

## Section D

### English Language

**Directions** (Q. Nos. 176 to 185) *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/phrases are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word/phrase in each case.*

Information technology, and the hardware and software (176) with the IT industry, are an (177) part of nearly (178) major global industry. IT industry has become one of the most robust industries in the world. IT, more than any other industry or economic (179), has an increased productivity, particularly in the developed world, and therefore is a key driver of global economic growth. Economies of scale and (180) demand from both consumers and enterprises (181) this rapidly growing sector. The Information Technology Association of America (ITAA) explains 'information technology' as (182) all possible aspects of information systems based on computers. Both software development and the hardware involved in the IT industry include everything from computer systems, to the design, implementation, study and development of IT and management systems. (183) to its easy accessibility and the wide range of IT products available, the demand for IT services has increased (184) over the years. The IT sector has emerged as a major global (185) of both growth and employment.

176. (1) use (2) amalgamation  
(3) associated (4) vision  
(5) regulated
177. (1) integral (2) fundamental  
(3) increased (4) vital  
(5) eager
178. (1) most (2) all  
(3) every (4) few  
(5) some
179. (1) world (2) opinion  
(3) stature (4) profit  
(5) facet
180. (1) multiply (2) insatiable  
(3) decreasing (4) unquenchable  
(5) unreasonable
181. (1) forage (2) thwart  
(3) motivate (4) fuelling  
(5) characterise
182. (1) making (2) qualifying  
(3) inclusive (4) encompassing  
(5) trusting
183. (1) Owing (2) Since  
(3) Catering (4) In order  
(5) Complementing
184. (1) regularly (2) substantially  
(3) minimally (4) exponential  
(5) savagely

185. (1) fortune (2) meltdown  
(3) spring (4) source  
(5) economy

**Directions** (Q. Nos. 186 to 190) *Which of the phrases (1), (2), (3) and (4) given below each sentence should replace the word/phrase printed in **bold** in the sentence to make it grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as it is given and no correction is required, mark (5) as the answer.*

186. The actress, who was in the city for the press conference of her dance reality show, says she chose the show because of her **passionate for dance**.  
(1) being passion in dance  
(2) passionate for dancing  
(3) being passionate in dancing  
(4) passion for dance  
(5) No correction required
187. **Despite of** several representations and reminders, the district administration had not taken any action to stem the systematic encroachment of water bodies.  
(1) Because of  
(2) Despite  
(3) Although  
(4) In spite  
(5) No correction required
188. While it is well-known that there are large-scale leakages from the public distribution system across the country, there are many states which have **manage successful reform** the public distribution system and deliver food grain to the poor.  
(1) managed to successfully reform  
(2) managed successful reforms  
(3) managing successfully to reform  
(4) managed for successfully reforming  
(5) No correction required
189. The four-day workshop is being conducted **for gear up** administration to the changes that will follow with the implementation of the Right to Compulsory and Free Education Act 2009.  
(1) so geared up  
(2) to gear up  
(3) for geared up  
(4) to gearing up  
(5) No correction required
190. The court refused to **provide relieve** to the petitioner and stated that plying of all diesel vehicles was banned with immediate effect.  
(1) provision of relief  
(2) providing of relieve  
(3) provide any relief  
(4) provide relieving  
(5) No correction required

**Directions** (Q. 191 to 195) *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. Building of these structures requires a lot of fuel to be burnt which emits a large amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
- B. The major source of carbon dioxide is power plants.
- C. Another twenty per cent of carbon dioxide emitted in the atmosphere comes from burning of gasoline in the engines of vehicles.
- D. Buildings, both commercial and residential represent a larger source of global warming pollution than the said cars and trucks.
- E. The major cause of global warming is the emission of green house gases like carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, etc, into the atmosphere.
- F. These power plants emit large amounts of carbon dioxide produced from burning of fossil fuels for the purpose of electricity generation.

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

- (1) E (2) D
- (3) C (4) B
- (5) A

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

- (1) A (2) B
- (3) C (4) D
- (5) F

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

- (1) A (2) B
- (3) C (4) D
- (5) E

194. Which of the following should be the **SIXTH** sentence after rearrangement?

- (1) A (2) B
- (3) C (4) D
- (5) E

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

- (1) E (2) D (3) C (4) B
- (5) A

**Directions** (Q. Nos. 196 to 200) *Each question below has two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Choose the set of words for each blank which best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.*

196. The protests were ..... at ..... awareness among the elite and the educated.

- (1) held, generating (2) aimed, creating
- (3) targeted, awakening (4) focused, building
- (5) concentrated, producing

197. While it is ..... possible to inflation-index cash entitlements and food stamps, the ..... nature of food prices would make it a more difficult process than envisaged.

- (1) theoretically, volatile (2) absolutely, stable
- (3) hypothetically, slow (4) not, unpredictable
- (5) notionally, established

198. The actress is ..... that she has not only acted opposite her childhood hero, but has also ..... out a song and recited a poem on-stage with the living legend.

- (1) overjoyed, belted (2) morose, sung
- (3) ecstatic, written (4) tense, prepared
- (5) elated, made

199. .... to popular belief that red meat makes humans ....., scientists have found that it actually has a calming effect.

- (1) Dissimilar, happy (2) Opposite, intelligent
- (3) Contrary, aggressive (4) Comparable, hostile
- (5) Sticking, violent

200. .... an earlier judgement, the high court has directed the state government to identify natural water resources in the state and ..... all illegal encroachments on them.

- (1) Remembering, establish
- (2) Citing, remove
- (3) Cancelling, build
- (4) Quoting, destroying
- (5) Furthering, maintain

**Directions** (Q. Nos. 201 to 210) *Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is (5). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any)*

201. Dress in black (1)/ several students from the University took part (2)/ in a protest march in the city on Thursday as part (3)/ of a campaign against female infanticide. (4)/ No error (5)

202. On the second day of the workshop, (1)/ participants does a situational analysis of the state (2)/ and spoke about their plan of action (3)/ for implementing the Act. (4)/ No error (5)

203. The court has asked the authorities (1)/ to take appropriate steps to restore natural water resources (2)/ so that the water shortage problem (3)/ in the state can be solved. (4)/ No error (5)

204. The poor experience in (1)/ neighbouring countries which have implemented (2)/ food stamp programmes should serve as (3)/ a deterrent on our country. (4)/ No error (5)

205. The government has warned (1)/ that air pollution from vehicles and power stations (2)/ is reducing life expectancy in the country (3)/ in an average of six months. (4)/ No error (5)

206. Closing the doors to a foreign citizen (1)/ seeking employment in India, the High Court on Thursday ruled (2)/ that it is not a foreign national's fundamental right (3)/ to get an employment visa in the country. (4)/ No error (5)

207. The High Court on Thursday banned (1)/ plying of diesel-run vehicles (2)/ including safari vehicles in the tiger sanctuary (3)/ with immediate effect. (4)/ No error (5)
208. A new study has shown that kids (1)/ who have a high body mass index are (2)/ more likelier to have high blood pressure, cholesterol and blood insulin levels (3)/ by the time they reach adolescence. (4)/ No error (5)
209. From much of the developing world, (1)/ historically, environmentalism was seen as a luxury (2)/ rather than a necessity because (3)/ always the development imperatives was seen to be urgent. (4) / No error (5)
210. The Consumer Forum directed the Power Corporation to (1)/ compensate a complainant for the inconvenience (2)/ and mental agony who he had to suffer (3)/ because of the power officials' irresponsible attitude. (4)/ No error (5)

**Directions** (Q. Nos. 211 to 225) *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.*

The modern world requires us to repose trust in many anonymous institutions. We strap ourselves in a flying tin can with two hundred other people not because we know the pilot but because we believe that airline travel is safe. Our trust in these institutions depends on two factors : skills and ethics. We expect that the people who run these institutions know what they are doing, that they build and operate machines that work as they are supposed to and that they are looking out for our welfare even though we are strangers.

When one of these factors is weak or absent, trust breaks down and we either pay a high price in safety—as in the Bhopal tragedy—or a large 'welfare premium' such as the elaborate security measures at airports. Trust-deficient environments work in the favour of the rich and powerful, who can command **premium** treatment and afford welfare premiums. Poor people can command neither, which is why air travel is safer than train travel, which in turn is safer than walking by the road side.

Every modern society depends on the trust in the skills and ethics of a variety of institutions such as schools and colleges, hospitals and markets. If we stopped believing in the **expertise** of our teachers, doctors and engineers, we will stop being a modern society.

As the institution among institutions, it is the duty of the state to ensure that all other institutions meet their ethical **obligations**. The Indian state has failed in its regulatory role. Consequently, we cannot trust our schools to turn out good graduates, we cannot ensure that our colleges turn out well trained engineers and we cannot guarantee that our engineers will turn out to be good products.

Last year, I was invited to speak at an undergraduate research conference. Most of the participants in this conference were students at the best engineering colleges in the State. One student who was driving me back and

forth **recounted** a story about the previous year's final exam. One of his papers had a question from a leading textbook to which the textbook's answer was wrong. The student was in a dilemma : should he write the (wrong) answer as given in the textbook or should he write the right answer using his own analytical skills. He decided to do the latter and received a zero on that question. Clearly, as the student had suspected, the examiners were looking at the textbook answer while correcting the examination papers instead of verifying its correctness.

The behaviour of these examiners is a breakdown of institutional morals, with consequences for the skills acquired by students. I say *institutional* morals, for the failure of these examiners is not a personal failure. At the same conference I met a whole range of college teachers, all of whom were drafted as examiners at some time or the other. Without exception, they were dedicated individuals who cared about the education and welfare of their students. However, when put in the institutional role of evaluating an anonymous individual, they fail in fulfilling their responsibilities. When some of our best colleges are run in this fashion, is it any wonder that we turn out **unskilled** engineers and scientists? If, as we are led to expect, there is a vast increase in education at all levels and the regulatory regime is as weak as it is currently, isn't it likely that the trust deficit is only going to

increase?  
We are all aware of the consequences of ignoring corruption at all levels of society. While institutional failures in governance are obvious, I think the real problem lies deeper, in the failure of everyday institutions that are quite apart from institutions that impinge on our lives only on rare occasions. It is true that our lives are made more **miserable** by government officials demanding bribes for all sorts of things, but what about the everyday lying and cheating and breaking of rules with people who are strangers?

Let me give you an example that many of us have experienced. I prefer buying my fruits and vegetables from roadside vendors rather than chain stores. To the vendor, I am probably an ideal customer, since I do not bargain and I do not take hours choosing the best pieces, instead, letting the vendor do the selecting. The market near my house is quite busy; as a result, most vendors are selling their wares to strangers. It takes a while before a particular vendor realises that I am a **repeat** customer. In such a situation, trust is crucial. I have a simple rule : if a vendor **palms off** a bad piece whose defects are obvious, I never go back to that person again. It is amazing how often that happens.

In my opinion, the failure of institutional ethics is as much about these little abuses of trust as anything else. Everyday thievery is like roadside trash, if you let it accumulate the whole neighbourhood stinks.

211. What is the meaning of the phrase '**palms off**' as used in the passage?
- (1) steals from (2) hides away from  
(3) buys quickly (4) acquires a good price for  
(5) passes on by deception

212. Why, according to the author, do people repose trust in institutions they do not know?

- (1) The marketing strategies adopted by these institutions make them trustworthy in the eyes of the public
- (2) Many other people before them have done the same thing thus they feel safe
- (3) People learn from the experiences of their richer counterparts who have availed of the services of these institutions
- (4) They believe that these institutions have the requisite knowledge and will act only in favour of the general public
- (5) These institutions charge a very high price for the services they provide which leads people to trust them

213. Why, according to the author, is the behaviour of examiners a breakdown of institutional morals?

- (1) As the institution encourages examiners to give as little marks to students as possible
- (2) As the institution is responsible for not encouraging examiners to venture outside the rote process
- (3) As the examiners are told to discourage students from being creative by the institution
- (4) As the institution fails to provide adequate compensation to these hardworking examiners
- (5) As the institution does not have information regarding right answers with it

214. Which of the following is possibly the most appropriate title for the passage?

- (1) Modifications in institutional ethics
- (2) Little deceptions add to larger trust—Deficit
- (3) India—A country without ethics
- (4) Failure of the government
- (5) College—As an institution

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

- A. Despite being aware of the fact that clients will not return, fruit and vegetable vendors sell bad goods.  
 B. Examiners are devoted to their jobs.  
 C. Examiners deliberately mark correct answers as incorrect ones.

- (1) Only A and C
- (2) Only B
- (3) Only A
- (4) Only B and C
- (5) Only C

216. What, according to the author, happens when there is a breakdown of trust?

- A. Less affluent people have to compromise on quality.  
 B. Our wellbeing is compromised.  
 C. We pay a higher price for services.
- (1) Only A
  - (2) Only A and C
  - (3) Only B and C
  - (4) Only B
  - (5) All A, B and C

217. Which of the following reasons, make/s the author an ideal customer to a fruit and vegetable vendor?

- A. He/she remains a regular customer of the same vendor.

B. He/she does not haggle for prices.

C. He/she finishes the selection of goods in a short time.

- (1) Only B
- (2) Only B and C
- (3) Only C
- (4) Only A and B
- (5) All A, B and C are true

218. Why, according to the author, do institutional failures in governance not matter on a larger scale?

- (1) The general public does not care about the failures of these institutions as they do not feature in their lives at all
- (2) Such institutional failures are almost non-existent and do not occur often to matter to the public
- (3) These intrude in our lives only under exceptional circumstances whereas the everyday lies contribute to much more
- (4) These are a part of every country's problems and are taken with a pinch of salt by the public
- (5) These institutional failures do not hamper the functioning of the country in any manner and are hence less important

**Directions** (Q. Nos. 219 to 222) Choose the word/group of words which is most **similar** in meaning to the word/group of words printed in **bold** as used in the passage.

219. **Obligation**

- (1) Responsibility
- (2) Dependability
- (3) Compulsion
- (4) Debt
- (5) Force

220. **Expertise**

- (1) Proficiency
- (2) Authenticity
- (3) Inability
- (4) Power
- (5) Reality

221. **Premium**

- (1) Monetary
- (2) Extra
- (3) Biased
- (4) Finest
- (5) Demarcated

222. **Recounted**

- (1) Distinguished
- (2) Recalculated
- (3) Narrated
- (4) Remembered
- (5) Communicated

**Directions** (Q. Nos. 223 to 225) Choose the word/group of words which is most **opposite** in meaning to the word/group of words printed in **bold** as used in the passage.

223. **Repeat**

- (1) Copied
- (2) Original
- (3) New
- (4) Duplicate
- (5) Replicated

224. **Unskilled**

- (1) Civilised
- (2) Enlightened
- (3) Amateur
- (4) Trained
- (5) Cultured

225. **Miserable**

- (1) Despondent
- (2) Energetic
- (3) Dynamic
- (4) Vigorous
- (5) Joyous