

Qs. 1-15. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are given in **bold** in the passage to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Though the Cold War has ended, selective tactics are still continuing for ensuring the military and economic **dominance** of developed countries. Various types of technology denial regimes are still being enforced which are now being mainly targeted against developing countries like India.

Today, we in India encounter twin problems. On one side there is a large scale strengthening of our neighbours through supply of arms and clandestine support to their nuclear and missile programmes and on the other side all efforts are being made to weaken our indigenous technology growth through control regimes and dumping of low-tech systems, accompanied with high commercial pitch in critical areas. Growth of **indigenous** technology and self-reliance are the only answer to the problem.

Thus in the environment around India, the number of missiles and nuclear powers are **continuously** increasing and destructive weapons continue to pile up around us, in spite of arms reduction treaties.

To understand the implications of various types of warfare that may affect us, we need to take a quick look at the **evolution** of war weaponry and the types of warfare. I am highlighting this point for the reason that in less than a century we could see change in the nature of warfare and its effects on society.

In early years of human history it was mostly direct human warfare. During the twentieth century upto about 1990, the warfare was weapon driven. The weapons used were guns, tanks, aircraft, ships, submarines and the nuclear weapons deployed on land/sea/air and also **reconnaissance** spacecraft. **Proliferation** of conventional nuclear and biological weapons was at a peak owing to the competition between the superpowers.

The next phase, in a new form, has just started from 1990 onwards. The world has graduated into economic warfare. The means used is control of market forces through high technology. The participating nations, apart from the USA, are Japan, the UK, France, Germany, certain South-East Asian countries and a few others. The driving force is the generation of wealth with certain types of economic doctrine.

The urgent issue we need to address collectively as a nation is, how do we handle the tactics of economic and military dominance in this new form coming from the backdoor? Today technology is the main driver of economic development at the national level. Therefore, we have to develop indigenous technologies to enhance our competitive edge and to generate national wealth in all segments of economy. Therefore, the need of the hour is *arm India with technology*.

1. Why do certain countries use selective tactics against developing countries?

- (1) To help developing countries gain military and economic independence
- (2) To help developing countries govern themselves and be economically independent
- (3) To ally with developing countries to dominate over other developed countries
- (4) To curtail their domination over developing countries
- (5) None of these

2. Which are the issues of great concern that India is facing at present, according to the author of the passage?

- (A) The supply of high-tech weaponry by other countries to India's neighbours who are likely to use the same against India.
 - (B) Other countries secretly helping India's neighbours to strengthen their nuclear might.
 - (C) Obstruction of India's genuine efforts to develop its own nuclear technology.
- (1) (A) and (B) only (2) (B) and (C) only
 - (3) (A) and (C) only (4) All (A), (B) and (C)
 - (5) None of these

3. Enforcement of technology denial regimes by developed countries implies which of the following?

- (1) Dominance of developing countries over developed ones
- (2) Exploitation of developing nations by the mightier ones
- (3) Targeting of developed countries by developing countries
- (4) Sympathizing with underprivileged countries
- (5) None of these

4. The striking difference in warfare before and after 1990 was the shift from:

- (1) guns, tanks, etc to nuclear weapons
- (2) ships and submarines to spacecraft

- (3) weaponry to economic warfare
- (4) economic forces to high technology driven warfare
- (5) None of these

5. Why according to the author, is it necessary to examine how weaponry and warfare have evolved?

- (A) To understand their implications for us.
- (B) To learn the rapid changes that have taken place in weaponry and warfare.
- (C) To master them and enable us to attack our enemies.

- (1) All (A), (B) and (C) (2) (A) and (B) only
- (3) (A) and (C) only (4) (B) and (C) only
- (5) None of these

6. According to the author, the most effective way to counter our major problems is to:

- (A) develop indigenous technologies.
- (B) compete with other countries in their warring tactics.
- (C) generate national wealth in all segments of economy.

- (1) All (A), (B) and (C) (2) (A) and (B) only
- (3) (B) and (C) only (4) (A) and (C) only
- (5) None of these

7. What, according to the author, is the solution to our problems in the international field?

- (A) Importing up-to-date technology and nuclear equipments from developed countries.
- (B) Developing our own in-house technology.
- (C) Eliminating dependence on developed countries.

- (1) (A) and (B) only (2) (A) and (C) only
- (3) (B) and (C) only (4) All (A), (B) and (C)
- (5) None of these

8. What is the general outcome of arms reduction treaties as a whole according to the author of the passage?

- (1) They seem to have become totally defunct
- (2) They have achieved the desired outcome in most cases
- (3) They have resulted in curbing the trade of destructive weapons
- (4) Piling up of weapons has significantly reduced due to such treaties
- (5) None of these

9. What, according to the author, is the immediate problem to be collectively resolved by our country?

- (1) To counter the dominance of developed countries through money and muscle power
- (2) To eradicate poverty and become economically self-reliant
- (3) To control the exorbitant rate of population growth
- (4) To develop indigenous technology to manufacture mightier weapons
- (5) None of these

Qs. 10-12. Choose the word which is **MOST** nearly the **SAME** in meaning as the word printed in **bold** as given in the passage.

10. Reconnaissance

- (1) Investigation (2) Reserved
- (3) Recognizable (4) Remedy
- (5) Attack

11. Proliferation

- (1) Explosion (2) Devastation
- (3) Discomfiture (4) Abundance
- (5) Extraction

12. Evolution

- (1) Magnification (2) Expansion
- (3) Progression (4) Modification
- (5) Changing

Qs. 13-15. Choose the word which is **MOST OPPOSITE** in meaning of the word printed in **bold** as given in the passage.

13. Indigenous

- (1) Local (2) Domestic
- (3) Abroad (4) Foreign
- (5) Exported

14. Dominance

- (1) Aggression (2) Submission
- (3) Assertion (4) Ignorance
- (5) Lethargy

15. Continuously

- (1) Illegitimately (2) Unconditionally
- (3) Insensitively (4) Uninterrupted
- (5) Intermittently

Qs. 16-20. In each question below four words which are numbered (1), (2), (3) and (4) have been printed in **bold** of which one word may be wrongly spelt or **inappropriate** in the context of the sentence. The number of that word is the answer. If all the four words are correctly spelt, mark (5) i.e. "All Correct" as the answer.

16. Non-communicable(1) **diseases**(2) are a major(3) **concerned**(4) for people in this region. All correct.(5)

17. The industry is **poised**(1) for a **quantum**(2) jump as it has ventured into Indian markets which have **excellent**(3) growth **opportunities**(4). All correct.(5)

18. The government administration is required to **undergo**(1) a **radicle**(2) **transformation**(3) for better service **orientation**(4). All Correct.(5)

19. The **squwad**(1) that was entrusted with the task of **detection**(2) of explosives and their **neutralization**(3) has completed the **assignment**(4). All Correct.(5)

20. The **equipments**(1) used for **surveillance**(2) must be **reliability**(3) and of **appropriate**(4) quality. All Correct.(5)

Qs. 21-35. Which of the phrases (1), (2), (3) and (4) given below should replace the phrase given in **bold** in the following sentence to make the sentence grammatically meaningful and correct. If the sentence is correct as it is and 'No correction is required', mark (5) as the answer.

21. As soon as she opened the umbrella, a scorpion **fell about** of it.

- (1) fell up from
- (2) fell off from
- (3) fell out off
- (4) fell from off
- (5) No correction required

22. A true leader's life is a saga of **dedicating** to the cause of welfare of human beings.

- (1) of dedicated
- (2) of having dedication in
- (3) of dedication to
- (4) for dedication at
- (5) No correction required

23. He firmly believes that a **significant change** in the structures of our various departments is necessary.

- (1) significant in change among the structures
- (2) significant changing structures
- (3) significantly changing throughout the structures
- (4) significant change among the structures
- (5) No correction required

24. Despite being **considerable difficulty**, this is one of the most popular exercises.

- (1) considerably difficult
- (2) considerable difficult
- (3) considerable difficulties
- (4) considerably and difficulty
- (5) No correction required

25. The prayer is **most likely to start** at 6.00 a.m.

- (1) be most likely started by
- (2) is mostly liked to start at
- (3) is mostly like to starting at
- (4) is most likely start at
- (5) No correction required

26. If you would like to reconsider your decision, please **give a word** to me.

- (1) have a word to
- (2) have a word with
- (3) give a word for
- (4) have to give a word to
- (5) No correction required

27. If I were you, I **cannot have granted** him any relief.

- (1) did not have granted
- (2) would not granted
- (3) would not have been granting
- (4) would not have granted
- (5) No correction required

28. The issues were so complicated that they could **not be easily resolved**.

- (1) easily been resolved

- (2) have been resolving
- (3) be easily resolve
- (4) had to be easily resolved
- (5) No correction required

29. Over-exploitation of ground water **has been led** to their levels **falling drastically** and causes draughts.

- (1) has led to their levels falling drastically
- (2) was leading its levels to be fallen drastically
- (3) has been led to their levels drastically fell
- (4) was being led to levels fell drastically
- (5) No correction required

30. Why you **refrained from mention** this point is a surprise to me.

- (1) refrained from mentioning
- (2) refrained from mention of
- (3) refrain from any mention of
- (4) refrained to have any mention of
- (5) No correction required

31. The production of the factory's various departments **had not been** satisfactory this year.

- (1) have not been
- (2) was not been
- (3) will not have been
- (4) has not been
- (5) No correction required

32. A committee **comprising of** imminent scholars from various technical institutes was set up.

- (1) comprising with eminent
- (2) comprised eminent
- (3) comprising eminent
- (4) comprising eminently
- (5) No correction required

33. In the **recent held** cricket match, most of players recorded more than fifty runs.

- (1) recent holding
- (2) recently held
- (3) recent held
- (4) recent holding of
- (5) No correction required

34. Inhabitants of that locality **can classify** into only two groups, namely the poor and very poor.

- (1) will classify in
- (2) can classify for
- (3) will be classified between
- (4) can be classified into
- (5) No correction required

35. He gathered courage and rushed to the **blast sight** to save his colleague.

- (1) blast site to save
- (2) blast sight for saving
- (3) blast site for safety
- (4) blast sight so that to save
- (5) No correction required

Qs. 36-40. Rearrange the following sentences (A),

(B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) into a meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions given below it.

- (A) Moreover salaries in public sector enterprises are not as competitive as those offered by private or foreign corporates.
- (B) This trend should be a wake up call for stakeholders to examine why employees are seeking better opportunities with private companies in India and abroad.
- (C) Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) have been experiencing severe challenges in attracting, motivating and retaining their key staff.
- (D) Having identified these as the reasons employees leave PSEs it is important to empower stakeholders to find ways to remedy the situation.
- (E) One reason is that young employees lured away by private firms are more willing to undertake professional risks.
- (F) Employees in specialist roles especially have become increasingly difficult to retain.
- 36.** Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement?
 (1) (A) (2) (B) (3) (C) (4) (D) (5) (E)
- 37.** Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement?
 (1) (B) (2) (C) (3) (D) (4) (E) (5) (F)
- 38.** Which of the following should be the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement?
 (1) (A) (2) (B) (3) (C) (4) (D) (5) (E)
- 39.** Which of the following should be the **FIFTH** sentence after rearrangement?
 (1) (A) (2) (B) (3) (C) (4) (D) (5) (F)
- 40.** Which of the following should be the **LAST (SIXTH)** sentence after rearrangement?
 (1) (A) (2) (B) (3) (C) (4) (D) (5) (E)

Qs. 41-50. 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 have been suggested, one of which fills the blanks appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

Traditional bank architecture is based on bank branches. These branches ensure the physical (41) of a customer's savings. A customer may go there to deposit and withdraw money. (42) loans and (43) in other financial transactions. In the past two decades banking architecture has changed—the Automated Teller Machine (ATM) has been a big (44) and credit and debit cards have created new financial spaces. (45) the bank branch has remained the bedrock of the banking system—after all a person needs a bank account in a branch before he can operate a debit or ATM card. This may be about to change as technocrats now (46) cell phones as the new architecture of virtual banks. This has the potential to

make branches (47). Cell phone banking looks especially relevant for India since it can penetrate the countryside cheaply and (48). The world over cell phones are spreading at a (49) rate and in India alone new cell phone connections are growing at the rate of six million a month a rate of customer (50) that no bank can dream of.

- 41.** (1) knowledge (2) security
 (3) presence (4) confidentiality
 (5) guarantee
- 42.** (1) negotiate (2) advance
 (3) credit (4) disburse
 (5) sanction
- 43.** (1) pursue (2) interact
 (3) operate (4) enable
 (5) engage
- 44.** (1) drawback (2) hurdle
 (3) consequence (4) luxury
 (5) innovation
- 45.** (1) Despite (2) Although
 (3) Even (4) Yet
 (5) Until
- 46.** (1) view (2) realise
 (3) display (4) engineer
 (5) assess
- 47.** (1) essential (2) obsolete
 (3) extant (4) retreat
 (5) expired
- 48.** (1) moderately
 (2) occasionally
 (3) compulsorily
 (4) indiscriminately
 (5) effectively
- 49.** (1) phenomenal (2) gradual
 (3) proportionate (4) competitive
 (5) projected
- 50.** (1) discount (2) base
 (3) expansion (4) satisfaction
 (5) relationship

ANSWERS

1. (5) 2. (4) 3. (1) 4. (4) 5. (2)
 6. (4) 7. (3) 8. (1) 9. (2) 10. (1)
 11. (4) 12. (3) 13. (4) 14. (2) 15. (5)
 16. (4) concern
 17. (5) All correct
 18. (2) radical
 19. (1) squad
 20. (3) reliable
 21. (2) 22. (3) 23. (5) 24. (1) 25. (5)
 26. (2) 27. (4) 28. (5) 29. (1) 30. (3)
 31. (4) 32. (3) 33. (2) 34. (4) 35. (1)
 36. (3) 37. (5) 38. (5) 39. (4) 40. (2)
 41. (2) 42. (4) 43. (3) 44. (5) 45. (4)
 46. (1) 47. (1) 48. (5) 49. (1) 50. (3)