

# CHHATTISGARH GRAMIN BANK

## REASONING

1. In a certain code PAGES is written as RDIHU and WRITE is written as YUKWG. How will OTHER be written in the same code ?  
 (1) PWIHS (2) RVKGU  
 (3) RWJHU (4) QWJHT  
 (5) QWKHT
2. What will come in place of question (?) mark in the following series ?  
 BG IM OR TV ?  
 (1) XY (2) WZ  
 (3) WY (4) WX  
 (5) XZ
- Directions (03-05) :** Read the following information carefully and answer the questions which follow:  
 P, Q, R, S, T and V live on different floors in the same building having six floors numbered one to six (the ground floor is numbered 1, the floor above it, number 2 and so on and the topmost floor is numbered 6).  
 T lives on an even numbered floor. Only one person lives between T and P. P lives on a floor below T's floor. V does not live on a floor immediately above or immediately below the floor on which P lives. V does not live on an even numbered floor. R lives on a floor immediately above the floor on which S lives.
3. Who amongst the following lives on the topmost floor ?  
 (1) R (2) Q  
 (3) T (4) P  
 (5) Cannot be determined
4. Who amongst the following lives on the floor exactly between the floors on which P and T live ?  
 (1) Q (2) R  
 (3) S (4) V  
 (5) Either R or V
5. On which of the following floors does R live ?  
 (1) 2nd (2) 5th  
 (3) 6th (4) 3rd  
 (5) Cannot be determined

**Directions (06-07) :** Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence form a group. Which is the one that **does not** belong to the group ?

6. (1) Single (2) One  
 (3) Solitary (4) Separate  
 (5) Individual
7. (1) Bifocal  
 (2) Biographical  
 (3) Bilateral (4) Bipolar  
 (5) Bilingual

**Directions (08-09) :** Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to group?

8. (1) BDHF (2) NPTR  
 (3) JLPN (4) SUYW  
 (5) EGJH
9. (1) RSQN (2) NOMR  
 (3) TUSX (4) EFDI  
 (5) IJHM

**Directions (10-11) :** Read the following information carefully and answer the questions which follow:

Amongst five friends Bharat, Charu, Evelyn, Anshu and Danny, each bought a computer for a different price. Bharat paid more than Charu but less than Evelyn. Anshu paid less than only Danny. Bharat bought the computer for ₹ 35,000. The one who paid the maximum paid ₹ 53,000.

10. Who paid the minimum amount for the computer ?  
 (1) Anshu (2) Charu  
 (3) Evelyn  
 (4) Either Charu or Bharat  
 (5) Cannot be determined
11. Which of the following is true with regard to the given information ?  
 (1) Bharat bought the computer for a price more than that paid by Anshu  
 (2) Only one person paid lesser amount than that paid by Anshu  
 (3) No one paid more amount than that paid by Charu  
 (4) Evelyn paid ₹ 53,000 for the computer  
 (5) Amongst the five friends, Charu is most likely to have paid ₹ 32,000 for the computer

**Directions (12-13) :** Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Eight friends A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting around a circle facing the centre, but not necessarily in the same order.

F sits second to left of E. A is an immediate neighbour of both H and D. Neither H nor D is an immediate neighbour of either F or E. Two people sit between H and B. B is not an immediate neighbour of E. Only one person sits between B and G.

12. Who amongst the following sits exactly between B and G?  
 (1) D (2) C  
 (3) D (4) E  
 (5) F
13. What is the position of C with respect to the position of H ?  
 (1) Third to the left  
 (2) Second to the left  
 (3) Immediate left  
 (4) Third to the right  
 (5) Second to the right
14. Starting from A, if all the friends are made to sit in the alphabetical order in clockwise direction, the positions of how many (excluding A) will remain unchanged ?  
 (1) None (2) One  
 (3) Two\* (4) Three  
 (5) Four
15. C is related to D in a certain way based on their positions in the given arrangement. Similarly A is related to F in the same way. Following the same pattern, F is related to whom amongst the following?  
 (1) C (2) H  
 (3) A (4) B  
 (5) G
16. Which of the following is true with respect to given seating arrangement ?  
 (1) A sits to the immediate right of D  
 (2) C sits second to right of A  
 (3) F sits exactly between G and A  
 (4) Three people sit between B and C  
 (5) None is true

17. Who amongst the following sits third to the right of D?

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

18. Which of the following pairs represents the immediate neighbours of F?

- (1) AC (2) BG  
(3) GA (4) AB  
(5) CG

**Directions (19-21):** In each set of question below are two/ three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the two/three given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

**Give answer (1)** if only Conclusion I follows

**Give answer (2)** if only Conclusion II follows

**Give answer (3)** if either Conclusion I or II follows

**Give answer (4)** if neither Conclusion I nor II follows

**Give answer (5)** if both Conclusions I and II follow

**Directions (19-21):**

**Statements:**

All wires are switches.

No switch is a plug.

All plugs are chargers.

**19. Conclusions:**

I. No wire is a charger.

II. Some chargers are definitely not switches.

**20. Conclusions:**

I. No plug is a wire.

II. All wires being Chargers is a possibility.

**21. Statements:**

Some wars are battles.

All fights are wars.

**Conclusions:**

I. All fights being battle is a possibility.

II. No fight is a battle.

**Directions (22-26):** In these questions, relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. The statements are followed by two conclusions.

**Give answer (1)** if only Conclusion I is true

**Give answer (2)** if only Conclusion II is true

**Give answer (3)** if either Conclusions I or II is true

**Give answer (4)** if neither Conclusions I nor II is true

**Give answer (5)** if both Conclusions I and II are true

**22. Statements:**

$S \geq T \leq A; E \leq T; R > D = T$

**Conclusions:** I.  $R > S$

II.  $E \leq A$

**23. Statements:**

$G < H = T \leq R; F \leq H$

**Conclusions:** I.  $F < G$

II.  $F \geq R$

**24. Statements:**

$R \geq J = M \leq T < V = D$

**Conclusions:** I.  $D > J$

II.  $R < V$

**25. Statements:**

$S = L \leq I > C; L > V$

**Conclusions:** I.  $I > V$

II.  $C \leq L$

**26. Statements:**

$R \leq A > B; C > A; F \leq B$

**Conclusions:** I.  $C > R$

II.  $F < A$

**Directions (27-31):** Study the following information to answer the given questions:

In a certain code,

'more speed and economy' is

written as 'so fe mi ka',

'market and economy issues' is

written as 'zu so la mi',

'accurate but no speed' is written

as 'ru ka di wi' and

'issues but accurate only' is written

as 'gy di zu wi'.

**27.** What is the code for 'market'?

- (1) zu (2) so  
(3) la (4) mi  
(5) Cannot be determined

**28.** What does the code 'wi' stand for?

- (1) but (2) speed  
(3) only (4) issues  
(5) Either 'but' or 'accurate'

**29.** Which of the following may represent 'minor issues only'?

- (1) ig zu ru, (2) gy bi zu  
(3) bi ig gy (4) gy ig la  
(5) zu gy fe

**30.** What is the code for 'economy'?

- (1) so (2) fe  
(3) mi (4) ka  
(5) Either 'mi' or 'so'

**31.** Which of the following represents 'no more speed'?

- (1) fe ka ru (2) ka fe di  
(3) ka ru la (4) fe di ru  
(5) di wi fe

**Directions (32-34):** Each of the questions below consists of a question and two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide

whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and —

**Give answer (1)** if the data in Statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.

**Give answer (2)** if the data in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.

**Give answer (3)** if the data either in Statement I alone or in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.

**Give answer (4)** if the data in neither the Statements I nor II is sufficient to answer the question.

**Give answer (5)** if the data in both the Statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

**32.** Among A, B, C, D and E sitting in a circle, facing the centre, who sits to the immediate right of E?

I. B sits third to right of E. D is an immediate neighbour of both B and C.

II. A sits second to left of C. B is an immediate neighbour of A but B is not an immediate neighbour of C. Only one person sits between B and E.

**33.** Is A the daughter of S?

I. M, the sister of R is the mother of A. The son of S is the only brother of A.

II. S is the only child of Q. Q has only one grand-daughter and one grandson.

**34.** Who is the lightest amongst P, Q, R, S and T?

I. P is heavier than R but lighter than T. Only two people are heavier than T.

II. S is lighter than Q. T is heavier than both P and R

**Directions (35-40):** Study the following information to answer the given questions:

Eight people are sitting in two parallel rows containing four people each, in such a way that there is an equal distance between adjacent persons. In row-1 P, Q, R and S are seated (but not necessarily in the same order) and all of them are facing North. In row-2 A, B, C and D are seated (but not necessarily in the same order) and all of them are facing South. Therefore, in the given seating arrangement each member seated in a row faces another member of the other row.

B sits second to left of D. R is an immediate neighbour of the person facing D. Only one person sits between R and R C does not face R. Two people sit between R and Q.

35. Who amongst the following faces P ?

- (1) A (2) B  
(3) C (4) D  
(5) Cannot be determined

36. Who amongst the following sits to the immediate left of the person who faces B ?

- (1) P (2) Q  
(3) R (4) S  
(5) Cannot be determined

37. Who amongst the following faces D ?

- (1) P (2) Q  
(3) R (4) S  
(5) Cannot be determined

38. Which of the following is true regarding S ?

- (1) S sits at one of the extreme ends of the line  
(2) S sits second to right of Q  
(3) P is not an immediate neighbour of S  
(4) B is an immediate neighbour of the person who faces S  
(5) None is true

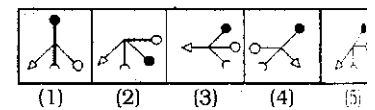
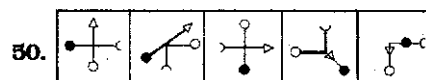
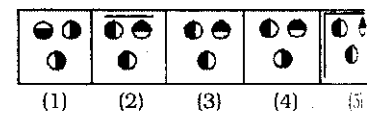
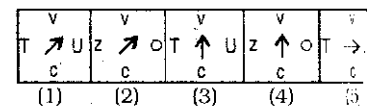
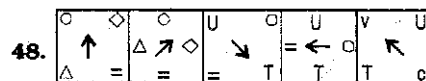
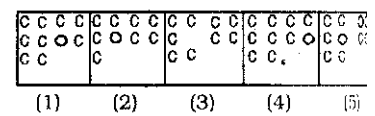
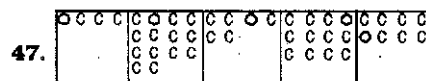
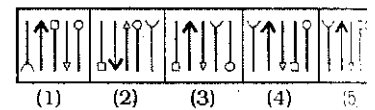
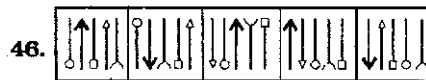
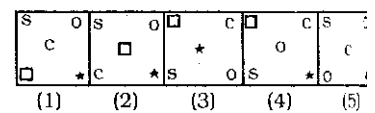
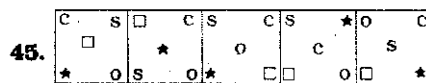
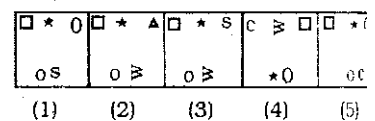
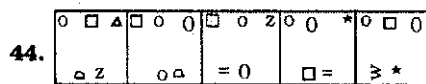
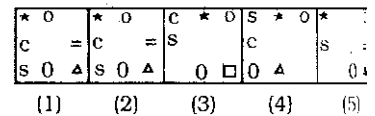
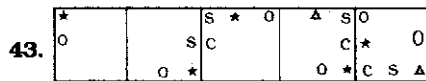
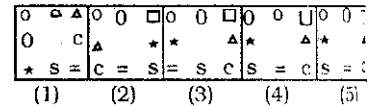
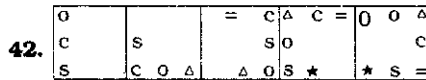
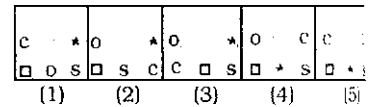
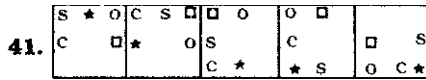
**Directions (39-40):** Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on the given seating arrangement and thus form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?

39. (1) D (2) P  
(3) Q (4) S  
(5) C
40. (1) R - P (2) B - D  
(3) 9 - S (4) A - C  
(5) S - R

**Directions (41-50):** In each of the questions given below which one of the five answer figures on the right should come after the problem figures J the left, if the sequence were continued ?

**Problem Figures**

**Answer Figures**



**GENERAL ENGLISH**

**Directions (51-60):** 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.

"India lives in its villages", said Mahatma Gandhi. Literally and from the social, economic and political (51).

the statements is (52) even today. Around 65% of the State's population is living in rural areas. People in rural areas should have the same (53) of I as is (54) by people living in suburban and urban areas. Further, there are cascading (55) of poverty, unemployment, poor and inadequate infrastructure in rural areas on urban centres causing slums and (56) social and economic tensions manifesting in economic deprivation and urban poverty. Here Rural Development, which is concerned (57) economic growth and so

cial justice, improvement in the living standard of the rural people by providing adequate and quality social services and minimum basic needs, (58) essential. The present strategy of rural development mainly (59) on poverty alleviation, better livelihood opportunities, provision of basic amenities and infrastructure facilities (60) innovative programmes of wage and self-employment.

51. (1) controversies  
(2) issues (3) strata  
(4) perspectives  
(5) nuance
52. (1) truth (2) valid  
(3) major (4) alive  
(5) placid
53. (1) desire (2) access  
(3) quality (4) span  
(5) method
- I 54. (1) asked (2) gained  
(3) administered  
(4) enjoyed (5) relaxed
55. (1) result  
(2) consequence  
(3) effects (4) lines  
(5) affects
56. (1) gathering (2) ending  
(3) aspects (4) virtual  
(5) consequential
57. (1) by (2) with  
(3) in (4) on  
(5) of
58. (1) becomes (2) were  
(3) are (4) befalls  
(5) turns
59. (1) symbolises (2) talks  
(3) attends (4) favours  
(5) focuses
60. (1) through (2) of  
(3) from (4) along  
(5) past

**Directions (61-65):** 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.

61. **For the first time ever**, a government advisory board asked scientific journals not to publish details of certain biomedical experiments.  
(1) This is first time  
(2) For the first ever time  
(3) At the first time  
(4) First time for  
(5) No correction required

62. People living downstream would let 15-20 minutes to **run for their life** if the dam bursts.

- (1) run for their lives  
(2) run at their life  
(3) run after their lives  
(4) run for life  
(5) No correction required
63. The minister also claimed that all the formalities had been completed and it would be implemented **in immediate effects**.
- (1) immediately in affect  
(2) with immediate effect  
(3) to immediate affect  
(4) immediately with effects  
(5) No correction required

64. A meeting was convened in order to give SEZs a **new lease in life**.

- (1) new lease of life  
(2) new leasing in life  
(3) leased life  
(4) newer lease on life  
(5) No correction required

65. A group of lawyers **took violence** while trying to stop another group from attending court.

- (1) violent  
(2) took to violence  
(3) opted for taking of violence  
(4) violently took  
(5) No correction required

**Directions (66-70):** 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.

- (1) This, thus, diminishes the effectiveness of these employees to motivate change.  
(2) In this context of advocating behaviour change, it can be said that rural NGOs in India that depend on local population for employees face a limited labour pool who are as likely to be vulnerable to the traditional social pressures and therefore equally marginalized as their clients.  
(3) It was found that employees indeed 'walked the talk' and their index of empowerment was related to their tenure in the NGO, thus disproving the theory of failure due to local employees.  
(4) If NGO employees are advocating behaviour change for self-empowerment, such be-

haviour must also be modeled for successful transmission.

- (5) A successful rural NGO in India that has received accolades for its work in empowerment and has succeeded despite having a major employee pool of locals was examined to establish if the employees actually 'walked the talk'.  
(6) These pressures may cause a gap between what the employees may be trained to 'preach' and what they may 'practise'.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

70. Which of the following should be the **LAST (SIXTH)** sentence after rearrangement?

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

**Directions (71-75):** 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.

71. Police officials said that they.... a tip-off about the plan and....., if caught the gang.  
(1) received - managed  
(2) attempted - sprung  
(3) sensed - tried  
(4) got - caught  
(5) rendered - pleased

72. Three rag-pickers who..... missing from the dump yard are suspected to have been buried under the . . . of waste.
- (1) are - bag
  - (2) went - mounds
  - (3) go - heaps
  - (4) is - tons
  - (5) since - rubble
73. The campaign was . . . at creating awareness among the public ..... drug abuse.
- (1) expected - to
  - (2) targeted - for
  - (3) meant - regarding
  - (4) aimed - about
  - (5) intended - on
74. The judge has.....a defiant' assistant commissioner to one month jail for his deliberate. .... of the court orders.
- (1) ruled - infringement
  - (2) sent - action
  - (3) sentenced - violation
  - (4) auctioned - breach
  - (5) ordered - attempt
75. Fed up by official . . . . . the villagers repaired a road themselves which had been in dire straits for the . . . thirteen years.
- (1) indifference - many
  - (2) entry - last
  - (3) apathy - past
  - (4) guidance - next
  - (5) lethargy - passed

**Directions (76-85);** 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).

76. The Magician, who has been (1)/ using his talent for make the public aware (2)/ of various social issues, is confident (3)/ that his mission would be a success. (4)/ No error (5)
77. Apart from the dance programmes, (1) / there will be training sessions for (2) / students for various schools in the city (3)/ on a daily basis. (4)/ No error (5)
78. The government's earnings (1)/ through royalty, dividends and profit sharing (2)/'have been steady rising (3)/ over the years. (4)/ No error (5)
79. In the afternoon, (1)/ devotees organized a programme (2)/ in

which the name of the deity (3)/ was chanted one lakh time. (4)/ No error (5)

80. Slick advertising campaigns, (1)/ soaring gold prices and (2)/ increasing purchasing power for consumers have (3)/ helped develop a market for diamonds. (4)/ No error (5)
81. Despite of (1)/elaborate search operations, (2)/ the police could find no trace (3)/ of the missing girl. (4)/-. No error (5)
82. The revelation comes (1)/ at a time when (2)/ women's reservation is (3)/ being deliberated upon.(4)/ No error (5)
83. The man was (1)/reportedly upset (2)/ over his sister's death (3)/ about a fortnight behind.(4)/ No error (5)
84. The factory always emits (1)/ a loud sound of hammering while (2)/ operations of its machines generate a strong vibration, (3)/ causing severely inconvenience to residents (4)/. No error (5)
85. The society for animal welfare has (1)/ urged people to keep an eye out (2)/ for injured birds (3)/ during the forthcoming festival. (4)/ No error (5)

**Directions (86-100):** 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.

Renewable energy technologies (RETs) have long been **recognized** for their potential as environment friendly, versatile and sustainable energy alternatives for rural areas of India. However, despite efforts by the Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources (MNES) and the India Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA), RETs have not yet succeeded as a major alternative source of energy in rural India. The programmes of MNES and IREDA designed to support small-scale distributed systems have relied on heavily subsidized credit, technology training and consumer awareness activities to stimulate the market for end-user finance for renewable energy systems for domestic, use and a fiered set of capital and interest rate subsidies for water pumping in the agriculture sector. While end users in some rural areas now have access to solar-powered lanterns or lights and biogas Systems for their home, and ag-

ricultural operations are taking advantage of remarkable capital subsidies for solar energy to use for water pumping, the use of heavy capital and interest rate subsidies, and the focus on domestic use rather than on matching renewable energy technology applications with income enhancement opportunities have tied the success of the\* programmes to government budget\* and political cycles limiting both the breadth and depth of development and penetration of projects that harness renewable energy resources.

In order to fully understand the barriers to the development of renewable energy enterprises in rural India, we must review a few of the key characteristics of investments in renewable energy projects.

First, investments in renewable energy projects are relatively informal and capital-intensive. The great information intensity arises primarily from the need for more upfront information regarding the energy resource compared to conventional power projects. Renewable energy resource assessments, in most cases, need to be site-specific and preferably with data for a significant period of time. Renewable energy technologies are also more capital-intensive than conventional hydrocarbon ones because of the large upfront investment cost in generation equipment needed to utilize a "free" or low-cost energy source. Due to the capital intensity, the financial **viability** of such investments and projects is often more dependent on longer-term financing structures available at the **outset** of the project.

Second, individual renewable energy investments are generally smaller than those made in conventional power generation projects due to constraints on local resource availability. Local resource availability is in turn **limited** by the low energy density of renewable energy resources. As extensive time and resources are necessary to catalogue the site-specific resource availability before financing can be considered, the technical and managerial know-how requirements and associated costs that occur prior to the project often represent a much larger percentage of project costs than in the case of conventional power projects.

Third, entrepreneurs developing small-scale renewable energy projects face the same business and financial risks associated with any enterprise. The viability of any enterprise depends

on its ability to build a business based on solid concepts and competencies in sound contexts that **mitigate** those risks.

Considering the aforementioned characteristics, the key barriers to development of small scale renewable energy projects are fourfold. First, rural entrepreneurs do not usually have the knowledge and expertise necessary to write business plans for projects that link renewable energy technologies with productive use of applications, to assess the rewards and risks of the project and estimate the costs to mitigate the associated risks. All of these are necessary inputs before a project is presented to a financier for investment. In addition, the negotiations with financiers may be **complex**, involving concepts and approaches that are not familiar to the entrepreneur. Second, the paperwork and soft costs associated with identifying and obtaining access to for small-and medium-scale projects is high relative to the financing needs. Without **critical** first-stage financing, most of the entrepreneurs interested in developing renewable energy projects will not be able to take the time away from normal business operations to implement renewable energy projects. Third, many of the renewable energy technologies are still relatively new to the market, so the commercial chains, networks, marketing and financial links, and other institutional structures that service traditional energy technologies are not in place to assist the entrepreneur even if she/he has the skills, know-how and capital. Fourth, given the "newness",- there is a limited availability of investment capital to finance the high up-front costs associated with the initial stages of developing a renewable energy project.

86. Which of the following is/are the small change/s visible in a few rural areas in terms of usage of RETs ?

- (A) Biogas systems are being used.
- (B) People now use solar powered lights.
- (C) Agricultural operations are now carried out by pumping of water through the use of solar energy.

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

151 All (A), (B) and (C)

87. Which of the following is/are the reason/s that the programmes implemented by IREDA and MNES have **not** yet succeeded in making RETs the major alternative source of energy ?

- (A) Focus on employment generation.
- (B) Emphasis on industrial use of renewable energy.
- (C) Interest rate subsidies Unlinking these to Government budgets and political cycles.

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

88. Which of the following is/are the problems/s faced by rural entrepreneurs in the development of small scale renewable energy project ?

- (A) Lack of technical know-how to implement these projects.
- (B) Lack of willingness amongst locals for the implementation of such projects.
- (C) Inability to deal with intricate details in interactions with financiers of renewable energy projects.

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

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

- (1) Programmes To Implement Renewable Energy Project In Rural Areas
- (2) Rural Renewable Energy Projects - The Barriers
- (3) The Benefits of Alternative Sources of Energy
- (4) The Government and Renewable Energy Projects
- (5) Taking Forward Renewable Energy Projects in India

90. Which of the following is/are the characteristic/s of investment in RETs ?

- (A) There are a number of investors willing to invest readily in these projects.
- (B) These demand more investment of capital over the conventional energy projects.

(C) These involve lesser risk as compared to the conventional energy projects.

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

91. Why are renewable energy projects termed information-intensive ?

- (1) The information on resources required by these projects is specific in terms of the location as well as the time period.
- (2) Very little information about renewable energy is available for the implementation of these projects.
- (3) Information needed by these projects is mostly confidential and requires a lot of paperwork in order to gain access.
- (4) The information required by these projects is far greater than that required by any other project, related to energy conservation.
- (5) The information required by these projects is very vast and sometimes unrelated to the project at hand.

92. Which of the following is **true** in the context of the passage?

- (A) The renewable energy projects are independent of the government budget.
- (B) Renewable energy projects require investments for a longer term than a conventional energy project.
- (C) Securing finance for renewable energy projects involves a lot of paperwork.
- (1) Only(B)
- (2) Only (A) and (B)
- (3) Only (B) and (C)
- (4) Only (A)
- (5) All (A), (B) and (C)

93. What, according to the passage, is a drawback of renewable energy projects "newness" ?

- (1) The unfamiliarity with the concept of renewable energy amongst the locals.
- (2) The low risk factor involved in its implementation attracts entrepreneurs who fail to complete these projects in time.

- (3) Too many investors willing to invest in these projects thereby creating confusion.
- (4) The absence of well-established links for networking, marketing and financing.
- (5) These require minimum paperwork thus there are few or no records of these projects being generated for future reference.

**Directions (94-97):** 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.

**94. OUTSET**

- (1) start (2) periphery
- (3) boundary
- (4) culmination
- (5) stage

**95. VIABILITY**

- (1) technicality (2) rigidity
- (3) regularity (4) commodity
- (5) feasibility

**96. CRITICAL**

- (1) grave (2) vital
- (3) dangerous (4) final
- (5) severe

**97. RECOGNIZED**

- (1) predictable (2) standard
- (3) known (4) resembled
- (5) questioned

**Directions (98-100) :** 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.

**98. MITIGATE**

- (1) aggravate (2) anger
- (3) moderate (4) alienate
- (5) alleviate

**99. COMPLEX**

- (1) plain (2) simple
- (3) undisturbed (4) compound
- (5) unilateral

**100. LIMITED**

- (1) boundless (2) released
- (3) freed (4) seamless
- (5) allowed