

Reading

Comprehension

Questions with solutions

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English is viewed as a tough section by the majority of the Banking Aspirants. Additionally it has been discovered that even after a decent nature of arrangement, it is hard to score cent percent.

Reading comprehension (RC) is among the most elevated segment of Banking/Competitive examinations. So what makes it the most supported segment in English :

- Its asked in each paper .
- You don't require earlier information to illuminate RC questions.
- It requires time to illuminate however there is a 80-90% accuracy.
- Because of its high accuracy and redundancy, it goes about as a distinct advantage in cleaning sectional cut up in english segment of exams.

All About Reading Comprehension section :

The test makers often purposefully fill the passages with jargon and complex vocabulary. For an untrained test taker, it would take a lot of time to comprehend such passages. Because we usually read essays to retain information and details, while on the Competitive Exams, reading that way will get you bogged down and confused with unnecessary information. So you have to learn how to read to ace the Competitive Exams.

On the Competitive Exams, you can expect about on passage per section and that passages will have 1-10 questions. The passage will vary from 1 – 3 paragraphs in length.

Now, where do they get these passages from? The Competitive Exams passages can be academic or non-academic and are drawn from Editorials, books, magazines, biographies, work of literature, scholarly journals and text books. The topics include social science, natural science, humanities, arts, politics and everyday life issues, too. The passages mimic the material you'll be reading in grad school, with advanced vocabulary, complex sentence structure, and complicated ideas.

Components of a Passage:

The Competitive Exams passages are organized in many different ways. Some passages introduce the problem and then explain the author's solution for that problem. Some passages ask a question and answer it later in the passage. Some passages criticize an old hypothesis and introduce a new one. Do you see a pattern here? Well, most of the passages that show up on your test will be made up of certain building blocks. By knowing and scouting for these blocks in a passage, you can more easily follow the meaning and structure of the passage.

Most passages have four possible building blocks:

- The Point
- Background
- Support
- Implications

The point is the most important piece of information the author is trying to convey in the passage. Your job as a reader, is to find this point. By the end of your first read-through, you should be able to identify the main point the author is trying to convey.

The background is the information that you need, in order to understand the point. Sometimes, the author makes twisting statements that makes it difficult to understand whether a statement is background information or a supporting evidence. So, you should be cautious whenever you see additional information.

Support is the additional information given by the author in the form of evidence or examples, in order to support the main point that has been made. You should always keep an eye at the various evidences and supporting examples that the author provides.

Implications are the after effects of the main point. They are the end results. The consequences. Implications are quite easy to understand when compared to the other three building blocks of a Reading Comprehension passage.

The main purpose behind identifying the components of a reading comprehension passage, is to understand the basic structure and organization of the passage. Understanding this is really important, since the Competitive Exams asks you questions based on structure, organization, tone, and main idea behind the passage. So, understanding these basic components will help you answer such questions quickly.

Types of Questions you will see on Reading Comprehension:

- Main Idea Questions
- Tone of the Author Questions
- Specific Fact Questions
- Implied Questions
- Structural Questions
- Extrapolation Questions
- Negative or Exception Questions
- Contextual/Definition of a term or word Questions

Tips For Solving Reading Comprehension:

- Be totally focused while reading** : You cannot read these passages as though you are reading an online news article. You should read minutely and pick up on possible clues. The easiest way to do that is to understand what the subject of the passage is - which is usually clear in the first two lines. It's better to use a paper and a pen to write down all important points. There are also multiple techniques involved such as active reading, analytical reading etc. However, practicing enough reading comprehension gets you ready.
- Try to understand the purpose of the passage**: Is it pure factual information or a hypothesis? Is the author trying to criticize or laud something or someone? Is the author talking about a new development or trying to compare two views or theories? In some passages, the author's intention is clearly outlined at the outset. Most often, the onus is on you to determine

the author's intention. At times, the author may conclude towards the end of the passage. If it matches your guesswork, then you know you are on the right track.

c. After reading a passage, one should make a mental note of the main idea. An author usually introduces an idea in the first paragraph and concludes the discussion in the last paragraph.

d. If you have difficulty locating the main idea in the passage, you should read the first and last paragraphs to understand the main concept.

e. At times, you will be asked to state the profession of the author. You may be given a few choices like the author being a journalist, professor or a teacher.

f. You can answer the question once you understand the tone of the passage. For example, if the passage revolves around certain views on an academic subject, the passage could have been written by a professor.

g. On the other hand, if the passage has an unbiased tone, it could have been written by a journalist, since a journalist is required to eliminate the element of bias from the subject matter.

h. Passages in Competitive Exams are extracts of longer text, and you may be required to choose appropriate titles for them. Titles of passages should not be too vague or too specific.

i. The title should essentially throw light on a theme that is consistent with the passage. Some questions require the student to pick a tone employed by the writer.

j. Read the passage thoroughly and understand if the author is being sarcastic, neutral, authoritative or prescriptive.

k. The afore mentioned types of questions are indirect questions that require students to read between the lines.

l. The direct questions in the RC are the easiest to score, and in order to answer them correctly, you should pay attention to details in the passage.

How to Read More Quickly

Don't pronounce words in your head as you read, and don't move your lips as you read. You can think faster than you speak, so if you cut off the connection between reading and speaking, you'll retain information even as you increase your speed.

How to Find the Main Point

First of all, it's the author's conclusion. Approach main point questions just as you would approach Logical Reasoning main point / conclusion questions. The main point is NOT the summary. It's simply what the author's trying to convince you is true. This will most closely resemble an opinion, rather than background info or undeniable facts. It can be at the beginning, middle, or end. Depending upon the type of passage, the main point will take different forms.

If the passage is about a:

-problem, the main point is the solution.

-mystery (cause / effect), the main point should be the explanation the author advocates.

-person the author likes / dislikes, the main point is that the person is great / not great. Evidence will be reasons for opinion.

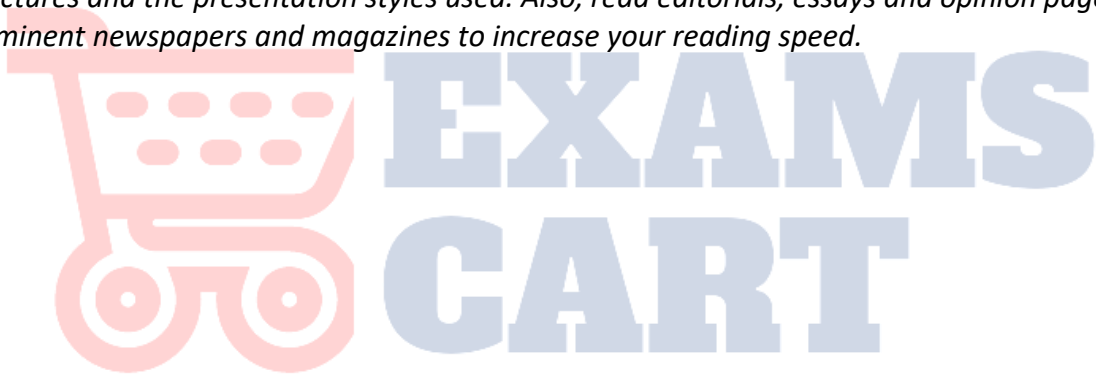
-study / experiment, the main point is that the study / experiment is good / bad. Evidence will strengthen / weaken study's validity by attacking study / people conducting it.

Learn the act of making mind maps

As discussed earlier when you read, make notes for your reference. Ideally, a memory map that connects all important points to show the logic works best and would be extremely helpful. With practice, you will get good at creating memory maps also known as mind maps. As you answer questions, you may revisit the passage to understand details or to verify. The memory map will help you get there in the least amount of time.

Increasing your reading speed

Do not worry about time during the initial part of your practice. Focus more on comprehension and answering the questions correctly. Analyze your incorrect questions and understand why it happened with time, your speed will increase as you get familiar with the typical sentence structures and the presentation styles used. Also, read editorials, essays and opinion pages of prominent newspapers and magazines to increase your reading speed.



Govt Exams ? Crack with Us...

[Practice Sets for Reading Comprehension](#)

SET 1

Question (1-10): Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. Some words / phrases are printed in bold in the passage in order to help you locate them while answering some of the questions asked.

Currently showing at the National Gallery of Modern Art (NGMA) is a remarkable exhibition with a **provenance** that dates back to 1925. That was the year the exhibition's subject, the legendary Ebrahim Alkazi, was born in Pune into the family of an Arab spice merchant.

Titled 'The Theatre of E. Alkazi — A Modernist Approach to Indian Theatre', the showcase is a retrospective of the life and works of Alkazi. The driving forces behind it have been his daughter, Amal Allana, a theatre doyenne in her own right, and her husband, the stage designer Nissar Allana. The exhibition continues till later this month, when Alkazi will turn 91. And in a sidelight of curated talks, Allana provides us rare insight into the man single-handedly credited with overhauling the National School of Drama into a legitimate national institution during his long tenure as its director from 1962 to 1977. Of course, before that, Alkazi had an eventful innings in Bombay. Under the aegis of the Theatre Group and the Theatre Unit, he **galvanized** the English theatre scene in the city.

The exhibition had its first airing in January at Delhi's Triveni Kala Sangam, where the Alkazi family founded the Art Heritage Gallery in 1977. In this Mumbai outing, the archival material is distributed to the semicircular galleries arranged around the central stairwell at the NGMA. Mock-ups of posters of Alkazi's celebrated productions adorn the walls of the entrance hall. If cinema hadn't swamped popular culture with its excesses, and theatre had been much less niche, some of these imprints could have well been the iconic images of their times. For instance, the stricken countenance of Usha Amin on a poster for *Medea* (1961), or a fetching Alaknanda Samarth pinned to the floor as a man looms ominously over her in *Miss Julie* (1960), or Rohini Hattangady conferring with Naseeruddin Shah in pitch-dark make-up in *Sultan Razia* (1974). The original photographs were, of course, in black and white. In these reconstructions, they are overlaid with anachronistic colors and typefaces that could perhaps warrant a rethink. As with any institutional display, the occasional tackiness doesn't really detract from the substance. Peering closer, the initials of Alkazi's Theatre Unit, arranged into a pitchfork, become an unmistakable monogram of quality.

Panels emblazoned 'The Alkazi Times' present the signposts of Alkazi's life as news clippings, interspersed with actual microfiche footage — ascensions of kings and Prime Ministers, declarations of war and independence, and even snapshots from theatre history. It is certainly monumental in scale, full of information about Alkazi's genealogy, childhood, education and illustrious career. While there is the slightest whiff of propaganda, it is whittled down by Allana's skills as a self-effacing raconteur during the talks. Her accounts are peppered with

heart-warming personal anecdotes that give us a measure of the real person behind the bronzed persona.

We learn of how Alkazi came to take up the reins of Theatre Group after the untimely passing of Sultan 'Bobby' Padamsee, the young genius who was one of his formative influences. One of their earliest collaborations was Padamsee's version of Oscar Wilde's *Salomé*. The play was barred from performance at their alma mater, St Xavier's College, because of its risqué material and Wilde's festering notoriety as a gay felon even in India. It was ultimately performed at the very venue that is now housing the exhibition. Allana is thus able to touchingly fashion the showcase as a homecoming soirée. Later, there is a **piquant** episode at England's Dartington Hall. As a student at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Arts, Alkazi had requested Dartington founder Leonard Elmhirst the princely sum of £4 so to return to India by ship. Elmhirst graciously complied. The letters exchanged still exist, and have been preserved (though they are not part of this exhibit).

The galleries themselves, chock-a-block with photographs, come across more like a feat of collation than curation. Yet, within this preponderance of imagery, there are stories that can be pieced together. The clarion call of Dharamvir Bharati's *Andha Yug* (directed by Alkazi in 1962) sounded off from the ramparts of Feroze Shah Kotla changed the manner in which Hindi theatre was presented. Its political echoes found resonance in a country undergoing massive blood-letting. Nehru and his mandarins all attended one of the earliest stagings, and the play placed Alkazi firmly on the national stage. His earlier work, though innovative, appeared to cater to the bourgeoisie.

In the NSD years, we see a coalescing of a strident western approach to drama with the 'theatre of roots' in India — traditions lying on the cusp of an imminent decrepitude. This amalgamation may have led to the derivative mongrelisation we observe so frequently in today's contemporary theatre. Yet at that time, it must have provided an active ferment for experimentation.

The photographic stills, it must be said, are mostly posed publicity shots. They capture the calculated repose of a burnished generation of actors, many recognizable faces among them. Some, grainier in texture, but with more character, appear to have been taken mid-performance. The living breathing form, theatre's *raison d'être*, is almost always absent, raising questions about the kind of archiving that would best serve theatre. In an upstairs gallery, video clips of a Hindi adaptation of Lorca's *The House of Bernarda Alba*, featuring Zohra Sehgal, are looped in perpetuity. They do provide insight into his working, but are woefully inadequate as a show reel for a man whose career spanned decades. Film, in any case, can never capture the truthfulness of a live form.

Such a display of theatre royalty comes **inextricably** linked with the idea of privilege, that of wealth, class or language perhaps, but primarily of pioneer-ship. Being the first off the stumbling blocks with his revolutionary ideas for theatre, Alkazi forged new ground at every step. Certainly, the politics of language added lustre to this glory. The power of English as an aspirational tongue has dimmed somewhat in recent times. Its colonial baggage has hopefully been obliterated. One can only speculate about how much these notions were amplified in the late 40s and 50s in a country just delivered from British rule.

Yet, the imprimatur of excellence that Alkazi brought to his works does not need to be rationalized to be made sense of. In order to recreate history, it is important to bring together all the elements that went in the making of an epoch. Nissar Allana has recreated miniature

facsimiles of sets from Alkazi's plays and of the venues he nurtured himself, like the Meghdoot terrace. These are reproduced assiduously from photographs. In one reconstruction, Macbeth's scope is enhanced in an outdoor set that exudes both Greek grandeur and an artistic sparseness. That those were heady days is an idea one cannot escape from, when we look at how close to penury theatre practitioners operate in these days.

1. Which among the following is not true regarding the life of Ebrahim Alkazi as discussed in the passage?

1. St Xavier's College was the institution where Alkazi studied in his life
2. Alkazi was the director of National School of Drama for more than 10 years
3. Alkazi was influenced by a genius who passed away very early in life and Alkazi was very close to him as they worked together as well
4. Both (1) and (3)
5. All the above

2. The exhibition discussed in the passage is being held in –

1. New Delhi
2. Mumbai
3. Kolkata
4. Chennai
5. Other than those given in options

3. What can you infer about the family background of Ebrahim Alkazi from the details given in the passage?

1. Ebrahim Alkazi was the son of a theatre personality very famous at that age and his father influenced him to join theatre as a child artiste
2. Alkazi had no background of theatre as his father was a businessman
3. Alkazi had a relative who was interested in theatre and it was him who introduced him to theatre
4. Both (2) and (3)
5. None of the above

4. Which among the following is not true regarding the exhibition that is going on in Mumbai?

1. The exhibition is the first of its kind in India as such a kind of exhibition has never been held in the country before
2. The exhibition is being organized by a trust which owns all the art and theatre works of Ebrahim Alkazi
3. The exhibition does not show all the letters exchanged between Alkazi and Padamsee
4. Both (1) and (2)
5. All the above

5. Which among the following institutions Alkazi was not a part of?

1. St Xavier's College
2. National School of Drama

3. Royal Academy of Dramatic Arts
4. Both (1) and (2)
5. None of the above

6. Which among the following made Alkazi a national figure as he was accorded the status of being the voice of the masses in India?

1. Razia Sultan
2. Andha Yug
3. Gandhi: The Uncharted Hero
4. Assam
5. Other than those given in options

7. Which among the following is similar in meaning to the word piquant as used in the passage?

1. Horrible
2. Satisfying
3. Static
4. fascinating
5. other than those given in options

8. Which among the following is similar in meaning to the word 'provenance' as used in the passage?

1. Origin
2. Experience
3. Excruciating
4. Assertive
5. Other than those given in options

9. Which among the following is opposite in meaning to the word 'galvanized' as used in the passage?

1. Incited
2. Demotivated
3. Destroyed
4. Assessed
5. Other than those given in options

10. Which among the following is opposite in meaning to the word 'inextricably' as used in the passage?

1. Simply
2. Carefully
3. Really
4. Interestingly
5. Other than those given in options

Solution Of SET 1 Questions

Solution 1: Option (5)

Explanation: According to the passage, Alkazi could not come to his alma mater St Xavier's College because the authorities did not allow him to show his play there. Again, he was influenced by Sultan Padamsee with whom he collaborated on their celebrated work Oscar Wilde's Salome. Another important aspect of his life was that he was the director of National School of Drama from 1962 to 1977 and was instrumental in changing the organization a lot. These make all the given statements true.

Solution 2 : Option (2)

Explanation: According to the passage, the exhibition is going on at National Gallery of Modern Art and it is about a person who was born way back in 1925 but single-handedly changed the landscape of modern art especially drama and theatre in India. The exhibition had its first outing in Delhi.

Solution 3 : Option (5)

Explanation: As we already know from the passage, the exhibition is going on in National Gallery of Modern Art in Mumbai and it celebrates the life and works of Ebrahim Alkazi who was born in 1925 in Pune to an Arab spice merchant. He, thus, had nobody in his family to influence him into theatre.

Solution 4 : Option (5)

Explanation: The passage states that the exhibition saw its first outing in Delhi earlier in 2016 whereas the next and present edition is being held in Mumbai at National Gallery of Modern Art. The exhibition is being organized by the daughter of Alkazi and his son-in-law. So, option (1) and (2) are not true regarding the exhibition whereas there is no mention regarding any letter exchange between Padamsee and Alkazi in the passage, so, showing them in the exhibition does not hold ground. This makes all the given options false regarding the ongoing exhibition in Mumbai.

Solution 5: Option (5)

Explanation: According to the information given in the passage, both Ebrahim Alkazi and Padamsee were students of St Xavier's College as the organization did not give permission to the duo for showcasing Oscar Wilde's play as Wilde was considered a gay felon in India back then. Again, he was the director of National School of Drama and changed the approach of the organization being there from 1962 to 1977. At the same time, the mention of Alkazi being a student at Royal Academy of Dramatic Arts in England is also there in the passage. These make option (5) the right choice among the given options.

Solution 6 : Option (2)

Explanation: Andha Yug was directed by Alkazi in 1962 and this was his first attempt to connect to the masses in India. This was also seen by Jawharlal Nehru and other cabinet ministers of the time as all the earlier plays of Alkazi were mainly for the rich class in the society. However, this drama put him on the national stage for the first time.

Solution 7 : Option (4)

Explanation: In the passage, piquant refers to an incident where Alkazi asked for money to return to India from the founder of Dartington and his request was complied with by the founder of the organization. This makes option (4) the right choice among the given options.

Solution 8 : Option (1)

Explanation: The word 'provenance' is used in the passage to refer to the fact that the exhibition that is being currently held in Mumbai has its origin in the birth of Ebrahim Alkazi in 1925. This makes option (1) the right choice among the given options.

Solution 9 : Option (2)

Explanation: The word 'galvanized' has been used in the passage to refer to the fact that Alkazi was able to form organizations for the development of theatre in India and it is also prominent from his role as the director of National School of Drama. This makes option (2) the right choice among the given options.

Solution 10 : Option (1)

Explanation: The word 'inextricably' is used to denote that the theatre of Alkazi was related to the idea of privilege, wealth and class in society and it is very complicated to explain in detail. This makes option (1) the right choice among the given options.

SET 2

Question (1-10): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. Some words / phrases are printed in bold in order to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

The best thing that has happened to sports in India in a long, long time — longer perhaps than many of us have existed on this planet — is the **laudably** idealistic yet remarkably **pragmatic** intervention of the Supreme Court into Wild West territory — the landscape of cricket administration.

So much of what the well-meaning lay people have expected of the men who control sports has been trampled under mercilessly and maliciously, that a good majority of sports-lovers in the country have found refuge in **nihilism** and come to believe that nothing will change in the state of affairs.

When you think that something has been transformed for the better, very soon you realize it is nothing more than **chimerical** and it might be foolish and useless to bravely make your way through the haze.

If sports politics is even more Machiavellian than Indian politics in general, then that should come as no surprise. For we resign ourselves to the fact that sport is not a matter quite as important as electing the country's Prime Minister.

But just when we thought that it is a tunnel without an end, the Supreme Court, headed by its upstanding, noble Chief Justice Mr. T.S. Thakur (who retired recently) has offered us a sliver of hope here or there — in fact much, much more than what we may have come to expect 70 years after the country's Independence.

A popular, veteran Indian sportsperson, who tried to get into the administration of his sport not long ago, put it succinctly the other day when I asked him what was wrong with sports administration in the country at a time when the nation's richest, and perhaps one of the world's wealthiest sports bodies, the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI), was making front-page news for all the wrong reasons every day.

"You tell me what is right with it. It stinks. I shudder to think that such mismanagement, corruption, nepotism and chaos can exist in 2017," he said.

Most well-meaning people in the world of sports, when asked the same question, not surprisingly come up with the same answer: "a total lack of professionalism."

This is an over-arching judgment that seems to ignore the nuts and bolts of everyday affairs in major sports in the country. From experts down to lay fans, almost everybody has an opinion on why such a huge nation should not be among the leading performers in the world of sport. Infrastructure, money, attitude, culture...you can think of dozens of reasons why India does not stand tall in the world of sport.

Says Joaquim Carvalho, Olympian and hockey administrator "Sports governance in India lacks transparency and accountability. Most officials are not passionate about sports at all. They use this platform to keep themselves in the news and also indulge in corruption.

"I have a poor impression of sports governance because I have seen these officials as a player and later I as someone connected with the conduct of the game. They have vested interest and development of sport is never a priority for them. Basically, it helps them stay in the news, build connections and enjoy junkets. Sports governance in India is absolutely unprofessional."

While it will be unfair to make a sweeping generalization — there are a few sports that benefit from modern management where the administration is totally transparent in its business. But most are besmirched by feudal attitudes where the top guys have been the same since the days of your childhood, and they appear to claim ownership rights over their 'property.'

'Honorary' positions are not ones manned by individuals with perfectly altruistic intentions. To even expect it is ridiculous. Even saints do what they do to get into the good books of the big, all-knowing, all-powerful man up there.

There is a flip side to all this. Adille Sumariwala, IAAF executive council member and president, Athletics Federation of India, says, "Sports is on the upward swing in India. Television and the leagues in virtually all sports have increased the fan following. Children know the names of kabaddi players, not only cricketers. Television has brought sports to people, there is more awareness. It's a matter of time before sports emerges much stronger. There are opportunities to make sport a career in life. And so sports is on the upswing'.

But here is the catch. Do we have honest officials with a long-term goal in mind? It is indeed boom-time in Indian sports. But the launching pads, corporate support and fans' enthusiasm may quickly evaporate if the quality of administration remains the same.

How many of our present sports administrators come in with a clear mandate and then move forward stridently to carry it out? Do they go through the same strict annual evaluation process as do brilliant business school graduates?

Success as sports administrators demands a few basic skills in areas such as communication, organization, decision making, value system and team building.

"Indian sports administrators are special. I must admit that. They are in a category of their own," said the late Peter Roebuck, my best friend among foreign journalists visiting India frequently, during one of our post dinner conversations.

What Roebuck referred to was mainly cricket but he was curious enough to want to know more and more about other sports. Leadership skills can be either cultivated or learned but the men and women who run our sports are keen on only one thing — staying where they are with a great love for being in the spotlight.

How many times have we seen sports bosses appearing prominently in photographs of athletes who return after world-beating success at airports across the country?

Long ago, a top Indian sportsman returning after winning the world championship told me something that was shocking. I asked him who the gentleman who was hugging him in the front

page of a leading Indian English language paper? "I swear, I have never seen the guy before," he said of a man who was a senior administrator in the sport.

Of course, the nameless one is part of the Forever Men club.

1. Which among the following can be attributed as the central theme of the passage?
2. Indian cricket administration is not in very efficient hands and that is why it is going to affect sports administration very much
3. Indian cricket administration is going to be more professional in the days to come
4. Sports administration needs to be taught as a course as it needs serious efficiency on the part of the persons responsible
5. Sports administration can never be changed in the country until and unless everybody becomes serious about sports
6. None of the above

2. Which among the following does not contradict the view of the author regarding the solution to the current problem of sports administration in India?

A. The sports fraternity should be made administrators as they understand the game the best

B. The sports ministry should be disbanded with since there should be no government interference in sports in our country

C. The sports management should be made a professional subject in the academic curriculum of the country

1. Both A and B
2. Both A and C
3. Only B
4. Only C
5. All the above

3. Which among the following is the main problem of sports management in our country according to the passage?

A. The sports administration in our country is only attentive towards a certain number of games

B. The sports administration does not understand the welfare of the game but is only interested in serving themselves

C. The sports administration is negligent about the sports they are heading and does not even have any long term planning

1. Both A and C
2. Both B and C
3. Both A and B
4. All the above
5. None of the above

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

1. The sports administration posts in our country do not carry any financial incentive in our country
2. The sports administrators are very poor with respect to their counterparts in other countries

3. *The sports administration has strong political connections and that is why they are in the throne for years without any challenge*
4. *Both (1) and (3)*
5. *Both (2) and (3)*

5. Which among the following can be a title for the passage apart from the given one?

1. *Sports administration taking a backseat in our country*
2. *Sports is important but to what extent*
3. *Sports management is more important than athletic expertise*
4. *Sports management is the way forward for professional management of sports in the country*
5. *Other than those given in options*

6. Which among the following, according to the passage, describes the pathetic attitude of sports administrators towards the game, in our country?

1. *The sports bodies do not know the way to go forward in case of any innovative planning*
2. *The sports administrators and the players are not even in touch properly*
3. *The sports bodies do not have enough knowledge about the welfare of the sportspersons they are supposed to take care of*
4. *The sports administrators are arm chair critics who never do anything for development of sports in the country*
5. *Other than those given in options*

7. Which among the following is SIMILAR in meaning to the word pragmatic as used in the passage?

1. *Sensible*
2. *Realistic*
3. *Ballistic*
4. *Hotheadedness*
5. *None of the above*

8. Which among the following is SIMILAR in meaning to the word laudably as used in the passage?

1. *Readily*
2. *Justly*
3. *Properly*
4. *Appreciatively*
5. *None of the above*

9. Which among the following is OPPOSITE in meaning to the word nihilism as used in the passage?

1. *Approval*
2. *Appreciation*
3. *Praise*

4. Alteration
5. Altercation

10. Which among the following is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the word **Chimerical** as used in the passage?

1. Sensitive
2. Absurd
3. Fanciful
4. Realistic
5. Romantic

Solution Of SET 2 Questions

Solution 1 : Option (3)

Explanation: According to the passage, the sports administration in India is never treated as a serious matter and everybody holds the position of sports administrator like that of a family property. It requires being professional on the part of the administrators for development of sports in the country.

Solution 2 : Option (4)

Explanation: According to the passage, the author wants professionalism in the sports management in our country. That makes option 4 the only right choice among the given options since it talks about making sports management a professional course in our country.

Solution 3 : Option (2)

Explanation: According to the passage, the sports administration in the country thinks about the welfare of themselves and is not at all interested in the welfare of the game. The second thing is that these administrators do not ever want to leave their posts though they are honorary posts. These make option (2) the right choice among the given options.

Solution 4 : Option (5)

Explanation: According to the passage, the sports administrators are not at all poor in our country though the posts are honorary in any organization in our country relating to sports. BCCI is the wealthiest sports body in any country. The second point is that there is no mention of any political connection of the administrators in our country. Those make option (5) the right choice among the given options.

Solution 5 : Option (4)

Explanation: According to the given passage, the sports administration in our country needs to be more professional in order to make the sports the most important thing regarding sports administration in our country. Option (4) describes that and that is why it is the right option among the given options.

Solution 6 : Option (2)

Explanation: There is an instance in the passage in which a player failed to recognize a prominent sports administrator when the player was greeted by him. This indicates the relationship between the players and the sports administrators in our country. This is explained in option (2) and it is the right choice among the given options.

Solution 7 : Option (2)

Explanation: The word in the passage is used in the sense that Supreme Court has made a practical intervention in the case of BCCI management in our country. This makes option (2) the right choice among the given options.

Solution 8 : Option (2)

Explanation: In the context of the passage, the Supreme Court has made a just intervention in the management of the wealthiest sports body in the world i.e. BCCI. This makes option (2) the right choice among the given options

Solution 9 : Option (1)

Explanation: The word means that the sports administrators believe that nothing is going to change in the sports affairs in our country. This makes option (1) the right choice since it is about approving the change in the state of affairs instead of the refusal to believe the same.

Solution 10 : Option (4)

Explanation: The word chimerical in the passage implies that everybody thinks there is nothing that can change the state of affairs in case of sports management in India. This is something fanciful if we are thinking of any change in the state of affairs in the sports administration in our country. This makes option (4) the right choice among the given options as realistic means that something can actually happen regarding this.

Directions (1-10): Read the following Passage, and answer the questions based on this passage.

Despite the best efforts of those responsible for preventing fraud, one **inevitable** reality remains: “fraud happens.” Because fraud and misconduct can occur at various levels in any organization, it is essential that appropriate preventive and detective techniques are in place. Although fraud **prevention** and detection are related concepts, they are not the same. While prevention encompasses policies, procedures, training, and communication, detection involves activities and programs designed to identify fraud or misconduct that is occurring or has occurred. Although preventive measures cannot ensure that fraud will not be committed, they are the first line of defense in minimizing fraud risk. This section of the guide will cover preventive techniques. Detective techniques will be covered in Section 4.

One key to prevention is making personnel throughout the organization aware of the fraud risk management program, including the types of fraud and misconduct that may occur. This awareness should enforce the **notion** that all of the techniques established in the program are real and will be enforced. The ongoing communication efforts could provide information on the potential disciplinary, criminal, and civil actions that the organization could take against the individual. With this in mind, prevention and deterrence are interrelated concepts. If effective preventive controls are in place, working, and well-known to potential fraud perpetrators, they serve as strong deterrents to those who might otherwise be tempted to commit fraud. Fear of getting caught is always a strong deterrent. Effective preventive controls are, therefore, strong deterrence controls.

The system of internal controls in an organization is designed to address inherent business risks. The business risks are identified in the enterprise risk assessment protocol, and the controls

associated with each risk are noted. COSO's Enterprise Risk Management–Integrated Framework describes the essential ERM components, principles, and concepts for all organizations, regardless of size.

Establishing internal controls may not address all of an organization's fraud risks. Fraud risks, although a form of business risk, necessitate specific controls to **mitigate** them, which makes an organization's fraud risk assessment process essential to fraud prevention. In addition to implementing fraud preventive controls, it is important that the organization assess and continuously monitor their operational effectiveness to help prevent fraud from occurring.

Prevention is the most proactive fraud-fighting measure. The design and implementation of control activities should be a coordinated effort spearheaded by management with an assembled cast of employees. Collectively, this cross section of the organization should be able to address all of the identified risks, design and implement the control activities, and ensure that the techniques used are adequate to prevent fraud from occurring in accordance with the organization's risk tolerance. The ongoing success of any fraud prevention program depends on its continuous communication and reinforcement. Stressing the existence of a fraud prevention program through a wide variety of media — posters on bulletin boards, flyers included with invoices and vendor payments, and articles in internal and external communications — gets the message out to both internal and external communities that the organization is committed to preventing and deterring fraud.

Among the many elements in fraud prevention are HR procedures, authority limits, and transaction level procedures. An organization's HR function can play an important role in fraud prevention by implementing the following procedures. A key business and fraud risk in any organization lies in the people hired to operate the business and promoted into positions of trust and authority. For that reason, it is important to know employees in order to evaluate their credentials and competence, match skills to the job requirements, and be aware of any issues of personal integrity that may impact their suitability for the position. Much can be learned about an individual through confirmation of work history and education presented on a job application or résumé or in follow-up with references provided. It is possible to find false or **embellished** information or undisclosed history and reputation that may represent increased, and possibly unacceptable, risk.

While the organization should establish procedures to obtain sufficient information to assess a job applicant or promotion candidate, the nature and extent of information that can be requested from a prospective or existing employee or obtained independently is governed by applicable laws and regulations. Further or enhanced background checking for criminal record or personal financial situation may only be possible upon receiving the individual's consent. Legal counsel should be sought to advise on what background information can and cannot be obtained and the appropriate procedures to follow.

Background checks should also be performed on new and existing suppliers, customers, and business partners to identify any issues of financial health, ownership, reputation, and integrity that may represent an unacceptable risk to the business.

Q1. According to the passage, what is the fundamental difference between fraud prevention and fraud detection?

- (a) Background checks should also be performed on new and existing suppliers, customers, and business partners to identify any issues of financial health, ownership, reputation, and integrity that may represent an unacceptable risk to the business.
- (b) prevention means to stop something from happening, while detection means to figure out the cause of an action
- (c) prevention is not to allow data exchange and detection is to identify the problem
- (d) prevention encompasses policies, procedures, training, and communication, detection involves activities and programs designed to identify fraud
- (e) None of these

Q2. What will be appropriate title for this passage?

- (a) corruption and its repercussions
- (b) fraud: analysis and recommendations
- (c) fraud: prevention and detection
- (d) corruption and hierarchy
- (e) None of these

Q3. How the HR department of an organization can play vital role in the prevention of fraud in the company?

- (a) by announcing yearly appraisal and spreading the goodwill among the employees
- (b) by highlighting the activities that are unfavorable in terms of finance
- (c) by evaluating employee's credentials and competence, and being aware of any issues of personal integrity, confirmation of work history and education presented on a job application
- (d) the company can hire a detective to understand the fraud patterns
- (e) None of these

Q4. What is the strong deterrent for fraud according to this passage?

- (a) the fear of getting caught
- (b) the fear of not getting paid
- (c) the feeling of being marginalized
- (d) the HR policies and its repercussions
- (e) None of these

Q5. Apart from the employees, who are the other entities that have been suggested to keep a watch on for fraud purposes?

- (a) the lower-class employees and the transport department of the organization
- (b) on new and existing suppliers, customers, and business partners to identify any issues of fraud
- (c) the foreign members for hawala money and other transactions
- (d) high echelon and lower strata of the organization
- (e) None of these

Q6. In the following question, find the word that is most similar in the meaning to the word "mitigate"?

- (a) benefactor
- (b) attenuate
- (c) benevolent
- (d) vitriolic
- (e) vituperate

Q7. In the following question, find the word that is most similar in the meaning to the word "Notion"?

- (a) impression
- (b) chagrin
- (c) chauvinistic
- (d) Felonious
- (e) charlatan

Q8. In the following question, find the word that is opposite in the meaning to the word "prevention"?

- (a) despotic
- (b) harbinger
- (c) fortuitously
- (d) immaculate
- (e) permissive

Q9. In the following question, find the word that is opposite in the meaning to the word "embellished"?

- (a) accredit
- (b) unaccredited
- (c) inadmissible
- (d) increment
- (e) simplify

Q10. In the following question, find the word that is opposite in the meaning to the word "inevitable"?

- (a) malapropos
- (b) opportunely
- (c) sequestrate
- (d) uncertain
- (e) commandeer

Solutions

S1. Ans.(d)

Sol. It is mentioned in the passage that prevention encompasses policies, procedures, training, and communication, while detection involves activities and programs designed to identify fraud.

S2. Ans.(c)

Sol. "fraud: prevention and detection" will be apt title for the given passage.

S3. Ans.(c)

Sol. The HR department of an organization can play vital role in the prevention of fraud in the company "by evaluating employee's credentials and competence, and being aware of any issues of personal integrity, confirmation of work history and education presented on a job application".

S4. Ans.(a)

Sol. The fear of getting caught is the strong deterrent for fraud according to this passage.

S5. Ans.(b)

Sol. According to this passage, The company need to keep a watch on "new and existing suppliers, customers, and business partners to identify any issues of fraud".

S6. Ans.(b)

Sol. mitigate-lessen the gravity of (an offence or mistake).

attenuate-reduce the force, effect, or value of.

Hence, mitigate and attenuate are synonyms.

S7. Ans.(a)

Sol. notion -a conception of or belief about something.

impression-an idea, feeling, or opinion about something or someone, especially one formed without conscious thought or on the basis of little evidence.

hence, notion and impression are synonyms.

S8. Ans.(e)

Sol. prevention -the action of stopping something from happening or arising.

permissive-allowing or characterized by great or excessive freedom of behaviour.

prevention and permissive are antonyms to each other.

S9. Ans.(e)

Sol. embellished -make (a statement or story) more interesting by adding extra details that are often untrue.

simplify and embellish are antonyms in meaning.

S10. Ans.(d)

Sol. inevitable-certain to happen; unavoidable.

uncertain-not able to be relied on; not known or definite.

hence, inevitable and uncertain are antonyms.

Directions (1-10): Read the following paragraph. Some of the words have been highlighted in bold. Answer the questions based on this paragraph.

The internet has become the integral part of today's generation of people; from communicating through instant messages and emails to banking, travelling, studying and shopping, internet has touched every aspect of life. With the growing use of the internet by people, protecting important information has become a necessity. A computer that is not having appropriate security controls can be infected with **malicious** logic and thus any type of information can be accessed in moments. Number of infected Web Pages and malicious websites can be seen every day that infects the computer and allow hackers to gain illegal access to other computer systems.

Hacking of important data, network outages, computer viruses and other cyber related threats affect our lives that range from minor inconvenience to serious incidents. Cyber threats can be caused due to negligence and vulnerabilities, or **unintentional** accidents. The main objectives of such type of system attackers or hackers are to steal confidential information, to make illegal monetary transactions, to destroy or to change data and the like. System attackers can be terrorists, crackers or recreational hackers. They have a variety of tools that can harm or infect the computer; usually they use malicious logic or virus to gain **unauthorized** access to a computer. Opening email attachments that carry the virus, clicking malicious links or websites or unintentionally downloading a dangerous program are common ways through which a computer can be infected and data can be stolen.

As the number of data networks, digital applications, as well as internet and mobile users are growing, so do the chances of cyber exploitation and cyber crimes. Even a small mistake in securing data or bad social networking can prove to be extremely dangerous. If accounts are not properly secured, it makes easier for hackers or unauthorized users to spread viruses or social engineered attacks that are designed to steal data and even money. Such types of issues highlight the need for cyber security as an essential approach in protecting and preventing data from being used inappropriately.

In simple language, Cyber Security or Information technology security means protecting data, networks, programs and other information from unauthorized or unintended access, destruction or change. It encompasses all the mechanisms and processes that protect digital equipment, information and records from **illegal** or unintended access, manipulation or destruction.

In today's dynamic environment, cyber security has become vital for individuals and families, as well as organizations (such as military, government, business houses, educational and financial institutions, corporations and others) that collect and store a wide range of confidential data on computers and transmit that to other computers across different networks. For families, protection of children and family members from cyber crime has become substantially important. For an individual, protecting information

that could impact social life as well as personal finance is essential. The internet has provided a wide array of learning opportunities, but there are risks too. Photos, videos and other personal information shared by an individual on social networking sites such as Facebook, Twitter can be inappropriately used by others may lead to serious and even life-threatening incidents. Social networking sites have become the most popular medium for sharing information and connecting with other people. But these sites have created varied opportunities for cybercrimes, compromised personal identities and information leakage. Therefore, it is important for individuals to understand how to protect against cyber threats, and must also comprehend the difference between virtual and real world. One should learn how to protect computers and personal information from being hacked and should engage in **appropriate** online behaviour in order to eliminate changes of cyber threats and thereby creating a safer online environment.

Q1. According to the author what does the cyber security means?

- (a) Cyber Security means the dispersion of important data and devise a structural engineering that allow easy flow of information
- (b) Cyber Security means protecting data, networks, programs and other information from unauthorized or unintended access, destruction or change.
- (c) Cyber Security means the blocking of all the websites that are available in free domain
- (d) Cyber Security means the Hacking of important data, network outages, computer viruses and other cyber related threats affect our lives that range from minor inconvenience to serious incidents.
- (e) None of the above

Q2. According to the author, what is the main reasons behind cyber threats?

- (a) the unknown person with malice
- (b) due to intelligence, veneration and intentional threats.
- (c) due to negligence and vulnerabilities, or unintentional accidents.
- (d) by communicating through instant messages and emails to banking, travelling, studying and shopping on internet
- (e) None of the above

Q3. What is the downside of Social media, according to the author?

- (a) the long hours usage of social media could affect an individual mentally and become the victim of depression
- (b) by sharing sensitive information, one can be vulnerable to sudden outburst of emotions

- (c) information shared by an individual for socializing purposes can be distorted and can be used for malignant purpose.*
- (d) the social media owners can steal the information and sell this information for monetary purposes*
- (e) None of the above*

Q4. According to this passage, how the virus gets into the computers?

- (a) by saving data and clicking on the desktop*
- (b) by opening a document file in the search history*
- (c) by texting online and receiving files on social media platforms*
- (d) Opening email attachments that carry the virus, clicking malicious links or websites or unintentionally downloading a dangerous program*
- (e) None of the above*

Q5. What will be the apt title for this passage?

- (a) life hacks*
- (b) Cybercrime and hacking*
- (c) technology and its advantages*
- (d) technological advances*
- (e) The impact of social media*

Q6. In the following question, find the word that is most similar in the meaning to the word 'malicious'?

- (a) benefactor*
- (b) benign*
- (c) benevolent*
- (d) vitriolic*
- (e) vituperate*

Q7. In the following question, find the word that is most similar in the meaning to the word "illegal"?

- (a) symposium*
- (b) chagrin*
- (c) chauvinistic*
- (d) Felonious*
- (e) charlatan*

Q8. In the following question, find the word that is opposite in the meaning to the word “unauthorized”?

- (a) accredit
- (b) unaccredited
- (c) inadmissible
- (d) increment
- (e) liaison

Q9. In the following question, find the word that is opposite in the meaning to the word “appropriate”?

- (a) malapropos
- (b) opportunely
- (c) sequestrate
- (d) usurp
- (e) commandeer

Q10. In the following question, find the word that is most similar in the meaning to the word “unintentional”?

- (a) despotic
- (b) harbinger
- (c) fortuitously
- (d) immaculate
- (e) innocuous

Solutions

S1. Ans.(b)

Sol. It is mentioned in the passage that Cyber Security means protecting data, networks, programs and other information from unauthorized or unintended access, destruction or change.

S2. Ans.(c)

Sol. The reason mentioned in the paragraph for cyber threats is "due to negligence and vulnerabilities, or unintentional accidents."

S3. Ans.(c)

Sol. information shared by an individual for socializing purposes can be distorted and can be used for malignant purpose.

S4. Ans.(d)

Sol. Opening email attachments that carry the virus, clicking malicious links or websites or unintentionally downloading a dangerous program

S5. Ans.(b)

Sol. The appropriate title for the given passage would be 'Cybercrime and hacking'.

S6. Ans.(d)

Sol. malicious- characterized by malice; intending or intended to do harm.
vitriolic-filled with bitter criticism or malice.
hence, these two words are synonyms to each other.

S7. Ans.(d)

Sol. Felonious-relating to or involved in crime.
hence illegal and Felonious are synonyms to each other.

S8. Ans.(a)

Sol. accredit-(of an official body) give authority or sanction to (someone or something) when recognized standards have been met.
hence, accredit and unauthorized are antonyms to each other.

S9. Ans.(a)

*Sol. malapropos-in an inopportune or inappropriate way.
hence, malapropos and appropriate are antonyms.*

S10. Ans.(c)

Sol. fortuitously- Happening by accident or chance. Hence, fortuitously and unintentional are synonyms to each other.

Directions (1-15): Read the passage and answer the following questions according to the passage. (Source: The Hindu)

There are good reasons why the 'Heart of Asia' conference, part of a 14-nation process begun in 2011 to facilitate the development and security of Afghanistan, is so named. The obvious one is geographical, as Afghanistan lies at the junction of Central, South and East Asia, and also of the ancient trading routes from China and India to Europe. Today it is also a focal point for the region's biggest challenge of terrorism; some of the far-reaching battles against al-Qaeda, Islamic State, etc. will be decided on the battlegrounds of Afghanistan. For India, putting terror centre stage at the Heart of Asia declaration in Amritsar was thus timely and necessary. In tandem, Afghan President Ashraf Ghani and Prime Minister Narendra Modi focussed their concerns on cross-border terrorism emanating from Pakistan, something even Pakistan's traditional allies at the conference, including China, Saudi Arabia, the UAE and Turkey, found difficult to counter. The case Mr. Ghani made was clear: progress and development in Afghanistan are meaningless and unsustainable without peace, and peace is contingent on Pakistan ending support to terror groups such the Haqqani network and Lashkar-e-Taiba. He dared Pakistan to use its proposed development grant to Afghanistan to fight terror on its own soil.

However, if every window for engagement with Pakistan is closed for India and Afghanistan, the two countries must closely consider what their next step will be. A lack of engagement may, in the short term, yield some pressure on Pakistan's leadership to act, as it did briefly after the Pathankot attack. But in the long run it may deplete the two countries of their limited leverage as Pakistan's neighbours. It may, for all the affirmations of mutual ties, also succeed in driving more obstacles to trade between India and Afghanistan. In the past year, the cornering of Pakistan by its South Asian neighbours has only yielded deeper ties for Islamabad with Beijing and Moscow, pushed Kabul closer to Central Asia, and moved New Delhi towards multilateral groupings to the east and south. As a result, the measures India and Afghanistan have envisaged in order to avoid Pakistan, such as land trade from the Chabahar port and a dedicated air corridor between Delhi and Kabul, may prove to be insufficient by the time they are put in place, even as Afghanistan is connected more closely via a rail line from China's Yiwu

and Tehran. The Heart of Asia process thus remains critical to forging cooperation to realise Afghanistan's potential to be a vibrant Asian "hub".

Q1. What according to the author was the initial agenda for the 'Heart of Asia' conference?

- (a) To strategically invade the intruders of peace and to wage war against terrorism
- (b) To make Afghanistan from the Asian 'Hub' to the trading central between East Asia and Europe
- (c) To bring out Afghanistan's potential as Asian 'Hub' and to facilitate development and security in Afghanistan.
- (d) To plan the strategy of utilizing its potential as the focal point of terrorism and attack Pakistan
- (e) All of the above were included in the agenda of the 'Heart of Asia' conference

Q2. In Mr. Ghani's view, what is mandatory for sustainable development and to attain peace in Afghanistan?

- (a) To wage war against Pakistan and bring this terrorism to a full stop
- (b) To join hands with Haqqani and Lashkar-e-Taiba
- (c) India should invade Pakistan for betterment of neighbouring countries
- (d) Pakistan should end its support to terror groups
- (e) India and Afghanistan needs to cease all sorts of trade and link with Pakistan

Q3. According to the author; is lack of engagement with Pakistan a good option in the long run?

- (a) No, because the measures India and Afghanistan have taken may prove to be insufficient by the time they are put in place.
- (b) No, because this may lead to more trade difficulties among all countries of middle and south east Asia.
- (c) Yes, because that is the only sure shot solution to get over with terrorism.
- (d) Yes, as Pakistan is not willing to stop supporting terror groups and by secluding it with international ties, cross-border terrorism will come to a halt.
- (e) No, because China and Central Asia have other plans to deal with the situation.

Q4. What is the theme for this passage?

- (a) The Heart of Asia against Pakistan
- (b) Afghanistan amidst cross-border terrorism
- (c) The prevalent issue of Terrorism by Pakistan

- (d) India and Afghanistan against their neighbour
- (e) India befriends Afghanistan

Q5. In the given passage, why Afghanistan is being considered as the 'focal point' of terrorism?

- (a) New terror groups are being formed in Afghanistan and fighting in India.
- (b) al-Qaeda and Islamic state operate through Afghanistan and are funded by its government
- (c) Pakistan and Afghanistan support groups such as Haqqani network and Lashkar-e-Taiba
- (d) Many battles against big terror groups are fought on the battlegrounds of Afghanistan.
- (e) All of the above statements are the reason for Afghanistan being considered as the 'focal point' of terrorism.

Q6. What are the measures foreseen by India and Afghanistan to avoid their neighbouring country?

- (a) Including Russia and Europe to tackle the situation.
- (b) Forging cooperation to realise Afghanistan's potential to be a vibrant Asian "hub".
- (c) Starting land trade from the Chabahar port and a dedicated air corridor between Delhi and Kabul
- (d) Deepening ties of Islamabad with Beijing and Moscow and, pushing Kabul closer to Central Asia
- (e) Driving more obstacles to trade between India and Afghanistan.

Q7. Which major issue was discussed by President of Afghanistan and the Prime Minister of India?

- (a) Cross-border terrorism emanating from Pakistan
- (b) Strengthening ties between India and Afghanistan
- (c) Putting pressure on Pakistan for all its wrong deeds
- (d) Measures to avoid another attack like the Pathankot attack
- (e) Including China, Saudi Arabia and the UAE to the Heart of Asia treaty

Q8. Which among the following statement is not true according to the passage?

- (a) Lack of engagement, in the short term, yield some pressure on Pakistan's leadership to act on the current scenario of cross-border terrorism.
- (b) Pakistan ending support to terror group such as the Haqqani network and Lashkar-e-Taiba will not be of much influence in the situation of cross-border terrorism.
- (c) Afghanistan is the focal point for the region's biggest challenge of terrorism.

(d) Cornering of Pakistan by its South Asian neighbours has only yielded deeper ties for Islamabad with Beijing and Moscow.

(e) India and Afghanistan are planning for better interconnectivity such as land trade from the Chabahar port and a dedicated air corridor between Delhi and Kabul.

Q9. Why Pakistan is being considered as the breeding ground for cross-border terrorism?

(a) Pakistan is initiating World War III

(b) Pakistan's allies are supporting it in ceasing trade with India and Afghanistan

(c) Pakistan has opposed the 'Heart of Asia' conference

(d) Islamabad has close ties with Beijing and Moscow.

(e) Pakistan is providing support to terror groups such the Haqqani network and Lashkar-e-Taiba.

Q10. According to the author, what impact will it have if India and Afghanistan cease engagement with Pakistan?

(a) A lack of engagement may, in the short term, yield some pressure on Pakistan's leadership to act

(b) In the long run, such initiative may succeed in driving more obstacles to trade between India and Afghanistan.

(c) It will definitely put pressure on Pakistan to surrender its terror groups, and it will be a measure confirming peace among international borders.

(d) Both (a) and (b)

(e) All of the above

Q11. Which of the following words is SIMILAR in the meaning of the word 'contingent' as used in the passage?

(a) Conditional

(b) Versatile

(c) Shabby

(d) Inductive

(e) Casual

Q12. Which of the following words is OPPOSITE in the meaning of the word 'allies' as used in the passage?

(a) Fragile

(b) Associate

- (c) Opponent
- (d) Dependent
- (e) Establishment

Q13. Which of the following words is OPPOSITE in the meaning of the word 'affirmations' as used in the passage?

- (a) Proclaim
- (b) Declaration
- (c) Assertion
- (d) Denial
- (e) Enemy

Q14. Which of the following words is SIMILAR in meaning of the word 'envisaged' as used in the passage?

- (a) Rage
- (b) Foresee
- (c) Turmoil
- (d) Cautious
- (e) Erode

Q15. Which of the following words is SIMILAR in meaning of the word 'forging' as used in the passage?

- (a) Caucus
- (b) Establish
- (c) Parley
- (d) Disband
- (e) Disapprove

Solutions

S1. Ans.(c)

Sol. There are good reasons why the 'Heart of Asia' conference, part of a 14-nation process begun in 2011 to facilitate the development and security of Afghanistan, is so named. The Heart of Asia process thus remains critical to forging cooperation to realise Afghanistan's potential to be a vibrant Asian "hub".

S2. Ans.(d)

Sol. The case Mr. Ghani made was clear: progress and development in Afghanistan are meaningless and unsustainable without peace, and peace is contingent on Pakistan ending support to terror groups such the Haqqani network and Lashkar-e-Taiba.

S3. Ans.(a)

Sol. Refer Last Para, 'As a result, the measures India and Afghanistan have envisaged in order to avoid Pakistan, such as land trade from the Chabahar port and a dedicated air corridor between Delhi and Kabul, may prove to be insufficient by the time they are put in place...'

S4. Ans.(b)

Sol. This is the relevant theme for this passage.

S5. Ans.(d)

Sol. Today it is also a focal point for the region's biggest challenge of terrorism; some of the far-reaching battles against al-Qaeda, Islamic State, etc. will be decided on the battlegrounds of Afghanistan.

S6. Ans.(c)

Sol. 'As a result, the measures India and Afghanistan have envisaged in order to avoid Pakistan, such as land trade from the Chabahar port and a dedicated air corridor between Delhi and Kabul...'

S7. Ans.(a)

Sol. 'In tandem, Afghan President Ashraf Ghani and Prime Minister Narendra Modi focussed their concerns on cross-border terrorism emanating from Pakistan...'

S8. Ans.(b)

Sol. Option is not true, because according to the passage Mr. Ghani has stressed on the fact that to attain peace in Afghanistan it is important that Pakistan stop supporting terror groups. Refer Para 1.

S9. Ans.(e)

Sol. Refer Para 1, '...on Pakistan ending support to terror groups such the Haqqani network and Lashkar-e-Taiba.'

S10. Ans.(d)

Sol. Refer Para 2, 'A lack of engagement may, in the short term, yield some pressure on Pakistan's leadership to act, as it did briefly after the Pathankot attack. But in the long run it may deplete the two countries of their limited leverage as Pakistan's neighbours. It may, for all the affirmations of mutual ties, also succeed in driving more obstacles to trade between India and Afghanistan.'

S11. Ans.(a)

Sol. Contingent means occurring or existing only if (certain circumstances) are the case; dependent on.

S12. Ans.(c)

Sol. Ally means a state formally cooperating with another for a military or other purpose.

S13. Ans.(d)

Sol. Affirmation is the action or process of affirming something which is state emphatically or publicly. Denial is its antonym.

S14. Ans.(b)

Sol. Envisage means to contemplate or conceive of as a possibility or a desirable future event.

S15. Ans.(b)

Sol. Forging refers to create (something) strong, enduring, or successful. Establish is its synonym.

Directions (01-10): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.

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 re-allocation 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 industrialisation 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 0.55-0.60 and that for cereals is 0.25-0.30. The other important inter-dependency, 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-fifth of the calorie intake of the poor.

Q1. Which of the following, according to the passage, signifies influence of agricultural products on poverty?

- (I) Higher labour productivity in agriculture reduces poverty.
- (II) Agricultural product is the main constituent of the food of the poor.
- (III) Agriculture output spurs industrial growth which ultimately helps the poor.

- (a) (I) and (II) only
- (b) (II) and (III) only
- (c) (I) and (III) only
- (d) All (I), (II) and (III)

(e) None of these

S1. Ans. (d)

Sol. Refer the sixth sentence of the first paragraph "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."

Q2. Which of the following, according to the passage, benefits the urban workers get from increased agricultural production?

- (I) Urban workers get agricultural products at a cheaper rate.
- (II) Urban workers get more job offers in the agricultural sectors.
- (III) Urban workers get more job offers in the industrial sectors.

- (a) None
 (b) (I) and (II) only
 (c) (II) and (III) only
 (d) (I) and (III) only
 (e) All (I), (II) and (III)

S2. Ans. (d)
Sol. Refer the following lines of the first paragraph "urban workers would benefit by both increased industrial employment and price deflation."

Q3. 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

S3. Ans. (e)
Sol. The statement "the labour supply curve turns elastic at the subsistence wage rate" means that at the minimum wage rate people may or may not work, so labour supply gets affected.

Q4. 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

S4. Ans. (d)
Sol. Refer the fourth sentence of the first paragraph "Low productivity in agriculture has led to the concentration of the poor in this sector."

Q5. 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) Inter-dependence of forces of labour supply and food demand.
 (c) Income elasticity of demand for food.

(d) All of these

(e) None of these

S5.

Ans.

(d)

Sol. Refer the fifth, sixth and seventh sentences of the second paragraph "The recent estimate of the employment-output elasticity in agriculture is around 0.5, income elasticity of food is in the range of 0.55-0.60 and that for cereals is 0.25-0.30. The other important inter-dependency, 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."

Q6. Which of the following, according to the passage, can lead to demand deficiency in India?

(a) Widespread import of food grains

(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

S6.

Ans.

(c)

Sol. With reference to the passage we can infer that with increase in prices of Industrial products can lead to demand deficiency in India.

Q7. Which of the following, according to the passage, is the cause 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

S7.

Ans.

(d)

Sol. It is not mentioned in the passage.

Q8. 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

S8.**Ans.****(a)**

Sol. 'Sheer' means nothing other than; unmitigated (used for emphasis). Hence it has same meaning as 'simple'.

Q9. 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

S9.**Ans.****(a)****Sol.** Deflation

means

reduction.

Q10. 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

S10.**Ans.****(c)**

Sol. Interdependence means the dependence of two or more people or things on each other. Hence it has opposite meaning as 'independence'.

Directions (11-15): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.

On a personal level, winning doesn't mean the other guy has to lose. As former P&G brand manager Bruce Miller put in, 'It's not a zero-sum game. It's more like golf than tennis, you are playing against yourself and the course, not the guy across the net or in the next office. Play your best game and, if it's good enough, you'll be a winner. You might not achieve the specific goal you have set, but the company is big enough and flexible enough to move you up and onward in a way that suits your talents. That's winning.'

Miller remembers the story of an assistant brand manager who, by his own account, was achieving great things and looked as if he had the world by the tail. At about the time his “class” was ready to go out on sales training, he had a closed-door meeting with his boss. His peers assumed he was the first to get the nod. It turned out his performance had all along been more flash than substance, and the meeting with his boss was to discuss other career alternatives inside or outside the company. Miller is convinced that the moral of the story is that winning is all about your own performance and not about keeping up with what the other guy seems to be doing.

Former CEO ED Artzt equates winning with professionalism: It’s mastery of the fundamentals. And that’s what you must do to win in management. You must master the fundamentals of the business you’re in, the functions you perform, and the process of managing people. If you don’t do that, you’ll eventually become a journeyman or journeywoman, and the brilliance you once had will surly tarnish.

Mastering the fundamentals of any profession, be it in the arts, sports, or business, requires great sacrifice, endless repetition, and a constant search for the best way to do things. A professional in search of mastery brings an attitude to his or her work that no sacrifice is too great, and no experience or grunt work is too menial if it helps achieve mastery of the fundamentals. It all begins with attitude, striving to attain professionalism and embracing winning as a way of life. If you want to become a winning manager, I urge you to embrace that attitude with all your might.

Q11. What does Miller mean when he says that winning is not “a zero sum game”?

- (a) It does not mean that the other guy has to lose.
- (b) You are playing against yourself.
- (c) It’s more like golf than tennis.
- (d) The company is big enough to move you up.
- (e) None of these

S11. Ans. (a)

Sol. Refer the third sentence of the first paragraph “It’s more like golf than tennis, you are playing against yourself and the course, not the guy across the net or in the next office.”

Q12. By “more flash than substance,” the author means

- (a) the achievement was temporary, not lasting.
- (b) the achievement was more a matter of chance.
- (c) the manager was fooling himself.
- (d) None of the above
- (e) All are correct

S12. **Ans.** **(b)**
Sol. The author means by the phrase “more flash than substance” is that there was no quality.

Q13. A journeyman or journeywoman

(i) is not a master of fundamentals.

(ii) is just passing time.

(iii) is not brilliant.

(a) i and ii

(b) i, ii and iii

(c) i and iii

(d) ii and iii

(e) None

S13. **Ans.** **(c)**
Sol. Refer the third paragraph of the passage.

Q14. The author does not feel that

(a) mastering fundamentals is essential to win.

(b) mastering fundamentals requires great sacrifice.

(c) winning is not a zero sum game.

(d) None of the above

(e) All of the above

S14. **Ans.** **(d)**
Sol. None of the following sentences is true.

Q15. The best title for the passage could be

(a) Winning

(b) Winning and Professionalism

(c) Getting a Winner’s Attitude

(d) Mastering Fundamentals is Important

(e) winning and losing

S15. Ans. (c)

Sol. We can get the idea from last few lines of the passage “It all begins with attitude”.

Directions (01- 10): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.

From ‘**apparel to aerospace**’, ‘**steel to software**’, the pace of technological innovation is quickening. No longer can companies afford to miss **generation** of technology and expect to remain competitive. Adding to the pressure, innovations are increasingly crossing industry boundaries; a new fiber developed by the textile industry has potential for building materials and medical equipment. Some companies are adept at using a diversity of technologies to create new products that transform markets. But many others are floundering because they rely on a technology strategy that no longer works in such a fast changing environment. The difference between success and failure is not how much a company spends on research and development (R&D), but how it approaches it.

There are two possible approaches. Either a company can invest in R&D that an older generation of technology the ‘break through’ approach-or its focus on combining existing technologies into hybrid technologies – the ‘technologies fusion’ approach. It blends incremental technical improvements from several previously separate field of technology to create products that revolutionise markets.

In a world where the old maxim ‘one technology one industry’ no longer applies, a singular breakthrough strategy is inadequate; companies need to include both the breakthrough and fusion approaches in their technology strategy. Relying on breakthroughs alone fails because it focuses the R&D efforts to narrowly, ignoring the possibilities of combining technologies. Yet many western companies still rely almost exclusively – on the breakthrough approach. The reasons are complex: a distrust of outside innovations and not-invented here engineering and arrogance and aversion to sharing research results.

Q1. Which of the following is false according to the passage?

- (a) Technological innovation is taking place at a fast pace
- (b) All technological innovations have applicability in other industries
- (c) Companies failing to adopt new technology may fail.
- (d) Companies which adopt technologies of other industries have an advantage
- (e) Technology becomes obsolete in a fast changing environment.

S1. Ans. (b)

Sol. Sentence (b) is not true in the context of the passage.

Q2. Which of the following would correctly reflect the position regarding the two approaches to technology adoption?

- (a) Both the approaches are to be used at the same time
- (b) ‘Breakthrough’ approach is only to be used
- (c) ‘Technology fusion’ approach is only to be used
- (d) ‘Breakthrough approach’ is preferable for many companies

(e) None of these

S2.

Ans.

(a)

Sol. Refer the first sentence of the last paragraph "In a world where the old maxim 'one technology one industry' no longer applies, a singular breakthrough strategy is inadequate; companies need to include both the breakthrough and fusion approaches in their technology strategy."

Q3. Which of the following has the same meaning as the word '**generation**' as it has been used in-the passage?

- (a) Family
- (b) Class
- (c) Offspring
- (d) Phase
- (e) Level

S3.

Ans.

(d)

Sol. Here 'Phase' is going correctly and similar with the word 'generation' in the context of the passage.

Q4. Which of the following features of technology has been highlighted most prominently by the author of the passage?

- (a) Its improper utilization by some companies
- (b) The speed at which innovations are happening
- (c) The expenses involved in developing technology
- (d) The two approaches to adopting technology
- (e) None of these

S4.

Ans.

(d)

Sol. The author has highlighted the two approaches that have been described in the entire passage.

Q5. What does the author want to highlight by using the example '**apparel to aerospace**' and '**steel to software**'?

- (a) Many industries are trying to improve technology

- (b) His knowledge about the various industries
- (c) The wide spread of technological innovations
- (d) The speed of the technological innovation
- (e) None of these

S5. Ans. (c)
Sol. The author wanted to highlight the widespread of technological innovations, as indicated in the first sentence of the passage, "From 'apparel to aerospace', 'steel to software', the pace of technological innovation is quickening."

Q6. What, according to the author, is adding to the pressure on the companies?

- (a) Applicability of technologies of other industries to them
- (b) Increasing speed of technological innovations
- (c) Work load on their R & D departments
- (d) Finding funds for increased R & D activities
- (e) Demand from customers for improved products

S6. Ans. (a)
Sol. Refer the third sentence of the first paragraph "Adding to the pressure, innovations are increasingly crossing industry boundaries; a new fiber developed by the textile industry has potential for building materials and medical equipment."

Q7. What is the immediate effect, according to the passage, if a company does not innovate?

- (a) It closes down.
- (b) It ceases to be competitive in the market.
- (c) The prices of its products go up.
- (d) Its R & D departments close down.
- (e) It adds pressure on itself.

S7. Ans. (b)
Sol. Refer the second sentence of the first paragraph "No longer can companies afford to miss generation of technology and expect to remain competitive."

Q8. What, according to the author, is the major drawback of the breakthrough approach of technological innovation?

- (a) It is expensive to innovate with this approach.
- (b) It cannot give answers to modern technological problems.

(c) This approach has been overused.

(d) It cannot create new products.

(e) It does take in development in other fields.

S8.

Ans.

(e)

Sol. Refer the second sentence of the last paragraph "Relying on breakthroughs alone fails because it focuses the R&D efforts to narrowly, ignoring the possibilities of combining technologies."

Q9. Which of the following is the correct way, according to the author, of spending money on research?

(a) Spend more money on breakthrough research.

(b) Spend no money on breakthrough research.

(c) Spend more money on technology fusion research.

(d) Spend no money on technology fusion research.

(e) None of these

S9.

Ans.

(e)

Sol. Refer the last sentence of the first paragraph "The difference between success and failure is not how much a company spends on research and development (R&D), but how it approaches it."

Q10. Why do Western companies avoid the technology fusion approach?

(a) Distrust of outside researchers

(b) Feeling that what one does alone is right

(c) Failure to share results with others

(d) All of the above

(e) None of these

S10.

Ans.

(d)

Sol. Refer the last two sentences of the passage "Yet many western companies still rely almost exclusively – on the breakthrough approach. The reasons are complex: a distrust of outside innovations and not-invented here engineering and arrogance and aversion to sharing research results."

Directions (11- 15): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.

In a poor country like India, as income rises people first concentrate on increasing their consumption of what they regard as basic or more essential consumer goods. For the poor, these goods would primarily include cereals and for people at successive levels of higher income protective foods, simple non-food consumer goods, more modern, better quality non-food consumer goods and simple consumer durables, better quality consumer goods, and so on. When the demand for basic and more essential consumer goods is more or less met, demand for the next higher level of consumer goods begins to impinge on consumer decision making and their consumption increases. There is thus a hierarchy of income levels and a hierarchy of consumer goods. As incomes rise and one approaches the turning point referred to, there is an upward movement along the hierarchy in the demand for consumer goods which exhibits itself in a relative increase in the demand for these goods.

If one examines the past consumption behaviour of households in India, one finds confirmation of the proposition just made. Until the mid-seventies one notices a rise in the proportion of consumption expenditure on cereals, and thereafter, a steady decline reflecting a progressive increase in the relative expenditure on non-cereal or protective foods. About the same time the rising trend in the share of food in total consumption expenditure also begins to decline, raising the proportion of expenditure on non-food consumer goods. Simultaneously one also notices a sharper rise in the proportion of expenditure on consumer durables. Thus, what one sees is an upward movement in consumer demand along the hierarchy of consumer goods which amounts to a major change in consumer behaviour. There are two features of this change to which attention particularly needs to be drawn.

If we examine the price behaviour of food items over the past several years, we find that the prices of protective foods (edible oils, pulses, sugar, meat, fish etc) have been rising more sharply than those of cereals on account of an inadequate supply response to the increase in demand. This is particularly unfortunate because it affects the poorer segments of the population, whose need to increase consumption of protective foods is being thwarted by an excessive rise in prices. In the Approach to the Seventh Plan, importance was given to edible oils, pulses and some of the other protective foods but the overall impression created was that food grains still hold the centre of the stage. Whereas it is important to meet the demand for agricultural inputs to sustain the impetus of food grain production and to reduce the regional imbalance in agriculture development, the thrust of agricultural policy now must be more on increasing availability of protective food at reasonable prices.

Q11. As income rises in a poor country like India, the poor people concentrate on increasing their consumption of

- (a) protein foods
- (b) modern, non-food consumer goods
- (c) cereals
- (d) protective foods
- (e)

All

S11. **Ans.** **(c)**

Sol. Refer the first two sentences of the passage "In a poor country like India, as income rises people first concentrate on increasing their consumption of what they regard as basic or more essential consumer goods. For the poor, these goods would primarily include cereals and for people at successive levels of higher income protective foods, simple non-food consumer goods, more modern, better quality non-food consumer goods and simple consumer durables, better quality consumer goods, and so on."

Q12. Whenever there is a decline in the proportion of consumption expenditure on cereals

(a) it reflects an increase in the expenditure on non-cereal protective foods.

(b) it does not reflect an increase in the expenditure on non-cereal or protective food.

(c) it reflects a further increase in the expenditure of cereal foods.

(d) Both (a) and (b)

(e) None of these

S12. **Ans.** **(a)**

Sol. Refer the second sentence of the second paragraph "Until the mid-seventies one notices a rise in the proportion of consumption expenditure on cereals, and thereafter, a steady decline reflecting a progressive increase in the relative expenditure on non-cereal or protective foods."

Q13. For the poor, the basic consumer goods include items like

(a) edible oils and pulses

(b) non-cereal protective food

(c) meat and fish

(d) cereals

(e) eggs

S13. **Ans.** **(d)**

Sol. Refer the first few lines of the first paragraph "For the poor, these goods would primarily include cereals and for people at successive levels of higher income protective foods, simple non-food consumer goods, more modern, better quality non-food consumer goods and simple consumer durables, better quality consumer goods, and so on."

Q14. Prices of protective food have risen because

(a) prices of cereals have come down.

(b) there is no agricultural development.

(c) there is inadequate supply to demand.

(d) price of non-cereal food has come down.

(e) None of these

S13. Ans. (d)

Sol. Refer the first few lines of the first paragraph "For the poor, these goods would primarily include cereals and for people at successive levels of higher income protective foods, simple non-food consumer goods, more modern, better quality non-food consumer goods and simple consumer durables, better quality consumer goods, and so on."

Q15. In the approach to the seventh plan, the overall impression was that priority should be given to

- (a) food grains
- (b) protective foods
- (c) non-food products
- (d) the identification of consumer behavior
- (e) consumer satisfaction

S15. Ans. (a)

Sol. Refer the second last sentence of the passage "Approach to the Seventh Plan, importance was given to edible oils, pulses and some of the other protective foods but the overall impression created was that food grains still hold the centre of the stage".

Directions (01- 10): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are given in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

We find that today the unity and integrity of the nation is threatened by the divisive forces of regionalism, linguism and communal loyalties which are gaining ascendancy in national life and seeking to tear apart and destroy national integrity. We tend to forget that India is one nation and we are all Indians first and Indians last. It is time we remind ourselves what the great visionary and builder of modern India Jawaharlal Nehru said, "Who dies if India lives, who lives if India dies?" We must realise, and this is unfortunately what many in public life tend to overlook, sometimes out of ignorance of the forces of history and sometimes deliberately with a view to promoting their self interest, that national interest must inevitably and forever prevail over any other considerations proceeding from regional, linguistic or communal attachments. The history of India over the past centuries bears witness to the fact that India was at no time a single political unit. Even during the reign of the Maurya dynasty, though a large part of the country was under the sovereignty of the Mauryan kings, there were considerable portions of the territory which were under the rule of independent kingdoms. So also during the Mughal rule which extended over large parts of the territory of India, there were independent rulers who enjoyed political sovereignty over the territories of their respective kingdoms. It is an interesting fact of history that India was forged into a nation, neither on account of a

common language nor on account of the continued existence of a single political regime over its territories but on account of a common culture evolved over the centuries. It is cultural unity—something more fundamental and enduring than any other bond which may unite the people of a country together which has welded this country into a nation. But until the advent of the British rule, it was not constituted into a single political unit. There were, throughout the period of history for which we have fairly authenticated accounts, various kingdoms and principalities which were occasionally engaged in conflict with one another. During the British rule, India became a compact political unit having one single political regime over its entire territories and this led to the evolution of the concept of a nation. This concept of one nation took firm roots in the minds and hearts of the people during the struggle for independence under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. He has rightly been called the Father of the Nation because it was he who awakened in the people of this country a sense of national consciousness and instilled in them a high sense of patriotism without which it is not possible to build a country into nationhood. By the time the Constitution of India came to be enacted, insurgent India, breaking a new path of non-violent revolution and fighting to free itself from the shackles of foreign domination, had emerged into nationhood and “the people of India” were inspired by a new enthusiasm, a high and noble spirit of sacrifice and above all, a strong sense of nationalism and in the Constitution which they framed. They set about the task of a strong nation based on certain cherished values for which they had fought.

Q01. The author has quoted Jawaharlal Nehru to emphasize the point that

- (a) national interest must enjoy supreme importance
- (b) India is going to survive even if the world is under the spell of destruction
- (c) the world will be destroyed if India is on the threshold of destruction
- (d) the survival of the world depends only upon the well-being of India
- (e) None of these

S01. Ans. (a)

Sol. The phrase quoted by Jawaharlal Nehru, as used in the first paragraph of the passage “Who dies if India lives, who lives if India dies?” means that People’s survival is completely dependent on India’ survival, hence national unity and integrity should be maintained. Hence sentence (a) is the correct choice.

Q02. What, according to the author, is the impact of the divisive forces on our nation?

- (a) They promote a sense of regional pride.
- (b) They help people to form linguistic groups.
- (c) They separate groups of people and create enmity among them.
- (d) They encourage among people the sense of loyalty to their community.
- (e) They remind us of our national pride.

S02. Ans. (c)

Sol. We can infer from first sentence of the paragraph that divisive forces on our nation led to threatening of unity and integrity of the nation. Hence sentence (c) is the correct choice.

Q03. “Communal loyalties” have been considered by the author as

- (a) a good quality to be cherished
- (b) of no consequence to the nation
- (c) a very important aspect for nation-building
- (d) a threat to the solidarity of the nation
- (e) None of these

S03. Ans. (d)

Sol. Refer the first sentence of the paragraph where communal loyalties are used to describe that its harmfulness for national integrity.

Q04. Which of the following was instrumental in holding the different people of India together?

- (a) A common national language
- (b) A common cultural heritage
- (c) The endurance level of the people
- (d) Fundamentalist bent of mind of the people
- (e) None of these

S04. Ans. (b)

Sol. Refer the second sentence of the second paragraph “It is cultural unity—something more fundamental and enduring than any other bond which may unite the people of a country together which has welded this country into a nation.”

Q05. The passage appears to have been written with the purpose of

- (a) giving a piece of advice to politicians of free India
- (b) assessing the patriotic values and sacrifices made by people for India’s freedom
- (c) justifying the teaching of Mahatma Gandhi and its impact on the people
- (d) giving a historical account of how India evolved as a nation
- (e) None of these

S05. Ans. (e)

Sol. The author has written this passage with a message of making India as an Ideal nation.

Q06. History shows that India, which was not a political unit earlier, became so

- (a) during the reign of Maurya dynasty
- (b) during the Mughal rule
- (c) after one-national-language policy was adopted
- (d) during the regime of independent rulers
- (e) during the British rule

S06. Ans. (e)

Sol. Refer the second paragraph of the passage “During the British rule, India became a

compact political unit having one single political regime over its entire territories and this led to the evolution of the concept of a nation.”

Q07. The “people of India”, as highlighted by the author in the last sentence of the passage, refer to

- (a) the people of one unified nation
- (b) the subjects of several independent rulers
- (c) the patriots who sacrificed themselves in the freedom struggle
- (d) the people who were instrumental in writing the Constitution
- (e) None of these

S07. Ans. (a)

Sol. Here ‘People of India’ as mentioned in the last few lines of the passage, refers to the people of one unified nation.

Q08. India’s insurgence was for

- (a) breaking the path of non-violence
- (b) having one common national language
- (c) insisting on a unique cultural identity
- (d) several independent sovereign rulers
- (e) None of these

S08. Ans. (e)

Sol. With reference to last few lines of the second paragraph, it can be said that India’s insurgence stood for gaining freedom by adopting the path of non-violent struggle.

Q09. Which of the following statements is/ are definitely true in the context of the passage?

- (I) The people of India had fought for certain values.
- (II) The fight of the Indian people was for one common culture.
- (III) The Indian people lacked sense of nationalism until they gained freedom.

- (a) Only (I)
- (b) Only (II)
- (c) Only (III)
- (d) Both (I) and (II)
- (e) Both (I) and (III)

S09. Ans. (a)

Sol. Refer the last sentence of the passage “They set about the task of a strong nation based on certain cherished values for which they had fought.”

Q10. Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning to the word ‘attachments’ as used in the passage.

- (a) predicaments

- (b) hatred
- (c) harmony
- (d) mistrust
- (e) loyalty

S10. Ans. (b)

Sol. 'hatred' is the most opposite in meaning to the word 'attachments'.

Directions (11- 15): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.

The stubborn persistence of child malnutrition in India is one of the tragedies of our time. Many of us have long agonised over this preventable problem, and we continue to ask: why do half of our children not get enough or the right food or adequate care? Even in sub-Saharan Africa, only 30 per cent of the children are malnourished, versus 50 per cent in South Asia. And this gap exists despite our much higher levels of per capita income, education and even safer water access. One-third of the babies in India are born with low birth weight compared to one-sixth in sub-Saharan Africa. This is heartbreaking given the dramatic improvements in our agriculture, advances in literacy, and great strides in economic growth. For more than 20 years India has even sustained the greatest effort in history to improve nutritional standards, according to UNICEF, through its Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Programme. So it is not for lack of effort. Nor is it due to poverty, which has been steadily declining by one per cent a year for two decades. What accounts for this puzzle? In 1996, India's famous physician nutritionist wrote a ground-breaking article on this called 'The Asian Enigma'. After considering different factors, including access to food and income and our vegetarianism, he concluded that the lower status of women might be the reason. The link between women's status and child nutrition seems plausible. In many Indian homes, men eat first; women have to make do with leftovers. This is perhaps why 83 per cent of women in India suffer from iron deficiency-anaemia versus 40 per cent in sub-Saharan Africa. A malnourished mother will give birth to a baby with low birth weight. Moreover, domestic work often forces a mother to delegate the chore of feeding solid food to her baby to older siblings. If women had more control over family income and decisions, they would devote them to better pre and post-natal care and to their children. So far this was the theory. But now a study by the International Food Policy Research Institute and Emory University seems to confirm this hypothesis. It brought together data from 36 developing countries, spanning over one hundred thousand children under the age of three and an equal number of women. It measured a woman's position in the home—whether she works for cash, her age at marriage, and the difference in age and education between spouses. The study concludes that the lowly position of women in the family is the single most important reason for the gap in children's nutrition between South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, followed by sanitation (lack of latrines) and urbanisation (slum living).

I wonder why the position of women in India is worse than that of women in other societies. The report seemed to suggest that South Asian women were not so far behind African women as their inferior status too limited their ability to nurture children. I also wonder whether children's well being is only a woman's issue or a family concern where men play a crucial role. I suspect

there are no easy answers. Women everywhere suffer from lower status, but in India it appears to have devastating consequences. The policy implications are clear: if we want to reduce child malnutrition, we must combine our child programmes with efforts to improve the situation of women. To succeed, we need healthy children who'll become tomorrow's innovative adults. If we ignore gender inequality, we will continue to produce stunted children, wasted lives, and untold misery.

Q11. A hypothesis related to low birth weight has now been confirmed. According to this, the major reason for this state is

- (a) Vegetarianism
- (b) Illiteracy
- (c) Illiteracy of women
- (d) Status of women
- (e) Slum living

S11. Ans. (d)

Sol. Refer the last sentence of the first paragraph "If women had more control over family income and decisions, they would devote them to better pre and post-natal care and to their children."

Q12. Which type of scheme indicates that there was no lack of efforts in India for the last two decades to improve the situation?

- (a) Literacy
- (b) Rural Development
- (c) Child Development
- (d) Family Planning
- (e) Poverty Alleviation

S12. Ans. (c)

Sol. Refer the seventh sentence of the first paragraph "For more than 20 years India has even sustained the greatest effort in history to improve nutritional standards, according to UNICEF, through its Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Programme. So, it is not for lack of effort."

Q13. In which of the following areas is South Asia's performance better than that of sub-Saharan Africa?

- (a) Safer drinking water
- (b) Lower infant mortality rate
- (c) Higher status of women
- (d) Higher birth weight of children
- (e) None of these

S13. Ans. (a)

Sol. Refer the fourth sentence of the first paragraph “And this gap exists despite our much higher levels of per capita income, education and even safer water access.”

Q14. According to the author, the crux is

- (a) women have lower status everywhere as compared to men.
- (b) improvement of sanitation and slum conditions.
- (c) that in India, the per capita income and education level of women is very low.
- (d) low status of women has a horrifying result on child malnutrition.
- (e) None of these

S14. Ans. (d)

Sol. Refer the last sentence of the second paragraph “The study concludes that the lowly position of women in the family is the single most important reason for the gap in children’s nutrition between South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, followed by sanitation (lack of latrines) and urbanisation (slum living).”

Q15. Which of the following was one of the measures of women’s position in the home?

- (a) Number of children
- (b) Difference in husband’s and wife’s income.
- (c) Weights of child at birth
- (d) Age of marriage
- (e) None of these

S15. Ans. (d)

Sol. Refer the second last sentence of the second paragraph “It measured a woman’s position in the home—whether she works for cash, her age at marriage, and the difference in age and education between spouses.”

Directions (1-15): Read the following passage carefully and answer these questions. Certain words/phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Rural India face serious shortages – power, water, health facilities, roads, etc. – these are known and recognized. However, the role of technology in solving these and other problems is barely acknowledged and the actual availability of technology in rural areas is marginal. The backbone of the rural economy is agriculture; which also provides sustenance to over half the country’s population. The “Green Revolution” of the 1970s was, in fact, powered by the scientific work in various agricultural research institutions. Which some **fault** the Green Revolution for excessive exploitation of water and land resources through overuse of fertilizers, it did bring about a wheat surplus and prosperity in certain pockets of the country.

In rural India today, there is a **dire** inadequacy of both science (i.e. knowledge) and technology (which derives from science and manifests itself in physical form). The scope to apply technology to both farm and non-farm activities in rural areas is huge, as are the **potential** benefits. In fact, crop yields are far lower than what they are in demonstration farms, where science and

technology are more fully applied. Technologies that reduce power consumption of pumps are vital; unfortunately, their use is minimal, since agricultural power is free or largely subsidized. Similarly, there is little incentive to optimize-through technology or otherwise-water use, especially in irrigated areas (a third of total arable land), given employment and incomes, but at present deployment of technology is **marginal**. Cold storage and cold-chains for transportation to market is of great importance for many agricultural products-particularly, fruits and vegetables-but are non-existent. These are clearly technologies with an immediate return on investment, and benefits for all; the farmer, the end-consumer, the technology provider. However, regulatory and structural barriers are holding back investments.

Power is a key requirement in rural areas, for agricultural as well as domestic uses. Technology can provide reliable power at comparatively low cost in a decentralized manner. However this needs to be upgraded and scaled in a big way, with emphasis on renewable and non-polluting technologies. Reliable and low cost means of transporting goods and people is an essential need for rural areas. The bullock-cart and the tractor-trailer are present vehicles of choice. Surely, technology can provide a better, cheaper and more efficient solution? Information related to commodity prices, agricultural practices, weather, etc., are crucial for the farmer. Technology can provide these through technology mobile phones, which is a proven technology; however the challenge to ensure connectivity remains. Thus there is a pressing need for technology as currently economic growth-though skewed and **iniquitous**-has created an economically attractive market in rural India.

Q1. According to the author, which of the following is/are the problem/s facing India's rural population?

- (A) Unavailability of healthcare facilities.
 - (B) The technological advancements which have been borrowed from abroad have not been suitably adapted to the Indian scenario.
 - (C) Lack of awareness about the importance of utilizing technology in the agricultural sector.
- (a) Only (A)
(b) Only (C)
(c) Both (A) & (B)
(d) Both (A) & (C)
(e) None of these

Q2. Which of the following is not an impact of the Green Revolution?

- (a) Over utilization of water resources
- (b) Application of scientific research only in demonstration farms
- (c) Wealth creation restricted to certain areas
- (d) Damage caused to land by inordinate use to fertilizers
- (e) Supply of wheat surpassed demand

Q3. Why is there no motivation to reduce power consumption?

- (a) Freely available renewable sources of energy
- (b) Government will have to subsidize the cost technology required to reduce power consumption.

- (c) Power distribution has been decentralized.
- (d) The cost of implementing power saving technology is exorbitant for the customer.
- (e) None of these

Q4. What effect will the implementation of post-harvest technologies such as cold storages have?

- (a) Regulatory procedures will have to be more stringent.
- (b) Prices of commodities like fruits and vegetables will fall since there is no wastage from spoilage.
- (c) Incomes of rural population will fall.
- (d) Pollution of the environment.
- (e) None of these

Q5. The author's main objective in writing the passage is to

- (a) censure scientists for not undertaking research
- (b) criticize farmers for not utilizing experimental, low cost post harvesting technology
- (c) exhort the government to subsidize the cost of utilizing technology
- (d) promote a second green revolution
- (e) advocate broadening the scope of research and use of technology in agriculture.

Q6. Which of the following is not true in the context of the passage?

- (A) In recent times the benefits of science and technology have not been felt in agriculture.
- (B) The current means of rural transportation are ideal i.e. low cost and non-polluting.
- (C) Agriculture provides livelihood to over 50 percent of the Indian population.
- (a) Both (A) & (B)
- (b) Only (B)
- (c) Only (C)
- (d) Both (A) & (C)
- (e) None of these

Q7. What has hampered investment in post-harvest technologies?

- (a) Cost of implementing such technology is higher than the returns
- (b) No tangible benefits to technology suppliers
- (c) Obstacles from statutory authorities
- (d) Rapid economic growth has drawn investors away from agriculture to more commercially viable sectors.
- (e) None of these

Q8. What is the role of mobile technology in the rural economy?

- (A) It will not play a large role since the technology is largely untested.
- (B) It provides opportunities for farmers to manipulate commodity prices.
- (C) It will largely be beneficial since such technology is cheap.
- (a) Both (A) & (C)
- (b) Only (A)

- (c) Both (B) & (C)
- (d) Only (B)
- (e) None of these

Q9. Which of the following is currently not a threat to the rural economy?

- (A) Inadequate rural infrastructure such as roads.
- (B) Excessive utilization of technology.
- (C) Fluctuating power supply.
- (a) Only (C)
- (b) Only (A)
- (c) Both (B) & (C)
- (d) Only (B)
- (e) None of these

Q10. Which of the following is TRUE in the context of the passage?

- (A) About 33 percent of arable land in India is irrigated.
- (B) There is hardly any motivation to utilize technology to optimize water usage among farmers.
- (C) Climatic information can easily be made available to farmers.
- (a) All (A), (B) & (C)
- (b) Both (A) & (B)
- (c) Only (A)
- (d) Both (B) & (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.

Q11. Marginal

- (a) Austere
- (b) Severe
- (c) Detrimental
- (d) Adverse
- (e) Insignificant

Q12. Fault

- (a) Defense
- (b) Offend
- (c) Imperfect
- (d) Blame
- (e) Sin

Q13. Dire

- (a) Pessimistic
- (b) Alarming

- (c) Futile
- (d) Frightened
- (e) Fraudulent

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

Q14. Potential

- (a) Unlikely
- (b) Incapable
- (c) Unable
- (d) Ineffective
- (e) Inherent

Q15. Iniquitous

- (a) Immoral
- (b) Godly
- (c) Virtuous
- (d) Right
- (e) Just

Solutions

S1. Ans.(d)

Sol. Both (A) & (C). According to the passage, the writer focuses on the healthcare issues in rural areas and the importance of utilizing technology in the agricultural sector.

S2. Ans.(b)

Sol. According to the passage, "Application of scientific research only in demonstration farms" is not an impact of the Green Revolution.

S3. Ans.(a)

Sol. It is mentioned in the passage that there is no motivation to reduce power consumption because of Freely available renewable sources of energy.

S4. Ans.(e)

Sol. None of these. The effects mentioned in the options are not relevant.

S5. Ans.(e)

Sol. According to the passage, the author's main objective in writing the passage is to "advocate broadening the scope of research and use of technology in agriculture."

S6. Ans.(b)

Sol. Only (B). option B is irrelevant and nothing such is mentioned in the given paragraph.

S7. Ans.(c)

Sol. Obstacles from statutory authorities has been hampering the investment in post-harvest technologies, according to the passage.

S8. Ans.(e)

Sol. None of these. All the options given are irrelevant according to the passage.

S9. Ans.(d)

Sol. Only (B). According to the passage, Excessive utilization of technology is currently not a threat to the rural economy.

S10. Ans.(e)

Sol. None of these. All the options given are irrelevant according to the passage.

S11. Ans.(e)

Sol. Austere meaning: severe or strict in manner or attitude.

Detrimental-tending to cause harm.

Adverse-preventing success or development; harmful; unfavourable.

Marginal-minor and not important; not central. Hence Insignificant and marginal are close in meaning.

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S12. Ans.(d)

Sol. fault-responsibility for an accident or misfortune. Hence, fault and blame are close in meaning according to the usage in the given passage.

S13. Ans.(b)

Sol. dire-extremely serious or urgent. Hence Alarming and dire are close in meaning according to the usage in the given passage.

S14. Ans.(d)

Sol. Potential-having or showing the capacity to develop into something in the future.

Ineffective-not producing any significant or desired effect.

Hence, potential and ineffective are antonyms.

S15. Ans.(c)

Sol. Iniquitous-grossly unfair and morally wrong. Virtuous-having or showing high moral standards.

Directions (1-15): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Two principles are involved in the controversy about the presence of foreign controlled media in the country; the free flow of ideas and images across national borders and the need to safeguard the national interest and preserve cultural autonomy. Both are valid but both are at loggerheads because each has been used to promote less lofty goals. The first principle conforms to a moral imperative: freedom to expression cannot rhyme with restrictions imposed by any government. But the free flow rhetoric also clouds the fact that the powerful Western, and especially American media, can and often do present, subtly or brazenly, news in a manner that promotes Western political, ideological and strategic interests. Besides, Western entertainment programmes present lifestyles and values that run counter to the lifestyles and values cherished by traditional societies. All this explains why so many Indian newspapers, magazines and news agencies have sought protection from the courts to prevent foreign publications and news agencies from operating in the country. Their arguments are weak on two counts. As the bitter debate on a new world information and communication order demonstrated in the late seventies and early eighties, many of those who resent Western 'invasion' in the fields of information and culture are no great friends of democracy. Secondly, the threat of such an 'invasion' has been aired by those media groups in the developing countries that fear that their business interests will be harmed if Western groups, equipped with large financial and technological resources and superior management skills, are allowed to operate in the country without let.

The fear is valid but it goes against the grain of the economic reform programme. The presence of foreign newspapers and television channels will increase competition, which, in the course of time, can only lead to the upgradation of dynamic Indian newspapers and television channels, even while they drive the rest out of the market. One way to strike a balance between the two antagonistic principles would be to allow foreign media entry into the country, provided the India state treats them at par with the domestic media on all fronts. On the import of technology, for instance, foreign media cannot be allowed duty concessions denied to their Indian counterparts. Foreign media will also have to face legal consequences should they run foul of Indian laws. Why, for example, should the BBC, or Time magazine or The Economist get away by showing a map of Kashmir, which is at variance with the official Indian map? Why should they go scot-free when they allow secessionists and terrorists to air their views without

giving the government the right to reply, or when they depict sexually explicit scenes, which would otherwise not be cleared by the Censor Board? Since the government can do precious little in the matter, especially about satellite broadcasts, what if it should consider attaching the properties of the offending parties? Demands of this kind are bound to be voiced unless New Delhi makes it clear to the foreign media that they will have to respect Indian susceptibilities, especially where it concerns the country's integrity and its culture. It may be able to derive some inspiration from France's successful attempts in the recent GATT to protect its cinematography industry.

Q1. Which of the following is one of the points weakening the argument to prevent the entry of foreign media?

- (a) Such entry would be against traditional culture*
- (b) The threat being voiced by those whose business will be harmed by such an entry*
- (c) The arguments being put forth are at loggerheads*
- (d) The foreign media may not be treated on par with the domestic media*
- (e) None of these*

Q2. What will be the impact of increasing competition?

- (a) The domestic media will not be able to withstand it*
- (b) The foreign media will not be allowed duty concessions on import of technology*
- (c) It will improve Indian newspapers and television*
- (d) The Indian newspapers and news agencies will seek protection from the court*
- (e) None of these*

Q3. Which of the following has been cited as having succeeded in protecting country?

- (a) GATT*
- (b) News Agencies*
- (c) Television*
- (d) Cultural traditions*
- (e) None of these*

Q4. Which of the following has been the major recommendation regarding the entry of foreign media?

- (a) It should not be allowed*
- (b) It should be welcomed without putting any restrictions*
- (c) Allow entry, treating them on par with domestic media*

- (d) Allow entry, provided they do not ask for duty concessions on import of technology
- (e) None of these

Q5. In the controversy involving two principles regarding allowing foreign media, which of the following is against its entry?

- (a) Free flow of ideas
- (b) Preserve culture
- (c) Government restrictions
- (d) Security across national borders
- (e) Western ideology

Q6. According to the passage, which media in particular promotes Western interests?

- (a) American
- (b) Foreign
- (c) French
- (d) Western
- (e) None of these

Q7. Which of the following is the meaning of the phrase “without let”, as used in the passage?

- (a) with no difficulty
- (b) without confinement
- (c) with strings
- (d) without restrictions
- (e) conducive environment

Q8. Why would the entry of foreign media harm local interests?

- (a) They are better equipped managerially and technologically
- (b) Our cultural heritage will be lost
- (c) Economic reform programmes will get a setback
- (d) Different sets of laws and rules were made applicable for foreign media
- (e) None of these

Q9. Which of the following is the meaning of the phrase “at variance”, as used in the passage?

- (a) discrepancy
- (b) at large
- (c) in conformity
- (d) variable
- (e) differing

Q10. Which of the following seems to be the most likely purpose of writing this passage?

- (a) To criticize foreign media
- (b) To highlight the exploitation by developed nations
- (c) To highlight the steps and caution to be taken about the entry of foreign media
- (d) To make the public aware of the technological and managerial superiority of western media
- (e) To prevent foreign media from entering our country

Q11. Which of the following is the meaning of the phrase “at loggerheads”, as used in the passage?

- (a) in league with
- (b) unimportant
- (c) out of place
- (d) unsuited to each other
- (e) opposite to each other

Directions (12-13): Choose the word that is most opposite in meaning to the word given in the passage.

Q12. COUNTER

- (a) similar
- (b) downwards
- (c) unresponsive
- (d) upwards
- (e) imitate

Q13. ANTAGONISTIC

- (a) counteract
- (b) coincidental
- (c) equal
- (d) corresponding
- (e) dependent

Directions (14-15): Choose the word or group of words that is most similar in meaning to the word given in the passage.

Q14. SUSCEPTIBILITIES

- (a) norms
- (b) weaknesses
- (c) influences
- (d) persuasions
- (e) sensitivities

Q15. RHETORIC

- (a) rhyming words
- (b) persuasive speaking
- (c) dull monologue
- (d) tongue-in-cheek
- (e) double talk

Solutions

S1. Ans.(b)

Sol. The threat being voiced by those whose business will be harmed by such an entry

S2. Ans.(c)

Sol. It will improve Indian newspapers and television

S3. Ans.(e)

Sol. None of these

S4. Ans.(c)

Sol. Allow entry, treating them on par with domestic media

S5. Ans.(b)

Sol. Preserve culture

S6. Ans.(a)

Sol. American

S7. Ans.(d)

Sol. without restrictions

S8. Ans.(a)

Sol. They are better equipped managerially and technologically

S9. Ans.(e)

Sol. differing

S10. Ans.(c)

Sol. To highlight the steps and caution to be taken about the entry of foreign media

S11. Ans.(e)

Sol. opposite to each other

S12. Ans.(a)

Sol. COUNTER-Contrary; opposing

S13. Ans.(d)

Sol. ANTAGONISTIC- showing or feeling active opposition or hostility towards someone or something.

corresponding-analogous or equivalent in character, form, or function; comparable.

S14. Ans.(e)

Sol. susceptibility-the state or fact of being likely or liable to be influenced or harmed by a particular thing.

S15. Ans.(b)

Sol. RHETORIC-the art of effective or persuasive speaking or writing, especially the exploitation of figures of speech and other compositional techniques.

Directions (1-10): In the passage given below there are 10 blanks, each followed by a word given in bold. Each blank has four alternative words given in options (A), (B),(C) and (D). You have to tell which word will best suit the respective blank. Mark (E) as your answer if the word given in bold after the blank is your answer i.e “No change required”.

The idea of the documentary was ...1...(deceive) by Anubhav in the year 2007 while he was ...2...(attaining) to his undergraduate course ...3...(off) the Western International University, New Delhi, India as a possible ...4...(enmity) for an annual inter-university competition ...5...(furor) SIFE (Students in Free Enterprise) ...6...(as well as) his institution rejected his ...7...(prosperous) on account of non-feasibility. ...8...(sincere) then he is independently working on this documentary and has ...9...(likewise) interviewed famous personalities from all walks of ...10...(sphere).

1.

(a) accepted

- (b) conceived*
- (c) borrowed*
- (d) taken*
- (e) No change required*

2.

- (a) attending*
- (b) arriving*
- (c) catching*
- (d) noticing*
- (e) No change required*

3.

- (a) on*
- (b) in*
- (c) at*
- (d) as*
- (e) No change required*

4.

- (a) exit*
- (b) entry*
- (c) retirement*
- (d) allocation*
- (e) No change required*

5.

- (a) for*
- (b) from*
- (c) if*
- (d) form*
- (e) No change required*

6.

- (a) except*
- (b) only*
- (c) but*
- (d) yet*
- (e) No change required*

7.

- (a) angle*

- (b) proposal
- (c) motion
- (d) news
- (e) No change required

8.

- (a) Since
- (b) nearby
- (c) convenient
- (d) beside
- (e) No change required

9.

- (a) presently
- (b) lastly
- (c) old
- (d) already
- (e) No change required

10.

- (a) light
- (b) live
- (c) alone
- (d) life
- (e) No change required

Solutions

S1. Ans. (b)

Sol. conceive- form or devise (a plan or idea) in the mind

S2. Ans. (a)

Sol. to attend - be present at (an event, meeting, or function)

S3. Ans. (c)

Sol. preposition 'at' is correct here.)

S4. Ans. (b)

Sol. 'entry' in the competition.

S5. Ans. (a)

Sol. 'for' preposition is apt here.

S6. Ans. (c)

Sol. 'but' shows contradiction in the idea

S7. Ans. (b)

Sol. rejected his proposal is right phrase.

S8. Ans. (a)

Sol. 'Since then' shows period of time

S9. Ans. (d)

Sol. already is correct adverb

S10. Ans. (d)

Sol. 'all walks of life' is correct phrase.



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