



Test II
English Language

51-55. In each of these questions, two sentences (i) and (ii) are given. Each sentence has a blank in it. Five words (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5) are suggested. Out of these, only one first at both the places in the context of each sentence. Number of that word is the answer.

51. I. Boats take more time going against the _____ of the river.
II. She keeps herself abreast of _____ events.
(1) flow (2) latest
(3) water (4) all
(5) current
52. I. While trying to open the door, the _____ broke.
II. It is not difficult to _____ tricky situations.
(1) handle (2) knob
(3) bracket (4) overcome
(5) win
53. I. This course teaches you not to _____ to temptations.

- II. We hope to increase our _____ of rice this year.
(1) succumb (2) produce
(3) yield (4) share
(5) submit
54. I. When you play your radio at high _____, it disturbs others.
II. We have just received a latest _____ of this encyclopedia.
(1) edition (2) volume
(3) channel (4) frequency
(5) pitch
55. I. It helps to rinse one's mouth early morning with a _____ of salt and water.
II. You can always refer to this reference material to find the _____ to these problems.
(1) mixture (2) answers
(3) liquid (4) fix
(5) solution

56-60. In each question below a sentence with four words printed in bold type is given. These 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) i.e., 'All Correct' as your answer.
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56. Solving the energy challenge requires
(1) behaviour change and new
(2) technological approaches. All correct.
(3) (4) (5)
57. The first thing that catches your eye
(1) is this building is the flour with laser
(2) (3) lights. All correct.
(4) (5)
58. The services sector has contributed
(1) (2) significantly to the economic grow.
(3) (4) All correct.
(5)
59. IT Companies have been allotted
(1) landing in this area to develop and
(2) (3) start their operations. All correct
(4) (5)
60. Other than the regular incentives, the
(1) (2) government is offering land sites at
(3) concessional rates. All correct
(4) (5)
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- 61-65. 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.
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61. In terms with seating capacity, it is the third largest stadium in India.
(1) On terms with
(2) As far as
(3) In respective to terms with
(4) In terms of
(5) No correction required
62. The actor can double for the star if needed be.
(1) if need
(2) if need be
(3) while it is needed
(4) whenever needed be
(5) No correction required
63. The 1982 Asian Games brought about a major change in India.
(1) brought after
(2) bring after
(3) best resulted
(4) bring around
(5) No correction required
64. Tourism, surely has suffered given the huge social unrest in the country.
(1) giving the huge
(2) because to
(3) as the huge
(4) taken the huge
(5) No correction required

65. Combining the ongoing crisis in Europe, the data make a case for a pause in rate hike.

- (1) Together
- (2) Apart with
- (3) Combined with
- (4) Combination of
- (5) No correction required

66-80. Read the following passage to answer the given questions based on it. Some words/phrases are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

The e-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011, notified by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, have the potential to turn a growing problem into a developmental opportunity. With almost half-a-year to go before the rules take effect, there is enough time to create the necessary infrastructure for collection, dismantling, and recycling of electronic waste. The focus must be on sincere and efficient implementation. Only decisive action can reduce the pollution and health cost associated with India's hazardous waste recycling industry. If India can achieve a transformation, it will be creating a whole new employment sector that provides good wages and working conditions for tens of thousands. The legacy response of the States to even the basic law of urban waste, the Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, has been one of indifference; many cities continue to simply burn the garbage or dump it in lakes. With the emphasis now on segregation of waste

at source and recovery of materials, it should be feasible to implement both sets of rules efficiently. A welcome feature of the new e-waste rules is the emphasis on extended producer responsibility. In other words, producers must take responsibility for the disposal of end-of-life product. For this provision to work, they must ensure that consumers who sell scrap get some form of financial incentive.

The e-waste rules, which derive from those pertaining to hazardous waste, are scheduled to come into force on May 1, 2012. Sound as they are, the task of scientifically disposing a few hundred thousand tonnes of trash electronics annually depends heavily on a system of oversight by State Pollution Control Boards (PCBs). Unfortunately, most PCBs remain unaccountable and often lack the resources for active enforcement. It must be pointed out that, although agencies handling e-waste must obtain environmental clearances and be authorised and registered by the PCBs even under the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008, there has been little practical impact. Over 95 per cent of electronic waste is collected and recycled by the informal sector. The way forward is for the PCBs to be made accountable for enforcement of the e-waste rules, and the levy of penalties under environmental laws. Clearly, the first order priority is to create a system that will absorb the 80,000 strong workforce in the informal sector into the proposed scheme for scientific recycling. Facilities must be

created to upgrade the skills of these workers through training and their occupational health must be ensured.

Recycling of e-waste is one of the biggest challenges today. In such a time, when globalization and information technology are growing at a pace which could only be imagined few years back, e-waste and its hazards have become more important over a period of time and should be given immediate attention.

66. What according to the passage is important now for e-waste management?
- (1) Making rules
 - (2) Reviewing rules
 - (3) Implementing rules
 - (4) Notifying rules
 - (5) Amending rules
67. Which of the following can be one of the by-products of effective e-waste management?
- (1) India can guide other countries in doing so
 - (2) It will promote international understanding
 - (3) It will promote national integration
 - (4) It will create a new employment sector
 - (5) It will further empower judiciary
68. Which of the following rules has not been indicated in the passage?
- (1) e-waste Rules 2011
 - (2) Pollution Check Rules
 - (3) Hazardous Wastes Rules, 2008
 - (4) Municipal Solid Wastes Rules
 - (5) All these have been indicated
69. "both sets of rules" is being referred to which of the following?
- (1) Solid wastes and Hazardous wastes
 - (2) e-waste and Hazardous waste
 - (3) Solid waste and e-waste
 - (4) e-waste and e-production
 - (5) Solid waste and recycling waste
70. e-waste rules have been derived from those pertaining to _____
- (1) Hazardous waste
 - (2) PC waste
 - (3) Computer-waste
 - (4) Municipal solid waste
 - (5) National waste
71. Which of the following will help implement "both sets of rules"?
- (1) Employment opportunities
 - (2) International collaboration
 - (3) Financial Incentive
 - (4) Segregation of waster at source
 - (5) Health costs
72. e-waste Rules come/come into force from _____
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (1) 2008 | (2) 2009 |
| (3) 2010 | (4) 2011 |
| (5) 2012 | |
73. Which of the following best explains the meaning of the phrase - "which could only be imagined few years back", as used in the passage?
- (1) It was doomed
 - (2) It took us few years
 - (3) It took us back by few years
 - (4) Imagination is better than IT
 - (5) None of these

74. Which of the following is true in the context of the passage?
(1) No city dumps its waste in lakes
(2) Some cities burn garbage
(3) PCBs have adequate resource for active enforcement
(4) e-waste was a much bigger challenge in the past
(5) None of these
75. Which of the following is not true in the context of the passage?
(1) Some form of financial incentive is recommended for the producers
(2) Some financial incentive is recommended for the production
(3) e-waste will be a few hundred thousand tonnes
(4) The agencies handling e-waste have to obtain environmental clearances
(5) Those involved in e-waste management would need to upgrade their skills
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- 76-78. Choose the word which is most nearly the same in meaning of the word printed in bold, as used in the passage.
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76. clearance
(1) cleaning (2) permission
(3) sale (4) remedy
(5) clarity
77. turn
(1) throw (2) chance
(3) send (4) transform
(5) rotate
78. potential
(1) intelligence (2) aptitude
(3) possibility (4) portion
(5) will
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- 79-80. Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning of the word printed in bold, as used in the passage.
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79. feasible
(1) unattended (2) physical
(3) practical (4) unviable
(5) wasteful
80. indifference
(1) interest (2) difference
(3) ignorance (4) rule-bound
(5) insignificance
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- 81-90. Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical mistake/error in it. The error if any, will be one part of sentence. Mark the number of the part with errors as your answer. If there is 'No error', mark (5).
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81. If you have made a mistake/while
(1)
filling up the form/you should be
(2) (3)
informed/the Income Tax department
(4)
immediately. No error
(5)
82. Reading newspapers will/help you/
(1) (2)
in understand banking/and business
(3) (4)
concepts. No error
(5)

83. Government departments should/
(1)
share information with/one another
(2) (3)
so that/they records are up-to-date.
(4)
No error
(5)
84. The bank will decide/unless Ashok is/
(1) (2)
eligible for a loan/based on his
(3) (4)
monthly salary. No error
(5)
85. The power supplying in/many states
(1) (2)
has been/badly affected because/of
(3)
the shortage of coal. No error
(4) (5)
86. The government has many/new
(1)
schemes for people/who want to
(2) (3)
start/business in rural areas. No error.
(4) (5)
87. The rate of interest/offered by banks
(1) (2)
to/customers who had savings bank
(3)
accounts/was decided by RBI early.
(4)
No error
(5)
88. The provide more such facility/to its
(1)
workers, the company/is planning to
(2) (3)
build/schools and parks in the
(4)
township. No error
(5)
89. Every year this IT company/conducts
(1) (2)
training programmes/for employees
(3)
so that/they learn new skills.
(4)
No error
(5)
90. According to newspaper reports/
(1)
there is more internet users/in small
(2) (3)
towns/than in metros. No error
(4) (5)
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- 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 suggest, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.
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- Today countries all over the world are experiencing many natural disasters like floods and earthquakes.
- In 2011, the United Nations conducted a (91) on the natural distance that occurred

(92) 1975 to 2007. Their report said that the (93) of natural disasters has increased tremendously (94) we do not respect the environment and (95) unsafe cities. Some countries like Japan are also (96) in the areas where earthquakes often take place. (97) countries cope with these natural disasters efficiently (98) making technological developments. So Japan invests in (99) buildings which earthquakes will not destroy (100).

99. (1) designing (2) drawing
(3) buying (4) damaging
(5) falling
100. (1) finally (2) noisily
(3) naturally (4) luckily
(5) easily

We cannot avoid challenges but must face up to them.

91. (1) war (2) discovery
(3) study (4) experiment
(5) test
92. (1) earlier (2) before
(3) sooner (4) from
(5) throughout
93. (1) loss (2) time
(3) reports (4) examples
(5) number
94. (1) therefore (2) because
(3) that (4) accordingly
(5) simply
95. (1) live (2) travel
(3) build (4) constructs
(5) crowded
96. (1) located (2) situate
(3) position (4) put
(5) nearby
97. (1) When (2) These
(3) How
(4) Neighbouring
(5) Any
98. (1) for (2) is
(3) inspite (4) try
(5) by