

English Language

Directions (Q. 151–165) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are given in **bold** to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

Nobel prize winner Joseph E. Stiglitz, described “globalisation as a double-edged sword. For those willing to seize the opportunities and manage globalisation on their own terms, it has provided the basis of unprecedented growth.” Taking full advantage of globalisation India has managed a historically unprecedented growth rate for more than a decade and half. Following the Washington consensus in the last quarter of 20th century, international institutions including the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund **mounted** a sustained campaign to push liberalisation of national economies and privatisation of their public sector. Empirical studies have **amply** demonstrated that the benefits of the globalisation have not been shared by all the countries. Even in the same country, the benefits arising out of globalisation have not filtered to the various strata of the population and disparities have widened. Thus, there are transparent inequalities amongst the countries as also within the same country. India is no exception to the latter. In most of the poorer countries in Africa growth rates have not registered any improvements and the number of people below poverty line has in some cases doubled. Moreover there is reluctance of developed countries in removing the trade distorting subsidies in agriculture and giving duty-free market access to the least developed countries with very limited exportable products.

The issue is how has India reaped benefits of globalisation? To assume that economic, fiscal, trade and allied policies initiated by the government created an environment which facilitated economic advancement on these fronts will amount to **manipulation** of ground realities. The foremost factor which engineered the growth in India was emergence of a self-reliant middle class equipped with strong knowledge base with technical qualifications. They pursued innovative businesses requiring managerial and technical skills in the upcoming sectors like information technology and other allied fields. Instead of the traditional industry-led growth path followed by the west and other developing countries India opted for services-led growth which had visible, **tangible** results. In the manufacturing sector, technological innovation, low-cost production, ability to quickly adapt to changes, establishing world class R & D facilities etc., greatly helped in successfully meeting global competition. The automobile industry is a classic example. Strong presence of Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) in the developed countries occupying senior management positions in several multinational corporations built confidence in

Indian managerial competence and leadership. This promoted MNCs’ networking with India (as also in China) with its expanding domestic market which in the present circumstances remained the only **viable** option for their sustained growth in future. The success stories of businesses controlled by NRIs in the western markets established India’s reputation as dependable and disciplined businessmen. Well established democratic political framework, large young population ingrained with absorption capacity of new technologies have all created a responsive realisation that India is marching ahead. The initiative largely of its private sector in expanding connectivity by improved telecommunications, low-cost air transportation and vast press, TV and other media penetration ignited awareness amongst all sections of its people of a bright future and thus radically changed their perception, thinking and actions. Furthermore the entire world took note of unexploited potentials of India in becoming a competitive centre of excellence and cost efficiency.

151. According to the author, which of the following was primarily responsible for India’s growth ?
- (1) Well developed and implemented economic, fiscal and trade policies
 - (2) Detailed microlevel analysis of the economy
 - (3) A workforce with managerial rather than technical qualifications
 - (4) Focus on service not manufacturing sector growth
 - (5) None of the above
152. According to Stiglitz, how can a country ensure that globalisation will lead to its growth ?
- A. Strictly adhering to the guidelines laid down by international bodies like IMF and WTO.
 - B. Transparent but unequal distribution of resources favouring more developed regions.
 - C. Governments can increase the number of subsidies given to those living below the poverty line.
- (1) None
 - (2) Both A and B
 - (3) Only A
 - (4) Only C
 - (5) None of the above
153. What was the fallout of improvement in connectivity ?
- (1) Decline in travel by traditional modes like road and rail
 - (2) Optimism was created among the Indian public about the future of the Indian economy.
 - (3) Youth in urban areas mainly benefited from the exposure to western styles of management and business.
 - (4) It made Indian entrepreneurs realise that they should concentrate on domestic not global markets.
 - (5) None of the above

154. What does the example of the auto industry indicate ?
- (1) Indian cars were too expensive for the Indian market but were competitively priced for global markets.
 - (2) Investment by multinationals in Indian firms boosted the Indian auto industry.
 - (3) Collaboration with foreign scientists reduced time needed for research and development.
 - (4) NRIs were responsible for the success of the automobile industry.
 - (5) None of the above
155. What was the impact of NRIs successfully managing multinational companies ?
- (A) Increased confidence of multinational firms in Indian leadership.
 - (B) It reduced investment in China which in turn was diverted to India.
 - (C) It paved the way for networking and trade partnership between China and India.
- (1) Only A
 - (2) Both A and B
 - (3) Both B and C
 - (4) Only C
 - (5) None of these
156. Which of the following is/are the factor/s that have enhanced India's reputation ?
- (A) Large, young, technically qualified workforce.
 - (B) India's cordial relationship with China.
 - (C) Its growth was fuelled by the investment in infrastructure and manufacturing.
- (1) None
 - (2) Both A and B
 - (3) Only A
 - (4) Only B
 - (5) None of these
157. What changed the global perception of the Indian economy ?
- (1) Removal of trade distorting subsidies
 - (2) Expanding upper middle class with higher purchasing power
 - (3) Increased mergers and acquisitions of Indian and foreign firms
 - (4) WTO membership for India
 - (5) None of the above
158. Which of the following can be said about globalisation ?
- (1) Strong presence of NRI businesses in global markets are seen as a threat by foreign countries and has resulted in restricted market access
 - (2) Globalisation has widened the gap between the haves and the have nots in India
 - (3) Labour reforms are a prerequisite for globalisation to be a success
 - (4) Globalisation has ensured that India has maintained a slow but steady growth over the past twenty years
 - (5) Globalisation succeeds only when the policies of WTO and IMF are implemented
159. The author's main objective in writing the passage is to
- (1) dwell on the negative impacts of globalisation on poorer countries
 - (2) highlight how NRI and public sector partnerships have promoted globalisation in India
 - (3) criticise international organizations for not ensuring that the benefits of globalisation reach developing countries
 - (4) prescribe a formula for Africa to benefit from globalisation
 - (5) discuss India's success with globalisation and her bright future
160. Which of the following **cannot** be inferred about the impact of globalisation on poor African nations ?
- (A) Globalisation has resulted in sudden unprecedented growth which these nations are unable to cope with.
 - (B) The per centage of middle class population has fallen.
 - (C) Globalisation has reduced the gap between the rich and the poor.
- (1) All A, B and C
 - (2) Both B and C
 - (3) Only C
 - (4) Only A
 - (5) None of the above
- Directions (Q. 161–163)** Choose the word which is most nearly the **SAME** in meaning as the word given in **bold** as used in the passage.
161. **mounted**
- (1) increased
 - (2) grew
 - (3) organised
 - (4) climbed
 - (5) rose
162. **tangible**
- (1) evaluable
 - (2) complex
 - (3) touch
 - (4) concrete
 - (5) accurate
163. **manipulation**
- (1) distortion
 - (2) calculation
 - (3) utilisation
 - (4) indication
 - (5) fraud
- Directions (Q. 164–165)** Choose the word which is most **OPPOSITE** in meaning of the word given in **bold** as used in the passage.
164. **viable**
- (1) indirect
 - (2) impractical
 - (3) unsatisfied
 - (4) unpleasant
 - (5) disapproved
165. **amply**
- (1) slowly
 - (2) intensively
 - (3) least
 - (4) hardly
 - (5) inferior
- Directions (Q. 166–175)** Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical 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).
166. The Board has not approved/ the proposal because much/ (1) (2) of the rates quoted/ are very high. No error (3) (4) (5)

167. The microcredit movement should/be promoted in states/
(1) (2)

when access to/ bank credit is low. No error

(3) (4) (5)

168. The RBI which monitors/ banking operations do not/

(1) (2)

have the resources to/ carry out investigations also.

(3) (4)

No error

(5)

169. The report states that/India needs to/invest heavily in

(1) (2) (3)

infrastructure/to ensure economy growth. No error

(4) (5)

170. In spite of the many / challenges faced by themselves /

(1) (2)

the company has made / a profit this year.

(3) (4)

No error

(5)

171. The media can /play a crucial role /ensures that ordinary /

(1) (2) (3)

citizens get justice. No error.

(4) (5)

172. The government has vowed to/achieve its goal of sending/

(1) (2)

a child to school/in the next two years. No error

(3) (4) (5)

173. Unfortunately many / in rural areas / are still deprived /

(1) (2) (3)

of adequate healthcare facilities. No error.

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174. After a delay in/more than five months/the project is likely/

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175. Traditionally sources of/energy must be utilized/ rather

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than opting/for nuclear fuel. No error

(4) (5)

Directions (Q. 176–180) 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.

176. It would be worthwhile to educate teenagers about the consequences of **drinking to drive**.

- (1) drunk for driving (2) drunk and driving
(3) drink to drive (4) drinking and driving
(5) No correction required

177. Hearing rumours of a fraud, investors **begun to pull out** their money in panic.

- (1) beginning pulling out
(2) began pulling in
(3) will begin by pulling
(4) began to pull out
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178. He did not invest wisely and has lost his **entirely life savings**.

- (1) entire life savings
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179. There is a large number of employees **whom took** the option of voluntary retirement.

- (1) who is taken
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180. According to our analysis, allocation for the agriculture sector **being high from** last year.

- (1) is as high
(2) is higher than
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Directions (Q. 181–185) In each of the following sentences there are two blank spaces. Below each five pairs of words have been denoted by numbers (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5). Find out which pair of words can be filled up in the blanks in the sentence in the same sequence to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

181. To the problems of the region it is to interact with the local people.

- (1) discover–necessity
(2) understand–essential
(3) research–advice
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182. investing in technology, the company has been to compete globally.

- (1) For–trying (2) Despite–gradual
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183. The incident has severe damage to the of the employees.

- (1) resulted–optimism (2) led–emotions
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184. You have unfairly his success to the fact that he is well
 (1) reduced-behaved (2) doubted-adjusted
 (3) excused-educated (4) attributed-connected
 (5) rated-known

185. The root of slow reduction in poverty is of investment in agriculture.

- (1) purpose-increase (2) reason-hike
 (3) cause-lack (4) effect-incidence
 (5) consequence-plunge

Directions (Q. 186-190) Rearrange the following six statements (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.

- (A) There are various ways to reduce this gap.
 (B) However as the success of the telecom, airline and banking industries shows it is not these but competition among educational institutions which is the solution.
 (C) Today, there is a huge demand in industry for talented youth with certain skill sets.
 (D) Feedback from industry indicates that the reason for this trend is a huge gap between the skill sets required in the market and the education system output.
 (E) Many recommend privatization or corporatisation of the education system.
 (F) Despite this there is a trend of many graduates including engineers being unemployed.

186. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** statement after rearrangement ?

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

187. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** statement after rearrangement ?

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

188. Which of the following should be the **SIXTH (LAST)** statement after rearrangement ?

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

189. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** statement after rearrangement ?

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

190. Which of the following should be the **FIFTH** statement after rearrangement ?

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

Directions (Q. 191-200) 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.

Traditional bank architecture has undergone a change. In South Africa, a technology firm WIZZIT has become a division of the South African Bank of Athens. WIZZIT (191) the usual banking services-deposit, withdrawal and payment (192) a variety of ways including cell phones, ATMs, post offices and bank branches. So it manages to (193) both branchless and branch based banking. It has therefore managed to reach people (194) earlier could not dream of opening a bank account. India can (195) from this model. The time is (196) to facilitate cell phone banking in all rural areas. A problem in the past has been that electricity in rural areas is very (197) which makes operating ATMs a problem. (198) cell phones require very little electricity. They can be charged at night in every village using batteries (199) on solar energy. Such solar batteries have long been used and are not a (200).

191. (1) exhibits (2) require
 (3) offers (4) spreads
 (5) provide

192. (1) with (2) from
 (3) within (4) under
 (5) via

193. (1) combine (2) transfer
 (3) discriminate (4) participate
 (5) compete

194. (1) where (2) who
 (3) perhaps (4) also
 (5) whom

195. (1) succeed (2) example
 (3) pursue (4) base
 (5) learn

196. (1) right (2) presently
 (3) ideally (4) arrive
 (5) when

197. (1) dependent (2) fluctuate
 (3) unreliable (4) dim
 (5) deprived

198. (1) Since (2) Although
 (3) Despite (4) However
 (5) With

199. (1) have (2) power
 (3) generated (4) charge
 (5) run

200. (1) fear (2) novelty
 (3) network (4) favourite
 (5) commodity