

**Directions (Q. 51–65)** Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are printed in **bold** to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

It is difficult to imagine the **extraordinary** number of controls on Indian industry before 1991. Entrepreneurs needed permission to invest and could be penalized for

The impact of the reforms was not instantaneously and permanently wonderful. In India's case it began to show after about a year-and-a-half. After 1993 there came three years of rapid industrial growth of about 8% or so. But, in the second half of the 90s, there had an impact on the Indian industry. But, in the last few years there has been a tremendous upturn. With the **rise** of investment industrial growth has reached double digits or close.

However, even during the period when industrial growth was not that rapid, there is a lot of evidence that positive results of the reforms were seen. There were companies that didn't look at all internally but instead performed remarkably in the highly competitive global market. For instance, the software sector's performance was outstanding in an almost totally global market. Reliance built a world-class refinery. Tatas developed an indigenously designed car. The success of the software sector has created much higher expectations from and much higher confidence in what Indian industry can do. On the government's side it's a vindication that liberalization of both domestic and external policies, including the increased inflow of Foreign Direct Investment, has created an environment in which industry can do well, has done well and is preparing to do even better. What they need is not sops, but good quality infrastructure. For the 11th Plan an industrial growth rate of around 12% is **projected**. It will have methods of developing infrastructure, which will close the deficit. This can be done through increased investment in public sector for those infrastructure areas which cannot attract private investment, and through efforts to improve private participation in different ways of public-private participation.

In the early stages of reforms, the liberalization of trade policies and a shift to a market-determined exchange rate had the effect of removing constraints on agriculture in terms of depressed prices. The removal of protection on industry helped to produce a more level playing field, because the earlier system was extremely unfair to agriculture. The lesson to be learnt from the reforms process is to **persevere** in reforming the strategic parts of the economy, which will lead to even higher growth rate. India has to do better than its current average growth rate of 8% and ensure that benefits from this higher growth go beyond industry and urban areas and extend to agriculture.

Which of the following was not a restriction on Indian industry prior to 1991?

- A private business needed government sanction to invest in any sector.
- Industrial growth had to be maintained at a certain percentage fixed by the government.
- It was difficult to obtain licences.

- All (i), (ii) and (iii)
- Only (ii)
- Only (iii)
- Both (i) and (iii)
- None of the above

exceeding production capacity. Even with the given investment capacity they had, entering certain areas was prohibited as these were reserved for the public sector. If they had to import anything, they required licences. To get these licences was tough, they had to persuade a bureaucrat that the item was required but even so permission was unavailable if somebody was already producing it in India.

- Which of the following factors was responsible for the fall in India's growth rate in the late 1990s?
  - The implementation of economic reforms was too rapid
  - It was expected after achieving a high growth at 10%
  - There was a slowdown in the global economy
  - There were sanctions against East Asian countries by WTO
  - The software sector grew but the other sectors were neglected
- Which of the following can be said about the reforms of 1991?
  - They benefited Indian industry immediately.
  - All Indian companies began to focus on indigenous development instead of looking for opportunities abroad
  - They were targeted only at the software sector
  - India was among the worst affected countries by the East Asian economic crisis because it had opened up its economy.
  - They encouraged Foreign Direct Investment in India.
- What was the impact of the flourishing Indian software sector?
  - Other companies were unable to be competitive in the global market
  - It fulfilled expectations of a good performance from the Indian economy
  - Growth rate rose to 12%
  - It created cut throat competition among software companies which would hinder the sector in the long run
  - None of the above
- Why was investment by private business disallowed in certain sectors?
  - To ensure proper development in these sectors
  - To prevent corruption in key sectors like infrastructure
  - To ensure steady not inconsistent growth in key sectors
  - To protect the interest of the public sector in these sectors
  - None of the above
- What is the author's opinion about the government's decision to liberalise the economy in 1991?
  - It was beneficial because it created confidence in the Indian economy
  - The timing was wrong since the economy experienced a slowdown in growth rate
  - It led to a focus on software and other sectors were neglected
  - Foreign companies took advantage of the new policies and exploited certain sectors.
  - None of the above
- How did software companies deal with slow industrial growth in an open Indian economy?
  - They focused on strengthening their position in the domestic market
  - They campaigned for infrastructure development

- (3) They diversified into different sectors
- (4) They entered into partnerships with public sector enterprises in reserved sectors
- (5) They targeted global markets

58. Which of the following is NOT true in the context of the passage?

- (i) India experienced a slowdown in growth during the late 1990s because initially the economic growth rate was too rapid.
- (ii) There were a few stringent regulations on Indian industries which kept economic growth below 12%.
- (iii) Companies did not get import licences for goods if they were being indigenously produced.

- (1) Only (i)
- (2) Both (ii) and (iii)
- (3) Both (i) and (ii)
- (4) All (i), (ii) and (iii)
- (5) None of the above

59. What does the author recommend to ensure that the industrial sector continues to perform better?

- (1) Subsidies should be provided in infrastructure development
- (2) Government should keep control of and monitor all infrastructure projects
- (3) Wipe out any infrastructure deficit by transferring responsibility of these projects to the private sector
- (4) Ensure a combination of public and private sector involvement in developing infrastructure
- (5) None of the above

60. How did the economic reforms affect the agriculture sector?

- (1) A system of market determined exchange rate was introduced
- (2) Constraints in agriculture increase
- (3) Prices were depressed because there was a removal of protection on the sector
- (4) Agriculture growth rate doubled
- (5) The agriculture sector was not a part of the reforms process

**Directions (Q. 61–63)** Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word given in **bold** as used in the passage.

61. **Extraordinary**

- (1) unusual
- (2) wonderful
- (3) rare
- (4) beautiful
- (5) strange

62. **Rise**

- (1) stand
- (2) increase
- (3) slope
- (4) upward
- (5) progress

63. **Projected**

- (1) discussed
- (2) needed
- (3) estimated
- (4) achieved
- (5) thrown

**Directions (Q. 64–65)** Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word given in **bold** as used in the passage.

64. **Persevere**

- (1) lose
- (2) hide
- (3) chase
- (4) disturb
- (5) stop

65. **Attract**

- (1) ugly
- (2) offend
- (3) push
- (4) sick
- (5) reject

**Directions (Q. 66–75)** Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is (5). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any).

66. Since most of the/employees were in/favour of the merger/  
(1) (2) (3)

it was a success. No error.

- (4) (5)

67. The Reserve Bank of India are/responsible for ensuring /  
(1) (2)

that the banking sector/functions effectively. No error.

- (3) (4) (5)

68. There is a shortage/for qualified staff/ in many software/  
(1) (2) (3)

companies in India. No error.

- (4) (5)

69. According to the survey/ more of forty percent/of Indians  
(1) (2) (3)

do not /have access to banks. No error.

- (4) (5)

70. To improve its efficiency/all income tax officers/  
(1) (2)

will be provided with/laptops by next year. No error.

- (3) (4) (5)

71. He was not a/good manager because/he did not know/what  
(1) (2) (3)

to react in a crisis. No error.

- (4) (5)

72. Ram will be suspended/because he opened an account /  
(1) (2)

without obtaining none/of the necessary documents.

- (3) (4)

No error.

- (5)

73. Mr. Bajaj has resigned/from the post of Director/which he  
(1) (2) (3)

holds / for over ten years. No error.

- (4) (5)

74. In spite of living/in Kerala for two years/he yet does/not  
 (1) (2) (3)  
 speak Malayalam. No error.

(4) (5)

75. Mr. Patil has approached/the bank for/a loan to finance/his  
 (1) (2) (3)  
 son college education. No error.

(4) (5)

**Directions (Q. 76-80)** In each question below a sentence with four words printed in **bold** type is given. These words are numbered as (1), (2), (3) and (4). One of these four words printed in **bold** may be either wrongly spelt or inappropriate in the context of the sentence. Find out the word, which is wrongly spelt or inappropriate, if any. The number of that word is your answer. If all the words printed in **bold** are correctly spelt and also appropriate in the context of the sentence, mark (5), ie, 'All correct' as your answer.

76. The **entire/process**/of **asigning**/projects **has** undergone a  
 (1) (2) (3) (4)

change. All correct

(5)

77. In his speech Mr. Leeladhar **revealed**/that banks have to  
 (1)

**comply**/ with Basel **norms/last** by March next year.

(2) (3) (4)

All correct

(5)

78. The **scheme**/was **launched**/to **allow**/a customer to know  
 (1) (2) (3)

the **states**/of his loan application. All correct.

(4) (5)

79. The **objective**/of the seminar was to **raise/awareness**/about  
 (1) (2) (3)

the **consequences** of corruption. All correct.

(4) (5)

80. The government is **committed**/to providing world class  
 (1)

infrastructure to **sustain/extensive/growth** of industries.

(2) (3) (4)

All correct.

(5)

**Directions (Q. 81-85)** Which of the phrases (1), (2), (3) and (4) given below should replace the phrase given in **bold** in the following sentences to make the sentence grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as it is and there is no correction required mark (5), ie, 'No correction required' as the answer.

81. We have **reliably inform** that the new branch will not open till next year.

(1) reliably to inform (2) reliable information

(3) informed reliability (4) to be reliably inform

(5) No correction required

82. The appointment to these posts **were temporarily** so we shall have to apply to other companies.

(1) is temporary (2) being temporarily

(3) will be temporarily (4) are temporary

(5) No correction required

83. In anticipation of the transport strike we have **decided for delayed** our vacation.

(1) to delay (2) on delay

(3) in delaying (4) delaying

(5) No correction required

84. You cannot dismiss him **unless you had** a good reason.

(1) until having (2) without

(3) except you have (4) if there being

(5) No correction required

85. In our opinion Mr. Dayal's son has **carry forward** the business well in his absence.

(1) carried through (2) been carried out

(3) carry on (4) been carrying away

(5) No correction required

**Directions (Q. 86-90)** Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.

(A) He, then hid nearby to watch and see who would remove it.

(B) He saw a purse full of gold lying in the middle of the road. It was the king's reward to the person who did something about the problem.

(C) The king was tired of his subjects only complaining but doing nothing to solve their problems.

(D) A youth on his way to market saw the stone, put down his produce and rolled the stone to the side of the road.

(E) Many people passed by but dodged their duty of moving the stone instead blaming the king for not keeping the highways clear.

(F) One day he placed a heavy stone in the middle of the road.

86. Which of the following is the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement?

(1) B (2) C

(3) D (4) E

(5) F

87. Which of the following is the **SIXTH (LAST)** sentence after rearrangement?

(1) A (2) B

(3) C (4) D

(5) E

88. Which of the following is the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement?

(1) A (2) B (3) C

(4) D (5) F

89. Which of the following is the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement?

(1) A (2) B

(3) C (4) D

(5) E

90. Which of the following is the **FIFTH** sentence after rearrangement?  
(1) B (2) C  
(3) D (4) E  
(5) F

**Directions (Q. 91–100)** In the following passage there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

Our company has set up a foundation which is **91** to spreading literacy. To **92** this cause the foundation has a project called 'A Library for Every School' through **93** the foundation donated books mainly to government school libraries so that children have easy **94** to books on a variety of subjects. In my **95** as Chairperson of the Foundation I travel **96** to rural areas. All this travelling has **97** me to understand what children want to read in different parts of the country. **98** my travels I frequently stay in the houses of people I meet as **99** there are no hotels in small towns and villages that I visit. In India a guest is always treated well; an old Sanskrit saying is 'Atithi Devo Bhava' **100** that God comes in the form of a guest.

91. (1) dedicated (2) responsible  
(3) trying (4) catered  
(5) involved

92. (1) awaken (2) further  
(3) aim (4) contribute  
(5) perform

93. (1) those (2) which  
(3) whom (4) where  
(5) these

94. (1) opportunity (2) admission  
(3) purchase (4) access  
(5) contact

95. (1) feeling (2) decision  
(3) role (4) knowledge  
(5) order

96. (1) extensively (2) somehow  
(3) extremely (4) hastily  
(5) sometime

97. (1) ensured (2) provided  
(3) enabled (4) deprived  
(5) made

98. (1) During (2) Since  
(3) From (4) Through  
(5) Besides

99. (1) while (2) usual  
(3) neither (4) often  
(5) either

100. (1) threatens (2) meaning  
(3) fearing (4) imply  
(5) naturally