal (b) Warnings
 (c) Drawbacks (d) Withstandings
 (e) Virtues

12. AMASS

- (a) Accumulate (b) Manipulate
 (c) Bribe (d) Disseminate
 (e) Sift

Directions (Q. 13-15): Choose the word or group of words which is MOST OPPOSITE in meaning of the word printed in bold

13. RARE

- (a) Exceptional (b) Common
 (c) Huge (d) Enormous
 (e) Recurring

14. BOOSTER

- (a) Dose (b) Disease
 (c) Activator (d) Dislodger
 (e) Retarder

15. RAPACIOUS

- (a) Greedy (b) Exorbitant
 (c) Abominable (d) Noble
 (e) Inhuman

Answer key:

PASSAGE 1

1. (c) 2. (e) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (d) 6. (c) 7. (b)
8. (c) 9. (d) 10. (d) 11. (e) 12. (c) 13. (a)
14. (a) 15. (c)

PASSAGE 2

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (e) 5. (b) 6. (d) 7. (c)
8. (b) 9. (b) 10. (e) 11. (b) 12. (a) 13. (b)
14. (e) 15. (d)

PASSAGE 1

For more than three years, Anna Feng didn't tell her husband that she had sunk nearly half of their savings into the Shanghai stock market. While he thought all their money was safely sitting in a bank, the value of the stocks **plunged** by almost 75%. But over the past couple of months, the Shanghai market has shown signs of life, and Feng, a 56-year-old retiree, has recouped half her losses. She's quietly hopeful that maybe she'll make it all back. "Everyone seems to be so optimistic about the markets now," She says. Around the world, stocks have been on a tear. In Asia, for example, the Tokyo TOPIX stock index hit a 14-year high last week as a bull run in once-dormant Japan gathered momentum; Mumbai's main equity index hit an all-time high in trading

early Friday amid India's continuing economic boom; and Hong Kong shares reached a five-year high while indices in Singapore, Jakarta and Sydney set new records. And though stocks in Asia, in particular, are on fire, they are not alone. From Germany to Venezuela to South Africa, equity markets in both mature and emerging markets have moved up sharply this year and show little sign of slowing. The underpinning for stocks' strong performance, global bulls say, is straightforward. Economic growth continues to be strong in places where it has been **buoyant** for several years (the US, China and India) and is finally picking up in places where it had been notably absent-Japan and parts of "old" Europe. Moreover, earnings and corporate profits have climbed for four straight years and consumer spending is rising **briskly** on the back of declining unemployment. Economists say that Japan is now in a golden cycle. So, for now, is much of the world. "It comes down to very simple macroeconomics," says Subir Gokam, an economist at CRISIL, India's largest credit-rating firm. "The global economy is growing without much inflationary pressure." Is anything wrong with this picture? One very

big thing, warn the **skeptics**. Internet rates are rising nearly everywhere, and if there is one simple adage that many investment advisers live by, it's this: "When rates are high, stocks will die." Indeed, one of the most impressive-or-scariest-aspects of the current global bull run is that it has come in the teeth of the central-bank tightening, most importantly by the US Federal Reserve, which could slow growth in the world's key economic locomotive. The Fed has increased a key short-term interest rate-the so-called Fed funds rate-15 times dating back to June 2004, and is widely expected to raise it once or twice more over the next few months. A brief recession and the Sep 11 terrorist attacks in 2001 **spurred** a prolonged period of very low interest rates. That **boosted** US consumption-in particular the rate-sensitive housing market-and kept the global economy humming. But long-term rates are now beginning to tick upward: last week the US 30-year treasury bond reached 5.04%, its highest level since late 2004, and the housing market is cooling off-potentially triggering an economic slowdown as homeowners cut their spending.

1. According to the passage, what makes people hopeful about the markets?

(a) The descent in the value of stocks

(b) The trend of substantial increase in the value of stocks

(c) Safety provided by banks to their deposits

(d) Optimism of the stock market players

(e) The interest rates are going up

2. Which of the following is TRUE about the comparison between market indices of Mumbai and Hong Kong on the one hand and Singapore, Jakarta and Sydney on the other?

(a) The indices in the former case are increasing while those in the latter are decreasing.

(b) There is no remarkable trend visible between the two sets of indices.

(c) The markets in both the groups have been stable over a period of last five years.

(d) The markets in both the groups of countries have shown upward trend.

(e) None of these

3. What is the impact of increasing long-term interest rates?

(A) Demand in housing market is gradually diminishing.

(B) Retardation in economic growth.

(C) Restrictions imposed by central bank.

(a) A only

(b) B only

(c) C only

(d) A and C only

(e) None of these

4. In what way did the terrorist attacks in the US influence the markets?

- (a) It led to a brief recession.
- (b) It increased long-term need for housing.
- (c) It helped increase the interest rates on housing.
- (d) It prolonged the low interest rate regime.
- (e) None of these

5. How are the interest rates associated with the stocks?

- (a) In direct proportion
- (b) In inverse proportion
- (c) No relation
- (d) Dependent upon the investors
- (e) None of these

6. Which of the following statements is/are **FALSE** in the context of the passage?

- (A) Economic growth in US, China, India, Japan and old European countries started to show a downward trend.
- (B) Higher interest rates help boost stock value.
- (C) Skeptics firmly believe that economic growth is a boon from all the angles.
- (a) All the three
- (b) A and B only
- (c) B and C only
- (d) A and C only
- (e) None of these

7. How do the stock values in Asian countries compare with that in the other countries of the globe?

- (a) It cannot be inferred on the basis of the content of the passage.
- (b) There is a general decline in the market indices all over the globe.
- (c) Markets show a general rise in the indices all over the globe.
- (d) Markets only in Asian countries have shown upward trend.
- (e) None of these

8. Which of the following is/are the reason(s) for the statement that 'Japan is now in a golden cycle'?

- (A) It is an economic growth without much inflationary pressure.
- (B) Japan witnessed a substantial increase in corporate profits for the last four years.
- (C) There are more employment avenues open and consumer spending has increased significantly.
- (a) All the three A, B and C
- (b) A and B only
- (c) Either B or C only
- (d) A and C only
- (e) Either A or C only

9. According to the content of the passage, the spurt in stock markets appears to be

- (a) a healthy sign of growing world peace
- (b) an indication of eradication of global
- (c) a proof of a negligible number of people below poverty line
- (d) a transition from under-development to enrichment
- (e) None of these

Directions (Q. 10-12): Which of the following is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word given in bold as used in the passage?

10. BRISKLY

- (a) vigorously
- (b) efficiently
- (c) hurriedly
- (d) insignificantly
- (e) slowly

11. BOOSTED

- (a) aggravated
- (b) elevated
- (c) deflated
- (d) damaged
- (e) stopped

12. PLUNGED

- (a) fell
- (b) increased
- (c) dropped
- (d) more
- (e) appeared

Directions (Q. 13-15): Which of the following is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word given in bold as used in the passage?

13. BUOYANT

- (a) drawing
- (b) haphazard
- (c) upbeat
- (d) extravagant

- (e) sailing

14. SPURRED

- (a) shortened
- (b) widened
- (c) thronged
- (d) stimulated
- (e) escalated

15. SKEPTIC

- (a) disbeliever
- (b) orthodox
- (c) theist
- (d) philosopher
- (e) analyst

PASSAGE 2

"Rivers should link, not divide us," said the Indian Prime Minister expressing concern over interstate disputes and urged state governments to show "understanding and consideration, statesmanship and an appreciation of the other point of view."

Water conflicts in India now reach every level; divide every segment of our society, political parties, states, regions and sub-regions within states, districts, castes and groups and individual farmers. Water conflicts within and between many developing countries are also taking a serious turn. Fortunately, the "water wars", forecast by so many, have not yet

materialized. War has taken place, but over oil, not water. Water is **radically** altering and affecting political boundaries all over the world, between as well as within countries. In India, water conflicts are likely to **worsen**

2. Why does the author ask readers not to view conflicts too negatively?

(A) Most countries have survived them easily.

(B) They bring political parties together.

(C) They only affect the grassroot levels.

(a) Only A

(b) Only B

(c) Only C

(d) All A, B and C

(e) Neither A, B nor C

3. The author's main objective in writing the passage is to

(a) showcase government commitment to solve the water distribution problem

(b) make a strong case for war as the logical resolution for water conflicts

(c) point out the seriousness of the threat posed by unresolved water conflicts

(d) describe how the very nature of water contributes to water struggles

(e) criticize governmental efforts for water conflict resolution.

4. Which of the following is **TRUE** in the context of the passage?

(a) Water wars are taking place between many developing countries.

(b) There have been several legal interventions in India to govern the use of water resources.

(c) The poor people are worst affected by water conflicts.

(d) Water diversion by Indian states has helped resolve water disputes.

(e) None of these

5. What is the Prime Minister's advice to resolve water disputes?

(a) Link all rivers to make national grid.

(b) Politicians alone can solve the problem.

(c) Bridges and dams can resolve water issues.

(d) Make consensual and conscious efforts.

(e) Create public awareness.

6. Which of the following is **NOT TRUE** in the context of the passage?

(a) Deeper problems exist at the root of all water conflicts.

(b) Competing uses of water is a cause of water conflict.

(c) In India water conflicts affect all levels.

(d) Only social stability is unaffected by water disputes.

(e) All are true

7. According to the author, which of the following factors aggravates water disputes?

(a) Political interventions

(b) Excessive analysis of the issue

(c) Reformist movements by political parties

(d) Inadequate administrative and legislative frameworks

(e) None of these

8. Which of the following can be inferred about water conflicts?
- (a) Water management techniques like dams, linking rivers, etc have negative consequences.
- (b) There is no real solution to water conflicts.
- (c) Despite receiving much attention water conflicts remain unresolved.
- (d) Water conflicts threaten the livelihood of those who depend on water sources.
- (e) None of these

9. According to the passage, which of the following is a limitation of water resulting in disputes?

- (a) Water is not a divisible resource.
- (b) Manipulation of water distribution is easy.
- (c) Water is an interconnected resource.
- (d) Water is an immobile resource.
- (e) None of these

Directions (Q. 10-12): Pick out the word which is the closest in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

10. RADICALLY

- (a) suddenly (b) equally
- (c) completely (d) moderately
- (e) concurrently

11. INHERENT

- (a) functional (b) intense
- (c) persistent (d) characteristic
- (e) genetic

12. MATERIALIZED

- (a) mattered (b) interfered
- (c) hidden (d) presented
- (e) expanded

Directions (Q. 13-15): Pick out the word which is the closest in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

13. ASYMMETRIC

- (a) unsteady (b) equilibrium
- (c) discouraging (d) superior
- (e) contradictory

14. DENIED

- (a) considered (b) assigned
- (c) concerned (d) fined
- (e) acknowledged

15. WORSEN

- (a) bounty (b) accept
- (c) better (d) stable
- (e) capable

Answer key:

PASSAGE 1

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (b) 6. (a) 7. (c)
8. (a) 9. (e) 10. (e) 11. (e) 12. (b) 13. (c)
14. (d) 15. (a)

PASSAGE 2

1. (a) 2. (e) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (d) 6. (d) 7. (e)
8. (a) 9. (e) 10. (c) 11. (d) 12. (d) 13. (b)
14. (b) 15. (c)

PASSAGE 1

Right of entry to education, an ample teaching-learning environment, a suitable curriculum and an empowered and all-encompassing faculty are four essential prerequisites of an education system that seeks to enable social transformation. While educational reform since the 1980s was strongly focused on the first two elements, the late 1990s brought the role of the curriculum into national focus. The critical link that binds these four critical elements together-the activity of the faculty-continues to be cast aside, by political ideologies of most hues, contemporary curriculum reform efforts and the professional practices of the faculty. Far-reaching educational initiatives of both the Left and the Right have recognized the potential power of the faculty. In multiple experiments, they have used this dormant force to build committed institutions and cadres of faculties dedicated to their particular causes. In many instances this has led to extreme politicization of the college faculty. In others it has led to the

education of a generation of students in half-truths **underpinned** by the personal beliefs, sectarian concerns and folk pedagogy of faculties who have had little access themselves to education and training in related areas. Over the last decade or so, educational reform has included, apart from access, a focus on developing alternative text materials, and the training of faculty to handle these materials, without directly engaging with the issue of curriculum revamp. At the turn of the 20th century, a major national curriculum redesign was initiated following the change of political regime at the centre. The subsequent development of college programme came under wide public scrutiny and debate. Issues of equity, inclusion and exclusion, learner **medley** religious identity and communalism gained considerable importance in the curriculum debates that followed. For instance, scholars argued that "... the curriculum, while loud on rhetoric, fails to address the equality of education that students of underprivileged and marginalized groups experience." Several other critics described the revised curriculum as a retrogressive step in education that sought to impose the religious agenda in the garb of a national identity. The subsequent change

of national government in 2004 led to the curriculum review in 2005, underlining a new political interest in the role of education in national development, its role in social mobilization and transformation directed specifically at questions of caste and gender asymmetry and minority empowerment. Deeper than these politically driven initiatives, however, the professional need for curriculum review emerges from the long **ossification** of a national education system that continues to view faculty as "dispensers of information" and students as "passive recipients" of an "education" sought to be "delivered" in four-walled classrooms with little scope to develop critical thinking and understanding.

1. Which of the following best describes the phrase "passive recipients" as used in the passage?

- (a) The users of the educational system
- (b) The political ideology of right and left parties
- (c) Well-framed curriculum guiding the teaching/learning process
- (d) Free access to education system
- (e) The faculty

2. To facilitate social transformation, which of the following has been identified by the author as one of the factors?

- (a) A committed political ideology
- (b) Support of the well-framed curriculum
- (c) A strong administration system
- (d) Carefully planned education delivery
- (e) None of these

3. Prior to 1990 what was NOT on the agenda of the educational reforms?

- (A) An appropriate curriculum
- (B) Well-managed admission process
- (a) Only A
- (b) Only B
- (c) Both A and B
- (d) Either A or B
- (e) None of these

4. Which of the following is the most opposite in meaning of the word medley as used in the passage?

- (a) amalgamate
- (b) united
- (c) unity
- (d) diffuse
- (e) focusing

5. Which of the following best describes the word ossification as used in the passage?

- (a) hardening
- (b) plasticity
- (c) imbibitions
- (d) incorporation
- (e) coalescing

6. Revamping of the text material was the main focus in

- (a) early eighties
- (b) late nineties

- (c) 21st century
 (d) evolving curriculum framework
 (e) training faculty
7. Which of the following best describes the meaning of the word **underpinned** as used in the passage?
- (a) advocated (b) supported
 (c) prepared (d) bolstered
 (e) boosted
8. What hampers the critical thinking ability of college-going students?
- (a) The emphasis on rote memorization and recalling the facts of education based on real experience
 (b) Lack of political will to develop these abilities
 (c) Absence of focus while designing curriculum framework
 (d) Ignoring the active role of faculty and the student
 (e) Lack of proper tests of critical thinking ability
9. How did personal beliefs and folk pedagogy enter into educational system?
- (a) The college acted as an agent of local communities.
 (b) The faculties were not properly trained.
 (c) College faculties started acting as passive listeners.

- (d) The loopholes in the educational system allowed it to happen.
 (e) It was by design.
10. Development of textbooks generated public debate on many issues except
- (A) making the curriculum student-centred.
 (B) using teaching community as an agency to bring change.
- (a) Only A (b) Only B
 (c) Both A and B (d) Either A or B
 (e) None of these

PASSAGE 2

A few IITs and IIMs do not make an educational summer. The 21st century is supposed to be all about human capital, but India doesn't yet have a **coherent** plan for its development, or for meeting the **thirst** for quality education that exists-leading to Indians spending as much as \$3 billion annually to study abroad. One Ministry proposed recently to the WTO to open the Indian educational sector to foreign providers, but another Ministry has been opposing this tooth and nail. Its plea is that the domestic education sector must be protected. In keeping with this mindset it has proposed the Foreign Education Providers Regulation Bill (FEPR Bill), which bristles with **archaic** regulations designed to keep foreigners outmoded in other sectors

where we are waking up to the realization that **trade is a revolving door**. If foreigners export to us, we can do the same to them too. This is particularly true of education-if anything, the Indian affinity for it gives us a competitive edge if we dare to throw open our classrooms. A group, set up by a PIO entrepreneur, has already established a large chain of successful schools in the UAE and expanded to the United Kingdom. Delhi Public School has branches in Los Angeles, New York and Washington DC. There's no reason why IIMs can't set up in Singapore or Bangkok and run profitable branches there, if allowed. Indians are now dealing with the world confidently. If there's need to clear mental cobwebs inherited from the past, this is particularly so for education. It does not prosper if restricted to an artificial, hothouse environment. But if fully opened up to private and foreign investment, it can take on the world. From losing \$3 billion annually it could become a net foreign exchange earner for the country. But that's only the icing on the cake. The real cake is that an upgraded educational system is needed to maintain Indian advantages in the global services sector, where skill shortages are

currently leading to high labour cost that could cause companies to ship elsewhere. Even in case of industry and agriculture, an educated workforce helps **enormously** in enhancing productivity. On a human level, education becomes less **alienating** if one learns useful skills at the end of it, instead of just earning a paper degree. Indian students now commit suicide at a rate **rivalling** that of farmers. If they don't get that much attention it is because education isn't yet a political issue in India. It's high time it became one.

1. According to the author, the emphasis of the present century is on the development of
 - (a) global trade
 - (b) seeking higher education abroad
 - (c) nurturing and developing human resources
 - (d) increasing budget on education
 - (e) protecting domestic educational institutions
2. The basic purpose of FEPR Bill appears to be
 - (a) to protect India's cultural heritage
 - (b) to eradicate monopoly of domestic education
 - (c) to maintain the quality of education
 - (d) to keep away foreign tourists

(e) None of these

3. Which of the following, according to the author, is/are the shortcoming(s) of our country?

- (A) A systematic module for betterment of human resources
 (B) Adequate foreign exchange to help talented students to study abroad
 (C) Systematic plans for providing education of a desirable standard
 (a) A and B only (b) A and C only
 (c) B and C only (d) All the three
 (e) None of these

4. Which of the following best explains the clause "trade is a revolving door"?

- (a) Trading with foreign countries is mutually beneficial.
 (b) If trade is opened to foreign countries, it affects the domestic market adversely.
 (c) Trade with foreign countries is more beneficial to India than to the foreign country.
 (d) Trade with foreign countries is less beneficial to India as compared to the former.
 (e) Foreign trade enhances the chances of getting blocked in the area of export-import.

5. What, according to the author, do IIMs ask for opening centres abroad?

- (A) Adequate expertise

(B) Sufficient funds

(C) Permission from the foreign country

- (a) A only (b) B only
 (c) C only (d) All the three
 (e) Either A or B

6. Which of the following statements is/are FALSE in the context of the passage?

- (A) Indians are yet to realize that free trade with other countries is helpful for India's development.
 (B) The FEPR Bill is aimed at preventing foreigners' entry into Indian education system.
 (C) Indians are very unlikely to survive in the open competition if the field of education is opened to foreign countries.
 (a) A only (b) A and B only
 (c) B and C only (d) A and C only
 (e) All A, B and C

7. According to the author, the roots of the confusion in our thinking lie in

- (a) leaders' decision-making
 (b) our perception about foreigners
 (c) the past
 (d) comparing trade with education
 (e) our economic system

8. If India's education sector is fully opened to foreign countries, which of the following would be the likely impact(s)

- (A) Prevention of loss \$3 billion per annum

- (B) Increase in foreign exchange
 (C) Skill shortage will be aggravated
 (a) A and B only (b) A and C only
 (c) B and C only (d) All the three
 (e) None of these

9. Which of the following, according to the author, can make education directly relevant?

- (A) Bestowing useful skills
 (B) Bestowing a degree
 (C) Distinguishing between knowledge and skills
 (a) Only A and B (b) Only B and C
 (c) Either B or C (d) All the three
 (e) None of these

Directions (Q. 11-12): Choose the word/group of words which is most nearly SAME in meaning as the word/group of words given in bold as used in the passage.

10. ENORMOUSLY

- (a) Tremendously (b) Forcibly
 (c) Rarely (d) Minutely
 (e) Ruthlessly

11. RIVALLING

- (a) Challenging (b) Opposing
 (c) Containing (d) Equating
 (e) Withstanding

12. THIRST

- (a) Emphasis (b) Rational
 (c) Greed (d) Standard
 (e) Requirement

Directions (Q. 13-15): Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word given in bold as used in the passage.

13. ALLIENATE

- (a) Distancing (b) Involving
 (c) Isolating (d) Disaffecting
 (e) Discriminating

14. COHERENT

- (a) Rational (b) Consistent
 (c) Illogical (d) Lucid
 (e) Articulate

15. ARCHAIC

- (a) Outdated (b) Obsolete
 (c) Pre-historic (d) Outmoded
 (e) Modern

Answer key:

PASSAGE 1

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (a) 6. (c) 7. (b)
 8. (c) 9. (b) 10. (c)

PASSAGE 2

1. (c) 2. (e) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (c) 6. (d) 7. (a)
 8. (a) 9. (e) 10. (a) 11. (a) 12. (e) 13. (b)
 14. (c) 15. (e)

PASSAGE 1

The Indian pharma industry is **flourishing** overseas, touching almost every part of the world. With low cost, speed and high quality advantage, India is gearing up to become the hub for contract research and manufacturing. Having a competitive edge is one thing and maintaining it is another. Canada provides tax benefits up to 46 per cent for research carried out within the country. Others like Korea and China without a large pool of scientists make up by facilitating foreign research in every conceivable way. India does not do any of this and faces many **hurdles** diseases that it has been inflicted with since independence like Malaria and TB. While Indian companies have only focused on reverse-engineering blockbuster drugs from MNCs, overseas scientists have displayed little interest in researching sub-continent-specific diseases as there are more profits and public interest in lifestyle drugs such as obesity which in turn fund their research. In the interest of Indian research industry a decision must be taken quickly on the implementation of data protection laws. India is one of the few countries where data exclusivity provisions are not prevalent. Data protection is a contentious issue, hotly debated by the government and the industry. A pharma

company wishing to market a drug is required to submit data to the drug controller to show that the drug is both effective and safe. The first (originator) company that makes the application for marketing approval has to submit its data relating to the clinical trials to the drug controller, who once satisfied that the drug is safe and effective will register it. Another drug company wishing to market the same drug only requires to show a bioequivalence to the drug of the originator company. Thus, as per the **prevailing** laws, the regulator in India can rely on an innovator's data to approve the competitor's product. While the system in general is responsible for maintaining the necessary secrecy, it is not accountable for the same-the competitor gets an unfair advantage over the innovator even when he is clandestinely abusing an innovator even when he is clandestinely abusing an innovator's intellectual property. Consequently research-based pharma companies are being forced to undertake **vital** clinical trials abroad. Huge expenditures are **incurred** overseas draining precious foreign exchange when this could be done at home at a fraction of the cost. The product patent law protections required by the TRIPS agreement and brought about

- (c) It provides regulatory approvals.
(d) It enacts relaxed tax laws.
(e) None of these
5. Which of the following is/are India's strengths in drug discovery and research?
(A) Relaxed patent laws
(B) Reverse engineering of foreign blockbuster drugs
(C) Incentives to foreign companies researching subcontinent diseases
(a) Only C (b) Both A and C
(c) Only A (d) All of these
(e) None of these
6. According to the author, what is the disadvantage of holding clinical trials abroad?
(a) Research facilities in India are far more sophisticated.
(b) Authenticity of research methodology cannot be monitored.
(c) Delayed processing of test data
(d) Higher cost resulting in the drain of financial resources
(e) The laws abroad are more stringent.
7. The argument against making data exclusivity a law is:
(A) specialized knowledge will be shared.
(B) it will unfairly favour large western pharma companies.
(C) it is not in the interest of the general public.
(a) Only A (b) Both A and C
(c) Only C (d) Both B and C
(e) None of these
8. What is the objective of the TRIS agreement?
(a) To allow the government to determine the focus of drug research conducted
(b) To ensure India meets international legal requirements
(c) To give developed countries an edge in pharma manufacturing
(d) To ensure that competing companies do not benefit commercially from using each other's clinical data
(e) None of these
9. Which of the following is NOT TRUE in the context of the passage?
(a) Costs of clinical trials and research are relatively lower in India.
(b) India has laws to ensure patent protection but data exclusivity provisions are not prevalent.
(c) China has a large number of well-qualified clinical research personnel which has made it attractive to MNCs.
(d) Indian pharma companies can no longer duplicate patent-protected foreign drugs.
(e) None of these

10. The Indian pharma industry

- (a) is hampered by severe intellectual property rights laws
- (b) trails in research on health threats like obesity
- (c) is the largest growing one in the world
- (d) only has the expertise to reverse-engineer drugs
- (e) provides quality research at low cost

Directions (Q.11-13): Choose the word/phrase which is most nearly SAME in meaning as the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

11. PREVAILING

- (a) popular
- (b) implemented
- (c) existing
- (d) persuading
- (e) winning

12. HURDLES

- (a) bars
- (b) defects
- (c) rejections
- (d) protests
- (e) obstacles

13. INCURRED

- (a) collected
- (b) included
- (c) spent
- (d) experienced
- (e) adjusted

Directions (Q.14-15): Choose the word/phrase which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

14. FLOURISHING

- (a) drooping
- (b) declining
- (c) fluctuating
- (d) opposing
- (e) lacking

15. VITAL

- (a) practical
- (b) voluntary
- (c) negative
- (d) worthless
- (e) minimum

PASSAGE 2

For years now, George W Bush has told Americans that he would increase the number of troops in Iraq only if the commanders on the ground asked him to do so. It was not a throwaway line: Bush said it from the very first days of the war, when he and Pentagon boss Donald Rumsfeld were criticized for going to war with too few troops. He said it right up until last summer, stressing at a news conference in Chicago that Iraq commander General George Casey "will make the decisions as to how many troops we have there." Seasoned military people suspected that the line was a dodge—that the civilians who ran the Pentagon were testing their personal theory that war can be fought on the cheap and the brass simply knew better than the generals on the ground? Now, as the war nears the end of its fourth year and the number of Americans

killed has surpassed 3,000, Bush has dropped the generals-know-best line. Sometime next week the President is expected to propose a **surge** in the number of US forces in Iraq for a period of up to two years. A senior official said reinforcements numbering "About 20,000 troops," and may be more, could be in place within months. The surge would be achieved by extending the stay of some forces already in Iraq and accelerating the deployment of others. The **irony** is that while the generals would have liked more troops in the past, they are **cool** to the idea of sending more now. That's in part because the politicians and commanders have had trouble agreeing on what the goal of a surge would be. But it is also because they are worried that a surge would further erode the readiness of the US's already stressed ground forces. And even those who back a surge are under no **illusions** about what it would mean to the casualty rate. "If you put more American troops on the front line," said a White House official, "You're going to have more casualties." Coming from Bush, a man known for bold strokes, the surge is a strange half-measure-too large for the political climate at home, too small to crush the **insurgency** in Iraq and surely three years too late. Bush has waved off a

bipartisan rescue mission out of pride, **stubbornness** or ideology, or some combination of the three. Rather than reversing course, as all the wise elders of the Iraq Study Group advised, the Commander-in-Chief is betting that more troops will lead the way to what one White House official calls "Victory."

1. Bush and Rumsfeld has received brickbats for

- (a) waging a war against Iraq
- (b) testing their personal theories
- (c) their assertion in the news conference in Chicago
- (d) turning down the demands of General George Casey
- (e) None of these

2. George Bush gave an impression to his subjects that his army commanders were given the autonomy to decide

- (a) when to start or stop the war in Iraq
- (b) the reasonable requirement of American troops to fight the war in Iraq
- (c) how many troops should Iraq use to fight against the Americans
- (d) the Pentagon policies regarding war in Iraq
- (e) None of these

3. From the content of the passage, which of the following can be definitely inferred?

(A) The US troops in Iraq are happy with their victory.

(B) The troops already fighting the war in Iraq are sufficient enough to combat the situation effectively

(C) The generals who were earlier not in favour of increasing troops in Iraq are now insisting on surge.

- (a) A and B only (b) B and C only
 (c) A and C only (d) None
 (e) All the three

4. Which of the following best describes Bush's persistent reaction to the observations that the Iraq war strategy was not effective due to inadequate American forces?

- (a) Such strategies are better left to Army Commanders to decide on the ground.
 (b) Civilians are the best assessors of such strategies
 (c) Wars can be fought on the cheap.
 (d) The brass knew better of war but not of politics.
 (e) None of these

5. The author of the passage appears to be

- (a) in favour of enhancement of American troops in Iraq.
 (b) critical about Bush's strategy of handling situation in Iraq

(c) an impartial assessor of the US strategy related to the situation in Iraq.

(d) an indifferent onlooker of what is happening in Iraq.

(e) inclined to the idea of withdrawal of American troops to save casualty.

6. Which of the following is the assessment of the Commander-in-Chief of US forces in Iraq on the present situation there?

- (a) America's desired goal will be achieved if more troops are deployed in Iraq.
 (b) Withdrawal of troops from Iraq is essential to raise the morale of the US Army.
 (c) Further strengthening of the US Army in Iraq will be suicidal as it means more destruction of US forces.
 (d) Pentagon's civilians should not have been allowed to interfere with the army commanders' strategies.
 (e) None of these

7. Which of the following strategies would achieve the desired increase in American forces in Iraq?

- (A) Continuation of stay of troops for a further period.
 (B) Expeditious deployment of additional troops.

(C) Seeking additional input from politicians and commanders of neighbouring friendly countries.

- (a) A and C only (b) C only
 (c) B only (d) A and B only
 (e) None of these

8. Why do the army commanders disfavor enhancement of troops now?

- (A) More force means more casualties.
 (B) Difference of opinion between politicians and commanders about the aim of the troop enhancement.
 (C) Probable adverse psychological impact on ground forces.

- (a) Only A and B (b) Only B and C
 (c) All the three (d) Only A and C
 (e) None of these

9. Which of the following made Bush change his thinking about the requirement of forces in Iraq?

- (A) The unreasonably long period for which the war continued
 (B) The large number of American soldiers killed in the war
 (C) Demand from the Army Commanders
- (a) Only A and C (b) Only A and B
 (c) Only B and C (d) All the three
 (e) Only C

Directions (Q. 13-15): Which of the following is most OPPOSITE in meaning

as the word given in bold as used in the passage?

10. COOL

- (a) Warm (b) Enthusiastic
 (c) Unwelcome (d) Intemperate
 (e) Indifferent

11. SURGE

- (a) Enhancement (b) Trivializing
 (c) Reduction (d) Strengthening
 (e) Upgradation

12. STUBBORNNESS

- (a) Uncertainty (b) Weakness
 (c) Acceptability (d) Infirmity
 (e) Flexibility

Directions (Q. 13-15): Which of the following is most nearly SAME in meaning as the word given in bold as used in the passage?

13. ILLUSION

- (a) Reality (b) Reflection
 (c) Fantastic (d) Delusion
 (e) Deviation

14. INSURGENCY

- (a) Rebellion (b) Ingredient
 (c) Combat (d) Debacle
 (e) Violation

15. IRONY

- (a) Levelling (b) Precaution
 (c) Controversy (d) Mockery
 (e) Perception

Answer key:

PASSAGE 1

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (e) 6. (d) 7. (d)
8. (d) 9. (c) 10. (d) 11. (c) 12. (e) 13. (d)
14. (b) 15. (d)

PASSAGE 2

1. (e) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (a) 7. (d)
8. (b) 9. (b) 10. (a) 11. (c) 12. (e) 13. (d)
14. (a) 15. (d)

PASSAGE 1

Politicians and generals talk of military strategies and manouvres but something completely different is needed. Stability will come only when economic opportunities **exist**, when youth can find jobs and support families rather than seeking their livelihood in violence. Peace can only be achieved with a withdrawal of foreign troops, sanctions and peacekeepers and the arrival of jobs, productive farms and factories, healthcare and schools. Repeatedly, the **fragile** peace in impoverished countries has broken down because of the lack of economic follow-up. Despite promises of aid, the actual record of international aid to post-war reconstruction is **deficient**. Once the war ends, agencies involved in post-war relief efforts fail to understand how to start or restart economic

development in a low income setting. They **squander** time, surplus aid funds and opportunities because they are not familiar with local conditions and do not understand their point of view. There are distinct phases of outside help to end a conflict. In the first phase focus is on providing food, water, shelter and medicine to refugees, ie humanitarian. In the second, emphasis is on the refugees returning home while in the last phase long-term investments and strengthening of courts is the main focus. However, once a conflict is over, aid agencies sanctioned by the World Bank send study groups instead of requisite personnel. There is a gap of several years before moving from humanitarian relief arrives the war has restarted. It is possible to restart economic development through targeted "quick impact" initiatives. Most economies in post-conflict countries are based on agriculture. Providing free packages of seeds, fertilizers and low-cost equipment quickly will ensure that former soldiers will return to their farms and establish their livelihood. But the window of opportunity closes quickly and one has to implement these measures almost immediately.

1. Which of the following is a reason why post-conflict reconstruction efforts have failed?

- (a) Aid organizations do not understand issues from the perspective of the poor.
- (b) Rapid economic development in low-income countries.
- (c) World Bank studies are not valid.
- (d) International aid organizations become too involved in reconstruction efforts.
- (e) None of these

2. Where does the problem lie in implementing post-war relief measures?

- (a) Aid agencies fail to study the situation.
- (b) Economic development measures are too rapid.
- (c) Focus on economic development not humanitarian aid.
- (d) Lack of funds to implement programmes.
- (e) Lack of essentials and qualified personnel.

3. According to the author, how can political stability be achieved?

- (a) Increasing the number of foreign troops in areas of conflict
- (b) Depending more on foreign aid
- (c) Following recommendations given by the World Bank
- (d) Providing economic opportunities
- (e) None of these

4. Which of the following is NOT TRUE in the context of the passage?

- (a) Focus in the first phase of a war is on providing humanitarian aid
- (b) Sanctions are not a means to ensure peace.
- (c) Adequate time must be taken to plan and implement quick impact strategies.
- (d) Providing employment to the younger generation will prevent wars.
- (e) Focus on delivering justice through courts should be in the last phase of conflict aid.

5. How can economic development be restarted in an impoverished country?

- (a) Long-term studies should be commissioned.
- (b) Retaining soldiers in the army to ensure law and order
- (c) Restrict number of aid agencies to avoid waste
- (d) Focusing on agricultural initiatives
- (e) Deploying peacekeepers in the country

6. What is the benefit of "quick impact" aid?

- (a) Soldiers earn income from the army and their farms.
- (b) Providing alternate livelihood to soldiers before war can restart.
- (c) Free land is given to soldiers.
- (d) Price of equipment is low.

(e) None of these

Directions (Q. 7-8): Choose the word that is most nearly SAME in meaning as the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

7. EXIST

- (a) live (b) fit
 (c) create (d) occur
 (e) survive

8. SQUANDER

- (a) lavish (b) spend
 (c) displace (d) lose
 (e) misuse

Directions (Q.9-10): Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

9. FRAGILE

- (a) weak (b) lasting
 (c) long (d) strong
 (e) unstable

10. DEFICIENT

- (a) surplus (b) valued
 (c) short (d) secure
 (e) repaired

Passage 2

Though the last twenty-five years have seen China dazzle the world with its excellent economic performance it has shied away

from playing the kind of active role in international affairs that would seem commensurate with its economic weight. This is because traditionally China's politics have been defined by the need for economic development above all else.

In the past China's authorities have tended to downplay the country's international clout, choosing to stress instead its developing country status and limited military capabilities. Such modest rhetoric was intended to allay the fears that China's rise was causing across its immediate neighbourhood. That Beijing is finally acknowledging its status as a major player in the international system is evidenced by the fact that the President has formally developed a theory of international relations; the concept of harmonious world. The concept, encompassing broad notions of multilateralism, prosperity for all through common development and tolerance for diversity has left world opinion perplexed. These are commendable objectives but the theory is short on specifics regarding the means to achieve them.

China's recent willingness to be a more active player internationally stems from complex factors. The country's economic

strength- having acquired the largest foreign exchange reserves in the world—is undeniable and reports favour it to be the largest economy in the next quarter of the century. For sustained double-digit economic growth China thus has no choice but to become more active internationally.

Moreover, as a major proportion of the oil and other natural resources that china needs aggressively woo the countries rich in energy resources, which also represent emerging markets for Chinese products. To ensure a stable security environment within the region and thus facilitate economic growth China played an active role in facilitating negotiations with North Korea.

Destabilization of a potential flashpoint like the Korean peninsulas would lead to a flood of refugees crossing the border, interrupting careful plans of economic rejuvenation of China's North-East. China's growing influence has caused a shift in the geopolitical status quo influence is beginning to replace that of the United States and European powers in Africa. China's new diplomacy though has had its share of critics who have expressed their unease at China's military modernization programme and its willingness to deal with regimes widely condemned as corrupt and oppressive.

Despite this when Africa was in need of aid and infrastructure or the US needed help in negotiating with Korea they turned to China. By taking a lead in variety international and regional forums, initiating bilateral and military exchanges, and dispensing aid and technical assistance in parts of the world where traditional powers are sitting on the sidelines, content has signaled that its days of sitting on the sidelines, content to let others shape world affairs, are emphatically over.

1. Why has China traditionally been a passive spectator in global affairs?

- (a) To safeguard its oil resources
- (b) To maintain security in its vicinity
- (c) To conceal its economic predicament
- (d) To focus on domestic economic growth
- (e) Economic dominance of the US.

2. Which of the following best describes China's current international status?

- (a) Cause of insecurity among developing nations
- (b) Largest economy in the world
- (c) Largest donor of aid to developing countries
- (d) Pioneer of implementing a "harmonious world" philosophy
- (e) None of these

8. Which of the following is **NOT** a step taken by China to cement its role as a world leader?

(A) Providing aid to countries when other nations are unwilling to do so.

(B) Curtailing its military modernisation programme to reassure neighbouring countries.

(C) Negotiating bilateral treaties only with countries with good human rights records.

(a) Only A (b) Both A and B

(c) Both B and C (d) Only B

(e) None of these

9. Which of the following is an outcome of Beijing's role in Africa?

(a) America's influence in the region has reduced.

(b) Instability in the region.

(c) The amount of aid from Europe and other countries has doubled.

(d) The balance of power in Africa has shifted in favour of Europe over the US.

(e) None of these

10. Which of the following is/ are responsible for China's active international participation?

(A) Rapid economic growth as a result of selling its surplus foreign exchange reserves.

(B) The head to explore and expand to new markets.

(C) The need to modernize its armed forces.

(a) Only A

(b) Both A and B

(c) Only B

(d) Both B and C

(e) None of these

Directions (Q.11-13): Choose the word which is most similar in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

11. SUSTAINED

(a) sporadic

(b) Confirmed

(c) steady

(d) supported

(e) encouraging

12. POTENTIAL

(a) promise

(b) talent

(c) opportunity

(d) capable

(e) possible

13. ENCOMPASSING

(a) surrounding

(b) incorporating

(c) enveloping

(d) accepting

(e) dealing

Directions (Q.14-15): Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

14. COMMENDABLE

(a) valuable

(b) unreliable

(c) undeserved

(d) unworthy

(e) deficient

15. ALLAY

(a) strengthen

(b) alleviate

(c) grow (d) expedite

(e) discourage

Answer key:

PASSAGE 1

1. (a) 2. (e) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (d) 6. (b) 7. (d)

8. (a) 9. (b) 10. (a)

Passage 2

1. (d) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (e) 5. (d) 6. (b) 7. (d)

8. (c) 9. (a) 10. (c) 11. (c) 12. (e) 13. (b)

14. (d) 15. (a)

Passage 1

During a two-day meeting later this week in a stately neo-baroque building in Tokyo, nine men may vote to end of one of the oldest periods in the history of central banking- and send one of the clearest signals yet that Japan's economy has finally **emerged** from 15 years of stagnation. Led by governor Toshihiko Fukui, the monetary policy committee at the Bank of Japan (BOJ) will vote on whether to raise its overnight lending rate to 0.25% or leave it at Zero, where it has been for more than five years. That shift would not just demonstrate that the BOJ believes the world's second largest economy is now on **sound** footing—it would

also have profound effect on global markets and both corporate and private borrowers. The race hike is by no means guaranteed—the BOJ could wait until its next meeting in August or beyond. But 32 out of 41 analysts and traders **surveyed** by Reuters last week said they expect an increase at this week's meeting. Yasunari Ueno, Chief market economist at Mizhuo securities, says, "I put the possibility for hike this week at 80% to 90%." If it doesn't happen, there's nonetheless a widespread belief that it will inevitably do so in the next few months—and that the first rise will likely be followed by more.

This conviction is an indication of just how far the Japanese economy has come. Following the stock and property collapses of the early '90s, most business and consumers drastically cut their spending and investments. With demand falling, prices dropped too, **exacerbating** businesses' unwillingness to invest in new ventures, and Japan found itself in a disastrous deflationary spiral. In **desperation**, the BOJ reduced interest rates or zero in 1999, but it had little impact for years because Japanese companies were hobbled by so many other problems, like bloated payrolls and debt-

laden balance sheets. Under the reform agenda initiated by Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi in 2001, however, Japanese industry began to modernize and streamline. Taking the helm of the BOJ in 2003 as Koizumi's handpicked favourite, Fukui led central-bank intervention into uncharted waters. His frequently claimed impotence, saying there was little a central bank could do to stoke an economy's fires once it had lowered rates to zero. But Fukui stepped up or initiated a series of unorthodox "**quantitative easing**" programs designed to flood the market with easy money. For example, he more than doubled the target for current-account deposits held by financial institutions and he ramped up the BOJ's purchases of corporate and government bonds. With increased deposits, banks had more money to put on the street; and the BOJ's shopping spree also put more money in circulation.

1. It appears that about one- and-a-half decades ago, Japan's economy was in a state of

- (a) jeopardy (b) progress
(c) hibernation (d) severe decline
(e) None of these

2. The change in lending rate by Bank of Japan (BOJ) would affect which of the following?

- (A) Give a perception to the world that it is on concrete footing.
(B) Markets all over the world
(C) It will not have any impact on corporate and private borrowers.

- (a) A and B only (b) B and C only
(c) A and C only (d) All the three
(e) None of these

3. It can be inferred from the passage that

- (a) the initial move by BOJ was unexpected
(b) the rate increase could have been avoided
(c) the current move by BOJ was not unpredictable
(d) the proposed increase in lending rate is of an insignificant impact
(e) None of these

4. Which of the following was a demonstrable result of the debacle of Japan's economy in the last decade of the last century?

- (A) Substantial education in spending and investments by consumers
(B) Consumers and business refrained from investing in new ventures.
(C) Japan's global presence was negligible
(a) Only A (b) Only B
(c) Only (d) All the three
(e) None of these

5. BOJ's reduction of interest rate of Zero in 1999 was intended to

- (a) reduce the exorbitant salaries of employees
- (b) salvage debt- ridden companies
- (c) invigorate the dormant economy
- (d) revitalize balance sheets of big companies
- (e) None of these

6. Who among the felt that central bank's intervention was going to be futile?

- (a) Junichiro Koizumi
- (b) Toshihiko Fukui
- (c) Bank of Japan's committee members
- (e) None of these

7. Which of the strategies was adopted by Fukui to bring Japan's economy on the proper track?

- (A) Schemes to pump lots of easy money into the market
- (B) Increasing the target of current account deposits held by financial institution by more than 10%
- (C) Drastically cutting the purchasing power of consumers.

- (a) A and C only
- (b) A and B only
- (c) B and C only
- (d) All of these
- (e) None of these

8. Which of the following best describes the term "**quantitative easing**" as used in the passage?

- (a) Series of unorthodox measures
- (b) initiating superficial remedies
- (c) resorting to strategies to gain cheap popularity
- (d) pumping more money for hassle- free excess
- (e) None of these

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

- (A) BOJ's reduction of interest rate to zero in the last century had a desirable effect
- (B) Spending and investments by consumers and business do not have any significant impact on the economy.
- (c) A regulatory central bank cannot boost the economy if the interest rates are lowered to 0%.

- (a) A and B only
- (b) B and C only
- (C) C and A only
- (d) All the three
- (e) None of these

Directions (Q. 10-12): Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word is given in bold as used in the passage.

10. EMERGED

- (a) divided
- (b) reunited

(c) born (d) surfaced

(e) invented

11. SURVEYED

(a) audited (b) measured

(c) counted (d) appraised

(e) interviewed

12. DESPERATION

(a) nervousness (b) anxiety

(c) confusion (d) complexity

(e) effect

Directions (Q.13-15): Choose the word which is most nearly the OPPOSITE in meanings as the word given in bold as used in the passage.

13. SOUND

(a) silence (b) calmness

(c) loose (d) concrete

(e) noisy

14. EXACERBATING

(a) improving (b) aggravating

(c) intensifying (d) redeeming

(e) demonstrating

15. PREDECESSOR

(a) ancestor (b) forerunner

(c) precursor (d) successor

(e) colleague

PASSAGE 2

We are well into the 21st century yet half the world's population live in squatter settlements and work in shadow economies,

which generate more than one-third of the developing world's GDP. Slums are not caused by the poor but by governments denying people the right to own and exchange property. When people own their own property they have incentives to invest in time, money and energy to improve it because they know that they will be able to benefit from any such improvements. ie the ability to obtain mortgages etc. In short, property rights **beget** capital, which begets innovation, which begets wealth. Sadly, the poor typically don't have secure title to their land as there are bureaucratic restrictions on transferring title or there is no clear system for titling. Without legal deeds they live in constant fear of being evicted by landlords or municipal officials. Illiteracy is a major reason poor people often choose not to seek the protection of local courts since in so many countries laws established under colonial rule have never been translated into local languages. When entrepreneurs do set out to legally register business they are discouraged by red tape and costly fees. In Egypt, starting a bakery takes 500 days, compliance with 315 laws and 27 times the monthly minimum wage. The proprietors of such business cannot get loans, enforce contracts or expand a personal network of

familiar customers and partners. As a result the poor have no choice but to accept insecurity and instability as a way of life. In India **severe** restrictions on free transfer of property in most rural areas inhibit investment and encourage urban flight. Planning policies however discourage building homes for these migrants as numerous homes are destroyed if they do not comply with planning rules, essentially forcing people to live in slums and **perversely** blaming it on population growth. UN Habitat, the UN agency for housing the poor, has implemented more plans to **stabilize** the unplanned aspects of urban growth but grandiose plans like UN schemes and governments housing projects simply ignore or worsen the underlying problems. It is when governments grant people legal means to control their assets that they empower them to invest and plan ahead. In Buenos Aires, economists studied the experience of two Argentine communities. One had received legal title to its land in the 1980s and **surpassed** the other group which had not, in a range of social indicators including quality of house construction and education levels. The commission on Legal Empowerment of the poor- a UN – afflicted

initiative made up of two dozen leaders- is exploring ideas to extend enforceable legal rights to impoverishment members of society and is seeking to bring about a consensus on incentives for national and local leaders. As the growth of illegal settlement amply demonstrates, the poor are not helpless, all they need is governments to grant them fundamental human rights of freedom and responsibility.

1. What did Argentine study indicate?

(A) Argentina's economy is booming and the percentage of poor has fallen.

(B) when the government gives the legal means to control their assets they plan for the future.

(C) The government succeeded in widening the gap between the rich and poor.

(a) Only A (b) Both A and B

(c) Only B (d) All A, B and C

(e) None of these

2. According to the author, which of the following factors is responsible for the creation of a slum?

(a) Migration of landless labourers to cities.

(b) Municipal authorities building low-cost housing for the poor.

(c) Unchecked population growth.

(d) Government failure to secure property rights for citizens.

(e) Exorbitant cost of living in cities.

3. The author's main objective in writing the passage is to

(a) exhort the UN to play a greater role in rehabilitation slum-dwellers.

(b) praise government initiatives for migrant

(c) convince governments to empower the poor.

(d) enlist the aid of developed countries to tackle the issue of slums

(e) chastise slum-dwellers for illegal activities that they engage in.

4. What benefit does the author see in providing land ownership rights to the poor?

(a) Steady increase in GDP

(b) Gaining independence from colonial rulers

(c) Municipal services afforded to the poor will improve.

(d) It will be an inheritance for future generations.

(e) None of these.

5. Which of the following is **TRUE** in the context of the passage?

(a) Additional UN projects will exacerbate the plight of slum-dwellers.

(b) Although the government allocates land for them the poor choose not to invest in building houses.

(c) With the spread of slums populations are drifting back to rural areas.

(d) In order to accumulate profit slum-dwellers avoid legally registering their business.

(e) UN has declared the right to housing as a fundamental right.

6. What impact do planning policies have on the development of slums?

(a) They encourage the poor to invest in land thereby perpetuating slums.

(b) They focus on developing rural rather than urban areas so people have to live in slums.

(c) They offer alternative practical suggestions for construction of low-cost housing.

(d) They advocate demolishing homes which violate planning rules, encouraging slums.

(e) None of these.

7. What is the objective of the Commission on Legal Empowerment of the Poor?

(a) Coerce international leaders to implement housing project.

(b) Bring sanctions against countries denying their citizens the right to housing

(c) Selecting experts to recommend ideas to do away with poverty.

(d) Establish practical ways for government to empower the underprivileged.

(e) None of these.

8. Which of the following difficulties do unregistered businesses face?

(A) Banks do not give loans in the absence security.

(B) They are unable to earn the loyalty of any customer.

(C) They cannot enforce contracts.

(a) Only A (b) Both A and C

(c) Both A and B (d) Only B

(e) None of these

9. What does the growth of illegal settlements indicate?

(a) The government needs to implement more restrictions on property transfer.

(b) Capital earned from underground economies is beneficial to a country's economy.

(c) The poor are capable of investing resources in their development.

(d) UN housing projects are not properly implemented.

(e) None of these

10. Which of the following prevents the poor from obtaining a business license?

(a) They do not want to make an effort.

(b) Government officials are discourteous.

(c) They lack funds to bribe government officials.

(d) They do now want to pay taxes.

(e) They are intimidated by bureaucratic procedures.

Directions (Q. 11-13): Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in meanings as the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

11. SEVERE

(a) Acute (b) dangerous

(c) bad (d) flexible

(e) demanding

12. BEGET

(a) lead (b) produce

(c) happens (d) effect

(e) result

13. SURPASSED

(a) excel (b) matched

(c) outshone (d) won

(e) competed

Directions (Q. 14-15): Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

14. PERVERSELY

(a) reasonably (b) stubbornly

(c) conveniently (d) formally

(e) helpfully

15. STABILISE

(a) insecure (b) fixed

(c) weaken (d) unsure

(e) unreliable

Answer key:

Passage 1

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c) 6. (e) 7. (b)

8. (d) 9. (e) 10. (d) 11. (e) 12. (c) 13. (c)

14. (d) 15. (d)

Passage 2

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (e) 5. (b) 6. (a) 7. (d)

8. (b) 9. (c) 10. (e) 11. (a) 12. (b) 13. (c)

14. (a) 15. (a)

PASSAGE 1

Off the coast near Jeddah about six years ago I slipped a pair of flippers onto my feet, put on a face mask and **gingerly** poked my head beneath the placid surface of the Red Sea. I am not sure, now, exactly what I saw in that first glimpse: shafts of sunlight, probably, slanting off through clear blue water; a coral reef of **fantastic** beauty; and, no doubt, many fish. But I do recall that by the time I surfaced I had already world below. **So I did**. Indeed, it would not be much of an exaggeration to say that except for such periods as were necessary to earn a

living, I have rarely been anywhere else.

Diving became a passion and then a way of life—one, as you will gather, I totally endorse.

For the first year after that initial experience I amused myself by haunting fish with a spear gun. It was not at all difficult. Fish are so abundant there that divers do not need to use tanks to get down to where the fish are; they find them near the surface.

Furthermore, the water of the Red Sea, like the Caribbean, the South Seas and parts of the Indian Ocean, is so **transparent** that you can see up to 150 feet away. Thus, all you really need is a mask, a snorkel tube to breathe through, flippers and a spear gun. Hunting, however, began to pall on me. I began to wonder if it wouldn't be more interesting and more sporting to photograph some of these **magnificent** creatures rather than kill them. It was certainly an ideal place for underwater photography. In addition to hundreds of species of fish, the Red Sea coast offers thousands of miles of what they call "**fringing reefs**" — great barriers of coral 10 to 200 miles wide that wind along the African shore from Egypt to Djibouti and down the Asian shore from Aqaba to the Bab-al-Mandab at the gate of the Indian Ocean. Although no more than the

accumulation of billions of coral polyps—**minute** creatures that produce a calcareous deposit—the reefs have grown to fantastic **sizes**, the largest being the 1,200 mile-long Great Barrier Reef in Australia.

1. What does the sentence "**So I did**" convey? The author
- (a) wore a face mask
 - (b) slipped a pair of flippers onto his feet
 - (c) saw glimpses of sunlight
 - (d) exaggerated the lovely world below water
 - (e) None of these
2. What did the author do at the coast near Jeddah?
- (a) Fell down in a minor accident
 - (b) Drowned into the Red Sea
 - (c) Dived into the Red Sea
 - (d) Walked on the sandy coast
 - (e) None of these
3. The author **does not** consider it an exaggeration to state that
- (a) he had dedicated his leisure time to watch people diving in the Red Sea.
 - (b) he had devoted his spare time to diving activity to watch the world below water.
 - (c) the beauty of the world under water was very fantastic.

(d) diving is a passion to most of the people in the world.

(e) None of these

4. What made the author revisit the underwater reef?

- (a) Placid surface of the Red Seas
- (b) Glimpses of the sunlight
- (c) Clear blue sea water
- (d) Scenic beauty of the underwater world
- (e) none of these

5. Through the passage, the author gives an account of

- (a) his underwater journey by a submarine
- (b) how he was fascinated by the underwater world
- (c) his hobby of fishing
- (d) his expertise in the art of photography
- (e) None of these

6. In what way is the Red Sea SIMILAR to the Caribbean Sea, the South Seas, etc?

- (A) Variety of fish
 - (B) Fantastic reefs
 - (C) Clear and transparent water
- (a) A only (b) B only
 - (c) C only (d) All the three
 - (e) None of these

7. Which of the following changes occurred in the author after the initial period of a year or so?

(A) He got fed up with haunting.
 (B) He was struck with the idea of shooting the fish with a camera rather than by spear gun.

(C) Hunting became more interesting and sporting.

- (a) Only A (b) Only B
 (c) A and C only (d) A and B only
 (e) All the three

8. Fishing in the Red Sea off the coast near Jeddah was

- (a) difficult because the water was transparent.
 (b) risky because tanks are needed to spot the fish.
 (c) easy because the fish are clearly visible near the surface itself.
 (d) cumbersome because of the tools like mask, snorkel tube, flippers, etc.
 (e) more difficult than at the Caribbean Sea, the South Sea and the Indian Ocean.

9. What are "**fringing reefs**"?

- (a) Calcareous deposit formation
 (b) Collection of fish
 (c) Sea-food accumulation
 (d) Collection of minute creatures other than fish
 (e) None of these

Directions (Q. 10-12): Which of the following is most nearly the SAME in

meaning as the word given in bold as used in the passage?

10. GINGERLY

- (a) Cautiously (b) Recklessly
 (c) Unintentionally (d) Purposely
 (e) Clearly

11. MAGNIFICENT

- (a) Delicate (b) fragile
 (c) Obvious (d) powerful
 (e) Splendid

12. TRANSPARENT

- (a) Opaque (b) Glowing
 (c) Dependable (d) Visible
 (e) Dark

Directions (Q. 13-15): Which of the following is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word given in bold as used in the passage?

13. RECALL

- (a) Call up (b) Recollect
 (c) Forget (d) Invite
 (e) Send back

14. MINUTE

- (a) enormous (b) Tiny
 (c) Small (d) Heavy
 (e) Delay

15. FANTASTIC

- (a) Incredible (b) Plausible
 (c) Unforgettable (d) Imaginary
 (e) Realistic

PASSAGE 2

The main idea conveyed by the report is that our children do not get a chance to enjoy learning at school because the syllabi are irrationally organized teaching is text-book centered, and the system of examinations **instills** fear and encourages mechanical repetition text books developed along the lines of reconceptualised syllabi can attempt to integrate positive values, life skills, aesthetic sensibility and concern for the environment.

They are interactive and make a conscious effort to point both children and the teachers towards other sources of learning such as neighborhood, nature etc. In addition two parallel **challenges** deserve attention the first is examination reforms. Rigid indifference to individual differences is the major flaw of the present system from the quality of questions to the manner of evaluation, it favors drilled preparedness and ignores independent thought while the unrealistically high cut offs in **coveted** colleges are a further sign of systemic inefficiency. It is hardly surprising that the very thought of examinations makes the young depressed. Moreover, practices of splitting unified topics into arbitrary bits

carrying small marks value encourage teachers to concentrate on scoring topics overlooking the importance of perspective and overall understanding little surprise that many elite high-fee schools are opting for international Baccalaureate not because it offers status with its global certification but for its flexibility and respect for individual differences learning.

The second area is teacher training, which suffers from **obsolete** notions most teachers are trained mainly to cover the syllabus in a mechanical exam-oriented manner by insisting that every child move at the same pace in all subjects teachers encourage rote learning and ridicule for those who fall behind teachers training whether for nursery or secondary school teachers, should be embedded in courses which have the capacity to develop both the teachers personality and perspective on society by linking subject learning with reflective and creative project work. The ultimate responsibility lies with universities and institutes of higher learning to ensure the quality of all teachers invites to improve the content of teacher training courses will ensure utilization of **desolate** university campuses during summer vacations which

conceal an enormous waste of infrastructure and expertise. The quality of education is a reflection of the quality of teachers and major improvements in their training and working conditions will motivate the young pursue a teaching career and determine how India fares in the pursuit of economic and social development in the years to come.

1. According to the author, what is the major weakness of the present examination system?

- (a) Teachers do not take into account the nature of question asked in the examination.
- (b) Teachers are subjective in their assessment of papers.
- (c) Cut-off standards for admissions to good institutions need to be raised.
- (d) it distinguishes between a creative student and a rote learner.
- (e) It does not consider unique learning patterns of students.

2. Which of the following factors is responsible for children's dislike of learning?

- (A) Rigid logical, systematic organization of syllabus.
- (B) Teaching methodology which does not focus on text books.
- (C) Examination pattern which rewards rote learning.

(a) Only A (b) Both A and B

(c) Only C (d) All A, B and C

(e) None of these

3. What is the drawback of teacher training courses?

- (a) They are held during summer vacations so attendance is low.
- (b) Content is being constantly changed so teachers can-not keep up.
- (c) Their focus is on imparting education only from an examination perspective.
- (d) They focus on making syllabi interactive rather than focusing on examination pattern.
- (e) None of these

4. Which of the following is not true in the context of the passage?

- (a) Examinations arouse negative emotions in students.
- (b) Week students are at a disadvantage if teachers force students to learn at some speed.
- (c) Holding teacher training courses only during the academic year will help teachers cover the syllabus in an exam-oriented manner.
- (d) The responsibility for improving the quality of teachers lies in the hands of universities.
- (e) In the present educational system rote learning is encouraged.

5. According to the author, which of the following conditions will influence India's future development?

- (A) Replacing traditional educational systems with globally accepted foreign systems.
- (B) Improving employment conditions of teaching staff.
- (C) Getting global accreditation for Indian college courses.

- (a) Only A (b) Both A and B
- (c) Both B and C (d) Only B
- (e) None of these

6. What will be the impact of having an interactive syllabus?

- (a) Teachers and students will explore sources other than the textbook.
- (b) Students may get distracted and perform poorly in examinations.
- (c) Weaker students may get left behind.
- (d) Teachers may not be able to cover the entire syllabus for the examinations.
- (e) Students and teachers alike will be ever burdened.

7. Which of the following is essential to improve the quality of education?

- (A) Focus on encouraging educational systems like international baccalaureate.
- (B) Reducing the number of examinations students have to take.

(C) Lowering the cut-offs for expensive colleges so that all students have access.

- (a) None (b) Both A and B
- (c) All A, B and C (d) Only A
- (e) None of these

8. Why do teachers focus on 'scoring' topics?

- (a) Pressure from colleges who want to maintain high cut-offs.
- (b) Faulty examination pattern which divides topics into smaller sections.
- (c) It is an objective of teacher training programmes.
- (d) To reduce the nervousness of students during examinations.
- (e) None of these

9. What is the author's recommendation to universities?

- (a) Encourage only creative project work for primary school teachers.
- (b) Enforce strict rules so that only those truly interested take up teaching as a profession.
- (c) Utilize their infrastructure during the academic year for teacher training.
- (d) Pass on responsibilities for improving teacher training content to a government body.
- (e) None of these

10. Why is the international Baccalaureate gaining popularity?
- (a) It is a rigid well-defined system.
 (b) It has a good reputation.
 (c) Fees and other educational systems are too high for the quality of education given.
 (d) It allows students some scope to learn at their own pace.
 (e) None of these

Directions (Q.11- 13): Choose the word that has the most nearly the SAME in meaning as used in the passage.

11. COVETED

- (a) Desired (b) Priceless
 (c) Necessary (d) Private
 (e) Valid

12. INSTILLS

- (a) Teach (b) Causes
 (c) orders (d) Inserts
 (e) Invites

13. PURSUIT

- (a) Chase (b) Forecast
 (c) To introduce (d) Obstacles
 (e) Applying

Directions (Q.14-15). Chose the word which is most nearly the OPPOSITE in meaning as the word/ group of words given in bold as used in the passage.

14. DESOLATE

- (a) Happy (b) Occupied

- (c) Dejected (d) Repaired
 (e) Cheerful

15. OBSOLETE

- (a) Stylish (b) Fashion
 (c) Present (d) Useless
 (e) Novel

Answer key:

Passage 1

1. (e) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (b) 6. (c) 7. (d)
 8. (c) 9. (a) 10. (a) 11. (e) 12. (d) 13. (c)
 14. (a) 15. (e)

Passage 2

1. (e) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (d) 6. (a) 7. (a)
 8. (b) 9. (e) 10. (d) 11. (a) 12. (b) 13. (d)
 14. (b) 15. (e)

PASSAGE 1

The wakeup call that China represents to India is not limited to its showpiece urban centres or that New Delhi hopes India will experience the benefits that the Olympic Games have brought to Beijing. More **pertinent** is the comparison of the agricultural sectors of the two countries. Why and how has China managed to outstrip India in agriculture when 25 years ago the two countries were on par on most parameters? Both have traditionally been agrarian economies and over half their populations continue to depend on the land

for their livelihood. With large populations and histories of famine, India and China share **concern** on issues such as food security, however while India's agricultural sector is projected to grow by about 2.5 percent this year-a slide from the previous year's growth, China's has been steadily growing at between 4 percent and 5 per cent over the last fifteen years. The widest divergence between India and China is in the profitable horticultural sector with the production of fruits and vegetables in China leaping from 60 million tonnes in 1980 compared to India's 55 million tonnes at the same time, to 450 million tonnes in 2003 ahead of India's corresponding 135 million tonnes. China's added advantage lies in the more diversified composition of its agricultural sector with animal husbandry and fisheries which account for close to 45 per cent of growth compared to 30 per cent for India.

According to the latest report by the Economic Advisory Council the traditional excuses for India's substandard performance in the farm sector are inadequate since India is placed favorably when compared to China in terms of quantity of arable land, average farm size, farm mechanization etc. The

reasons for China having outperformed India are threefold: technological improvements accruing from research and development (China has over 1,000 R & D centers **devoted** to agriculture), investment in rural infrastructure and an increasingly liberalized agricultural policy moving away from self sufficiency to leveraging the competitive advantage with a focus on "efficiency as much as equity". Investment in rural infrastructure, roads, storage facilities, marketing facilities are also crucial but government support in India has mainly been through subsidies, not investment. There has been much debate about subsidies and their utility; the opposing view being that subsidies are against the market reforms and distorts the market as well as reduces resource efficiency. In contrast to the 2,046 applications for the registration of new plant varieties in China over the past few years, data reveals that despite India having the largest number of agricultural scientists in the world India's current research track record is abysmal, equivalent to what China achieved in the 1980s. Far from developing new strains, the number of field crop varieties fell by 50 percent between 1997 and 2001 despite the

fact that there was sharp and **sustained** increase in funding. One reason is that majority of the budget is eaten up by staff salaries with only 3 per cent being allotted for research. In contrast, most agricultural research centres in China must use Central government funding purely for research. Funds relating to salaries and other administrative incidentals must be generated by the centres themselves. The centres and scientists are thus encouraged to engage in joint ventures with private sector companies to form commercial signoffs from their research. In fact research staff is now being hired on a contract basis with pay based on performance and salaries raised proportionately for those who perform well. India needs to learn from China's example and adopt a **pragmatic** approach if it has to meet its targets of the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

1. What has been the major area of difference in the development of the agricultural sectors of India and China?

- (a) Quantity of arable land in China is far greater than in India.
- (b) Food security is not a concern for China as the country is basically self-sufficient.

(c) China has experienced substantial growth in production in allied agriculture activities like horticulture.

(d) India's agricultural sector is too diversified so it is difficult to channel funds for development

(e) None of these

2. Which of the following is/are area/s in which China has not outdone India?

(A) Development of urban infrastructure.

(B) Activities allied to agriculture like animal husbandry.

(C) Successful bids for international sporting events.

(a) None

(b) Only B

(c) Only A

(d) Both A and C

(e) None of these

3. Which of the following is **NOT TRUE** in the context of the passage?

(a) Agricultural status of China and India was equivalent a quarter of a century ago.

(b) India's current economic growth rate is half that of China.

(c) China is traditionally an agrarian economy.

(d) Agricultural research in India is inadequate.

(e) India's current agricultural growth rate has fallen from the previous year.

4. How are Chinese agricultural research facilities governed?

- (a) Salaries of staff are linked to performance which hampers productive research
- (b) Their funding comes from the government alone to prevent private companies from manipulating the direction of their research
- (c) A fixed proportion of government grants is allotted to be utilized for administrative incidentals which cannot be exceeded
- (d) Research staff even those on contract are entitled to increments for good performance
- (e) None of these

5. According to the author, which of the following is a legitimate explanation for India's stagnating agricultural sector?

- (A) India diverts funds that should be spent on agricultural research to urban development.
- (B) Reforms are hampered because adequate subsidies are not provided by the government.
- (C) The procedure for registering new plant varieties is very tedious so research is limited.
- (a) Only A (b) Only B

(c) Only C (d) Both A and C

(e) None of these

6. Which of the following is an advantage that India holds over China with respect to the agricultural sector?

- (a) Lack of diversification of the agricultural sector.
- (b) Superior technology and farming practices
- (c) Greater prevalence of farm mechanization
- (d) Provision of fertilizer and power subsidies
- (e) Abundant research generated by their scientists.

7. What argument has been posed against implementation of subsidies?

- (A) Subsidies sacrifice equity for efficiency.
- (B) Subsidies hamper efficient resource utilization.
- (C) Subsidies reduce private sector investment and involvement in agriculture.
- (a) Both A and B (b) Only B
- (c) Both B and C (d) Only A
- (e) None of these

8. What argument has been posed against implementation of subsidies?

- (A) Subsidies sacrifice equity for efficiency.
- (B) Subsidies hamper efficient resource utilization.

(C) Subsidies reduce private sector investment and involvement in agriculture.

- (a) Both A and B (b) Only B
 (c) Both B and C (d) Only A
 (e) None of these

9. Which of the following cannot be said about Indian agricultural universities?

- (A) Attendance is poor because of the dwindling funds to carry out research.
 (B) Enrollment of students and qualified staff have fallen because of the lack of funds for salaries.

(C) Allotment for research funding by the government is nonexistent.

- (a) Only B (b) Both A and B
 (c) Both B and C (d) All A, B and C
 (e) None of these

10. Which of the following is not responsible for China's successful transformation of its agricultural sector?

- (A) Change in philosophy from self-sufficiency to competitiveness and efficiency.
 (B) Greater allocation for subsidies.
 (C) Increased investment in marketing and distribution networks.

- (a) Only B (b) Both B and C
 (c) Both A and C (d) All A, B and C
 (e) None of these

Directions (11-13): Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in

meaning as the word printed in bold as used in

the passage.

11. CONCERN

- (a) importance (b) regret
 (c) business (d) anxiety
 (e) emphasis

12. PERTINENT

- (a) intense (b) sizeable
 (c) practical (d) visible
 (e) significant

13. DEVOTED

- (a) surrendered (b) dedicated
 (c) established (d) staunch
 (e) dependent

Directions (14-15): Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

14. SUSTAINED

- (a) intermittent (b) discouraged
 (c) habitual (d) defeated
 (e) restrained

15. PRAGMATIC

- (a) faithful (b) unwilling
 (c) idealistic (d) practical
 (e) inexperienced

PASSAGE 2

It is difficult to imagine the extraordinary number of controls on Indian industry before

1991. Entrepreneurs needed permission to invest and could be penalized for exceeding production capacity. Even with the given investment capacity they had, entering certain areas was prohibited as these were reserved for the public sector. If they had to import anything, they required licenses. To get these licenses was tough, they had to persuade a bureaucrat that the item was required but even so permission was unavailable if somebody was already producing it in India. The impact of the reforms was not instantaneously and permanently wonderful. In India's case it began to show after about a year-and-a-half. After 1993 there came three years of rapid industrial growth of about 8% or so. But, in the second half of the 90s, there had an impact on the Indian industry. But, in the last few years there has been a tremendous upturn. With the **rise** of investment industrial growth has reached double digits or close. However, even during the period when industrial growth was not that rapid, there is a lot of evidence that positive results of the reforms were seen. There were companies that didn't look at all internally but instead performed remarkably in the highly

competitive global market. Reliance built a world-class refinery. Tatas developed an indigenously designed car. The success of the software sector has created much higher expectations from and much higher confidence in what Indian industry can do. On the government's side it's a vindication that liberalization of both domestic and external policies, including the increased inflow of Foreign Direct Investment, has created an environment in which industry can do well, has done well and is preparing to do even better. What they need is not sops, but good quality infrastructure. For the 11th Plan an industrial growth rate of around 12% is **projected**. It will have methods of developing infrastructure, which will close the deficit. This can be done through increased investment in public sector for those infrastructure areas, which cannot **attract** private investment, and through efforts to improve private participation in different ways of public-private participation. In the early stages of reforms, the liberalization of trade policies and a shift to a market-determined exchange rate had the effect of removing constraints on agriculture in terms of depressed prices. The removal of protection on industry helped to produce a

more level playing field, because the earlier system was extremely unfair to agriculture. The lesson to be learnt from the reforms process is to **preserve** in reforming the strategic parts of the economy, which will lead to even higher growth rate. India has to do better than its current average growth rate of 8% and ensure that benefits from this higher growth go beyond industry and urban areas and extend to agriculture.

1. Which of the following was not a restriction on Indian industry prior to 1991?

- (A) A private business needed government sanction to invest in any sector.
- (B) Industrial growth had to be maintained at a certain percentage fixed by the government.
- (C) It was difficult to obtain licenses.
- (a) All A, B and c (b) Only B
- (c) Only C (d) Both A and C
- (e) None of the above

2. Which of the following factors was responsible for the fall of India's growth rate in the late 1990s?

- (a) The implementation of economic reforms was too rapid.
- (b) It was expected after achieving a high growth at 10%
- (c) There was a slowdown in the global economy

(d) There were sanctions against East Asian countries by WTO

(e) The software sector grew but the other sectors were neglected

3. Which of the following can be said about the reforms of 1991?

- (a) They benefited Indian industry immediately.
- (b) All Indian companies began to focus on indigenous development instead of looking for opportunities abroad
- (c) They were targeted only at the software sector
- (d) Indian was among the worst affected countries by the East Asian economic crisis because it had opened up its economy.
- (e) They encouraged Foreign Direct Investment in India.

4. What was the impact of the flourishing Indian software sector?

- (a) Other companies were unable to be competitive in the global market.
- (b) It filled expectations of a good performance from the Indian economy
- (c) Growth rate rose to 12%
- (d) It created cut throat competition among software companies which would hinder the sector in the long run
- (e) None of the above

5. Why was investment by private business disallowed in certain sectors?

- (a) To ensure proper development in these sectors
- (b) To prevent corruption in key sectors like infrastructure
- (c) To ensure steady not inconsistent growth in key sectors
- (d) To protect the interest of the public sector in these sectors
- (e) None of the above

6. What is the author's opinion about the government's decision to liberalize the economy in 1991?

- (a) It was beneficial because it created confidence in the Indian economy
- (b) The timing was wrong since the economy experienced a slowdown in growth rate
- (c) It led to a focus on software and other sectors were neglected
- (d) Foreign companies took advantage of the new policies and exploited certain sectors
- (e) None of the above

7. How did software companies deal with slow industrial growth in an open Indian industry?

- (a) They focused on strengthening their position in the domestic market

(b) They campaigned for infrastructure development

- (c) They diversified into different sectors
- (d) They entered into partnerships with public sector enterprises in reserved sectors
- (e) They targeted global markets

8. Which of the following is NOT true in the context of the passage?

- (A) India experienced a slowdown in growth during the late 1990s because initially the economic growth rate was too rapid
- (B) There were a few stringent regulations on Indian industries which kept economic growth below 12%.
- (C) Companies did not get import licenses for goods if they were being indigenously produced.

- (a) Only A (b) Both B and C
- (c) Both A and B (d) All A, B and C
- (e) None of the above

9. What does the author recommend to ensure that the industrial continues to perform better?

- (a) Subsidies should be provided in infrastructure development
- (b) Government should keep control of and monitor all infrastructure projects

(c) Wipe out any infrastructure deficit by transferring responsibility of these projects to the private sector

(d) Ensure a combination of public and private sector involvement in developing infrastructure

(e) None of the above

10. How did the economic reforms affect the agriculture sector?

(a) A system of market determined exchange rate was introduced constraints in agriculture increase

(b) Constraints in agriculture increase

(c) Prices were depressed because there was a removal of protection on the sector

(d) Agriculture growth rate doubled

(e) The agriculture sector was not a part of the reforms process

Directions (11-13): Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

11. EXTRAORDINARY

(a) unusual (b) wonderful

(c) rare (d) beautiful

(e) strange

12. RISE

(a) stand (b) increase

(c) slope (d) upward

(e) progress

13. PROJECTED

(a) discussed (b) needed

(c) estimate (d) achieved

(e) thrown

Directions (14-15): Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

14. PERSEVERE

(a) lose (b) hide

(c) chase (d) disturb

(e) stop

15. ATTRACT

(a) ugly (b) offend

(c) push (d) sick

(e) reject

Answer key:

Passage 1

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (e) 5. (e) 6. (c) 7. (e)
 8. (c) 9. (d) 10. (a) 11. (d) 12. (e) 13. (b)
 14. (a) 15. (c)

Passage 2

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (e) 4. (b) 5. (d) 6. (a) 7. (e)
 8. (c) 9. (d) 10. (e) 11. (a) 12. (b) 13. (c)
 14. (e) 15. (e)

PASSAGE 1

Hiero, King of Syracuse, had commissioned a goldsmith of the town to make a crown of

pure gold, but, having taken delivery of the finished article, he was suspicious. There was reason to believe that the craftsman had mixed with the gold a certain amount of other metal of inferior value. But how to find out? There was no direct evidence, and it was, therefore, obviously a case for the learned men of the city. And who was more learned than Archimedes? The mathematician was, therefore, **charged** with the task which would nowadays be considered a simple one, but was then a matter for serious thought. Nothing, known to science, could be brought forward to prove fraud or otherwise on the part of the goldsmith.

It is more than probable that the human side of the problem interested Archimedes not at all, but the scientific puzzle worried him **intensely**. This worry pursued him everywhere he went for days, and persisted through the routine acts of his daily round. In the normal course of that routine, he went to the public baths. We can imagine him standing at the edge of the bath tub as he prepares to enter it, absently allowing the water to flow until he cannot help noticing it. Suddenly, he splashed out of his tub, shouting at the top of his voice: "Eureka!

Eureka! (I have found it! I have found it!) Without waiting, or even thinking of such a detail as clothes, he **tore out** of the building and rushed through the streets of Syracuse, still shouting: "Eureka! Eureka!" Arriving at his house, the mathematician put his newly found discovery to a practical test, and found indeed that a body plunged in a fluid loses an amount of its weight which is equal to the weight of the fluid displaced by it. With this as a starting point — as it was to prove the starting point of many **subsequent** discoveries of importance — Archimedes was able to tell his king how much pure gold was in his crown. Thus was the first fundamental law in hydrostatics **enunciated**.

Archimedes was by this time well known to his fellow townsmen, and his sometimes strange appearance and **unusual** actions probably met with indulgent smiles. He came from a good family; his father Phidias was an astronomer; he was on intimate terms with, and — according to some — was even a kinsman of King Hiero himself.

1. Why could the king not punish the fraudulent goldsmith?

(a) By that time Archimedes had not discovered the law of hydrostatics.

(b) The king did not have concrete evidence to prove the fraud.

(c) The finishing of the crown was perfect but deceptive.

(d) The king had lot of faith in the goldsmith.

(e) None of these

2. Why was Archimedes charged with the task of finding out if there was any impurity in the crown?

(a) Archimedes was famous as the most learned man and mathematician.

(b) The king was worried that the goldsmith will tell the truth to Archimedes.

(c) The goldsmith was one of the kins of the craftsman.

(d) Archimedes was famous for interrogating the criminals and exploring the truth.

(e) None of these

3. What was the king's suspicion?

(a) The goldsmith had made a crown with some inferior metal instead of gold.

(b) The craftsman had replaced gold with a cheaper metal.

(c) The goldsmith had mixed a cheaper metal with gold in the crown.

(d) The finishing of the crown was not up to the mark.

(e) None of these

4. Which of the following statements is definitely **TRUE** in the context of the passage?

(a) Archimedes' action of running nude through public places was not taken lightly by the onlookers.

(b) Archimedes' eccentric actions used to create anguish among the public.

(c) The goldsmith had mixed inferior quality metal in the crown.

(d) Archimedes could prove that there was no impurity in the gold used by the goldsmith in the crown.

(e) Archimedes was not a mathematician.

5. When Archimedes was entrusted with the task, he was curious because

(a) he was thrilled by the human side of the problem.

(b) he used to forget all his routine matters and concentrate on the problem.

(c) he had never worked on such scientific challenges in the past.

(d) it was a challenge to unearth scientific fact.

(e) None of these

6. "Eureka! Eureka!" as spelt out by Archimedes was

(a) an outburst of unreasonable pride of inventing a novel principle

- (b) a spontaneous reaction of excitement due to a discovery
 (c) an immature expression of a half-baked idea
 (d) an exhibition of encouragement for a useful discovery
 (e) None of these

7. What was the impact of Archimedes' tremendous mental involvement in solving the king's riddle?

- (a) He was worried but able to take care of his daily routine.
 (b) The involvement ultimately led to a failure in completing the assignment.
 (c) He was not able to think of the details of the problem entrusted to him.
 (d) Because of his involvement he forgot to put the discovery to a practical test.
 (e) None of these

8. A body submerged in a liquid loses its weight equal to

- (a) the weight of the liquid in which it is submerged
 (b) the volume of the liquid in which it is submerged
 (c) the weight of the body which is submerged in the liquid
 (d) the weight of the liquid displaced by it
 (e) None of these

9. Which of the following is **FALSE** in the context of the passage?

- (A) Archimedes' father was a relative of King Hiero.
 (B) Before Archimedes' discovery, science had limitation to detect the goldsmith's fraud.
 (C) Archimedes discovered his principle while he was in the tub for bath.
 (a) A and B (b) B and C
 (c) A and C (d) A only
 (e) B only

Directions (10-12): Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

11. ENUNCIATED

- (a) framed (b) lost
 (c) implemented (d) concocted
 (e) applied

12. CHARGED

- (a) suspected (b) accused
 (c) filled (d) encourage
 (e) entrusted

13. TORE OUT

- (a) came out gently (b) pushed out
 (c) walked out
 (d) rushed out forcefully
 (e) destroyed angrily

Directions (14-15): Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

13. SUBSEQUENT

- (a) successive (b) preceding
(c) pre-determined (d) consequent
(e) prerequisite

14. UNUSUAL

- (a) ordinary (b) remarkable
(c) abnormal (d) curious
(e) odd

15. INTENSELY

- (a) powerfully (b) deeply
(c) mildly (d) hugely
(e) extremely

PASSAGE 2

China's rising power is based on its remarkable economic success. Shanghai's overall economy is currently growing at around 13% per year, thus doubling in size every five or six years. Everywhere there are start-ups, innovations, and young entrepreneurs hungry for profits. In a series of high level meetings between Chinese and African officials, the advice that the African leaders received from the Chinese was sound, and more practical than they typically get from the World Bank. Chinese officials **stress** the crucial role of public investments,

especially in agriculture and infrastructure, to lay the basis for private sector-led growth. In a hungry and poor rural economy, as China was in the 1970s and as most of Africa is today, a key starting point is to raise farm productivity. Farmers need the benefits of fertilizer, irrigation and high-yield seeds, all of which were a **core** part of China's economical take off. Two other equally critical investments are also needed : roads and electricity, without which there cannot be a modern economy. Farmers might be able to increase their output, but it won't be able to reach the cities, and the cities won't be able to provide the countryside with inputs. The government has taken pains to ensure that the electricity grids and transportation networks reach every village in China. China is prepared to help Africa in substantial ways in agriculture, roads, power, health and education. And that is not an **empty** boast. Chinese leaders are prepared to share new high-yield rice varieties, with their African counterparts and, all over Africa, China is financing and constructing basic infrastructure.

This illustrates what is wrong with the World Bank. The World Bank has often forgotten the most basic lessons of development, preferring to lecture the poor

and force them to privatise basic infrastructure, which is **untenable**, rather than to help the poor to invest in infrastructure and other crucial sectors. The Banks's failure began in the early 1980s when under the ideological **sway** of them American President and British Prime Minister it tried to get Africa and other poor regions to cut back or close down government investments and services. For 25 years, the bank tries to get governments out of agriculture, leaving impoverished peasants to fend for themselves. The result has been a disaster in Africa, with farm productivity stagnant for decades. The bank also pushed for privatization of national health systems, water utilities, and road and power networks, and has grossly underfinanced these critical sectors. This extreme free-market ideology, also called "**structural adjustment**", went against the practical lessons of development successes in China and the rest of Asia. Practical development strategy recognises that public investments- in agriculture, health, education, and infrastructure- are necessary complements to private investments. The World Bank has instead wrongly seen such vital public investments

as an enemy of private sector development. Whenever the banks' ideology failed, it has blamed the poor for corruption, mismanagement, or lack of initiative. Instead of focusing its attention on helping the poorest countries to improve their infrastructure, there has been a crusade against corruption. The good news is that African governments are prepared to help Africa in substantial ways in agriculture, roads, power, health and education. And that is not an empty boast. Chinese leaders are prepared to share new high yield rice varieties, with their African counterparts and, all over Africa, China is financing and constructing basic infrastructure. getting the message on how to spur economic growth and are getting crucial help from China and other partners that are less wedded to extreme free-market ideology than the world Bank. They have declared their intention to invest in infrastructure, agriculture modernisation, public, health, and education. It is clear the Bank can regain its relevance only if it becomes practical once again, by returning its focus to financing public investments in priority sectors. If that happens, the Bank can still do justice to the bold vision of a world of

shared prosperity that prompted its creation after World War II.

1. The author's main objective in writing the passage is to

(a) make a case for the closure of the World Bank since it promotes US interests over those of other countries.

(b) illustrate how China can play a more concrete role in Africa.

(c) Criticise the World bank for playing a crucial role in China's development but neglecting Africa.

(d) Recommend that China adopt the guidelines of the World Bank to sustain growth.

(e) Use China's Success as an example of the changes required in World ideology.

2. What advice have African leaders received from their Chinese counterparts?

(A) Focus primarily on innovation, startups and urban development.

(B) To ensure all citizens benefit from economic development, investment in crucial sectors should come from the government, not the private sector.

(C) Improve agricultural output through government investment to stimulate economic growth.

(a) None (b) Only (C)

(C) Only (B) (d) both (A) & (B)

(e) None of these

3. What effect has the World Bank policy had on African nations?

(a) The African government has restricted private sector investment in agriculture.

(b) Africa has focused more on health and education rather than on agriculture.

(c) The agriculture sector in these countries is not as productive as it could be.

(d) US and Britain have volunteered substantial aid to Africa as Africa has complied with World Bank ideology.

(e) None of these

4. What is the difference in the Chinese and World Bank approach to development?

(a) Unlike the World Bank, China favours the public sector and restricts private sector participation in crucial sectors.

(b) Contrary to China's strategy of dependence on the private sector, the World Bank pressurises governments to take the lead in investing in agriculture.

(c) While the World Bank has focused on agriculture, China's priority has been rooting out corruption so that investment infrastructure is utilised appropriately.

(d) The Chinese government has retained control over essential services like transport while the World Bank favours private sector involvement.

(e) None of these

5. What is China's view on the development of the transportation and power networks?

(a) Development in these sectors is not as important as investing in agriculture.

(b) Resources need to be diverted from the rural to the urban areas to meet the needs of the growing population in cities.

(c) The government should be solely responsible for developing these services so all citizens have access to them.

(d) It is more important to develop and maintain transportation networks and power grids in rural areas.

(e) None of these

6. Which of the following cannot be said about structural adjustment?

(a) It is the World Bank's free market ideology adapted by Asian countries.

(b) Under this strategy public sector investment in priority sectors is discouraged.

(c) As a development strategy it has failed in Africa.

(d) With this strategy there has been a lack of adequate investment in critical sectors.

(e) It is an ideology advocated by the World

Bank which needs to be modified to facilitate economic growth.

7. Which of the following is NOT true in the context of the passage?

(A) China's involvement in Africa so far has been restricted to advising its leaders.

(B) The World Bank was created by the US and Britain for the sole purpose of furthering their interests.

(C) China's economy was once in the same state as many African countries are today.

(a) None (b) Only B

(c) Only B (d) Both A and B

(e) None of these

8. What has/have been the outcome/s of Shanghai's economy prospering?

(A) The World Bank has changed its development strategy.

(B) China's importance globally has been enhanced.

(C) Rural areas are being neglected to promote development of cities.

(a) Only B (b) Both A and B

(c) Both B and C (d) All A, B and C

(e) None of these

9. Why is the author optimistic about Africa's future?

(a) The World Bank has committed itself to invest huge sums in Africa's

development.

(b) Africa has decided to adopt a structural adjustment ideology which has benefited many nations.

(c) Africa has committed itself to adopting China's strategy for economic growth.

(d) China has urged the World Bank to waive the interest on its loans to Africa.

(e) None of these

10. What advice has the author given the World Bank?

(a) Support China's involvement in developing Africa

(b) Reduce the influence of the US and Britain in its functioning

(c) Adopt a more practical ideology of structural adjustment

(d) Change its ideology to one encouraging both public and private sector investment in basic infrastructure

(e) Focus on fighting corruption rather than interfering in the governance of developing countries.

Directions (Q. 10-13): Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

11. SWAY

- (a) Fluctuate (b) influence
 (c) govern (d) dependence

(e) unsteady

12. CORE

- (a) Centre (b) heart
 (c) adequate (d) intermediate
 (e) essential

13. STRESS

- (a) highlight (b) strain
 (c) govern (d) dependence
 (e) unsteady

Directions (Q. 14-15): Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

14. UNTENABLE

- (a) viable (b) unsound
 (c) consistent (d) superior
 (e) attractive

15. EMPTY

- (a) full (b) objective
 (c) meaningful (d) occupied
 (e) intelligent

Answer key:

Passage 1

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (d) 6. (b) 7. (a)
 8. (d) 9. (d) 10. (a) 11. (e) 12. (d) 13. (b)
 14. (a) 15. (c)

Passage 2

1. (e) 2. (e) 3. (c) 4. (e) 5. (e) 6. (a) 7. (d)
 8. (e) 9. (c) 10. (d) 11. (b) 12. (e) 13. (a)
 14. (a) 15. (c)

PASSAGE 1

Economists have rightly emphasised the risks to globalization from economic and financial instability. But they have ignored environmental destruction, and the resulting global warming which is now the central global concern. Fast-growing middle-income nations, such as China, Malaysia and India, have a big stake in globalisation - and therefore, in confronting this environmental danger. Their rise has been tied to globalisation. They have doubled their trade in the past decade, and by liberalising commercial policies, have also helped others gain. To China; Indonesia as well as India, environmental outcomes have a special significance. They possess 60% of the world's freshwater resources, 60% of the forests, much of the coral reefs, and valuable bio-diversity. But they also face massive degradation of air, forest, land, freshwater, and marine resources, with the rise in population, adding up to high cost. The atmosphere concentration of carbon dioxide reached 379 parts per million in 2005 compared to a pre-industrial level of 280 ppm. Scientists concur that to avoid

massive climatic instability, the change in global temperature ought not to be more than 2° C above preindustrial levels. To secure that outcome with some certainty, the concentration of carbon dioxide needs to stay below 400 ppm. Rich countries like the United States, Japan, and the European nations are by far the most irresponsible for this and other greenhouse gas emissions in per capita terms. So they must propel mitigation measures to improve energy efficiency and protect the environment. But middle-income countries now account for half of all emissions, and they would not want to emulate the poor example set by rich countries.

In Brazil, China and India, air and water pollution is severely impairing people's health and productivity in the workplace with a direct impact on growth prospects. Moreover, globalisation has speeded the spill over of these damages. Growth fuelled by energy-intensive industry, urban crowding, and deforestation has added to atmospheric concentrations of carbon, warming land and ocean and bringing extreme weather. In turn, climate change threatens to erode coastlines and provoke droughts and floods, in rich countries and poor. A clear link

is emerging between deforestation and soil degradation on the one side, and the fastest rising natural disasters, which are floods and wind storms, on the other. Societal benefits of abating high levels of emissions far outweigh the costs of doing so. Yet economists and policy makers have not drawn the implication of this calculus for the reform agenda, be it in trade, energy or infrastructure. Sadly, the costs of such neglect are large. Also, no country, rich or poor, has enough motivation to confront global problems alone. Because only a part of the benefits of addressing those problems would accrue to countries taking action, while others could have a free ride. The gains are also spread over time, beyond the horizon of politicians' interest. Such situations call for collective action, even if they are not easy when many diverse countries are involved.

The crucial question is how best countries might participate in collective measures to mitigate environmental threats to growth. One opening involves avoiding deforestation. Cutting down forests accounts for a fifth of the emissions, more than those from all transportation. By protecting their forests, countries can reduce

carbon emissions in the atmosphere, paving the way for new markets for tradable emission permits that would compensate them for the protection. Whether and how quickly the environment is accorded top priority will determine the future, of the world economy.

1. Which of the following is **TRUE** in the context of the passage? .

- (a) Pollution from vehicles is the single greatest contributor to global warming.
- (b) The rise of middle-income countries has doubled the levels of greenhouse gas emissions.
- (c) China and India have the motivation but not sufficient influence to implement environmental reform.
- (d) Urban crowding has resulted in extreme weather conditions.
- (e) To reduce climate instability global temperature should be just below or at pre-industrial levels.

2. The author's main objective in writing the passage is to

- (a) exhort scientists to provide feasible solutions to stop climate change.
- (b) warn politicians not to disregard the threat of economic instability while focusing on environmental challenges.

(c) coerce middle-income countries into taking some initiative in bringing about environmental reform.

(d) criticise the citizens of rich countries for not pressurising their governments to do more to protect the environment.

(e) urge countries to take the threat of global warming seriously and to take necessary steps to address the problem.

3. Which of the following is NOT an impact of global warming?

(A) Countries have begun to invest heavily in the alternative energy industry.

(B) Productivity of the work force has diminished on account of the failing health of the employees.

(C) Rich countries have undertaken research to prevent natural disasters despite deforestation.

(a) Only A (b) Both A & C

(c) Both B & C (d) Only C

(e) None of these

4. What role should the US play in slowing down environmental destruction?

(a) Compromise on funding of scientific research into alternative energy sources.

(b) Create a forum for nations to arrive at a consensus on how to deal with environmental threats.

(c) Bring pressure on middle-income countries to draft an environmental policy.

(d) Restrict trade with countries not complying with universal measures to combat global warming.

(e) None of these

5. According to the author, why are politicians reluctant to formulate environmental reform?

(A) The expenditure on implementing environmental reform does not justify the benefits.

(B) Economic stability is a more pressing concern for countries today.

(C) The impact of these policies will only be felt in the long run which does not benefit them politically.

(a) Only C (b) Both A & B

(c) Only A (d) All A, B, C

(e) None of these

6. According to the author, which of the following is a likely outcome of neglecting environmental reform?

(a) Globalisation will take place at a faster pace because of few restrictions.

(b) Politicians in many countries will be voted out of power for neglecting these reforms.

(c) Poor countries rather than rich ones will bear the brunt of natural disasters.

(d) Potential for future economic growth is threatened ..

(e) Concentration of carbon will reach pre-industrial levels.

7. Which of the following is a means to reduce the environmental threat to growth?

(A) Governments should conduct a cost-benefit analysis of various environmental protection measures and

implement those which are cost-efficient.

(B) Participation of all countries in arriving at a consensus on measures necessary to combat environmental challenges to growth

(C) Scientists not economists should determine the risks to globalisation.

(a) None (b) Only B (c) Both A & B

(d) All A, B & C (e) None of these

8. What is the view of scientists on the current climate change?

(a) Rich countries are solely responsible for global warming.

(b) Pre-industrial levels of carbon concentration are unachievable.

(c) Controlling rise in global temperature is possible by maintaining carbon concentration below a certain level.

(d) Massive climate instability is unavoidable and the focus should be on measures to cope with the fallout.

(e) None of these

9. What impact has globalisation had on India?

(a) It has exacerbated the fallout of environmental degradation.

(b) Its economic benefits are not felt by all its citizens.

(c) India has ignored infrastructure development.

(d) Professionals have left to seek better employment in foreign countries.

(e) None of these

10. Which of the following factors has contributed to global warming?

(A) Failure to provide incentives to poor countries to implement environmental policies .

(B) Sanctioning tradeable emission permits.

(C) Environmental policies adopted by rich countries have not been successful in middle-income countries.

(a) None (b) Both A & B

(c) Only C (d) Both A & C

(e) None of these

Directions (11-13): Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in

meaning as the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

11. ABATING

- (a) relaxing (b) alleviating
 (c) varying (d) intensifying
 (e) contracting

12. STAKE

- (a) perspective (b) chance
 (c) support (d) gamble
 (e) share

13. PROVOKE

- (a) cause (b) inspire
 (c) exasperate (d) irritate
 (e) tempt

Directions (14-15): Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

14. PROPEL

- (a) sanction (b) collapse
 (c) discourage (d) abhor
 (e) deplete

15. EMULATE

- (a) copy (b) fake
 (c) replace (d) originate
 (e) rival

PASSAGE 2

Political **loys** initially hailed as master-strokes often end up as flops. The Rs.

60,000 crore farm loan waiv-er announced In the budget writes off 100% of overdues of small and mar-ginal farmers holding upto two hect-ares, and 25% of overdues of larger farmers. While India has enjoyed 8%-9% GDP growth for the past few years, the boom has bypassed many rural areas and farmer distress and suicides have made newspaper head-lines. Various attempts to provide re-lief (employment guarantee scheme, public distribution system) have made little Impact, thanks to huge leakages: from the government's lousy delivery systems So. Many economists think the loan waiver is a worthwhile alter-native to provide relief.

However the poorest rural folk are landless labourers, who get neither farm loans nor waivers. Half of the small and marginal farmers get no loans from banks and depend entirely on money-lenders, and will not benefit. Besides, rural India is full of the family holdings rather than individual holdings and family holdings will typically be much larger than two hectares even for dirt poor farmers, who will, therefore, it denied the 100% waiver. It will thus fail in both economic and political ob-jectives. IRDP loans to the rural poor In the 1980s

demonstrated that crock-ed bank officials demand bribes amounting to one-third the intended benefits. Very few of the Intended ben-eficiaries who **merited** relief received it. After the last farm loan waiver in 1990, many bank went slow on fresh farm loans for some years. This waiver will similarly slow down fresh loans to de-serving fanners. While overdues 10 co-operatives may be higher, economist Surjit Bhalla says less than 5% of farmer loans to banks are overdue i.e. over-dues eidst for only 2.25 million out of 90 million farmers. If so, then the 95% who have repaid loans will not benefit. They will be angry at being pena-lised for honesty.

The budget thus grossly overes-timates the number of beneficiaries , It also underestimates the negative ef-fects of the waiver-encouraging willful default in the future and discouraging fresh bank lending for some years. Instead of trying to reach the needy, through a **plethora** of leaky schemes we should transfer cash directly to the needy using new technology like bio-metric smart cards, which are now be-ing used in many countries, and mobile phones bank accounts. Then ben-efits can go directly to phone accounts operable only by

those with biometric cards, ending the massive leakages of current schemes. The political benefits of the loan waiver have also been exaggerated since if only a small fraction of farm families' benefit and many of these have to pay bribes to get the actual benefit. Will the waiver really be a mas-sive vote, winner? Members of joint families will feel **aggrieved** that, despite having less than one hectare per head, their family holding is too large, to qual-ify for the 100% waiver. All finance min-isters. of central or state governments, give away freebies in their last bud-gets, hoping to win electoral regards. Yet, four-fifth of all **incumbent** govern-ments are voted out. This shows that beneficiaries of favours are not nota-bly grateful, while those not so favoured may feel aggrieved, and vote for the Opposition. That seems to be why election budgets constantly fall to win elections in India and the loan waiver will not change that pattern.

1. Why do economists feel that loan waivers will benefit farmers in distress?

(a)It will improve the standard of living of those farmers who can afford to repay their loans but are exempted.

(b)Other government relief mea-sures have proved ineffective.

(c) Suicide rates of farmers have declined after the announcement of the waiver.

(d) Farmers will be motivated to increase the size of their family holdings not individual holdings.

(e) The government will be forced to reexamine and improve the public distribution system.

2. What message will the loan waiver send to farmers who have repaid loans?

(a) The Government will readily provide them with loans in the future.

(b) As opposed to money lenders banks are a safer and more reliable source of credit.

(c) Honesty is the best policy.

(d) It is beneficial to take loans from cooperatives since their rates of interest are lower.

(e) None of these.

3. What is the author's suggestion to provide aid to farmers?

(a) Families should split their joint holding to take advantage of the loan waiver.

(b) The government should increase the reach of the employment guarantee scheme.

(c) Loans should be disbursed directly into the farmers using the latest technology.

(d) Government should ensure that loan waivers can be implemented over the number of years

(e) Rural infrastructure can be improved using schemes which are successful abroad.

4. What was the outcome of IRDP loans to the rural poor?

(a) The percentage of bank loan sanctioned to family owned farms increased.

(b) The loans benefited dishonest money lenders not landless laborers.

(c) Corrupt bank officials were the unintended beneficiaries of the loans.

(d) It resulted in the Government sanctioning thrice the amount for the current loan waiver.

(e) None of these.

5. What are the terms of the loan waiver?

(A) One-fourth of the overdue loans of landless labourers be written off.

(B) The Rs.60,000 crores loan waiver has been sanctioned for 2.25 million farmers.

(c) Any farmer with between 26 percent to 100 percent of their loan repayments overdue will be penalized.

(a) Only A (b) Only B (c) Both B and C

(d) All A, B, C (e) None of these.

6. What is the author's view of the loan waiver?

- (a) It will have an adverse psychological impact on those who cannot avail of the waiver.
 (b) It is a Justified measure in view of the high suicide rate among landless labourers.
 (c) It makes sound economic and political sense in the existing scenario.
 (d) It will ensure that the bene-fits of India's high GDP are felt by the rural poor.
 (e) None of these

7. Which of the following cannot be said about loan waiver?

- (A) Small and marginal farmers will benefit the most,
 (B) The loan waiver penalises de-serving farmers.
 (C) A large percentage i.e. ninety five per Cent of distressed farm-ers will benefit.

- (a) Only C (b) Both A and C
 (c) Only A (d) Both B and C
 (e) None of these.

8. Which of the following will defi-nitely be an impact of loan waivers?

- (A) Family holdings will he split into individual holdings not exceed-ing one hectare.
 (B)The public distribution system will be revamped.
 (C)Opposition will definitely win the election
 (a) None (b) Only A (c) Both A and B

- (d) Only C (e) All A, B and C

9. What impact will the loan waiver have on banks?

- (a) Banks have to bear the en-tire brunt of the write off.
 (b) Loss of trust in banks by big farmers.
 (c) Corruption among bank staff will increase.
 (d) Farmer will make it a habit to default on loans
 (e) None of these.

10. According to the author what is the government's motive In sanc-tioning the loan waiver?

- (a) To encourage farmers to opt for bank loans from moneylenders.
 (b) To raise 90 million farmers out of indebtedness.
 (c) To provide relief to those marginal farmers who have the means to but have not repaid their loans.
 (d)To ensure they will be re-elected.
 (e) None of these.

Directions (11-13): Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in passage.

11. INCUMBENT

- (a) mandatory (b) present
 (c) incapable (d) lazy

(e) officious

12. PLOYS

- (a) surveys (b) entreaties
 (c) ruses (d) sliders
 (e) assurances.

13. AGGRIEVATED

- (a) vindicated (b) intimidated
 (c) offensive (d) wronged
 (e) disputed.

Directions (14-15): Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

14. PLETHORA

- (a) dearth (b) missing
 (c) superfluous (d) sufficient
 (e) least

15. MERITED

- (a) ranked (b) unqualified for
 (c) lacked (d) inept at
 (e) unworthy of

Answer key:

Passage 1

1. (d) 2. (e) 3. (e) 4. (b) 5. (a) 6. (d) 7. (b)
 8. (c) 9. (e) 10. (a) 11. (b) 12. (e) 13. (a)
 14. (c) 15. (d)

Passage 2

1. (b) 2. (e) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (e) 6. (a) 7. (b)
 8. (a) 9. (d) 10. (d) 11. (b) 12. (c) 13. (d)
 14. (a) 15. (e)

PASSAGE 37:

Over the past few decades, many Asian nations transformed from poverty into global competitors. From 2003 to 2007, Asian economies expanded at an average annual rate of 8.1%, triple that of advanced economies. Over the same period, inflation in Asia averaged only about 3.5%. But Asia could be facing turbulent economic times. In May, the average inflation rate throughout the region reached nearly 7%, led by spikes in oil and food prices. In India, inflation jumped to an 11.6% annual rate in June, according to the latest government figures, the highest in 13 years.

Policymakers and central bankers are forced to raise interest rates and limit credit to get inflation under control. But these same measures suppress the investment and consumption that generates growth. The combination of slowing growth and soaring inflation makes economic policy-making tricky. Inflation stirs up the middle classes because it can quickly erase years of hardwon personal gains. Inflation is cruel to

the poor, because families have to spend a larger share of their meagre incomes on necessities. In the Philippines, farmers, unable to afford fuel for tractors, use water buffaloes to plough their fields.

But to avoid unrest, leaders cannot blindly adopt rigid anti-inflation measures. Voters won't hesitate to remove from office any politician who doesn't deliver the goods. So they cannot overreact to the inflation threat and scale down economic growth in the process. Developing nations need to grow quickly to create jobs and increase incomes for their large populations. With prices soaring, doing nothing is not an option. Most central banks in Asia have started raising interest rates. The Reserve Bank of India increased its benchmark rate twice last month to a six year high of 8.5%.

The challenge is especially difficult because currently, inflation is not of domestic origin. Prices are being driven higher by a global surge in oil and food prices, which individual governments can do little to control. Of course, inflation is not just a problem in Asia. World Bank President Robert Zoellick called rising food and oil prices a man-made 'catastrophe' that could quickly reverse the gains made in overcoming poverty over the past seven years. For now, though, there is

more talk than action on the international front, so Asian governments are on their own.

Even though inflation throughout the region is likely to continue to rise in coming months, no one is expecting an economic calamity. According to the Asian Development Bank Asian countries have large hard currency reserves and relatively healthy banks, and so are far better prepared to absorb external shocks than they were during the region's last recession ten years ago. Asian policymakers have learned their lessons and are more alert.

1. Which of the following can be said about Asian economies during the period from 2003- 2007?

- (A) Though inflation was rising at the time politicians did not pay much attention.
- (B) Many of the poor countries were able to compete internationally.
- (C) The growth rate of Asian countries was facilitated by growth in advanced countries.
- (a) All A, B and C
- (b) Only A
- (c) Only B
- (d) Both A and B
- (e) None of these

2. Which of the following is not an anti-inflation measure being used by Asian countries?

(A) Increase in benchmark interest rate by a central bank.

(B) Checks on lending.

(C) Subsidising fuel for farmers.

(a) Only C (b) Both A and B

(c) Both B and C (d) Only B

(e) None of these

3. What makes it difficult for Asian countries to control inflation?

(a) Restrictions by organizations like the Asian Development Bank

(b) Governments are indecisive and adopt counterproductive measures

(c) The problem is global in nature, not restricted to their individual countries

(d) Countries have never faced a financial crisis

(e) Economic growth rate cannot occur in the absence of inflation

4. Why are experts not very concerned about the impact of inflation on Asian economies?

(A) Asian countries have not maintained substantial hard currency reserves.

(B) The condition of Asian banks is currently both stable and strong.

(C) The Asian Development Bank will bail them out of any trouble.

(a) Only A (b) Both A and C

(c) Both A and B (d) Only B

(e) None of these

5. What is the author's advice to politicians regarding the handling of inflation?

(a) They should focus on preventing agitations among their citizens not implementing anti-inflation measures

(b) They ought to implement anti-inflation measures even at the cost of losing office

(c) They must focus on maintaining high economic growth rate as inflation will taper off on its own

(d) Countries should handle the problem independently and not collectively

(e) None of these

6. What could the impact of stringent inflation measures be?

(a) Increased consumption as families spend a larger part of their income on essential goods

(b) Politicians may be voted out of power

(c) Economic growth rate remains constant

(d) Oil prices within the country remain stable despite high global prices

(e) None of these

7. Why is high economic growth necessary for developing countries ?

(a) To catch up with the growth rate of the advanced countries

(b) To sustain their economies despite the ill effects of inflation

(c) To provide better educational opportunities to their citizens

(d) To create employment opportunities for citizens

(e) None of these

8. Why has inflation been referred to as a 'catastrophe'?

(a) Prices of essential commodities are unaffordable for all

(b) Our past efforts to reduce poverty will be nullified

(c) Governments are unstable and do not take stringent decisions

(d) It has divided countries rather than ensuring co-operation among them

(e) None of these

9. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

(A) Growth rate in advanced countries was low so the effects of inflation were not felt.

(B) Closing the economy to global markets will reduce inflation.

(C) India has been the most severely affected by inflation.

(a) None (b) Only A

(c) Only B (d) Both B and C

(e) All A, B and C

10. Which of the following factors was responsible for inflation in India?

(a) Reserve Bank India raising the interest rates very frequently

(b) High population growth

(c) Sudden rise in prices of oil worldwide

(d) Reckless competition with China

(e) None of these

Directions—(Q. 11–13) Choose the word which is most similar in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

11. STIRS

(a) trembles

(b) moves

(c) mixes

(d) inspires

(e) agitates

12. SCALE

(a) descent

(b) climb

(c) hindrance

(d) cut

(e) measure

13. ORIGIN

(a) ancestry

(b) source

(c) inauguration

(d) down

(e) heritage

Directions—(Q. 14–15) Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

14. TURBULENT

(a) quiet

(b) rest

(c) soothes (d) stormy

(e) lawful

15. GAINS

(a) decreases (b) fails

(c) deprives (d) frauds

(e) losses

PASSAGE 2

It is difficult to compare countries because various factors such as size, culture, history, geography, natural endowments, geopolitics and internal polity come into play. There are some goals which can be achieved by smaller countries; but sometimes smaller countries find it difficult to embark upon certain big technological plans even if they have the funds, because the size of the domestic market is too small. If we consider the bigger countries, the closest comparison to India is China, though there are many crucial differences.

The Chinese vision is to prepare the country for entry into the ranks of mid-level developed nations by the middle of the twenty-first century.

Acceleration of the nation's economic growth and social development by relying on advances in science and technology is pivotal in this.

Documents describing the Chinese vision state that science and technology constitute premier productive forces and represent a great revolutionary power that can propel economic and social development. It is interesting to note that the main lessons the Chinese have drawn from their past performance is their failure to promote science and technology as strategic tools for empowerment, they also point to the absence of mechanisms and motivations in their economic activity to promote dependence on science and technology. Similarly, they hold that their scientific and technological efforts were not oriented towards economic growth. As a consequence, they conclude, a large number of scientific and technological achievements were not converted into productive forces as they were too far removed from China's immediate economic and social needs.

The Chinese vision is therefore aimed at exploiting state-of-arts science and technology to enhance the nation's overall power and strength, to improve the people's living standard, to focus on resolving problems encountered in large - scale industrial and agricultural production and to effectively control and alleviate pressures

brought on by population, resources and the environment.

By the year 2000, China had aimed at bringing the main industrial sectors up to the technological levels achieved by the developed countries in the 1970s or 80s and by 2020 to the level they would have attained by the early twenty first century.

The aim is to bridge the overall gap with the advanced world. There is a special emphasis on research and development of high technologies that would find defence applications.

Some of these technologies are critical for improving the feature of key conventional weapons. Some technologies are meant for enhancing future military capabilities. Other factors are aimed at maintaining the momentum to develop capabilities for cutting edge defence technologies. They call for unremitting efforts in this regard with the aim of maintaining effective self-defence and nuclear deterrent capabilities and to enable parity in defence, science and technology with the advanced world.

1. Comparison between two countries becomes difficult because

(A) The countries differ in their internal political systems

(B) Each country has its own culture and natural resources which differ from those of others

(C) The countries with homogenous backgrounds are many in numbers.

- (a) A only (b) B only
(c) A and B only (d) All A, B & C
(e) None of these

2. Why can't smaller countries take up big technological planning?

- (a) They have other goals to achieve
(b) They have smaller domestic market size
(c) Smaller countries lack technological Know how
(d) Bigger countries do not permit them to do so
(e) None of these

3. What is the goal of China to be accomplished by the middle of 21st century?

- (a) To become one of the most developed nations
(b) To surpass the level of all middle-level developed nations by a good margin
(c) To be the most influential superpower
(d) To be the most developed nation
(e) None of these

4. What according to the Chinese vision can boost socioeconomic development?

- (a) Science and technology

- (b) Minds united with revolutionary powers
 (c) Premier Productive forces
 (d) A vision which propels development
 (e) None of these

5. Which of the following have the Chinese identified as their pitfall(s) from their past?

- (A) Lack of orientation of science and technology towards economic growth
 (B) Lack of mechanisms in their economic activities to promote use of science and technology
 (C) Neglect of science and technology as a strategic measures for employment
 (a) A & B only (b) B & C only
 (c) A & C only
 (d) All A, B & C (e) None of these

6. The scientific and technological accomplishments of china could

- (a) remains dysfunctional
 (b) be transformed into productive forces
 (c) be utilized for motivating economic activities
 (d) be promoted through political will
 (e) None of these

7. Which of the following is/are the expected result/s of China's new vision?

- (A) To augment people's standard of living
 (B) To tackle effectively pressure brought on by the population

(C) To utilize modern technology for bringing the latent power under control

- (a) A & B only (b) B & C only
 (c) A & C only (d) A, B & C
 (e) None of these

8. What according to the passage is the gap in terms of number of years between the targeted developments in China and in other developed countries?

- (a) 5-10 years (b) 20-30 years
 (c) 40-50 years (d) More than 50 years
 (e) Less than 5 years

9. Which of the following is the essence of the contents of the passage?

- (a) Enormous population of the country can be positively utilized for developments
 (b) Scientific and technological principles may not necessarily be instrumental in economic growth
 (c) Harmonious development of a country can take place even in the absence of technology up gradation
 (d) Economic growth needs to be driven by science and technology
 (e) Countries should not be compared with each other

Directions (Q. No. 10 -12): Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in

meaning as the word given in bold as used in the passage.

10. ENDOWMENTS

- (a) Powers (b) Measures
 (c) Habitats (d) Findings
 (e) Gifts

11. ORIENTED

- (a) Stated (b) Tempting
 (c) Deciding (d) Leaning
 (e) Leading

12. CONVENTIONAL

- (a) Functional (b) Activist
 (c) Deliberate (d) Adventurous
 (e) Traditional

Directions (Q. No. 13-15): Choose the word which is OPPOSITE in meaning of the word given in bold as used in the passage.

13. CRUCIAL

- (a) Central (b) Trivial
 (c) Decisive (d) Fundamental
 (e) Imperative

14. PIVOTAL

- (a) Irrelevant (b) Unmanageable
 (c) Irreparable (d) Inauspicious
 (e) Irritating

15. PARITY

- (a) Impropriety (b) Import
 (c) Inequality (d) Similarity
 (e) Homogeneity

Answer key:

Passage 1

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (e) 4. (d) 5. (a) 6. (b) 7. (d)
 8. (b) 9. (a) 10. (c) 11. (e) 12. (d) 13. (b)
 14. (a) 15. (e)

Passage 2

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (e) 4. (a) 5. (d) 6. (b) 7. (a)
 8. (b) 9. (d) 10. (e) 11. (d) 12. (e) 13. (b)
 14. (a) 15. (c)

PASSAGE 1

Though the Cold War has ended, selective tactics are still continuing for ensuring the military and economic **dominance** of developed countries. Various types of technology denial regimes are still enforced which are now being mainly targeted against developing countries like India.

Today, we in India encounter twin problems. On one side, there is a large scale strengthening of our neighbours through supply of arms and clandestine support to their nuclear and missile programmes and on the other side, all efforts are being made to weaken our **indigenous** technology growth through control regimes and dumping of low-tech systems, accompanied with high commercial pitch in critical areas. Growth of indigenous technology and self-reliance are the only answer to the problem.

Thus, in the environment around India, the number of missiles and nuclear powers are **continuously** increasing and destructive weapons continue to pile up around us, in spite of arms reduction treaties.

To understand the implications of various types of warfare that may affect us, we need to take a quick look at the **evolution** of war weaponry and the types of warfare. I am highlighting this point for the reason that in less than a century we could see change in the nature of warfare and its effects on society.

In early years of human history, it was mostly direct human warfare. During the twentieth century upto about 1990, the warfare are weapon driven. The weapons used were guns, tanks, aircraft, ships, submarines and the nuclear weapons deployed on land/sea/air and also **reconnaissance** spacecraft. **Proliferation** of conventional nuclear and biological weapons was at a peak owing to the competition between the superpowers. The next phase, in a new form, has just started from 1990 onwards. The world has graduated into economic warfare. The means used in control of market forces through high technology. The participating nations, apart

from the USA, are Japan, the UK, France, Germany, certain South-East Asian countries and a few others. The driving force is the generation of wealth with certain types of economic doctrine.

The urgent issue we need to address collectively as a nation is, how do we handle the tactics of economic and military dominance in this new form coming from the backdoor? Today technology is the main driver of economic development at the national level. Therefore we have to develop indigenous technologies to enhance our competitive edge and to generate nation wealth in all segments of economy. Therefore, the need of the hour is arm India with technology.

1. Why do certain countries use selective tactics against developing countries?
 - (a) To help developing countries gain military and economic independence
 - (b) To help developing countries govern themselves and be economically independent
 - (c) To ally with developing countries to dominate over other developed countries
 - (d) To curtail their domination over developing countries
 - (e) None of these

2. Which are the issues of great concern that India is facing at present, according to the passage?

- (A) The supply of high-tech weaponry by other countries to India's neighbours who are likely to use the same against India
 - (B) Other countries secretly helping India's neighbours to strengthen their nuclear might
 - (C) Obstruction of India's genuine efforts to develop its own nuclear technology.
- (a) only A and B (b) only B and C
(c) only A and C (d) All A, B and C
(e) None of these

3. Enforcement of technology denial regimes by developed countries implies which of the following?

- (a) Dominance of developing countries over developed ones
- (b) Exploitation of developing nations by the mightier ones
- (c) Targeting of developed countries by developing countries
- (d) Sympathizing with underdeveloped countries
- (e) None of these

4. The striking difference in warfare before and after 1990 was the shift from

- (a) guns, tanks, etc to nuclear weapons
- (b) ships and submarines to spacecraft
- (c) weaponry to economic warfare

(d) economic forces to high technology driven warfare

(e) None of the above

5. Why according to the author, is it necessary to examine how weaponry and warfare have evolved?

- (A) To understand their implications for us
- (B) To learn the rapid changes that have taken place in weaponry and warfare.
- (C) To master them and enable us to attack our enemies.

(a) All A, B and C (b) A and B only
(c) A and C only (d) B and C only
(e) None of these

6. According to the author, the most effective way to counter our major problems is to

- (A) develop indigenous technologies
- (B) compete with other countries in their warring tactics
- (C) generate national wealth in all segments of economy.

(a) All A, B and C (b) A and B only
(c) A and C only (d) B and C only
(e) None of these

7. What, according to our author, is the solution to our problems in international field?

- (A) Importing up-to-date technology and nuclear equipments from developed countries
 (B) Developing our own in-house technology
 (C) Eliminating dependence on developed countries
 (a) only A and B (b) only A and C
 (c) only B and C (d) All A, B and C only
 (e) None of these

8. What is the general outcome of arms reduction treaties as a whole according to the author of the passage?
 (a) They seem to have totally defunct
 (b) They have achieved the desired outcome in most cases
 (c) They have resulted in curbing the trade of destructive weapons
 (d) Piling up of weapons has significantly reduced due to such treaties
 (e) None of these

9. What, according to the author, is the immediate problem to be collectively resolved by our country?
 (a) To counter the dominance of developed countries through money and muscle power
 (b) To eradicate poverty and become economically self reliant
 (c) To control the exorbitant rate of population growth

- (d) To develop indigenous technology to develop mightier weapons
 (e) None of these

Directions(10-12): Choose the word which is most nearly the same in meaning as the word printed in bold as given in the passage

10. RECONNAISSANCE

- (a) Investigation (b) Reserved
 (c) Recognizable (d) Remedy
 (e) Attack

11. PROLIFERATION

- (a) Explosion (b) Devastation
 (c) Discomfiture (d) Abundance
 (e) Extraction

12. EVOLUTION

- (a) Magnification (b) Expansion
 (c) Progression (d) Modification
 (e) Changing

Directions(13-15): Choose the word which is most nearly the opposite in meaning as the word printed in bold as given in the passage

13. INDIGENOUS

- (a) Local (b) Domestic (c) Abroad
 (d) Foreign (e) Exported

14. DOMINANCE

- (a) Aggression (b) Submission

(c) Assertion (d) Ignorance

(e) Lethargy

15. CONTINUOUSLY

(a) Illegitimately (b) Unconditionally

(c) Insensitively (d) Uninterrupted

(e) Intermittently

PASSAGE 2

As India and other energy importing countries **struggle** with runaway oil prices, Russia earned more than \$ 300 billion in oil export earnings. This has driven its economic growth. Today, Russia is the eighth largest economy in the world in purchasing Power Parity. According to the World Bank, it is poised to overtake France to become the world's sixth largest economy.

The oil industry was the prime target of a **sweeping** privatization drive launched after the break-up of the Soviet Union. However not all Russians have been rolling in oil wealth. The Russian government has failed to do for its people even a fraction of what the Soviet Union, with twice the population, did with the revenue generated from oil. While the Soviet Government bought grain and other foreign and other foreign consumer goods to be sold in domestic markets at heavily subsidized rates, Russia rejected socialism. Instead it **embraced** capitalism in which money earned from oil

has **enriched** only tycoons and corrupt government officials. Oil tycoons in Russia have made huge fortunes by using gaping holes in tax legislation to pay far below the standard 24 percent corporate rate. Recently, Russia introduced a **stiff** tax system in which the government takes eighty percent of the oil revenues. With the oil wealth trickling down to the other sectors, millions have been lifted out of poverty in the last ten years. Russia has also overtaken Germany as Europe's biggest car market. Demand has outpaced supply. With Russians having to wait a year to get the car of their choice. But the gap between the rich and the poor continues to widen with 19 million people still below the poverty line. The fact that Russia has the second largest number of billionaires in the world does not measure up to the size of the economy and level of the country's development. Revenue generated from oil is now going to play a key role in overcoming Russia's oil curse' – over dependence on energy. Russia is one of the few places in the world with significant unexplored and unexploited reserves of oil in order to lay a stable foundation for the economy when the oil price boom comes to an end. Russia is slowly moving from a resources dependent to a

science based economy. The government has raised funding for infrastructure (outmoded transport networks put a brake on the economy), aviation and nuclear energy among other sectors. The biggest challenge is to manage this huge investment programme without fuelling rapidly rising inflation. Driven by high global energy and food prices, the Russian central bank has been forced to rise the interest rate four times this year in order to keep inflation down.

1. Why are a large number of the world's very rich people found in Russia?

- (a) Russia is one of the most developed countries in the world.
- (b) Russia is the world's largest automobile supplier.
- (c) Russian oil businessmen took advantage of ambiguity in Russia's tax laws.
- (d) Russia is the world's largest supplier of oil.

2. Which of the following is / are impact(s) Russia's economic growth?

- (A) Russia's population has doubled.
- (B) Foreign consumer goods are heavily subsidized
- (C) There is a huge gap between the haves and the have-nots

- (a) Only A
- (b) All A, B and C
- (c) Only C
- (d) Both A and C
- (e) None of these

3. Which of the following factors is responsible for Russia's economic growth?

- (a) Russia imports fuel from developing countries like India at low cost.
- (b) Receiving aid worth 300 billion dollars from energy importing countries.
- (c) Funding received from the "World Bank and developed countries like France
- (d) The revenue Russia has earned from exporting oil.
- (e) Russia has been able to control inflation

4. What step(s) has the Russian Government taken to control inflation?

- (A) It has raised the amount of money allocated for exploring new oil reserves.
- (B) Taxes have been hiked.
- (C) Subsidies on essential commodities like food have been introduced.
- (a) None
- (b) Only (A)
- (c) Only (C)
- (d) Both (A) & (B)
- (e) None of these

5. Which of the following can be said about Russia's economy?

- (a) Russia is the fastest growing economy in the world

(b) The Russia economy is being transformed into a technology based one
(c) Oil wealth has been invested in Russia's energy sector only

(d) Russia's economy is more developed than that of Germany

(e) Russia has the least number of poor in the world.

6. What does the phrase 'Russia's oil curse' imply?

(a) High prices of oil products have meant that common people in Russia cannot afford them.

(b) Russia oil resources will be completely depleted in the next ten years.

(c) Mismanagement of the Russian oil industry led to the fall of the Soviet Union.

(d) Exploring new oil resources takes a substantial amount of Russia's GDP.

(e) None of these

7. Which of the following factors is responsible for inflation in Russia?

(a) Depleted Russian oil reserves

(b) Low investment in new Russian oilfields

(c) Utilization of nuclear energy which is expensive

(d) High prices of food all over the world

(e) Raising taxes for the oil industry

8. Which of the following is **TRUE** in the context of the passage?

(a) Russia is a Communist country

(b) Most of Russia's wealth has gone into exploring new oil fields

(c) There is a great demand for automobiles in Russia

(d) Privatizing the oil industry has lifted 19 million Russians out of poverty

(e) Currently Russia has the highest corporate tax in the world

9. Why has Russia increased its spending on its transport system?

(a) It is outdated and will hinder Russia's economic growth

(b) To boost tourism which has been falling

(c) To create jobs and reduce the high rate of unemployment

(d) There have been a substantial number of accidents

(e) None of these

10. Why was the Russian oil industry privatized?

(a) As part of the agreement with the Soviet Union.

(b) It was not profitable in the long term

(c) The government wanted to concentrate on developing other sectors

(d) Lack of funds from the world Bank for developing this sector.

(e) None of these

Directions(11-13): Choose the word which is most nearly the same in meaning as the word printed in bold as given in the passage

11. SWEEPING

- (a) Waving (b) Clearing
 (c) Removal (d) Extensive`
 (e) Discarding

12. EMBRACED

- (a) Hugged (b) Encompass
 (c) Held (d) Covered
 (e) Accepted

13. STRUGGLE

- (a) Compete (b) Battle
 (c) Rival (d) Exert
 (e) Hostile

Directions (14-15): Choose the word which is most nearly the opposite in meaning as the word printed in bold as given in the passage

14. ENRICHED

- (a) Improved (b) Injured
 (c) Soiled (d) Disadvantage
 (e) Criticised

15. STIFF

- (a) Lenient (b) Formal
 (c) Light (d) Yield
 (e) Supple

Answer key:

Passage 1

1. (e) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b) 6. (d) 7. (c)
 8. (a) 9. (e) 10. (a) 11. (d) 12. (c) 13. (d)
 14. (b) 15. (e)

Passage 2

1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (e) 7. (d)
 8. (c) 9. (a) 10. (e) 11. (d) 12. (e) 13. (b)
 14. (b) 15. (a)

PASSAGE 1

We have witnessed several disasters in recent times—some natural, others man-made. The **frequency** of such calamities has inured us and deadened our collectively sensitivity, but that does not reduce the enormity of the personal tragedy of each victim's family and community. The economic loss is only secondary to the human suffering, but is also substantial. The Government, whether State or Central, has standardized its response. This consists of reacting late, blaming others, visits by VIPs announcing a relief package including compensation for those affected, and then forgetting all about it. There seems to be little attempt at drawing lessons from each disaster, storing the knowledge for future use, and long-term planning for possible **pre-emptive** action. Preparedness for

disasters thus falls short of what is possible using today's technologies.

Floods in many parts of India like the states of Bihar and Assam are a yearly Phenomenon. Yet the government seems to be caught by surprise year after year. It is obvious that tarpaulins, vaccines and other medicines, clothes, satellite phones, large numbers of doctors and paramedical staff etc will be needed as will boats and buses for evacuation. This is known to all those who have combated emergencies, yet the non-availability of these essential services and commodities occurs. Worse, the organizational structure and mechanisms for dealing with disasters are **lethargic** and ill-defined. The National Disaster Management Agency set up a short time ago, being a Central Government agency, has its limitations relating to **infringing** the jurisdiction of states. It could have aggregated and disseminated experiences and knowledge, shocked many of the essential items required in an emergency or worked with agencies to ensure sufficient stocks, but hasn't.

While the reaction to major disasters is **dismal**, the response to emergencies like accident is equally sad. Victims lie unattended since passers-by are wary of

getting caught in a labyrinthine of police and legal systems. The resulting delay in treatment converts injuries into deaths. Of late, unique and free service to provide assistance in emergency cases is operational. Emergency management and Research institute (EMRI) is a professionally managed operation-initiated by the vision and grant from Ramalinga Raju. The service, which is a successful example of public-private partnership, is likely to become operational in a few states in the near future. Given the sad failure of conventional government organisations in handling disasters, it is time we looked at the PPP model as an alternative without the government seeking in any way to abdicate its responsibility. While the state provides the funding, private organisations will provide the drive, professionalism, competent management and output-linked efficiency of a good corporate organisation. Combining the sensitivity and purpose of an NGO with private entrepreneurial drive to handle disasters together is thus a worthwhile challenge for both corporate and the government?

1. Why do bystanders not help accident victims?

- (a) They lack the necessary medical knowledge.
- (b) It is the responsibility of the driver of the vehicle.
- (c) Cumbersome police formalities
- (d) Medical attention via satellite phones can be provided promptly.
- (e) None of these
2. Which of the following is NOT true in the context of the passage?
- (a) Man-made disasters occur more frequently than natural disasters.
- (b) The Public Private Participation model has been successful in handling emergencies.
- (c) Floods occur every year in some Indian states.
- (d) Analysis of previous disasters will help us cope with future ones.
- (e) People have become indifferent to disasters.
3. Which of the following has been the customary government reaction to disasters?
- (A) It has handled disasters with utmost sensitivity.
- (B) It responds in a professional, efficient manner which has been standardized over time.
- (C) It ensures monetary aid reaches those afflicted by disasters.
- (a) Only A (b) Only B
- (c) Both A and B (d) Only C
- (e) None of these
4. What is the author's view of the government's current reaction to natural disasters?
- (a) The government has not been able to handle disasters and should seek foreign aid.
- (b) A Central Government agency should be set up to speed up coordination in rescue efforts.
- (c) It has failed to utilise donations effectively to provide relief.
- (d) The government is apathetic and has not managed to handle disasters effectively.
- (e) None of these
5. Which of the following is TRUE about EMRI?
- (a) It is run by a philanthropist
- (b) It has widespread operations all over India.
- (c) The government has no say in its functioning.
- (d) EMRI is a non-governmental organisation.
- (e) It is an emergency management service.

6. Why is there a lack of medical care at disaster sites?

- (a) Inadequate transportation facilities
- (b) Lack of disaster management training for medical staff
- (c) Loss of medical supplies due to dangerous conditions
- (d) Safety of medical staff cannot be assured
- (e) None of these

7. What does the author consider "a worthwhile challenge for both corporate and the government"?

- (a) Governments should gradually transfer disaster management to corporate.
- (b) Their working together to manage disasters competently, keeping public interests in mind
- (c) Reducing the incidence of man-made disasters
- (d) Mitigating the financial losses sustained during natural disasters
- (e) None of these

8. Which of the following can be inferred about the National Disaster Management Agency?

- (A) It has a substantial experience in dealing with disasters
- (B) It has been successful in sharing information with other disaster management agencies.

(C) It disburses funds to disaster management organizations to procure emergency stocks.

- (a) None
- (b) All A, B and C
- (c) Only A
- (d) Both A and B
- (e) None of these

9. According to the passage, which of the following will be the likely impact/s of the Public Private Participation model of disaster management?

(A) Politicians will not be able to interfere with relief efforts.

(B) Aid will be effectively deployed.

(C) Professional approach to disaster management efforts

- (a) Only A
- (b) Both B and C
- (c) All A, B and C
- (d) Only C
- (e) None of these

10. Which of the following has/have been the impact/s of consistently occurring natural disasters?

(A) The Governmental has initiated a long-term planning process to handle them.

(B) Use of technology in combating disasters has increased in India.

(C) The Government is not caught unawares when such disasters occur.

- (a) None
- (b) Only B
- (c) Both A and C
- (d) Both A and B
- (e) All A, B and C

Directions (Q. 11-13): Choose the word which is most similar in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

11. infringing

- (a) breaking (b) violating
 (c) provoking (d) hampering
 (e) disobeying

12. frequency

- (a) sound (b) habit
 (c) recurrence (d) average
 (e) occasion

13. pre-emptive

- (a) widespread (b) seizing
 (c) restrained (d) preventative
 (e) commanding

Directions (Q. 14-15): Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

14. lethargic

- (a) healthy (b) active
 (c) favourable (d) awake
 (e) intense

15. dismal

- (a) depressing (b) upset
 (c) competent (d) animated
 (e) smiling

Passage 2

The current global food situation is very serious and hence we need to understand the reasons for such a dramatic increase in food prices in a short period.

It is argued that increases in energy costs are resulting in cost-push inflation but the contribution of energy costs to overall costs in agriculture may not explain the huge increase in food prices.

Related to the current **elevated** energy prices, there has been a diversion of corn and edible oils to bio-fuels, which is significantly influenced by policy mandates. Very clearly this diversion to bio-fuels is a policy-induced new reality, which coincided with price escalation in precisely those products and hence is noteworthy.

The financialisation of commodity trade and current extraordinary conditions in global financial markets could have influenced the spurt in prices. The recent reductions in interest rates in the US and the injection of liquidity have resulted in investors seeking new avenues such as commodity markets, in view of the **turbulence** in financial markets and the low returns in treasuries. The relatively easy liquidity and low interest rates, by themselves, make holding of inventories attractive and thus induce

greater volatility in commodity markets. The weakening of the US dollar is also **advanced** as a reason for the recent **volatility** in commodity markets, including food items. It is evident that this phenomenon is now also coinciding with the across-the-board rise in food prices.

In brief, while there are demand and supply side pressures on food items, there is considerable merit in the argument that the recent extraordinary increases in food prices are closely linked to public policy responses to high energy costs in advanced economies, and the turbulence in financial markets and financial institutions. It is said that the impact of such policy-induced diversion of food to bio-fuels is significant at this juncture and reflects a preference to fill the fuel tanks of automobiles rather than fill the empty stomachs of people. Similarly, it is sometimes held that the weight accorded to financial stability in public policy may now be at the expense of stability in real sector—especially of sensitive commodities like food.

At the same time, there is a general **consensus** that public policy in regard to food in many economies around the world has not provided adequate **incentive** to farmers to increase the supply of food and other agricultural products to comfortably

match the growing demand over the medium term.

1. The passage lays emphasis on which of the following central theme(s)

(A) The abysmally throwaway prices offered for food commodities

(B) The worldwide acute shortage of food commodities

(C) Promoting the use of bio-fuel for automobiles

(a) A only (b) B only

(c) C only (d) All the three

(e) None of these

2. In what way are bio-fuels responsible for the increasing cost of food?

(A) It is a policy mandate to use bio-fuel in place of petroleum products, especially in developing countries.

(B) Certain essential food commodities are being used for manufacturing alternative fuels.

(C) The low cost of bio-fuels has created fluctuation in prices of other agricultural commodities.

(a) A only (b) B only

(c) C only (d) A and B only

(e) None of these

3. Which of the following situations has/have prompted investors to look towards commodity markets?

- (A) Dip in rates of interest in the US
 (B) Easy liquidity
 (C) Volatility in commodity prices
 (a) A and B only (b) B and C only
 (c) A and C only (d) All the three
 (e) None of these
4. Which of the following shows a cause-effect relationship between its two components?
 (a) Reduction in interest rates and abundance of food commodities
 (b) Reduction in energy prices and increase in food commodity prices
 (c) Turbulence in financial markets and escalation in production of food commodities
 (d) Dipping of US dollar value and volatility in commodity markets
 (e) Injection of liquidity and the drop in investor confidence
5. Which of the following can be inferred from the contents of the passage?
 (A) At present the demand for food items exceeds the supply.
 (B) Fuel production has been given higher priority than caring for the millions who are starving.
 (C) Farmers have not been motivated to increase their production of food.
 (a) A and B only (b) B and C only
 (c) A and C only (d) None of these
 (e) All A, B and C
6. Which of the following can be thought of as a measure to remedy the global situation mentioned in the passage?
 (A) Reducing the production of cars and thereby the demand for energy
 (B) Inducing farmers to increase their food and other agricultural produce
 (C) Increasing the prices of food items to compensate farmers for their losses.
 (a) A only (b) A and B only
 (c) B only (d) B and C only
 (e) None of these
7. Which of the following statements is **TRUE** in the context of the passage?
 (a) Commodity markets have become erratic due to easy liquidity and low interest rate.
 (b) Governments of many countries have begun paying better prices for food commodities to ensure their farmers are taken care of.
 (c) Farmers in developing countries have to compulsorily produce a certain quantity of bio-fuels annually.
 (d) The financialisation of commodity trade has resulted in a dip in prices of food products.

(e) The weakening of other currencies against the US dollar has resulted in high fuel prices.

8. Which of the following statements is/are **FALSE** in the context of the passage?

- (A) Unusual conditions in global financial markets have aggravated the food price.
 (B) No government would prefer fuelling vehicles to feeding the hungry.
 (C) Maintenance of financial stability in public policy will be at the cost of stability in the real sector.

- (a) A and B only (b) B and C only
 (c) B only (d) C only
 (e) None of these

9. Which of the following best explains the phrase "this phenomenon" as used in the fourth paragraph of the passage?

- (a) Volatility in commodity markets which has led to hoarding
 (b) Escalating food prices caused by high interest rates
 (c) Easy liquidity because of lack of investment in America
 (d) Weakening of the US dollar and consequent variability in commodity markets
 (e) Fluctuation in energy price and outdated public policy

Directions (Q. 10-12): Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of

the word given in bold as used in the passage.

10. ELEVATED

- (a) raised (b) stabilised
 (c) inclined (d) fallen
 (e) slanted

11. VOLATILITY

- (a) agitation (b) effervescence
 (c) optimism (d) disparity
 (e) inactivity

12. CONSENSUS

- (a) deviant (b) disagreement
 (c) dejection (d) denial
 (e) dissuasion

Directions (Q. 13-15): Choose the word/group of words which is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word given in bold as used in the passage.

13. TURBULENCE

- (a) tranquility (b) certainty
 (c) turmoil (d) restless
 (e) lacklustre

14. INCENTIVE

- (a) acceleration (b) surplus
 (c) baiting (d) inspiration
 (e) encouragement

15. ADVANCED

- (a) put forward (b) set aside
 (c) taken over
 (d) marched forward

(e) escalated further

Answer key:

Passage 1

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (e) 4. (d) 5. (e) 6. (e) 7. (b)
8. (a) 9. (c) 10. (a) 11. (b) 12. (c) 13. (d)
14. (b) 15. (e)

Passage 2

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (e) 6. (c) 7. (a)
8. (c) 9. (d) 10. (d) 11. (e) 12. (b) 13. (c)
14. (e) 15. (a)

Passage 1

John Maynard Keynes, the trendiest dead economist of this **apocalyptic** moment, was the godfather of government stimulus.

Keynes had the radical idea that throwing money at recessions through aggressive deficit spending would **resuscitate** flatlined economies-and he wasn't too particular about where the money was thrown. In the depths of the Depression, he suggested that the Treasury could "fill old bottles with banknotes, bury them at suitable depths in disused coal mines" then sit back and watch a money-mining boom create jobs and prosperity. "It would, indeed, be more sensible to build houses and the like," he wrote, but "the above would be better than nothing."

As President-elect Barack Obama prepares to throw money at the current downturn-a stimulus package starting at about \$800 billion, plus the second \$350 billion chunk of the financial bailout-we all really do seem to be Keynesians now. Just about every expert agrees that pumping \$1 trillion into a **moribund** economy will rev up the ethereal goods-and-services engine that Keynes called "aggregate demand" and stimulate at least some short-term activity, even if it is right that there would be more sensible ways to spend it. A trillion dollars' worth of bad ideas-sprawl-inducing highways and bridges to nowhere, ethanol plants and pipelines that accelerate global warming, tax breaks for overleveraged McMansion builders and burdensome new long-term federal entitlements-would be worse than mere waste. It would be smarter to buy every American an iPod, a set of Ginsu knives and 600 Subway footlongs.

It would be smarter still to throw all that money at things we need to do anyway, which is the goal of Obama's upcoming American Recovery and Reinvestment Plan. It will include a mix of tax cuts, aid to **beleaguered** state and local governments and spending to address needs ranging from

food stamps to computerized health records to bridge repairs to broadband networks too energy-efficiency retrofits, all designed to save or create 3 million to 4 million jobs by the end of 2010. Obama has said speed is his top priority because the faster Washington injects cash into the financial bloodstream, the better it stands to help avert a multi-year slump with double-digit use the stimulus to advance his long-term priorities: reducing energy use and carbon emissions cutting middle-class taxes, upgrading neglected infrastructure, reining in healthcare costs and eventually reducing the budget deficits that exploded under George W Bush. Obama's goal is to exploit this crisis in the best sense of the word, to start pursuing his vision of a greener, fairer, more competitive, more sustainable economy. Unfortunately, while 21st-century Washington has demonstrated an impressive ability to spend money quickly, it has yet to prove that it can spend money wisely. And the chum of a 1 with 12 zeros is already creating a feeding **frenzy** for the ages. Lobbyists for shoe companies, zoos, catfish farmers, mall owners, airlines, public broadcasters, car dealers and everyone else who can afford their retainers are lining up for a piece of the stimulus. States that embarked on **raucous**

spending and tax-cutting sprees when they were flush are begging for bailouts now that they're broke. And politicians are dusting off their unfunded mobster museums, waterslides and other pet projects for rebranding as shovel-ready infrastructure investments. As Obama's aides scramble to assemble something effective and transformative as well as politically achievable, they acknowledge the tension between his desires for speed and reform.

1. John M Keynes was advocate of which of the following suggestions?

- (a) Spending money recklessly during recessions is suicidal.
- (b) Exorbitant spending during recessions is likely to boost economy.
- (c) Aggressive deficit spending is likely to be fatal for economic meltdown.
- (d) Government stimulus to economy may not help because of red-tapism.
- (e) None of these

2. Which of the following is **TRUE** about Keynes' philosophy?

- (a) Actual spending money during meltdown is more important than where and on what it is spent.
- (b) Government should be selective in approach for spending money during recession.

(c) Filling old bottles with banknotes and burying them is an atrocious proposal.

(d) Creating jobs and prosperity during recessions is almost an impracticable proposal

(e) None of these

3. The author of the passage calls Barack Obama and his team as "Keynesians" because

(a) Barack Obama has been reluctant to follow Keynes' philosophy.

(b) his team is advising Barack to refrain from Keynes' philosophy.

(c) Barack Obama and his team have decided to fill old bottles with banknotes.

(d) building houses has been under the active consideration of Barack Obama and his team.

(e) None of these

4. What, according to Keynes, is the "aggregate demand"?

(a) Goods and services sector

(b) Stimulation of a short-term activity

(c) Attempting to rev up the sluggish economy

(d) Pumping one trillion dollars into economy

(e) None of these

5. Highways, bridges, ethanol plants, etc are considered by the author as

(a) reasonably appropriate propositions to spend money on

(b) measures that affect the environment adversely

(c) imprudent proposals to waste money on

(d) tax-saving schemes bestowed on builders

(e) None of these

6. Obama's upcoming American Recovery and Reinvestment Plan focuses on which of the following?

(A) Recovery of all debts from the debtors in a phased manner

(B) Pumping money very liberally in projects that are mandatory

(C) Investing money recklessly in any project regardless of its utility

(a) A only

(b) B only

(c) C only

(d) B and C only

(e) All A, B and C

7. According to the author of the passage, food stamps, bridge repairs, etc are the projects that

(a) do not warrant urgent spending as they have a lower utility value.

(b) need the least investment and priority as compared to building houses for the needy.

(c) may not have any favourable impact on attempts to counter recession.

(d) have lower value in terms of returns but require major investments.

(e) None of these

8. Obama desires to accelerate the process of pumping money with utmost rapidity as he believes that it would

(A) help create reasonably high employment opportunities.

(B) avoid deflation.

(C) inject cash into the already troubled economy.

(a) A and B only

(b) B and C only

(c) A and C only

(d) All A, B and C

(e) None of these

9. Which of the following is/are corrective measure(s) as part of the long-term priorities of Obama that was an outcome of his predecessor's regime?

(A) Countering recession through immediate rescue operations

(B) Reining in the budget deficit

(C) Creating a more sustainable economy

(a) A and B only

(b) B and C only

(c) A and C only

(d) B only

(e) None of these

Directions (Q. 10-12): Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

10. moribund

(a) declining

(b) waning

(c) thriving

(d) pessimistic

(e) glorifying

11. BELEAGUERED

(a) carefree

(b) harassed

(c) stressful

(d) uneventful

(e) evaporating

12. RAUCOUS

(a) strident

(b) harsh

(c) rough

(d) unprecedented

(e) soft

Directions (Q. 13-15): Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word given in bold a used in the passage.

13. apocalyptic

(a) unwelcome

(b) disastrous

(c) risk-free

(d) joyous

(e) ceremonious

14. RESUSCITATE

(a) meltdown

(b) devastate

(c) mislead

(d) save

(e) deactivate

15. FRENZY

(a) passion

(b) expression

(c) succession

(d) habit

(e) manifestation

Passage 2

Anyone who forms his own opinions and beliefs will feel that he owes no responsibility

to the majority for his conclusions. If he is a genuine lover of truth, if he is inspired by a passion for seeing things as they are and a detestation of holding ideas which do not conform to facts, he will be wholly independent of the acquiesce of those around him. When he proceeds to **apply his beliefs in the practical conduct of life**, the position is different. There are then good reasons why his attitude should be less rigid. The society in which he is placed is an ancient and composite growth. The people from whom he dissents have not come by their opinions and institutions by a process of mere haphazard. These opinions and customs all had their origin in a certain real or supposed fitness. They have a certain depth of root in the lives of a proportion of the existing generation. Their fitness for satisfying needs may have misplaced, and their congruity with one another may have come to an end. That is only one side of the truth. The most passionate propagandist cannot penetrate them.

In common language we speak of a generation as something possessed of a kind of exact unity, with all its parts and members homogeneous. Yet plainly it is not this. It is whole, but a whole in a state of

constant flux, its factors and elements are eternally shifting. It is not one, but many generations. Each of the seven ages of man is neighbor to all the rest. The column of the veterans is already sinking into the last abyss, while the column of the newest recruits is forming. To its tradition, the tendency and its possibilities, only a proportion of each can have nerve enough to grasp the banner of a new truth and endurance to bear it along rugged and untrodden ways.

Then we must remember the substance of which life is made. We must consider what an overwhelming preponderance of the most persistent energies and most concentrated interests of a society must be absorbed between material cares and the solitude of the affections. It is obviously unreasonable to lose patience and quarrel with one's time because it is tardy in throwing off its institutions and beliefs, and slow to achieve the transformation which is the problem in front of it. Men and women have to live. The task for most of us is hard enough to make us well pleased with even such imperfect shelter as we find in daily use and customs. To insist on a whole community being made at once to submit to the supremacy of new

practices and ideas that have just begun to acclaim themselves to the most advanced speculative intelligence of the time. This, even if it were a possible process, would do much to make life impracticable and to hurry on social dissolution.

1. Overnight changes in social settings are not desirable because they will

- (a) retard the progress
- (b) lead to social disintegration
- (c) give vitality to social life
- (d) make a society too narrow to survive
- (e) None of these

2. The hard task, according to the author, is to

- (A) change the society
- (B) earn a living
- (C) change according to times
- (a) Only A and C (b) Only B and C
- (c) Only A and B (d) Only A
- (e) Only C

3. The problem, which is discussed in the passage, reflects

- (a) the realist attitude of the author
- (b) the pessimistic views expressed by a group of people
- (c) a doctrine that explains the role of culture
- (d) making good use of a genuine lover of truth

(e) None of these

4. Which of the following best describes the phrase "apply his beliefs in the practical conduct of life"

- (a) To indoctrinate what he believes
- (b) To denounce what he believes
- (c) To preach what is practised
- (d) To practise what is preached
- (e) None of these

5. According to the author, a generation, which is heterogeneous, should be perceived as

- (a) sum total of the parts of the sub-system
- (b) a whole, which is not a total of the parts
- (c) a fragmented group of people
- (d) individual inter linkages connected through synergy
- (e) None of these

6. According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- (a) Impatience of intellectuals with practical problems is the source of progress.
- (b) Day-to-day concerns dominate the life of most people.
- (c) Intellectuals are the leaders of social transformation.
- (d) Social change will be slow in the absence of effective leaders.
- (e) None of these

7. According to the passage, from which of the following do the customs and traditions originate?

- (a) Ignorance of events happening around
- (b) Leadership prevailing in the contemporary society
- (c) Social utility of the societal set-up
- (d) Conflicts of individuals living in society
- (e) None of these

Answer key:

Passage 1

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (e) 4. (a) 5. (c) 6. (b) 7. (e)
 8. (a) 9. (d) 10. (c) 11. (a) 12. (e) 13. (b)
 14. (d) 15. (a)

Passage 2

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (c) 6. (b) 7. (c)

Passage 1

Goldman Sachs predicted that crude oil price would hit \$ 200 and just as it appeared that alternative renewable energy had a chance of becoming an economically viable option, the international price of oil fell by over 70%. After hitting the all-time high of \$147 a barrel, a month ago, crude fell to less than \$40 a barrel. What explains this sharp decline in the international price of oil? There has not been any major new discovery of a hitherto unknown source of oil or gas. The short answer is that the demand does not

have to fall by a very sizeable quantity for the price of crude to respond as it did. In the short run, the price elasticity of demand for crude oil is very low. **Conversely**, in the short run, even a relatively big change in the price of oil does not immediately lower consumption. It takes months, or years, of high oil price to **inculcate** habits of energy conservation. World crude oil price had remained at over \$60 a barrel for most of 2005-07 without making any major **dent** in demand.

The long answer is more complex. The economic slowdown in the US, Europe and Asia along with dollar depreciation and commodity speculation have all had some role in the downward descent in the international price of oil. In recent years, the supply of oil has been rising but not enough to catch up with the rising demand, resulting in an almost vertical escalation in its price. The number of crude oil futures and options contracts have also increased manifold, which has led to significant speculation in the oil market. In comparison, the role of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in fixing crude price has considerably **weakened**. OPEC is often accused of operating as a cartel restricting

output, thus keeping prices artificially high. It did succeed in setting the price of crude during the 1970s and the first half of the '80s. But, with increased futures trading and contracts, the control of crude pricing has moved from OPEC to banks and markets that deal with futures trading and contracts. It is true that most oil exporting regions of the world have remained politically unstable, **fuelling** speculation over the price of crude.

But there is little evidence that the geopolitical uncertainties in west Asia have improved to weaken the price of oil.

Threatened by the downward slide of oil price, OPEC has, in fact, announced its decision to curtail output.

However, most oil importers will heave a sigh of relief as they find their oil import bills decline except for those who bought options to import oil at prices higher than market prices. Exporting nations, on the other hand, will see their economic prosperity slip.

Relatively low price of crude is also bad news for investments in alternative renewable energy that cannot compete with cheaper and non-renewable sources of energy.

1. Why are oil-importing countries relieved?

(a) Price of crude reached \$147, not \$200, as was predicted.

(b) Discovery of oil reserves within their own territories

(c) Demand for crude has fallen sharply.

(d) There is no need for them to invest huge amounts of money in alternative sources of energy.

(e) None of these

2. Which of the following factors is responsible for rise in speculation in crude oil markets?

(A) OPEC has not been able to restrict the oil output and control prices.

(B) The supply of oil has been rising to match demand.

(C) Existence of large number of oil futures and oil contracts

(a) Only A

(b) Both A and B

(c) Only C

(d) All A, B and C

(e) None of these

3. What does the phrase "the price elasticity of demand for crude oil is very low" imply?

(a) When the price rises the demand for crude oil falls immediately.

(b) A small change in demand will result in a sharp change in the price of crude.

(c) Within a short span of time the price of crude oil has fluctuated sharply.

(d) Speculation in oil does not have much of an impact on its price.

(e) None of these

(e) All the above are not responsible for the current drop in oil prices

9. Which of the following is NOT TRUE in the context of the passage?

- (A) Open was established in 1970 to protect the interests of oil importing countries.
 (B) When demand for oil exceeds supply there is a sharp rise in price.
 (C) Today futures trading markets set the oil prices to a large extent.
 (a) Only A (b) Only C
 (c) Both A and C (d) Only B
 (e) None of these

10. Which of the following is the function of OPEC?

- (a) Controlling speculation in oil.
 (b) Ensuring profits are equally distributed among all its members
 (c) Monitoring inflation in oil prices and taking necessary steps to lower it.
 (d) Guaranteeing political instability in oil-exporting countries does not impact output
 (e) Determining prices of crude oil

Directions (Q. 11-13): Choose the word which is most similar in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

11. INCULCATE

- (a) Modify (b) Construct
 (c) Initiate (d) Fix

(e) Instil

12. FUELLING

- (a) Incentive (b) Supplying
 (c) Stimulating (d) Irritating
 (e) Rescoring

13. DENT

- (a) Reduction (b) Break
 (c) Tear (d) Breach
 (e) Split

Directions (Q. 14-15): Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

14. CONVERSELY

- (a) Compatibly (b) Similarly
 (c) Likely (d) Aligning
 (e) Resembling

15. WEAKEN

- (a) Powerful (b) Nourish
 (c) Intense (d) Boost
 (e) Energise

Passage 2

Crude oil has had a long history, and an interesting one. It is probably one single natural resource that has been **instrumental** in producing maximum conflicts was during the last century. with such a track record, it is surprising that in the given environment, wherein oil prices are breaking all records, and has become the

biggest cause of concern across the globe, why is it that there is silence from some parts of the world? It is intriguing, especially when some have been paying a much higher price on fuel, as compared to their poorer counterparts. It is surprising, more so, when one realizes that the number of oil-producing nations is only a handful as compared to the number of oil-consuming nations. While a **proactive** action from the mighty and powerful can bring in a huge respite for the world, why is it that they choose to be silent? Also, keeping in mind the fact that a few nations-both powerful and weak-have some of the largest unused oil reserves, their silence and lack of any serious action look all the more **aberrant**. Looking at the manner things are shaping up, it is just cannot be ruled out that possibly **these nations have a definite interest in the increasing prices of oil**. The question then is what could their underlying interest be? In all probability, what we are seeing right now is just a precursor to the larger picture, with rising prices, the OPEC them may be for the good. With rising prices, they are unable to see what is going to hit them. For, this unprecedented rise in oil is creating a most demanding environment for alternative fuels.

As and when the reserves deplete and demand really grows, more than anyone else, it is OPEC that would be badly hit, much to the **glee** of some nations having unused reserves which have the most to gain by using blackmailing tactics. Eventually, the countries at the receiving end would be forced to create an enabling environment for alternative energy. This trend is already visible, with India showing the way with its nuclear deal and other countries **dangling the carrot** of complete conversion to natural gas towards other countries in order to boost their own business. By doing so, they are creating a tactical pressure on countries. As they know that the further the oil prices get **pushed**, the more the globe would become attracted and ready for alternative and non-conventional fuel. Moreover, for many of the countries, it might become more expensive to invest in newer technologies to conform to the emission norms than to shift to alternative sources, making the market even more attractive. And it is then that the organization which have already invested billions of dollars in alternate fuels would mop up the global energy market completely.

The second possible reason why some nations of the world are not too enthusiastic to **mitigate** the price of oil price is perhaps one of the major deterrents to growth of the other countries. Perhaps they were hand in glove in the mechanism to raise the oil price and knowing well that this would make these nations feel the pinch. And now, the rising oil prices have put these nations in a fix. As the pressure of inflationary tendencies increases, these countries cannot afford to sit back and remain entrapped in the larger conspiracy. No wonder then that these are frantically looking around the globe-especially Africa-for newer reserves! As it is said, oil has long history and the legacy continues.

1. What according to the passage, it is step that the nations are likely to take with an intolerable rise in oil prices?

- (a) Shift to alternate forms of energy
- (b) Come to a state of war with other nations
- (c) Put tactical pressure on countries having oil reserves
- (d) Formulate more stringent emission norms and apply these across the globe
- (e) None of these

2. Why is the author surprised with the stance which various nations have taken pertaining to the current global oil crisis?

- (a) The stance is leading to war among the nations for control over oil fields
- (b) Powerful nations have been selling oil at a very inflated rate to underdeveloped nations.
- (c) Many nations have shifted to alternate forms of energy, boycotting the use of oil due to inflated prices.
- (d) Even though oil has been a matter of conflict among the nations earlier, many nations have kept a silence on the current crisis.
- (e) None of these

3. Which nations does the author refer to in the words "these nations have a definite interest in the increasing prices of oil"?

- (a) The mighty and powerful nations
- (b) The nations having unused oil reserves
- (c) The nations which have exhausted their oil reserves
- (d) The nations which have shifted to non-conventional fuels
- (e) None of these

4. Which of the following Is not true in the context of the passage?

- (a) Some nations have kept a silence upon the rising oil prices in order to inhibit the growth of the other nations.
- (b) It is more cost-effective to shift to alternate forms of energy than to invest in

technology for conforming to the emission norms.

(c) Some nations have unused oil reserves which would earn these nations heavy profits once the oil reserves elsewhere deplete.

(d) India has had a nuclear deal for its energy needs.

(e) All are true

5. What does the author mean by 'dangling the carrot' in the passage?

(a) Some countries are stringently opposing the conversion to alternate forms of fuel.

(b) Some countries have been luring other countries to change over to alternate fuels in order to boost their own business.

(c) Some countries are making the effort to save environment by using natural gas instead of oil as a fuel

(d) Both (a) and (b)

(e) None of these

6. Which of the following is intended in the given passage?

(a) To highlight the plight of OPEC with rising fuel prices

(b) To urge to the government to shift from oil to natural gas since it is more environment friendly

(c) To highlight the vested interest of some nations in maintaining the indifference to rising oil prices

(d) To urge to save the environment by conforming to the emission norms and using alternate energy

(e) None of these

7. Why, according to the author, OPEC, though delighted currently, would be in a difficult situation later?

(a) All the oil reserves on the earth will soon be exhausted

(b) Powerful nations will try and dominate OPEC later on

(c) As the oil reserves which are being used currently deplete in the time to come, nations having unused oil reserves would arm-twist OPEC

(d) Nations will lose faith in OPEC owing to very high fuel prices

(e) None of these

8. What, according to the author, makes the market of alternate sources very attractive?

(a) Many countries have already made a substantial profit in the industry of alternate fuel.

(b) Such measures do not cause harm to the environment

(c) Only a few countries of the world will have the access to alternate forms of fuel
 (d) The use of alternate sources has been forced upon certain countries by the powerful countries.

(e) None of these

9. Which of the following can be the most appropriate title for the given passage?

(a) reasons behind silence on increase in oil prices

(b) Nuclear power as an alternate source of energy

(c) The monopoly of oil reserves by powerful countries.

(d) The repercussion of shifting to alternate forms of energy

(e) Oil reserves as a deterrent to growth of the nations.

Directions(Q.10-12):Choose the word/group of words which is most similar in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

10. INSTRUMENTAL

- (a) Non-Vocal (b) reasonable
 (c) Creditable (d) Responsible
 (e) Liable

11. ABERRANT

- (a) Curious (b) Abnormal
 (c) Spoilt (d) Inferior
 (e) Nonfunctional

12. PUSHED

- (a) Dominated (b) Pressed
 (c) Diverted (d) Thrown
 (e) Increased

Directions (Q.13-15):Choose the word/group of words which is most OPPOSITE in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

13. PROACTIVE

- (a) Quick (b) Overpowered
 (c) Dormant (d) Delicate
 (e) Brittle

14. GLEE

- (a) Disappointment (b) Dishonour
 (c) Appreciation (d) Disillusion
 (e) Defeat

15. MITIGATE

- (a) Fright (b) Decline
 (c) Degeneration (d) Worsen
 (e) Deprivation

Answer Key:

Passage 1

1. (e) 2. (c) 3. (e) 4. (a) 5. (c) 6. (b) 7. (d)
 8. (d) 9. (a) 10. (e) 11. (e) 12. (c) 13. (a)
 14. (b) 15. (d)

Passage 2

1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (e) 5. (b) 6. (c) 7. (c)
 8. (e) 9. (a) 10. (d) 11. (b) 12. (e) 13. (c)
 14. (a) 15. (d)

Passage 1

Delays of several months in the National rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) wage payments and worksites where labourers have lost all hope of being paid at all have become the norm in many states. How are workers who exit on the margins of subsistence stopped to feed their families? Under the scheme, workers must be paid within 15 days, failing which they are entitled to compensation under the Payment of wages Act-up to rs.3, 000 per aggrieved worker. In reality, compensation is received in only a few **isolated** instances.

It is often by officials that the main reason for the delay is the inability of banks and post offices to handle mass payments of NREGS wages. Though there is a grain of truth in this, as a diagnosis it is misleading. The 'jam' in the banking system has been the result of the hasty switch to bank payments imposed by the central government against the recommendation of the central employment guarantee council, which advocated a gradual transition starting with village relatively close to the nearest bank.

However, delays are not **confined** solely to the banking system. Operational hurdles

include implementing agencies taking more than fifteen days to issue payments orders, viewing of work measurement as a cumbersome process resulting in procrastination by the engineering staff and non-maintenance of muster rolls and job cards, etc. But behind these delays lies a deeper and **deliberate** 'backlash' against the NREGS. with bank payments making it much harder to embezzle NREGS funds, the programme is seen as a headache by many government functionaries-the workload has remained without the "inducements".

Slowing down wage payments is a **convenient** way of sabotaging the scheme because workers will **desert** NREGS worksites.

The commonsense solution advocated by the government is to adopt the business correspondent model, Wherein bank agents will go villages to make cash payments and duly record them on handheld electronic devices. This solution is based on the wrong diagnosis that distance separating villages from banks is the main issue. In order to accelerate payments, clear timelines for every step of the payments process should be incorporated into the system as programme officers often have no data on

(c) Protests by workers who have to travel long distances to the nearest bank to claim their wages

(d) Time-consuming formalities have to be completed by workers

(e) None of these

5. Which of the following is/are NOT true in the context of the passage?

(a) Workers are reluctant to open bank accounts as branches are not conveniently located

(b) Local officials often delay wage payments in drought-prone areas to benefit workers.

(c) The government has not implemented every recommendation of the central Employment Guarantee Council

(a) Only (b) (b) Only (a) and (b)

(c) Only (b) and (c)

(d) All (a), (b) and (c)

(e) None of these

6. Which of the following can be considered a deficiency in the NREGS?

(a) Lack of coordination among Programme Officers.

(b) Local officials are unaware of correct operational procedures

(c) Workers have no means of obtaining redress for untimely wage payments

(d) Disbursing wages through banks instead of readily accessible post offices

(e) The central employment guarantee council is reluctant to award compensation to workers

7. What solution has the author suggested to expedite NREGS wage payments?

(a) Empower the Central Employment Guarantee Council to monitor the NREGS

(b) Implement payment of wages in cash at all worksites

(c) Restrict the amount of funds to local government bodies in order to curb frauds

(d) Provide attendance records to workers so they have proof to claim their wages.

(e) None of these

8. What is the author's view about the government's solution to the problem of delayed wage payments?

(a) he agrees with it as workers will not have to bear the expense of travelling long distances to claim their wages

(b) He is not in favour of it as funds can be misappropriated by agents.

(c) He welcomes it as the time-consuming work measurements process will be done away with.

(d) he feels it does not address the core issues plaguing the scheme

(e) He feels it will ensure a flawless implementation of the scheme.

9. According to the passage, which of the following has/have been the consequence(s) of delayed wage payments?

- (a) Compensation to victimized workers has amounted to crores
- (b) Banks will no longer be entrusted with remitting wages
- (c) Regulations to ensure punctual wage payments have come into force
- (a) None (b) Only (a)
- (c) Only (a) and (c)
- (d) Only (a) and (b)
- (e) Only (b) and (c)

10. Which of the following has the author attributed the delay in wage payments to?

- (a) Embezzlement of funds by corrupt bank staff
- (b) Lack of monitoring by the central Employment Guarantee Council
- (c) An attempt to derail the NREGS by vested interests
- (d) Overworked bank staff deliberately delay payments to protest against extra work
- (e) Engineers efforts to work the NREGS because of low wages

Directions (Q.11-13): Choose the word/group of words which is most

similar in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

11. DESERT

- (a) betray (b) escape
- (c) barren (d) abandon
- (e) vacant

12. ISOLATED

- (a) lonely (b) separated
- (c) detached (d) hidden
- (e) rare

13. CONFINED

- (a) locked (b) restricted
- (c) detained (d) captured
- (e) imprisoned

Directions(Q.1-153):Choose the word/group of words which is most OPPOSITE in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

14. DELIBERATE

- (a) unsteady (b) abrupt
- (c) mistake (d) chosen
- (e) accidental

15. CONVINIENT

- (a) troublesome (b) annoying
- (c) appropriate (d) easy
- (e) distant

Passage 2

As the price of gasoline spiked to record highs in 2007 and 2008, interest in alternatives to fossil fuels, and electric

transportation in particular, also spiked. It raised, however, many questions about the true environmental impact of electric cars. The electric car is being upheld as an ethical, green, nifty and cheap alternative to the carbon dioxide emitting automobiles clogging city roads around the world today. Though electric cars are not a popular choice, the industry's future plans are riding high on the hope that on improving certain factors (which are currently deficient) such as, effective marketing, a growing public awareness of the need for clean air and the increase in demand, the prices would eventually be driven down.

However, battery-powered vehicles may still fail to completely replace liquid fuel-fed ones but with more electric and hybrid vehicles on the road, there is greater scope for a makeover in the way environment is impacted by automobiles. However, if the power to charge the battery-operated vehicle is to be sourced from grids using conventional coal-fired power plants, the electric car wouldn't really be all that green. These would actually cause an increase in demand on the power plant's energy production causing them to produce more power and thus more pollution, unless

greener ways of energy production are used. But as of now the bulk of the electricity used to charge the batteries of electric vehicles is generated by fossil fuel-burning power stations and only 12% by the clean methods. Also, the amount of energy used by coal-fired power stations to create the electricity to recharge electric vehicles makes them half as efficient as diesel cars. Recent studies indicate that carbon emissions may reduce only by an insignificant level even if there is a sudden **surge** in demand for electric cars. Other factors making the rechargeable cars less efficient include the amount of electricity lost in the journey between the coal-fired power stations which generate it and the point where it recharges the car, and the energy lost by the faulty first-generation batteries and motors. The researchers calculated that of the energy burned in a power station, only a quarter reaches an electric car after leakages and losses along the supply chain, giving the vehicle an energy efficiency score of 24%. This amounts to more than 75% energy loss much before the car is even put on ignition. A modern diesel engine, by contrast, achieves 45% efficiency. This suggests that if fossil fuels are to be burned, it is much

more efficient to do it within the engine of a vehicle rather than at a power station and then try to send it via the National Grid, where a lot of energy is wasted, and finally to store it in a battery which in itself might leak power.

Electric cars may still survive since the car's emissions would be far less polluting than those that run on fossil fuels. With very minor emissions of sulphur caused when the batteries charge and discharge, when compared to current emissions standards, electric cars are zero emissions. The gasoline engine by comparison does not fare as well. Gasoline and diesel fuel burned in internal combustion engines for transportation account for 54 per cent of nitrites of oxygen, 89 per cent of carbon monoxide and 28% of carbon dioxide pollution produced.

Switching to electric vehicles drops those percentages to zero, and only **slightly** increases sulphur emissions. So even when the power plants burn dirty fuel, the amount of pollution is less than an oil-burning car would create. And this **picture** is improving all the time, as clean energy sources are added to the grid.

The goal should be to make more electric cars with greater **incentives** for consumers and producers, as well as **feeding** grids with

more power from renewable resources-as per the objectives stated in the numerous plans on climate change. And till this goal is achieved, the debate whether controlling emission at a few power plants is more convenient than controlling emission at millions of tailpipes is, would continue.

1. Why does the author fear that electric cars may eventually not be very eco-friendly?

(a) The exhaust of these cars emit as much pollutants as the oil-fuelled cars.

(b) Electric cars though have lesser quantity of other emissions the sulphur emissions will rise substantially, thus harming the environment

(c) The electricity for charging the batteries of these cars comes from power plants using pollution-causing fossil fuels.

(d) Only (a) and (c)

(e) None of these

2. What according to the author , needs to be done in order do make the electric cars more eco-friendly?

(a) Encouraging power plants to generate electricity using eco-friendly methods.

(b) Setting certain emission standards for electric cars as is done for the oil-consuming cars.

(c) Controlling sulphur emissions, which are one of the major contributions to environmental pollution at present.

(d) Making provisions for easy availability of recharging sockets at all the places.

(e) None of these

3. Which of the following suggestions does the author make in order to popularize the electric cars?

(a) Discontinue the use of fuel-s-powered cars completely.

(b) Optimise the benefits of using electric cars to both consumers as well as producers.

(c) To supply grids with renewable sources of energy for the production of electricity

(e) None of these

4. Why according to the author are electric cars not a popular option among the people?

(A) The recharging points are not easily available everywhere

(B) Effective marketing of the eco-friendly cars has been lacking

(C) Lack of appreciation among the people for the need of unpolluted air

(a) Only (a) and (c)

(b) Only (b) and (c)

(c) Only (a) and (b)

(d) All A, B and C

(e) None of these

5. Why according to the author, may the electric cars survive despite all their current deficiencies?

(A) Electric cars will be subsidized and thus would prove to be cost-efficient to the buyers.

(B) An increasing number of grids are shifting to alternate forms of energy production

(C) In the future, incentives would be provided to those driving electric cars.

(D) Pollution caused by the electric cars is far less as compared to the fossil fuel-driven cars.

(a) Only (A) (b) Only (c) and (D)

(c) Only (B) and (D)

(d) Only (A) and (B)

(e) None of these

6. Which of the following can be the most appropriate title for the given passage?

(a) The failure of the power grids

(b) The rise and fall of cars using fossil fuels.

(c) The adverse effects of pollution caused by the power grids.

(d) The growing popularity of the electric cars.

(e) Why eco-friendliness of electric car is a fiction at present.

7. Which of the following can be inferred the from the given passage?

- (a) Electric cars may completely replace the fossil fuel-powered cars one day.
- (b) Electric cars have brought about a drastic improvement in the pollution levels at present
- (c) Electric cars have universally been accepted as environment-friendly cars.
- (d) All (a), (b) and (c) are true
- (e) None of these

8. Which of the following is NOT TRUE in the context of the given passage?

- (a) Nearly three-fourths of the total energy generated for powering electric cars is wasted.
- (b) The interest in electric cars increased during last year when most of the power grids shifted to clean sources of fuel.
- (c) Electric car engines do not produce any carbon emission
- (d) There would not be any noticeable improvement in the pollution level if the oil-burning cars are shifted to electric cars at present
- (e) None of these

9. Why, according to the author, is the efficiency of the electric cars low even before they actually hit the roads?

- (A) A lot of energy is lost during the transit of electricity from the grid to the recharge point.
- (B) The manufacturing cost of the electric cars is much higher than that of the other cars.
- (C) The batteries and the motors of the electric cars are still relatively new and waste a lot of power.
- (a) Only (A) and (C)
- (b) Only (B) and (C)
- (c) Only (B)
- (d) Only (A) and (B)
- (e) None of these

Directions(Q.10-12):Choose the word/group of words which is most similar in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

10. PICTURE

- (a) Situation
- (b) Photograph
- (c) Representation
- (d) Art Work
- (e) Idea

11. FEEDING

- (a) Eating
- (b) Supplying
- (c) Consuming
- (d) Encouraging
- (e) Nourishing

12. SURGE

- (a) Alteration
- (b) Modification
- (c) Intensification
- (d) Increase
- (e) Evolution

Directions (Q.13-15): Choose the word/group of words which is most OPPOSITE in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

13. SLIGHTLY

- (a) Adequately (b) Miserly
 (c) Certainly (d) Remotely
 (e) Substantially

14. SWITCHING

- (a) Prolonging (b) Withdrawing
 (c) Continuing (d) Exchanging
 (e) Alternating

15. INCENTIVES

- (a) Deterrents (b) Preventions
 (c) Disadvantages (d) Prohibitions
 (e) Liability

Answer key:

Passage 1

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (e) 4. (a) 5. (d) 6. (c) 7. (d)
 8. (d) 9. (a) 10. (c) 11. (d) 12. (e) 13. (b)
 14. (e) 15. (a)

Passage 2

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (e) 4. (b) 5. (e) 6. (e) 7. (e)
 8. (b) 9. (e) 10. (a) 11. (b) 12. (d) 13. (e)
 14. (c) 15. (a)

Passage 1

Governments have traditionally equated economic progress with steel mills and

cement factories. While hundreds of millions of farmers remain mired in poverty.

However, fears of food shortage, a rethinking of anti-poverty priorities and the crushing recession in 2008 are causing a dramatic shift in world economic policy in favour of greater support for agriculture.

The last time when the world's farmers felt such love was in the 1970s. At the time, as food prices spiked, there was real concern that the world was facing a crisis in which the planet was simply unable to produce enough grain and meet for an expanding population.

Governments across the developing world and international aid organizations plowed investment into agriculture in the early 1970s, while technological breakthroughs, like high-yield strains of important food crops, boosted production. The result was the green Revolution and food production exploded.

But the Green Revolution became a victim of its own success, Food prices plunged by some 60% by the late 1980s from their peak in the mid-1970s. Policy makers and aid workers turned their attention to the poor's other **pressing** needs, such as health care and education. Farming got **starved** of resources and investment. By 2004, aid

directed at agriculture sank to 3.5% and "Agriculture lost its glitter". Also, as consumers in high-growth giants such as China and India became wealthier, they began eating more meat, so grain once used for human consumption got diverted to beef up livestock. By early 2008, panicked buying by importing countries and restrictions **slapped** on grain exports by some big producers helped drive prices up to heights not seen for three decades. Making matters worse, land and resources got reallocated to produce cash crops such as biofuels and the result was that voluminous reserves of grain **evaporated**. Protests broke out across the emerging world and fierce food riots toppled governments.

This spurred global leaders into action. This made them aware that food security is one of the fundamental issues in the world that has to be dealt with in order to maintain administrative and political stability. This also spurred the US, which traditionally provisioned food aid from American grain surpluses to help needy nations, to move towards investing in farm sectors around the globe to boost productivity. This move helped countries become more productive for themselves and be in a better position to feed their own people.

Africa, which missed out on the first Green Revolution due to poor policy and limited resources, also witnessed a "change" poverty-fighting method favoured by many policy-makers in Africa was to get farmers off their farms into modern jobs in factories and urban centers. But that strategy proved to be highly insufficient. Income levels in the countryside badly trailed those in cities while the FAO estimated that the number of poor going hungry in 2009 reached an all-time high at more than one billion.

In India, on other hand, with only 40% of its farmland irrigated, entire economic boom currently underway is held hostage by the unpredictable monsoon. With much of India's farming areas suffering from drought this year, the government will have tough time meeting its economic growth targets. In a report, Goldman Sachs predicted that if this year too receives weak rains, it could cause agriculture to contract by 2% this fiscal year, making the government's 7% GDP growth target look "a bit rich". Another green revolution is the need of the hour and to make it a reality, the global community still has much backbreaking farm work to do.

1. What is the author's main objective in writing the passage?

- (a) Criticising developed countries for not bolstering economic growth in poor nations
- (b) Analysing the disadvantages of the Green Revolution
- (c) Persuading experts that a strong economy depends on industrialization and not on agriculture
- (d) Making a case for the international society to engineer a second Green Revolution
- (e) Rationalising the faculty agriculture policies of emerging countries
2. Which of the following in an adverse impact of the Green Revolution?
- (a) Unchecked crop yields resulted in large tracts of land becoming barren
- (b) Withdrawal of fiscal impetus from agriculture to other sectors.
- (c) Farmers began soliciting government subsidies for their produce
- (d) Farmers rioted as food prices fell so low that they could not make ends meet
- (e) None of these
3. What is the author trying to convey through the phrase "making the government's 7% GDP growth target look 'a bit rich'?"
- (a) India is unlikely to achieve the targeted growth rate.
- (b) Allocation of funds to agriculture has raised India's chances of having a high GDP
- (c) Agricultural growth has artificially inflated India's GDP and such growth is not real
- (d) India is likely to have one of the highest GDP growth rates.
- (e) A large portion of India's GDP is contributed by agriculture
4. Which of the following factors was/were responsible for the neglect of the farming sector after the Green Revolution?
- (A) Steel and cement sectors generated more revenue for the government as compared agriculture
- (B) large-scale protests against favouring agriculture at the cost of other important sectors such as education and health care
- (C) Attention of policy-makers and aid organizations was diverted from the agriculture to other sectors
- (a) None (b) Only (C)
- (c) Only (B) and (C)
- (d) Only (A) and (B)
- (e) All the (A),(B) and(C)
5. What promoted leaders throughout the world to take action to boost the agriculture sector in 2008?
- (a) Coercive tactics by the US which restricted food aid to poor nations

(b) The realization of the link between food security and political stability

(c) Awareness that performance in agriculture is necessary in order to achieve the targeted GDP

(d) Reports that high-growth countries like China and India were boosting their agriculture sectors to capture the international markets

(e) Their desire to influence developing nations to slow down their industrial development

6. What motivated the US to focus on investing in agriculture across the globe?

(a) To make developing countries become more reliant on US aid

(b) To ensure grain surpluses so that the US had to need to import food

(c) To make those countries more self-sufficient to whom it previously provided food

(d) To establish itself in the market before the high-growth giants such as India and China could establish themselves

(e) None of these

7. What impact did the economic recession of 2008 have on agriculture?

(a) Governments equated economic stability with industrial development and shifted away from agriculture

(b) lack of implementation of several innovative agriculture programmes owing to shortage of funds

(c) It promoted increased investment and interest in agriculture

(d) The GDP as targeted by India was never achieved because of losses in agriculture

(e) None of these

8. What encouraged African policy-makers to focus on urban jobs?

(a) Misapprehension that it would alleviate poverty as it did in other countries

(b) Rural development outstripped urban development in many parts of Africa

(c) Breaking out of protests in country and the fear that the government would topple

(d) Blind imitation of western models of development

(e) None of these

9. Which of the following had contributed to exorbitant food prices in 2008?

(A) Hoarding of foods stocks by local wholesalers, which inadvertently created a food shortage

(B) Exports of foodgrains was reduce by large producers

(C) Diverting resources from cultivation of foodgrains to that of more profitable crops.

(a) None (b) ONLY (C)

(c) Only (B) (d) All (A), (B) and (C)

(e) Only (B) and (c)

10. Which of the following is true about the state of agriculture in India at present?

(A) Of all the sectors, agriculture needs the highest allocation of funds

(B) Contribution of agriculture to India's GDP this year would depend greatly upon the monsoon rains

(c) As India is one of the high-growth countries it has surplus food reserves export to other nations

(a) Only (A) and (c)

(b) Only (c)

(c) Only (B)

(d) Only (B) and (c)

(e) None of these

Directions(Q.11-13):Choose the word/group of words which is most similar in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

11. STARVED

(a) Deprived (b) Disadvantages

(c) Hungry (d) Fasting

(e) Emaciated

12. SLAPPED

(a) Beaten (b) Imposed

(c) Withdrawn (d) Avoided

(e) Persuaded

13. PLOWED

(a) cultivated

(b) Bulldozed

(c) Recovered

(d) Instilled

(e) Withdrew

Directions (Q.14-15):Choose the word/group of words which is most OPPOSITE in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

14. PRESSING

(a) Unpopular

(b) Undemanding

(c) Unobtrusive

(d) unsuitable

(e) Unimportant

15. EVAPORATED

(a) Absorbed

(b) Accelerated

(c) Grew

(d) Plunged

(e) Mismanaged

Passage 2

Today, with a Nobel Prize to its credit, Grameen is one of the largest microfinance organizations in the world. It started out lending small sums to poor entrepreneurs in Bangladesh to help them grow from a subsistence living to a livelihood. The great discovery its founders made was that even with few assets, these entrepreneurs repaid on time. Grameen and microfinance have since become financial staples of the developing world. Grameen's approach, unlike other microfinancers, uses the group-lending model. Costs are kept down by

having borrowers vet one another, tying together their financial fates and eliminating expensive loan officers entirely. The ultimate promise of Grameen is to use business lending as a way for people to lift themselves out of poverty.

Recently, Grameen has taken on a different challenge-by setting up operations in the US .money may be tight in the waning recession, but it is still a nation 1,00,000 bank branches. Globally, the working microfinance equation consists of borrowing funds cheaply and keeping loan defaults and overhead expenses sufficiently low. Micro lenders, including Grameen, do this by charging colossal interest rates-as high as 60% or 70%-which is necessary to compensate for the risk and attract bank funding. but loans rates much above the standard 15% would most likely be attacked as usurious in America.

So, the question is whether there is a role for a Third World lender in the world's largest economy. Grameen America believes that in a few years it will be successful and turn a profit, thanks to 9 million US households untouched by mainstream banks and 21 million using the likes of payday loans and pawn shops for financing. But enticing the unbanked won't be easy. after

all, profit has long eluded US microfinanciers and if it is not lucrative, it is not microlending, but charity. when Grameen first went to the US, in the late 1980s, it tripped up. Under Grameen's tutelage, banks started micro loans to entrepreneurs with a shocking 30% loss. But Grameen America says that this time results will be making loans, not training an American bank to do it. More often than not, the borrowers, Grameen finds, in the US already have jobs(as factory workers for example) or side business-selling toys, cleaning houses etc. the loans from Grameen, by and large, provide a steadier source of funding, but they don't create businesses out of nothing. But money isn't everything. More importantly for many entrepreneurs, group members are tremendous sources of support to one another. So even if studies are yet to determine if Grameen is a clear-cut pathway out of poverty it still achieves something useful.

1. What has adversely affected the success of microfinance institutions in the US?
 - (a) The focus of these institutions is on making a profit at any cost instead of being charitable to the needy

(b) American banks engaged in microlending were the most severely hit during the recession

(c) A widespread perception are better suited to developing countries

(d) Their failure to attract those outside the formal banking system as cutomers

(e) American's are too proud to accept aid from Third World Countries

2. Why was Grameen made a second attempt to launch itself in the US?

(a) The willingness of US banks to provide the necessary staff and funds to facilitate the spread of microfinance

(b) The rates of interest on loans in the US are exorbitant, making it easier to recover capital.

(c) The realization that a large percentage of the American population not reached by mainstream banks can be tapped

(d) Recognition of the fact that disbursing credit in developing countries during the recession is too risky

(e) None of these

3. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

(a) Microfinance has been successful only in Asian countries

(b) Microfinance makes individual borrowers dependent rather than independent

(c) America has the largest number of banks in the world

(d) There is scope for microfinance institutions to be profitable in developed countries

(e) There are no informal sources of credit in developed countries

4. According to the author, what was enhanced the likelihood of success for Grameen America at present?

(a) Its success in Bangladesh and other developing countries

(b) Absence of other microfinance institutions for competition

(c) The fact that America is currently in the midst of a recession

(d) It provides loans at nominal rates of interest ie below 15 per cent

(e) None of these

5. Which of the following can be said about Grameen?

(A) Its success in developing countries will ensure its success in developed countries

(B) It ensures that the poor in developing countries enjoy a subsistence standard of living

(C) It has demonstrated that the poor are far more likely to repay loans than the affluent

- (a) None (b) Only (A)
 (c) Only (A) and (C) (d) Only (B)
 (e) Only (C)

6. What is the central theme of the passage?

- (a) The conventional that Grameen is doomed to fail in developed countries
 (b) A comprehensive evaluation of the current status of the American economy
 (c) A discussion about the prospects of Grameen an dmicrofinance in the US.
 (d) The role of banks in facilitating microlending efforts in developed nations
 (e) Microfinance efforts are useful in developing countries but are futile in developed ones.

7. Why was Grameen America's initial US initiative of flop?

- (A) Lack of proper training to Grameen America personnel
 (B) Grameen's refusal to adapt their system to meet the needs of the American poor.
 (C) It ended up giving loans at half their customary rates of interest

- (a) None (b) only (A)
 (c) Only (A) and (C) (d) Only (B)
 (e) Only (C)

8. Which of the following is a benefit of the Grameen system of microfinance?

(a) If a single member is unable to repay a loan, other group members will repay

- (b) Dispensing with the expense of technology networks to monitor advances
 (c) It utilizes the vast bank network already existing in a country
 (d) Group members can sanction loans and verify if borrowers have sufficient collateral
 (e) Backing that borrowers receive from other group members

9. Which of the following is most similar in meaning to the word "ELUDED" as used in the passage?

- (a) Avoided (b) Duped
 (c) Abandoned (d) intangible
 (e) Betrayed

10. Which of the following is most opposite in meaning to the word "COLOSSAL" as used in the passage?

- (a) short (b) Lavish
 (c) Minority (d) Frugal
 (e) Insignificant

Answer key:

Passage 1

1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (b) 6. (c) 7. (c)
 8. (a) 9. (e) 10. (c) 11. (a) 12. (b) 13. (d)
 14. (e) 15. (c)

Passage 2

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (e) 5. (a) 6. (c) 7. (b)
 8. (e) 9. (a) 10. (d)

Passage 1

Direction (1-12): Study the following passage and answer the question given below it. Certain words are italicized to help you locate them easily for answering some of the question:

This past decade has witnessed a surge in wildlife tourism that has doubled and tripled the tourist load in several of the more accessible national parks and reserves. But serious infrastructural shortcomings have brought us precariously close to a breakdown of the ecosystem's capacity to absorb this load. The result is an unsatisfactory tourist experience (and an opportunity to impart conservation values lost), overworked, pressurized and confused wildlife staff, and occasional man-animal confrontation crises such as man-killing by tigers.

Not to speak of ecosystem that are being battered by humans. A road area, which accommodated four vehicles a day, ten years ago, is now being used by 12 a day. The road area the wildlife population of that area has in many case gone up. A collision of interests is inevitable. An important function of wildlife refuges is to encourage tourism

recognising that it forms an ideal "hands-on" method of orienting, educating and winning the hearts and minds of the general public over to conservation values and concepts. This can only be achieved by communication with tourists before and during their visits to wildlife refuge. The "interpretation" as it is generally referred to, is properly done by having an interpretation centre, consisting of photographic, written and audio-visual exhibits supplemented by free or priced literature and a person on hand to answer the queries of visitors. Tourists should perform be routed through this facility by the simple expedient they have some time to see it while their entry permits are being prepared. The general message should be the history of the wildlife refuge as a conservation microcosm, interesting facts of some of the species it supports, and an explanation of the mechanics of an ecosystem and its relevance to man, plus codes of conduct specific to the area and to wildlife and jungles in general.

This should be backed up by a cadre of trained naturalist guides, preferably from the local population, who should accompany the tourists in the refuge. In some of our wildlife refuge very poor facilities for this sort of

thing exist. In most, none exist at all. The result is tourist traffic, which is generally quite ignorant of wildlife, ecology and conservation values, who leave the refuge no wiser than when they came in. leaving behind for good measure the detritus of their presence: plastic bags, cigarette packets, bottle, paper, a lot of which is non-biodegradable and toxic. Added to this is the fact that wildlife guards and rangers are often diverted from their normal work-monitoring and managing wildlife and the ecosystem –and made to guide tourists and generally be at the back and call of people, irrelevant to the priorities of the wildlife refuge.

1. Which of the following is not true in the context of the passage?

- (a) The forest staff are diverted from their normal work
- (b) The priorities of the wildlife are sometime ignored by the forest staff.
- (c) The tourists are generally equipped with the necessary knowledge of wildlife
- (d) The tourists leave behind lots of toxic disposals

2. According to the passage the main purpose of bringing tourists in the forest areas is

- (a) to involve the general public in maintaining the ecosystem
- (b) to educate the general public about wildlife and ecosystem
- (c) to reduce the wildlife population
- (d) to make them understand the codes of conduct of the jungles

3. "A collision of interests is inevitable"- which of the following best explain this according to the passage?

- (a) Unwillingness to build more road area vis-à-vis the load of vehicular traffic
- (b) Development of tourism vis-à-vis the conservation of the ecosystem
- (c) Better tourist facility vis-à-vis lack of funds
- (d) Orienting people to ecosystem vis-à-vis destruction of the ecosystem.

4. What, according to the author, should be the step to improve the situation?

- (a) Tourists should be briefed about the nature of wildlife and jungle
- (b) Tourists should be briefed about the inter-relation between man and animals
- (c) Tourists should be briefed about the information before they enter the jungle
- (d) All of these.

5. What according to the author, will win the hearts and minds of the general public?

- (a) Providing them better facilities.

- (b) Providing them with trained guides
(c) Providing them with good food articles
(d) Providing them with better communication about the wildlife refuge
6. What, according to the passage, should the forest staff be engaged in?
(a) They should look after the well-being of wildlife
(b) They should take care of the habitat of wildlife
(c) They should provide tourists with necessary information about wildlife.
(d) They should take help of the local people to take care of the tourists.
7. The main concern expressed by the author in the above passage is to
(a) improve facilities for tourists
(b) build more road areas
(c) restrict wildlife population
(d) balance the ecosystem by careful planning.
8. Which of the following words is most nearly the same in meaning as the words "on hand" as used in the passage?
(a) practical (b) available
(c) useful (d) knowledgeable
9. Man-animal confrontation, according to the passage leads to
(a) Killing of tigers by man

- (b) Killing of animals by other animals
(c) Confusion of wildlife staff
(d) Destruction of mutual bond
10. What, according to the author, is the main reason for the near collapse of the capacity of the ecosystem of wildlife refuges?
(a) Increase in tourist inflow
(b) Felling of trees indiscriminately
(c) Absence of adequate wildlife habitat
(d) Absence of adequate infrastructural
11. Which of the following words is most nearly the same in meaning as the word "detritus" as used in the passage?
(a) useful (b) disposals
(c) valuable (d) gravel
12. Which of the following words is most nearly same in meaning as the words "hands-on" as used in the passage?
(a) Practical (b) handy
(c) sufficient (d) easy

Passage 2

Direction: In this section, each passage is followed by question based on its contents. Read the passage, choose the best answer for each question based on the contents of the passage and mark the answer in the answering sheet.

The work which Gandhiji had taken up was not only achievement of political freedom but also the establishment of a social order based on truth and non-violence, unity and peace, equality and universal brotherhood and maximum freedom for all. This unfinished part of his experiment was perhaps even more difficult to achieve than the achievement of political freedom. In the political struggle, the fight was against a foreign power and all one could do, was either join it or wish it success and give it their moral support. In establishing the social order of his pattern, there was a lively possibility of a conflict arising between groups and classes of our own people. Experience shows that man values his possessions even more than his life because in the former, he sees the means for perpetuation and survival of his descendants even after his body is reduced to ashes. A new order cannot be established without radically changing the mind and attitude of men towards property and, at some stage or the other, the "haves" have to yield place to the "have-nots". We have seen, in our time, attempts to achieve a kind of egalitarian society and the picture of it after it was achieved. But this was done, by and large, through the use of physical force.

In the ultimate analysis it is difficult, if not impossible, to say that the instinct to possess has been rooted out or that, it will not reappear in an even worse form under a different guise. It may even be that, like a gas kept confined within containers under great pressure, or water held by a big dam, once a barrier breaks, the reaction will one day sweep back with a violence equal in extent and intensity to what was used to establish and maintain the outward egalitarian form. This enforced egalitarianism contains in its bosom the seed of its own destruction.

The root cause of class conflict is possessiveness or the acquisitive instinct. So long as the ideal that is to be achieved is one of securing the maximum material satisfaction, possessiveness is neither suppressed nor eliminated but grows on what it feeds. Nor does it cease to be such - it is possessiveness, still whether it is confined to only a few or is shared by many. If egalitarianism is to endure, it has to be based not on the possession of the maximum material goods by few or by all but on voluntary, enlightened renunciation of those goods which cannot be shared by others or can be enjoyed only at the expense of others. This calls for substitution of

spiritual values for purely material ones. The paradise of material satisfaction, that is sometimes equated with progress these days neither spells peace nor progress. Mahatma Gandhi has shown us how the acquisitive instinct inherent in man could be transmuted by the adoption of the ideals of trusteeship by those who "have" for the benefit of all those who "have not" so, that instead of leading to exploitation and conflict, it would become a means and incentive for the amelioration and progress of society respectively.

1. According to the passage, egalitarianism will not survive if

- (a) It is based on voluntary renunciation.
- (b) It is achieved by resorting to physical forces.
- (c) Underprivileged people may earn love and are not involved in its establishment.
- (d) People's outlook towards it is not radically changed
- (e) None of these.

2. According to the passage, why does man value his possessions more than his life?

- (a) He has inherent desire to share his possessions with others.
- (b) He is endowed with the possessive instinct.

(c) Only his possessions help him earn love and respect from his descendants.

(d) Through his possessions he can preserve his name even after his death.

(e) None of these.

3. According to the passage, which was the unfinished part of Gandhi's experiment?

- (a) Educating people to avoid class conflict
- (b) Achieving total political freedom for the country.
- (c) Establishment of an egalitarian society.
- (d) Radically changing the mind and attitude of men towards truth and non-violence.
- (e) None of these.

4. Which of the following statements is "not true" in the context of the passage?

- (a) True egalitarianism can be achieved by giving up one's possessions under compulsion.
- (b) Man values his life more than his possessions.
- (c) Possessive instinct is a natural part of human being.
- (d) In the political struggle, the fight was against the alien rule.
- (e) The root cause of class conflict is possessiveness.

5. According to the passage, true egalitarianism will last if.

- (a) It is thrust upon people.
(b) It is based on truth and non-violence.
(c) People inculcate spiritual values along with material values.
(d) "Haves" and "have-nots" live together peacefully.
(e) None of these.
6. According to the passage, people ultimately overturn the form of a social order.
- (a) Which is based on coercion and oppression
(b) Which does not satisfy their basic needs.
(c) Which is based upon conciliation and rapprochement.
(d) Which is not congenial to the spiritual values of the people.
(e) None of these.
7. According to the passage, the root cause of class conflict is.
- (a) The paradise of material satisfaction
(b) Dominant inherent acquisitive instinct in man
(c) Exploitation of the "have-nots" by the "haves"
(d) A social order where unprivileged are not part of the establishment
(e) None of these.
8. Which of the following statements is "not true" in the context of the passage?

- (a) A new order can be establishment by radically changing the outlook of people towards it.
(b) Adoption of the ideal of trusteeship can minimize possessive instinct.
(c) Enforced egalitarianism can be the cause of its own destruction.
(d) Ideal of new order is to secure maximum material satisfaction.
(e) None of these.
9. According to the passage, which of the following statements is "true"?
- (a) A social order based on truth and non-violence alone can help the achievement of political freedom.
(b) In establishing the social order of Gandhiji's pattern, the possibility of a conflict between different classes of society hardly exists.
(c) It is difficult to change the mind and attitude of men towards property
(d) In an egalitarian society, material satisfaction can be enjoyed only at the expense of others
(e) None of these
10. According to the passage, what does "adoption of the ideals of trusteeship" mean?
- (a) Equating peace and progress with material satisfaction

(b) Adoption of the ideal by the "haves" for the benefit of the society

(c) Voluntary, enlightened renunciation of the possessive instinct by the privileged class.

(d) Substitution of spiritual values by material one by those who live in the paradise of material satisfaction.

(e) None of these.

Answer key:

Passage 1

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (d) 6. (b) 7. (d)

8. (b) 9. (d) 10. (d) 11. (b) 12. (a)

Passage 2

1. (d) 2. (e) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (a) 7. (b)

8. (d) 9. (c) 10. (c)

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