

Directions (Q. 1 to 5): Read each of the following sentences to find out whether there is any error in it. The error, if any, will be in one underlined part of the sentence. The alphabet of that part is answer. If there is no error the answer is 'E'. (Ignore the error of punctuation, if any).

1. A planning of the hospital/A) and its surroundings/B) is drawn on the hoarding/C) outside the hospital-site/D). No error/E)
2. He asked me/A) when and where/B) had I planned/C) to spend my holidays? / D) No error / E)
3. The NATO had miserably/A) failed in anticipating/B) the out come of /C) airstrikes on Yugoslavia/D). No error/E)
4. The fleeing refugees/A) are at risk to get/B) caught in/C) heavy cross fire/D). No error/E)
5. I have been/A) really/B) looking forward to/C) visit you again/D). No error/E)

Directions (Q. 6 to 10): In each of following sentences there are two blank spaces. Below each sentence, there are five pairs of word/phrases. Choose a pair of words/phrases that fits into the blanks to give a meaningful sentence.

6. Star TV makes a last ditch attempt to revive its ——even as the over all TV scenario remains in the ——

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|-------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Capital; difficulty | (b) chance; fraction |
| (c) Luck; lurch | (d) fortunes; doldrums |
| (e) Luck; store | |

7. In west Bengal, the public health system has ——away and ——government hospitals are run by party –sponsored unions.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Withered; imitating | (b) plundered; robust |
| (c) Plucked; absurd | (d) pondered; rapacious |
| (e) Burnished; dilapidated | |

8. The editor claims they have only removed mistakes that ——in while ——but other accuse them of changing meaning.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Blurred; imitating | (b) bombarded; shooting |
| (c) Braced; writing | (d) brooded; copying |
| (e) Crept; transcribing | |

9. A former chief minister, ——pariah by his party boss has a word of ——to supporters who might wish to dive with him, "Don't".

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Renounced; advice | (b) rendered; advice |
| (c) Disowned; caution | (d) abjured; promise |
| (e) Ceded; help | |

10. He was ——-with the ——-task of putting up a defence for Jeans, the country' official submission for the Best Foreign Film Oscar.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Saddled; unenviable | (b) burdened; impartial |
| (c) Mustered; absurd | (d) pestered; unsuitable |
| (e) referred; uncanny | |

Directions (Q. 10 to 15): Read each of the following sentences to find out whether there is any error in it. Each sentence has four underlined parts. The error, if any, will be in one underlined part. The alphabet of that part is answer. If there is no error, the answer is 'E' (Ignore the error of punctuation, if any).

11. We all/A) had some/B) of the cakes/C), she probably ate most/D). No error/E)

12. The/A) fire doesn't/B) seem to be giving out/C) much/D) heat. No error/E)

13. Nobody /A) but/B) she /C) could be so/D) selfish. No error/E)

(a) Hallow corrupt (b) surge (c) secure (d) rattle (e)

23. The only money box ———with virtue is a box out of which one can get money when one wants it.

(a) Consonant (b) obsolete (c) dozy (d) whimsical
(e) impious

24. There is a vast ———of birds of the crow family.

(a) Consignment (b) grime (c) dump (d) eddy (e)
concourse

25. Exercise is a ———with many writers on health and longevity.

(a) Contest (b) freak (c) fetish (d) terror (e)
stupor

Directions (Q. 26 to 32): Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

It has been a long hot summer and almost everyone seems to be having fun criticising the economic reforms. The congress party has taken leave of its senses and wants to undo all the good work of its worthiest member, Manmohan Singh. The RSS continues to make noises against globalization. The left parties want to protect the labour aristocracy in the public sector against the interests of the labouring masses. Sharad Yadav has shamelessly given away free telephones to all telephone company employees. That leaves only the Prime Minister to fight for India's future all alone, with only a handful of reformers to depend upon.

The reforms are anti-poor this is the constant refrain of the critics. Talk of the poor, I am convinced, confuses the debate on reforms. In the short term, the reforms will have no impact on the poor. In the longer run, the reforms will pull up the poor into the middle class.

In any society, the top 15 per cent of the people will do well and look after themselves. The bottom 15 per cent will fail and will need to be looked after. In between is the 70 per cent or the vast majority or the people, which in successful economies becomes the middle class. Our real tragedy in the last 50 years is not our poverty but that we did not create the middle class. Our socialist policies suppressed initiative, jobs, economic growth and middle class opportunities. Hence, our middle class was barely eight per cent of the population in 1980.

After the economy started seriously growing from the 1980s, the middle class has tripled, according to the National Council of Applied Economic Research, and is now 18 per cent of a much larger population. Given the right incentive system, the middle class invariably pulls itself up through hard work, self-help and education in a competitive society and the task of the economic reforms is precisely to create such an incentive system. If the reforms are successful, they will succeed in making a majority of India's population middle class within a generation. And then, it will also be easier to look after the poor when they are 15 per cent of the population rather than forty.

Who have the reforms hurt so far? Scrapping licensing has only hurt the corrupt bureaucrat and businessman. It does not immediately affect the poor. Similarly, opening the economy to trade and investment has only hurt the inefficient Indian producer and his labour. Neither of them are the wretchedly poor. Reducing controls on the economy has only brought efficiency, removed monopolies, and liberated new entrepreneurs. It is true that the second phase of reforms will cause job losses and pain. But these jobs belong to our pampered organized labour, primarily in inefficient public sector companies. This labour has amongst the lowest productivity in the

world, is insensitive to consumers, and gives Indian industry a bad name. By no stretch of the imagination can we call it poor.

Nor will cutting subsidies significantly hurt the poor. Experts are unanimously agreed that over 75 per cent of the subsidies do not reach the poor. Fertiliser and power subsidies are enjoyed by the rich and the middle class farmers –the rural poor are mainly landless labour. Similarly, the food subsidy through the PDS does not reach the poor, especially in Bihar and UP. Food subsidy has largely been enjoyed by the urban middle class. Economists around the world have been arguing that subsidies are the worst way to help the poor because they distort the price mechanism for the whole economy and misallocate society's scarce resource. Instead of subsidies it is better to give money to the poor (which, of course, has its own problems, for all Indians, including millionaires, will stand in a queue to be counted among the poor).

The reforms, thus, do not hurt the poor. Unlike our past policies, the reforms focus on prosperity and not on poverty. They assume that the poor do not want handouts; they want viable jobs so that they can pull themselves up into the middle class. By making the economy efficient and productive the reforms will create jobs, growth, and the middle class. Our politicians need to understand this, and proclaim from the rooftops: "The reforms are not anti-poor!"

Meanwhile, the experts in the academia, the NGOs, and the development institutions need to dig deeper into the explosive growth in our middle class to gauge the success of the reforms (and not be mesmerized by our controversial poverty figures). Finally, let us remember what Aristotle said: "The most perfect political community is one in which the middle class is in control and outnumbers both of the other classes."

26. Since 50 years of independence, we failed to

- (a) Bring-up poor above poverty line.
- (b) Accelerate economic growth.
- (c) Create a middle class.
- (d) To bridge the gap between rich and poor.
- (e) None of the above

27. In any society, a middle class grows when

- (a) The policy of economic reform is successfully pursued.
- (b) Proper opportunities are provided.
- (c) Socialistic pattern of economy is withdrawn.
- (d) Fifteen percent well to do looks after the rest.
- (e) None of the above

28. According to author, the worst hits by reforms are

- (a) Middle class and new entrepreneurs.
- (b) Corrupt bureaucrats and businessmen and inefficient producers and labours.
- (c) The poor.
- (d) Only A & B
- (e) Only B & C

29. According to author, subsidies should be scrapped because

- (a) Most of the fertilizer and power subsidies are enjoyed by rich and middle class farmers and the rural poor mainly constitute landless labour.
- (b) The food subsidies through PDS does not reach poor but enjoyed by urban middle class.
- (c) Subsidies are the worst way to help poor because they distort the price mechanism and misallocate the scarce resources of the state.

- (d) Only A & B
 (e) All the above
30. According to author, which one of the following is not true about reforms?
 (a) Reforms are not anti-poor but focused on prosperity, not on poverty.
 (b) It does not intend to help poor by hand outs but by providing better opportunity and viable jobs.
 (c) Reforms are successful only when it creates vast majority of population into middle class.
 (d) It does not let the 15 per cent of population to pull up into middle class.
 (e) It brings efficiency, removes monopoly and creates new entrepreneurs.
31. According to author, what should be the task of economic reforms?
 (a) To create job opportunities for unemployed.
 (b) To pull the people into middle class.
 (c) To create the right incentive system.
 (d) To create such a situation so that the benefits of reforms reach the poorest of the poor.
 (e) None of the above
32. According to the author, in India, the success of reforms can be gauged from the fact that
 (a) The Govt. has reduced the subsidies.
 (b) The Govt. has started the second phase of reforms.
 (c) Since 1980, the growth in our middle class has tripled from 8 to 18 percent.
 (d) A much larger population under poverty line has pulled themselves up.
 (e) None of the above

Directions (Q. 33 to 37): Each question below consists of a word printed in capital letters. Choose the word that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capitalized letters.

33. ALIGHT

- (a) Light mount (b) remain (c) prevail (d) reduce (e)

34. ADVERSITY

- (a) Adherent (b) occasion (c) fondness (d) ease
 (e) dimple

35. HUSBANDRY

- (a) Munificence rectitude (b) consort (c) riddle (d) convocation (e)

36. APPROPRIATE

- (a) Partial horrible (b) unsuitable (c) convenient (d) conscious (e)

37. METICULOUS

- (a) Bourgeois antagonistic (b) foolish (c) gypsy (d) careless (e)

Directions (Q. 38 to 42): Each sentence or phrase given below is followed by five words. Pick the word which is closest in meaning to the preceding phrase or sentence.

38. Having a strong sharp taste and smell.

- (a) Gruesome mortifying (b) pungent (c) frivolous (d) opalescent (e)

39. An extremely large number
(a) Impetus (b) inconceivable (c) urge (d) myraid (e) surmise

40. A painful experience which is difficult to endure.
(a) Frustration (b) rage (c) ordeal (d) perturbation (e) idiosyncrasy

41. Love without sensual desire.
(a) Triumph (b) Devine (c) platonic (d) debauches
(e) facsimile

42. To mix at random, as playing cards.
(a) puzzle (b) poach (c) synchronise (d) emulate (e) suffle

Directions (Q. 43 to 45): Arrange the sentences b, c, d, e to form a logical sequence between sentences (a) and (f).

43. a. Once the problem is diagnosed the prescription follows logically.
b. The solution must be to create a strong body of opinion among the constituents in favour of reforms.
c. And as experience, has shown once political class has brought around to your side, the bureaucracy, ever willing to sway with the wind will following suit.
d. In a democratic polity if this were to happen, the politicians would have to fall in line or face marginalization by electorate.
e. The real task before PM, therefore, is to build a conseusus in favour of reforms not just among a handful of ministers, but among the people of India whom the reforms are meant to serve. f. It is admittedly a more demanding task than campaigning to one's own kind but it is more rewarding and more imperative.
(a) abcdef (b) abdcef (c) acbedf (d) aecbdf (e) acbdef

44. a. If the higher rate of inflation could have been explained by higher fuel costs alone, there might not have been much cause for worry.
b. In a dramatic reversal of past trend, prices of primary articles as well as manufactured articles have registered an increase during the week-in question.
c. Agreed, it is the non food category within the primary group that has recorded the sharpest increase, but that is small comfort.
d. Unfortunately, however that is not the case.
e. And while the rise in the prices of manufactured articles is quite nominal, it is difficult to be sanguine about the rise in primary article.
f. Price rises here are bound to feed through to the rest of the economy and none of this bodies well for consumer or for the government either.
(a) abcdef (b) acbdef (c) abdcef (d) adbcef (e) aecdbf

45. a. With the passing of the information technology bell, India is now poised to become one of the first few nations to have such legislation.
b. a digital signature is equivalent to a physical signature and is unique to an individual.
c. The IT bill seeks to give legal validity to digital signatures and certificates.
d. Any digital document carrying this signature has signed it and it will now hold in a court of law.
e. A digital signature not only authenticates a user but also ensures confidentiality and integrity of message.

f. The backbone of this technology is cryptography.

- (a) abcdef (b) acbedf (c) acbdef (d) aedbcf (e) adecbf

Directions (Q. 46 to 50): Four incomplete sentences are given below. They can be meaningfully completed by the words given below. You have to choose the word that fits maximum number of blank.

46. I. Father advised his daughter not to _____boy friend after 7.P.M

II. It is hard to _____your explanation for being late to work.

III. Please _____the children with your stories and jokes.

IV. It was hard for Mr. Sinha to _____the notion that he would retire next Monday.

- (a) Accept (b) consider (c) entertain (d) receive
(e) digest

47. I. He was so hungry that he _____everything served to him.

II. The plot in the novel was so interesting that I _____it in one sitting.

III. The forest fire _____every thing that came into its way.

IV. She was _____by intense hatred to destroy him.

- (a) Exhumed (b) devoured (c) ate (d) destroyed (e) consume

48. I. An interesting_____of rural life is simplicity.

II. After the skirmish events began to take a more sinister _____

III. The worst _____of the holocaust was that millions of people were killed.

IV. You should look at the problem from every _____

- (a) Feature (b) turn (c) point of view (d) consideration (e) aspect

49. I. Three people were _____on charges of murder.

II. Adequate preventive measures _____the spread of malaria.

III. Delicate miniature sculpture on the temple wall _____our attention.

IV. Police _____a thief stealing valuable from the house.

- (a) Caught (b) arrested (c) stopped (d) checked (e) seized

50. I. They _____ a virulent campaign against their political opponents.

II. New model of the car will be _____at the end of Independence Day.

III. New air craft carrier is unlikely to be _____in next five years.

IV. He has _____himself on a carrier in property dealing.

- (a) Instituted (b) started (c) initiated (d) launched (e) made available

Answer these Questions:-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	C	B	B	D	D	A	E	B	A
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	C	C	A	C	B	D	B	C	b
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
C	D	A	E	C	C	A	B	E	D
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40

C	C	E	D	A	B	D	B	D	C
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
C	E	B	D	C	C	B	E	B	D