

Question Booklet No
105733**SUBJECT : GENERAL ENGLISH****(Do not open this QUESTION BOOKLET until you are asked to do so)****Maximum Marks : 200****Duration of Test : 3 Hours**

(Use Ball point Pen to fill up this cover page of the Question Booklet)

Signature of the Candidate :

Roll No. :

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS*Candidates should read the following instructions carefully and fill all the required particulars before answering the questions:*

- 1) The Question Booklet has seal pasted on it. Candidates should break the seal only when they are asked to do so by the Invigilator.
- 2) After breaking the seal, candidates must check the completeness of the Question Booklet. If any discrepancy is found, immediately report to the Invigilator, for changing the Question Booklet.
- 3) Candidates must take care while furnishing the required particulars at the appropriate places marked on the front page of both the Question Booklet and the Answer Booklet. Do not write anything in the spaces provided for office use.
- 4) Page(s) for Rough Work is provided at the end of the Question Booklet.
- 5) If any additional answer sheets are used, ensure that they are firmly tied and attached to the main Answer Booklet before submitting.
- 6) Candidates must hand over the Answer Sheet before leaving the Examination Hall. They may take away the Question Booklet.
- 7) Use of mobile Phones, calculators and electronic gadgets are strictly prohibited.
- 8) Any misconduct or indiscipline in the examination hall/resorting to any form of unfair means/failure to follow the examination rules will result in Disciplinary action as deemed fit by the commission.
- 9) The decision of the Commission on all examination matters is final.

PAPER : GENERAL ENGLISH

Time: 3hrs.

Candidates are directed to answer the questions given below in their own words as far as practicable

SECTION I :

1. Write an essay of about 1000 words on any two of the following topics : (50 x 2 = 100)
- Write an essay on the recent recognition of the *Right to Privacy* as a Fundamental Right by the Supreme Court of India.
 - Critically analyse the question of the economic and political viability of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005.
 - Critically examine the effect of political instability upon social and economic development with particular reference to the state of Nagaland.
 - Discuss the issue of the necessity of reservation for greater representation of women in legislatures, with particular reference to the state of Nagaland.
 - Write an essay on the recent rise of far-right nationalism in Europe and the United States of America

SECTION II :

ALL QUESTIONS IN THE FOLLOWING SECTION CARRY ONE MARK EACH

2. Study the following passage and answer the questions that follow: (20 x 1 = 20)

Following the detection of fraud amounting to Rs. 11,400 crore in the Punjab National Bank (PNB), and the default and fraudulent misuse of funds by Rotomac Global Private Limited (RGPL) to the tune of Rs. 3,695 crore, there is furore in the industry. The two cases are different types of fraud and cannot be equated. Banks are going to be affected, but in different ways. Peer banks are in a state of fear. This has triggered the tightening of systemic controls which failed to detect the persistent irregularities practiced by a few individuals in the bank.

More than the large amount involved, the reputation of the banking industry is at stake, especially at a time when global attention is focused on stabilising bank reforms and greater efficiency of the financial sector is expected. Massive capital infusion through recapitalisation bonds is intended to resurrect the public sector banks (PSBs) that are burdened by a huge pile of non-performing assets (NPAs) and low capital adequacy. The government may have to rework its capital infusion plan in the light of these frauds.

The modus operandi of the fraud that is known so far is unbelievable. How is it that for seven long years, Letters of Undertaking (LoUs) were issued to substitute for older such LoUs? The amounts on the new LoUs were adjusted to cover the older principal and interest each time. These LoUs facilitated access to short-term buyer's credit at overseas centres without any underlying formal line of credit or collaterals.

Investigative agencies put the number of LoUs unearthed so far at 293. The initial cumulative amount was Rs 11,400 crore for which there is neither any sanctioned loan nor any collaterals to fall back upon. The amount is now being reported to be over Rs 12,000 crore. All prudential standards have been allowed to be compromised by a few in-house fraudsters in connivance with outsiders. The issue of LoUs was routed through Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT) on a stand-alone basis, with no integration with the mainstream technology platform of the bank. Based on these authenticated LoUs, some overseas branches of Indian banks and foreign banks have provided short-term buyer's credit in foreign currency to the beneficiaries of LoUs in order to pay for imports in foreign currency, thus obviating exchange rate risk.

LoUs are non-fund-based facilities carrying credit risk. They should be issued only after due credit appraisal and after obtaining sanction from a competent authority in the same way as any other loan facility. Issuing LoUs

without the sanction of credit facilities tantamount to parting with cash from the bank's currency vault without a valid cheque. Indiscriminate issuance of LoUs in PNB is a form of operational risk, whereas the default in misappropriation of bank's loan by RGPL is a credit risk because it is a duly sanctioned credit facility.

According to the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), operational risk is attributed to "losses resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events." In the case of the PNB fraud, the fact that perpetrators of the fraud could continue the chain of transactions in a "business as usual" mode without being detected at any point, is a complete failure of internal processes. This has caused huge operational risk to PNB and partly also to banks that have advanced foreign currency loans against those LoUs at overseas branches.

In the ordinary course of business, such persistent irregularities cannot escape the attention of staff working in the branch for such a long duration. The mysterious staff members who stay away due to sickness, personal work or for attending social engagements during such episodes can get easily exposed. But the fact that this did not happen, indicates the existence of a second layer of fraudsters in the bank. The conspirators cannot be limited to a bunch of people. It must be a bigger group that supports each other in maintaining the stream of LoUs without causing any break or reporting anything to higher authorities. Keeping them isolated from the rest of the banking operations is an onerous task, but it has been ensured by a close nexus among colleagues.

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the individual banks themselves prescribe systemic controls such as internal inspections, reporting systems to higher authorities on the state of credit exposure (fund based and non-fund based such as LoUs/Letters of Credit/Bank Guarantees). Concurrent audit, statutory audit, RBI audit, and many more sporadic management audits are institutionalised to ensure compliance at every stage. Beyond these, there are undefined controls in branches.

Similarly, banks are supposed to conduct on-site inspection of borrower units where loan facilities are extended. Even visits of internal inspection teams of the bank to borrower units are necessary to re-verify and ensure proper end use of loans. The periodical reconciliation of nostro accounts (foreign currency denominated accounts of Indian banks maintained in overseas centres) where the buyer's credit in foreign currency is credited, is to be done from time to time.

Given these control systems to regulate banking operations, the protracted period of fraud is astounding. Moreover, the behaviour and conduct of the staff involved in the fraud, their routine discussions, hearsay comments, repeat visits of fraudsters or his representatives to the branch to seek fresh LoUs to replace the old ones, informal interactions with colleagues in the department, events and campaigns held in branches and visits of bank's higher authorities to branches could not have escaped the attention of the branch staff in usual circumstances. Perhaps, some more facts will come to light as the probe deepens.

ALL THE QUESTIONS BELOW HAVE FOUR ANSWER OPTIONS. WRITE THE OPTION WHICH IS MOST APPROPRIATE.

- 2.1 In the current global climate:
- A) Workers in the banking sector are under investigation
 - B) Indian banks have developed systemic weaknesses
 - C) The financial sector has been discredited
 - D) Banking reforms have assumed great importance
- 2.2 In the case of the PNB fraud:
- A) The fraud was probably perpetrated exclusively by a few rogue employees of the bank
 - B) There was systemic failure, coupled with connivance of employees
 - C) The RBI had provided prior warning to the bank regarding indiscriminate issue of LoUs
 - D) The fraudsters had issued LoUs by hacking into the banking system

2. In the context of the passage, "nostro" accounts are:
- Accounts held by Indian banks in foreign countries
 - Accounts that deal with fraudulent transactions
 - Accounts where the buyer credits his money for purchases made from LoUs
 - Accounts which provide foreign currency loans to creditors
- 2.4 Which of the following statements about RBI oversight of Indian banks is true?
- The RBI conducts sporadic and asymmetrical audit of banks issuing LoUs
 - The RBI carries out transparency checks on "nostro" accounts issuing LoUs
 - The RBI conducts on-site inspections of branches with "nostro" accounts
 - The RBI stipulates institutionalised mechanisms to ensure compliance with credit guidelines
- 2.5 Which of the following statements about the consequences of the PNB and RGPL frauds is true?
- The RBI liaised with the Bank for International Settlements for recovery of the money
 - The RGPL and PNB frauds are rooted in the huge amount of NPAs in the Indian banking sector
 - It has resulted in close introspection of systemic weaknesses and credit delivery mechanisms by banks
 - The Bank for International Settlements has conducted financial audit of "nostro" accounts of PNB
- 2.6 In the context of the passage, which of the following statements about the Indian banking industry is false?
- All Indian banks shall be affected in different ways by the PNB and RGPL frauds
 - The public sector banks (PSBs) had been suffering from inadequate infusion of capital
 - There is seamless integration of technology platforms of PSBs with SWIFT
 - PSBs have a wide range of systemic mechanisms to prevent fraud
- 2.7 Which of the following is not true about Letter of Undertaking (LoUs) issued by banks??
- An LoU is a non-fund based credit exposure which is a credit risk as well as an operational risk
 - LoUs provide access to short-term buyer's credit at overseas branches of banks
 - LoUs must necessarily be backed up by a formal credit line or collaterals
 - LoUs are subject to control at the branch level and other management audits to ensure compliance
- 2.8 According to the author, the protracted period of the fraud at PNB indicates:
- The necessity of streamlining of the reporting systems to higher authorities on credit exposure
 - Active and extensive connivance of the staff of the bank branch with the fraudsters
 - Events and campaigns held at the branch level helped disguise the lack of audit control
 - The repeated visits of the fraudsters to the branch to authenticate older LoUs
- 2.9 According to the author, the PNB fraud is primarily:
- A case of failure of unregulated credit mechanisms
 - A case of operational risk caused by indiscriminate issue of LoUs
 - A case of credit risk caused by connivance of bank officials and fraudsters
 - An example of the risks of recapitalising PSBs
- 2.10 In the context of the passage, the meaning of the word "prudential" is:
- Showing care or forethought in business
 - A financial services company that sponsored the 1983 Cricket World Cup
 - Showing avarice, particularly in running a business
 - Display of a paucity of common sense and good judgment in business
- 2.11 In the context of the passage, a word opposite in meaning to "onerous" would be:
- Effortless
 - Oppressive
 - Burdensome
 - Corrupt

- 2.12 In the context of the passage, the phrase "*modus operandi*" denotes:
 A) The mode of financial operations in a bank B) A particular way or method of doing something
 C) An operation carried out in a modern bank D) A method of committing bank fraud
- 2.13 In the context of the passage, the meaning of the word "*sporadic*" is:
 A) A system of audit control B) Occurring regularly and frequently
 C) Continuous D) Occurring at irregular intervals
- 2.14 According to the author, operational risk in banking system involves:
 A) Inadequate or failed internal processes
 B) External events influencing credit policy of a bank
 C) Default and misappropriation of credit facilities
 D) Losses that can be attributed to systemic deficiencies
 A) (i) & (iv) B) (ii) & (iv) C) (i), (iii) & (iv) D) None of the above
- 2.15 In a bank, the state of credit exposure is subject to:
 A) Internal inspections and audit by the Reserve Bank of India
 B) Internal inspections of borrower units to verify and ensure proper end-use of credit
 C) Multiple management audits to ensure compliance with regulatory standards for issue of credit facilities
 D) Monitoring of persistent irregularities in behaviour of fraudulent and conniving bank officials
 A) (i), (ii), & (iii) B) (i), (ii) & (iv) C) (i) & (iii) D) All of the above
- 2.16 According to the passage, the PNB fraud:
 A) Resulted in credit risk for banks that advanced collateral against LoUs issued by PNB
 B) Resulted in operational risk for branches of other banks that advanced credit in foreign currency against LoUs issued by PNB
 C) Resulted in little or no operational risk for banks that issued LoUs to PNB
 D) Resulted in parting of bank's cash in non-overscas branches of other banks
- 2.17 According to the passage, the PNB fraud was:
 A) Perpetrated by a small group of bank officials in connivance with fraudsters operating nostro accounts
 B) Perpetrated by an extensive network of bank employees that connived with each other to ensure non-reporting of indiscriminate issue of LoUs to regulatory authorities
 C) Perpetrated by a small but dedicated group of fraudsters without extensive collusion with bank officials
 D) Involved several banks and their officials engaged in a conspiracy to defraud the RBI
- 2.18 In the passage, the meaning of the phrase "*'business as usual' mode*" is:
 A) An ongoing and unchanging state of affairs despite difficulties or complications
 B) A matter or issue that is related exclusively to work and not entertainment
 C) Begin a task in earnest
 D) To perform in a stylish and effective manner
- 2.19 From the four options given below, choose the word from the passage that is closest in meaning to the phrase "*to be secretly involved in an immoral and illegal act*":
 A) Probe B) Competent C) Connivance D) Misappropriation
- 2.20 From the four options given below, choose the word from the passage that is closest in meaning to the phrase "*removing or preventing something undesirable*":
 A) Indiscriminate B) Sanction C) Obviating D) Nexus

Study the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

The unprecedented step of holding a press conference by four senior judges of the Supreme Court on January 12 to air their grievances, which were presumably being ignored by the Chief Justice of India, is being touted as both a momentous and an unfortunate development in the annals of judicial history of independent India. It becomes discernible from media reports that the crux of the matter is a basic issue: whether the CJI is 'master of the roster' or just 'first among equals'. Text of the letter addressed to CJI Dipak Misra and released at a press conference seemingly makes it discernible that the senior apex court judges were spurred to go public because of being ignored while setting up benches to hear crucial cases as well as attempts to sort out the matter with the CJI going nowhere.

The action has evoked a divided opinion. Protagonists say the four judges have shown courage as they were compelled to speak out because "democracy will not survive unless the institution of the Supreme Court is preserved". However, the antagonists opine that such kind of public 'unionism' is mutinous and inappropriate. Irrespective of long-term implications of this move, some legal experts opine that it has exposed an unprecedented level of dissension in the top echelons of the judiciary, the reverberations of which will not easily subside and will be felt for a long time to come.

The press conference is an unprecedented development in multiple ways. Apart from being a singular such development in the judicial history of independent India, it has brought to the fore the much talked-about chinks in the top judiciary over a range of issues, including the manner in which the CJI allocated cases to his fellow judges in his capacity as 'master of the roster'. It was also argued that the CJI had gone against the well-settled and time-honoured conventions guiding him in deciding the roster and allocation of cases to brother judges. In other words, at the heart of the present crisis there are two issues: how judges are appointed and how sensitive and big-ticket cases are allocated.

A controversial order by the apex court in November 2017 had declared that the CJI "is the master of roster" having exclusive power to decide which case would go to which judge. However, the letter released at the press conference contends that the CJI is only 'first among equals' and there were well-settled and time-honoured conventions guiding him in dealing with the strength of the bench required or the composition thereof.

Undoubtedly, legal experts and media have dubbed the episode as 'unprecedented'. Nevertheless, an agitation of near-equal proportion did occur in the Punjab and Haryana High Court over 13 years ago when, on April 18, 2004, 25 judges allegedly went on casual leave en masse to protest against the then Chief Justice B. K. Roy, who had sought an explanation from two judges for accepting membership at a golf resort near Chandigarh even though it was facing litigation for violation of environmental norms, among others.

Some legal experts opine that undoubtedly at the surface level the ongoing controversy may be confined to the attribution of motives to both the CJI and the four aggrieved judges in terms of a post mortem of case allocations by the chief justice, and the casting of aspersions on the abilities of some judges to whom the CJI has assigned cases; nonetheless, what lies beneath are more serious questions and the attribution of more insidious motives. In the aftermath of the ongoing developments, the Supreme Court of India may never be the same again, irrespective of whether the act of the four judges is seen as a revolt or a move towards transparency or whether it is justified or not. While the ongoing development amounts to a no-confidence motion against the top-most judge of the country and the ability of the Supreme Court to fix its own problems, the manner in which institutional weaknesses have been exposed entail the possibility of determining whether the subsequent moves would be constructive or destructive.

Asserting the difficulty in telling whether the ongoing developments will lead to a stronger Supreme Court or one weakened by a combination of infighting, questionable procedures, and opacity, it can't be said whether the present dispensation will take advantage of the weakness or work towards restoring the institution to strength. However, some legal experts do not rule out the possibility of the government taking advantage of a weakened judiciary, at least in the short term.

The executive-judiciary balance has been determined to a very large extent by the nature of political dominance the ruling party of the day could command from the very beginning in the 1950s and it was only in the mid-1990s that the judiciary stonewalled itself sufficiently against the vagaries of the politician's world. The manner of handling the case of the death of special CBI judge B. H. Loya, who was hearing the Sohrabuddin 'fake encounter' case in which BJP president Amit Shah was an accused but later discharged, is looked upon with suspicion by some experts and raises doubts about independence of the judiciary.

The decade of the 1970s witnessed attempts by the then government to have a 'committed judiciary' especially when Justice A. N. Ray was appointed, superseding three other senior judges, and second, when Justice M. H. Beg was appointed superseding Justice H. R. Khanna. Even in those times, the sanctity of the court didn't come into jeopardy, in the same sense as it is now, because those events were the doings of the executive of that day and the present crisis is the manifestation of the inbred problem within the apex court. A committed judiciary suits the ambitions of the ruling dispensation to implement its 'unconstitutional agenda' in a constitutional manner.

Many legal experts opine that the present crisis isn't a political issue and parties of all hues would do well to steer clear of it. Let the apex court resolve its issues in its own manner sans political interference so that its independence is not jeopardised. The Supreme Court is one of the country's most respected institutions — and one in which a majority of Indians still continue to repose tremendous trust. It is in the fitness of things for the CJI to take the initiative and reach out to his colleagues.

The present crisis also affords an opportunity for the court as well as the government to finalise a mutually acceptable and transparent process to appoint judges, which, while not being raised by the four judges, remains a contentious topic and one that, if not responsible for the current crisis, at least exacerbated it. Democracy functions through institutions and the judiciary is an important pillar of India's constitutional democracy, enjoying people's confidence. One can hope that the apex court will be able to find means of tiding over the present crisis and restoring people's confidence sooner than later.

ALL THE QUESTIONS BELOW HAVE FOUR OPTIONS. WRITE THE OPTION WHICH IS MOST APPROPRIATE.

- 3.1 The matter of four senior judges of the Supreme Court holding a press conference to air their grievances against the Chief Justice of India (CJI) is:
- Motivated by the dissatisfaction of the senior judges with the central government
 - Motivated by the CJI's allocation of funds to the senior judges for hearing cases
 - Motivated by the dissatisfaction of the senior judges with the unilateral allocation of assignments and composition of benches
 - Motivated by the constitutional question of the allocation of cases by the central government and the CJI
- 3.2 The matter of the four senior judges of the Supreme Court holding a press conference:
- Has evoked a discussion about the role and powers of the CJI among the public and press
 - Has evoked a mutiny in the judiciary
 - The blind worship of the ideas propagated by Mr. G. A. Sala
 - The English worship of machinery and external doing
- 3.3 The four senior judges of the Supreme Court contend that:
- The CJI had failed to address their concerns regarding the weakening of the judiciary
 - The CJI had acted in a malafide manner in the allocation of cases to brother judges
 - The CJI's role as the 'master of the roster' is unfettered and exclusive
 - The CJI's role is constrained by custom and tradition

- 3.4 According to the author of the passage, the present turmoil in the apex court:
- A) Is a symptom of the growing unease in the mind of the public with the higher judiciary
 - B) Is symptomatic of the decline in the public institutions of India
 - C) Is symptomatic of the politicisation of the higher judiciary
 - D) Is an opportunity to usher in transparency in the matter of judicial appointments
- 3.5 In the matter of the current crisis in the Supreme Court, most legal experts:
- A) Have reposed their confidence in the decisions of the central government and the CJI
 - B) Are of the opinion that political parties should adopt a 'hands off' approach to the matter
 - C) Have reflected the concerns of the central government regarding the abilities of the judges of the court
 - D) Are of the opinion that it lays bare the institutional mechanisms of the Supreme Court
- 3.6 The author of the passage is of the opinion that:
- A) The current crisis in the Supreme Court is a symptom of the political instability in the country
 - B) The independence of the judiciary is a contentious issue that needs to be resolved by the executive
 - C) The ascendancy of contemporary political dispensation has always tended to affect the equilibrium of the relationship between the executive and the judiciary
 - D) The current crisis in the Supreme Court is of the making of the political class
- 3.7 The author of the passage suggests that the current crisis in the Supreme Court is unique because:
- A) The sanctity of the higher judiciary has not been jeopardised in the current crisis
 - B) The current crisis is in the final evaluation a political issue
 - C) It has brought to the fore the complications and tensions engendered from within the Supreme Court
 - D) The matter of the appointment of judges is exclusively responsible for the current crisis
- 3.8 According to the author of the passage, the current crisis is not exactly "unprecedented" because:
- A) The Chief Justice of Punjab and Haryana High Court's decision to seek an explanation from two sitting judges resulted in protests by other judges
 - B) The Punjab and Haryana High Court judges had protested against the Supreme Court's order in 2004
 - C) The Chief Justice of the Punjab and Haryana High Court had exceeded his brief in 2004
 - D) The Chief Justice of Punjab and Haryana High Court's decision was challenged in court by 25 judges
- 3.9 In the context of the passage, the meaning of the word "discernible" is:
- A) Able to be perceived or noticed
 - B) The act of discriminating against someone
 - C) The act of striving to get or achieve something
 - D) The quality of being persistent in discovering something
- 3.10 In the context of the passage, a word similar in meaning to "annals" would be:
- A) Documents
 - B) Chronicles
 - C) Titles
 - D) Composition
- 3.11 According to the passage, the phrase 'master of the roster' denotes:
- A) The rights and privileges provided to the CJI by the senior judges of the Supreme Court
 - B) The prerogative of the CJI to appoint judges to the Supreme Court
 - C) The right and privilege enjoyed by the CJI in his communication with brother judges
 - D) The right and privilege of the CJI to constitute benches to hear cases and allocate them to judges

- 3.12 According to the passage, the question of the relationship between the executive and judiciary is relevant here because:
- (i) The executive tends to try to take advantage of a structurally weak judiciary
 - (ii) The question of the present ruling dispensation taking advantage of the current crisis remains open
 - (iii) The executive branch of government tends to favour a judiciary ideologically contiguous to itself
 - (iv) The current crisis has laid bare the structural weaknesses of the highest court of the land
- A) (i) & (iv) B) (iii) & (iv) C) (i), (ii) & (iii) D) All of the above
- 3.13 According to the author of the passage, the matter of four senior judges of the Supreme Court holding a press conference to air their grievances against the Chief Justice of India (CJI):
- (i) Is an unparalleled and unconventional occurrence
 - (ii) Is an example of 'unionism' in the judiciary
 - (iii) Has brought to the fore cracks in the higher judiciary in India
 - (iv) Is not simply about the allocation of cases to brother judges by the CJI
- A) (i), (ii) & (iii) B) (i), (iii) & (iv) C) (ii), (iii) & (iv) D) All of the above
- 3.14 In the context of the passage, the word "repose" means:
- A) Lodge B) Composed C) Consign D) Respond
- 3.15 In the context of the passage, a word opposite in meaning to the word "unprecedented" would be:
- A) Familiar B) Comical C) Presidential D) Imitative
- 3.16 In the context of the passage, the phrase "first among equals" denotes:
- A) Formally of the same status but traditionally accorded greater respect and responsibility
 - B) Having the same value or measure owing to seniority of office
 - C) A person who was appointed earliest in a group of people
 - D) Officially the most powerful person in a group
- 3.17 From the four options given below, choose the word in the passage that is closest in meaning to the phrase "compelled or encouraged to act in a specific manner":
- A) Spurred B) Momentous C) Chinks D) Conventions
- 3.18 From the four options given below, choose the word in the passage that is closest in meaning to the phrase "disagreement that leads to discord":
- A) Implications B) Reverberations C) Dissension D) Controversial
- 3.19 According to the author of the passage, the current crisis has revealed:
- A) Institutional weaknesses and transparency in the role of the CJI
 - B) Institutional weaknesses and opacity in case-allocation procedures in the Supreme Court
 - C) That subsequent restructuring of the Supreme Court might be constructive or destructive
 - D) That senior judges in the Supreme Court are moving towards procedural transparency
- 3.20 According to the passage, the current crisis is about:
- (i) Attribution of insidious motives to the actions of the CJI and other judges
 - (ii) Attribution of responsibility to the CJI and the central government regarding the appointment of judges
 - (iii) Questioning the ability and impartiality of certain judges who have been allotted crucial cases
 - (iv) Questioning the competence of certain judges who have been allotted crucial cases by the CJI
- A) (i), (ii) & (iv) B) (i), (iii) & (iv) C) (i) & (iv) D) All of the above

Study the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

(20 x 1 = 20)

I blame the T-shirts. The casual wear favoured by those founding wunderkinds of tech – Mark Zuckerberg, Steve Jobs, Sergey Brin, Larry Page and the rest – lulled us into a false sense of security. Even after they'd begun making serious money, too many of us took the aversion to a collar and tie to mean the likes of Facebook or Google were not really scary capitalist behemoths, but retained the spirit of the upstart startup: quirky, plucky and driven chiefly by a desire to do cool stuff with computers. They certainly saw themselves that way, Google charmingly distilling its mission statement into three words: "Don't be evil." It's amazing how long an initial image of laidback informality can endure: for decades, Britons struggled to see Virgin as a corporate giant because Richard Branson had long hair and a goatee.

In truth, it wasn't just the look. The apparent idealism of the enterprise also encouraged consumers to give the tech Goliaths the benefit of the doubt. In its infancy, the internet was hailed as a harbinger of equality and liberty. The new gospel held that "information wants to be free" – free from censorship and free of charge. A new technoutopia seemed at hand. Or as Zuckerberg defined his company's purpose: "Facebook gives people the power to share and make the world more open and connected."

Those words leave a bitter taste now, after Carole Cadwalladr's ground-shaking revelation that Cambridge Analytica had helped itself to the Facebook data of 50 million users. But it was not so long ago that the internet, and specifically social media, were seen as forces that might transform the world for good, harming the powerful and strengthening the weak.

A crucial example is provided in *War in 140 Characters: How Social Media is Reshaping Conflict in the 21st Century*, an insightful, richly reported book by David Patrikarakos. A correspondent who has covered several recent conflicts, he was struck by the emergence of what he calls *Homo Digitalis*, the lone individual who, armed with nothing more than a smartphone, is able to shape global perceptions of the battle fought around them. He shows how a 16-year-old Gazan, Farah Baker, used a Twitter account to give real-time reports on the daily bombardments that came in the summer of 2014, steadily building up a vast international audience and leaving the mighty Israel Defence Forces playing catch-up. In the age of social media, he writes, even the most powerful "states can win the physical battle on the ground but lose the political war".

There are countless examples, from the Egyptian teenagers who used Facebook to rally protesters to Tahrir Square, eventually toppling the Mubarak regime, to the British blogger who methodically proved Russia had supplied the weapon that brought down Malaysian Airlines flight MH-17 over Ukraine, leaving Moscow's denials in tatters. The asymmetry in each case was vast – and yet the weaker party won.

Thanks to social media, the internet had apparently decentralised power. In the old days, information was passed down from the mountain top – by a government, say, or a news organisation – to the crowd below. Now the crowd could speak to each other and to the world. At least one aspect of the techno-utopians' early hopes seemed to have materialised.

And it's that hope that Cambridge Analytica has shattered. For what we now understand is that those at the top, the political parties or governments that could afford it, have been engaged in a radical act of recentralising power. They saw the way social media was working, empowering individuals and networks of individuals, and they decided to grab those same weapons for themselves.

You can see why they were tempted, for our digital footprint is extraordinarily revealing. Witness the model built by researchers at Stanford and Cambridge that, simply by looking at your Facebook "likes", can assess your personality with a startling degree of accuracy. It takes just 10 "likes" for the computer to know you better than your work colleagues. Give the machine 150 likes and it can predict you more accurately than your parents or siblings. Give it 300 and it knows you better than your spouse. No wonder the Trump campaign and so many others were ready to hand over big money to Cambridge Analytica. This week I met Hossein Derakhshan, a true *Homo Digitalis* once known as Iran's "blogfather"; whose activities earned him six years in prison. "Predictability is control," he told me, recalling the hold his jailers had over him. Once you can predict someone's actions and reactions, you can control them.

Which is why the Cambridge Analytica/Facebook revelations are so significant. They represent an attempt to reverse the internet's previous upending of power, to restore the traditional imbalance between the ruled and their rulers. What Cambridge Analytica promised its clients was a return to the old form of media distribution, with those at the top sending their message to the crowd below. Except this time, that message would be disguised as if it were the organic word of the crowd itself, spread virally from one person to another, with no traces or fingerprints left by those at the top. As a Cambridge Analytica executive said, unwittingly caught on film: "We just put information into the bloodstream of the internet and then watch it grow ... it's unattributable, untrackable."

The hypocrisy is obvious. Here was the supposedly populist movement of Trump taking a tool that once empowered ordinary people and handing it back to the politicians, allowing them to manipulate voters and exploit their fears. Patrikarakos is not surprised. Digitally speaking, the 21st century "belongs to the illiberals", he says. The technology is available to anyone, but it's Moscow that dares fund a troll factory, the Internet Research Agency in St Petersburg, pumping out lies and hate. London or Washington would not make so egregious a move, either because they'd regard it as a violation of their democratic norms or because they'd fear exposure, depending on your degree of cynicism. But the Kremlin bows to no such constraint.

This week's revelations are not exactly a loss of innocence: many shed their turn-of-the-century illusions about the internet years ago. And there will be more disenchantment to come. It can't be only political campaigners who used the likes of Cambridge Analytica to pickpocket our personal data; surely we'll learn soon of the major corporations that similarly played on our online hopes and fears to sell us stuff. But we don't have to have the full picture to know that we have to act. It could be regulation; it could be anti-trust legislation to break up those tech giants that act as virtual monopolies. I like Derakhshan's idea of obliging Facebook and others to open up a marketplace of algorithms: if you don't like the current social media preference for popularity (retweets) and novelty ("latest"), you should be free to choose a different algorithm that acts on different values.

This is not – yet – a lost cause. There are success stories, with the collectively curated Wikipedia perhaps the best example. But it will mean discarding our millennium-era naiveté. The tech companies are greedy corporations that need to be tamed – even if the boss came to work on a skateboard and is still wearing a T-shirt.

ALL THE QUESTIONS BELOW HAVE FOUR OPTIONS. WRITE THE OPTION WHICH IS MOST APPROPRIATE.

- 4.1 According to the author of the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- People like Zuckerberg and Steve Jobs modelled their companies on large groups joined together to do business with each other
 - Technology companies like Google and Facebook created an image of informality to emphasise their popular and liberal credentials
 - Technology companies like Google or Facebook are hardly capitalist behemoths
 - In spite of their informal structure and image, technology companies failed to generate large revenues
- 4.2 According to the passage, the cases of Tahrir Square and the exposure of Russian involvement in the MH-17 crash are examples of:
- The recentralising of power by large corporations, political parties and states
 - The restructuring of social media by large corporations and governments
 - The 'nerdy' image of large technology companies
 - The decentralisation of the mechanism of dissemination of information
- 4.3 The Cambridge Analytica revelations are a sign of:
- The hypocrisy of governments and large technology companies
 - The violation of democratic norms by large corporations and governments
 - An effort by extant power structures to subvert the democratising power of the internet
 - An overt effort by extant power structures to subsume the cultural potential of social media

- 4.4 The value of our internet habits and history lies:
- A) In its inability to predict human behaviour based on their online footprints
 - B) In its use to build psychological profiles of individuals based on their social media and surfing habits
 - C) In the fact that it is easily available to anyone with a computer and an algorithm
 - D) In the threat it poses to large corporations and governments
- 4.5 In the passage, the phrase "Don't be evil" denotes:
- A) The motto and mission statement of Google
 - B) The mantra followed by large technology companies like Google and Facebook
 - C) The morally ambiguous nature of the internet
 - D) The fact that the internet is a harbinger of equality and liberty
- 4.6 According to the passage, the internet had the potential to:
- A) Metamorphose the world by upending traditional power structures
 - B) Provide free information
 - C) Do cool things with computers
 - D) Herald a new techno-utopia of censorship and control
- 4.7 Which of the following statements about large technology companies like Google and Facebook is true:
- (i) They are frightening capitalist behemoths
 - (ii) They have generated huge revenues from their idealism
 - (iii) They have materialised a new tech-utopia
 - (iv) They act as virtual monopolies
- A) (i), (iii) & (iv) B) (i), (ii) & (iii) C) (ii), (iii) & (iv) D) (i) & (iv)
- 4.8 Which of the following statements about Cambridge Analytica is false?
- A) It harvested personal data of a large number of individuals from social media platforms
 - B) It was actively involved with Wikipedia to curate collective information
 - C) It assured its clients that they would be able to manipulate the dissemination of information
 - D) It enabled political parties and governments to recentralise power
- 4.9 In the context of the passage, the meaning of the word "virtual" is:
- A) Almost or nearly as described, but not completely or according to strict definition
 - B) A standard for computer hardware, which determines which software it can run
 - C) Carried out, stored or accessed by means of a computer, especially over a network
 - D) A software platform relying on network-based and local components
- 4.10 In the context of the passage, a word opposite in meaning to "characterised by gradual and natural development" would be:
- A) Integrated B) Harmonious C) Disparate D) Unified
- 4.11 Which of the following conclusion(s) can be drawn from a close reading of the passage?
- (i) The digital footprint of internet users can be revelatory.
 - (ii) The digital footprint of users on social media can be used to predict human behaviour.
 - (iii) The technology to profile, predict and control users of social media is relatively easily accessible.
 - (iv) Governments and large corporations have the wherewithal to weaponise the flow of information.
- A) (i), (iii) & (iv) B) (i) & (iv) C) (ii), (iii) & (iv) D) All of the above

- 4.12 Which of the following conclusion(s) cannot be drawn from a close reading of the passage?
- (i) The Cambridge Analytica/Facebook revelations have rendered the 21st. Century to the "illiberals".
 - (ii) The Cambridge Analytica/Facebook revelations have marked a significant milestone in the disenchantment with the internet's role as a tool to change the world.
 - (iii) The Cambridge Analytica/Facebook revelations have shown that, digitally speaking, large numbers of users have been disempowered in their access to free information.
 - (iv) The Cambridge Analytica/Facebook revelations have shown that personal data of users of social media has been harvested and used to predict their behaviour.
- A) (i) B) (iii) & (iv) C) (ii) D) (i) & (iv)
- 4.13 According to the passage, the internet and social media is capable of:
- A) Building up an international audience that plays right into the hands of large corporations and governments by preventing people from connecting with each other
 - B) Decentralising power by enabling individuals to debunk political claims, changing perceptions of events, and to connect with each other via non-conventional systems of information flow
 - C) Subverting the decentralisation of power by radically manipulating patterns of human behaviour to ensure the internet and the information that is available on it remains free
 - D) Empowering individuals and communities by disrupting the conventional flow of information from the nadir to the zenith
- 4.14 According to the passage, Cambridge Analytica:
- (i) Operated upon the principle that information flow to users of social media could be manipulated to serve ideological ends
 - (ii) Ensured that distribution of manipulated media to a specific individual was carried out to suit the personality of the particular individual and his predictable behavioural patterns
 - (iii) Created manipulated media content that for their clients could be tracked back to their sources by using sophisticated algorithms
 - (iv) Ensured that the flow of manipulated media appeared to wholly spring from unfettered interactions between people on social media platforms
- A) (i), (ii) & (iii) B) (ii) & (iv) C) (i), (ii) & (iv) D) All of the above
- 4.15 The phrase "Homo Digitalis" referred to in the passage means:
- A) A person who is a homosexual
 - B) A classification of human species in human taxonomy
 - C) A category of human beings who are capable of manipulating the internet and social media to change perceptions about their surroundings and events
 - D) A class of human beings who are highly adept at the manipulation of social media to further the ideological ends of large corporations and governments
- 4.16 The irony of the Trump Campaign using the services of Cambridge Analytica lies in that:
- A) The Trump Campaign manipulated voters by exploiting their fears
 - B) The Trump Campaign does not fall into the category of a government
 - C) The Trump Campaign was populist in nature
 - D) Cambridge Analytica was ideologically contiguous to the Trump Campaign
- 4.17 From the four options given below, choose the word in the passage that is closest in meaning to the phrase "a feeling of disappointment about something that was previously respected and admired":
- A) Constraint B) Disenchantment C) Algorithm D) Aversion

- 4.18 From the four options given below, choose the word in the passage that is closest in meaning to the phrase "a person or thing that announces the approach of another":
 A) Harbinger B) Bombardments C) Radical D) Revealing
- 4.19 From the four options given below, choose the word in the passage that is opposite in meaning to the phrase "too small or unimportant to be worth consideration":
 A) Organic B) Unattributable C) Troll D) Significant
- 4.20 From the four options given below, choose the word in the passage that is opposite in meaning to the phrase "the quality of being experienced and worldly-wise":
 A) Novelty B) Naiveté C) Illiberals D) Behemoth

5. Study the following passage and answer the questions that follow: ...

(20 x 1 = 20)

Our countries and communities are at risk. Every day we see forests burning and people throwing chemicals into the water and cutting trees. In many countries, children and young people face very poor sanitation, health care and environmental conditions. When we build indiscriminately, dump our garbage into waterways, slash and burn our forests, and practise unsustainable agriculture, these actions lead to floods, soil erosion, landslides and desertification. Pollution has been a problem for centuries. Even since climate change came to light, water sources have been polluted, forests have been wiped out, animal species have disappeared and people's health has been jeopardized because of the pollution we create. We emphasize the value of education in the context of a sustainable environment and energy supply. Young people at every stage of their education should be informed about the dangers of environmental degradation, overuse of fossil energies and the prospects of renewable energy. Therefore we urge educators to include environment and energy-related topics in the curricula. The decisions made today will have a significant impact on our lives. We will live the consequences. We will breathe the air and drink the water you leave us. Young people need to be given a greater voice on climate change issues. We need a platform from which we can express our demands. We want to work with governments and communities to help design and influence the policies that will affect our lives, now and into the future. We would like to move forward with a multigenerational, multidisciplinary vision: Working together, leaders and youth can redesign how society operates. Together we can lobby for a holistic education and climate-change curriculum so that today's youth are not only climate-change literate but are equipped with the tools to act.

With its dramatic and harmful effects on the environment, climate change threatens the basic elements of life for people throughout the world, harming health and the environment and limiting access to water, food and land. As such, it will potentially make every one of the Millennium Development Goals less achievable, slowing efforts to eradicate poverty, improve health and protect the environment. Evidence is growing that climate change is contributing to the burden of disease. According to the World Health Organization, in 2000, climate change was estimated to be responsible for approximately 2.4 per cent of worldwide diarrhoea and 6 per cent of malaria in some middle-income countries – diseases that disproportionately affect young children in developing countries.

As the world warms, people could suffer hunger, water shortages and coastal flooding. As rains fail, crops will wither and livestock will die, exposing children to starvation and diminishing water supplies for drinking and hygiene. Today's evidence suggests that developing countries – which are mostly located in warmer regions and whose major source of income is agriculture – will be worst hit by changes in rainfall patterns, greater weather extremes and increasing droughts and floods. Change in precipitation patterns is likely to affect the quality and quantity of water supplies, thus compounding the impact of poor water and sanitation, as well as malnutrition. Weather-related physical hazards such as hurricanes and flooding are likely to intensify, resulting in more deaths, injuries and trauma. Without action today, the costs and risks of a 5°C–6°C warming – which is a real possibility for the next century – will be equivalent to losing at least 5 per cent of global GDP each year, now and into the foreseeable future. If a wider range of risks and impacts is taken into account, the estimates of damage could rise to 20 per cent of GDP or more.

By 2020, climate change is projected to expose an estimated 75 million people in Africa alone to increased water stress. Towards the end of the 21st century, a projected sea-level rise will affect low-lying, heavily populated

coastal areas. Adaptation costs could amount to at least 5–10 per cent of GDP. New studies confirm that Africa is particularly vulnerable to climate variability and change due to its multiple stresses and low adaptive capacity. In general, developing countries – in particular the poorest – depend heavily on agriculture, the most climate-sensitive of all economic sectors, and suffer from inadequate health care and low-quality public services. As with any complex global phenomenon, the effects of this mounting crisis are far-reaching and interconnected. The droughts that decimate a village's food and water supply create aching hunger, to be sure – but hunger alone is just one facet of this terrible story. A hungry family may not be able to send their children to school or afford health care. Hunger may drive families out of their homes, creating an environment that fosters crime. Climate change has evolved from an 'environmental' issue into one that requires collective expertise in sustainable development, energy security, and the health and well-being of children.

The frequency and severity of natural disasters have been increasing, and experts point to climate change as one of the culprits. While an average of 12 disasters took place per year in the first half of the 20th Century, that number reached an astounding 350 in 2004. The human suffering caused by natural disasters is most profoundly felt in developing countries, particularly poverty-stricken nations that lack the resources to cope with their aftermath. Countries with a low Human Development Index ranking suffer higher mortality rates from disasters.

In addition, catastrophic disasters often result in enormous economic damage, sometimes exceeding the gross domestic product of low-income countries. While natural disasters are devastating for anyone who experiences them, children are the most vulnerable, due to their small size and relative inability to care for themselves. Children are more likely than adults to perish during natural disasters or succumb to malnutrition, injuries or disease in the aftermath. Natural disasters may force children out of their homes – or even their countries. They may become orphaned or separated from their families, and may be preyed upon by opportunistic adults. Emergency Preparedness and Risk Reduction Children must be the first priority in risk-reduction efforts. Specific risks that exist for children and their caregivers, and the actions that might be taken to counter those risks, should be determined in addition to risk-reduction strategies for populations at large. Risk-reduction initiatives should be designed to educate families and children about simple and practical actions that can protect life and personal property in the event of natural disaster. Effective awareness programmes in schools, homes and communities can create a culture of prevention and empowerment. To ensure effective, timely and dependable responses, emergency preparedness measures, oriented specifically to children and women, must be in place. Children, families, communities and basic-service providers must be ready to meet health, nutrition, education and security needs when a disaster occurs. Since poverty often prevents people from taking preventive measures – and given that it is not the disaster alone but also vulnerability levels that determine the impact of any crisis – the underlying vulnerability of families must be reduced through poverty reduction and other measures. As disasters have the greatest impact on the vulnerable, their needs must be specifically addressed by response strategies, and vulnerable people should participate in preparing these strategies to ensure their relevance.

ALL THE QUESTIONS BELOW HAVE FOUR OPTIONS. TICK THE OPTION WHICH IS MOST APPROPRIATE.

- 5.1** According to the passage, children are most vulnerable to natural disasters:
- A) Because of they are affected by the disaster more than their vulnerability level suggests
 - B) Because of their small size relative inability to care for themselves
 - C) Because they tend to be displaced from their homes, even their countries in the event of a disaster
 - D) They tend to be looked after by opportunistic adults during natural disasters
- 5.2** According to the passage, the inclusion of environmental and energy-related topics in the curricula is:
- A) Dramatic in its effects upon the environment and threatens the basic elements of life
 - B) A tool for a holistic education and climate-change curriculum
 - C) Important because education is valuable in the context of a sustainable environment and energy supply
 - D) Deficient in making the youth climate-change literate

- 5.3 In the passage, the phrase "multigenerational, multidisciplinary vision" refers to:
- A) A platform that expresses the demands of the youth for voicing their concerns on climate change issues
 - B) An approach that redesigns the way society operates by including climate-change literacy in curricula
 - C) An approach that encapsulates the value of sustainable agriculture and climate change for future generations
 - D) An approach that caters to the well-being of present and future generations by coalescing inputs from different disciplines of study
- 5.4 Which of the following statements about the consequences of climate change is false?
- A) Climate change tends to affect the fulfilling of certain Millennium Development Goals less achievable
 - B) Climate change tends to affect developing nations disproportionately
 - C) Climate change tends to have economic and social consequences for developing countries
 - D) Climate change tends to is likely to affect weather-related physical hazards and precipitation patterns
- 5.5 According to the passage, agriculture is:
- A) A far-reaching and interconnected complex global phenomenon
 - B) The most climate-sensitive of all economic sectors
 - C) Particularly vulnerable to climate change on account of its low adaptive capacity as an economic sector
 - D) An unsustainable economic activity that is disproportionately affected by climate change
- 5.6 In the passage, the phrase "sustainable development" refers to:
- A) Development that is distributed across society without inequality
 - B) Economic development that is conducted without depletion of natural resources
 - C) Equitable development that takes the progress of the agricultural sector into consideration
 - D) Development that prizes the attainment of social goals over economic goals
- 5.7 Which of the following is not an effective strategy to protect children in the event of a natural disaster?
- A) Creating a culture of prevention and empowerment in society
 - B) Children must be made the first priority in risk-reduction of efforts in a natural disaster
 - C) Ensuring that changing precipitation patterns does not disproportionately affect the agricultural sector
 - D) Ensuring that emergency preparedness measures must be oriented specifically to children and women
- 5.8 Which of the following statements about natural disasters is false?
- A) Natural disasters have increased in severity and their ability to affect people
 - B) There has been an unprecedented rise in the number of natural disasters per year in the 20th. century
 - C) Natural disasters have been exacerbated by climate change
 - D) Its effects are felt most profoundly in poverty-stricken nations, ill-equipped to cope with its aftermath
- 5.9 According to the passage, climate change threatens the essential ingredients of life like:
- A) Access to food and water
 - B) The eradication of poverty and improvement of health
 - C) Medicines to treat diseases like malaria and diarrhoea
 - D) Holistic education and protection of the environment
- 5.10 In the context of the passage, a word opposite in meaning to "degradation" would be:
- A) Restoration B) Desertification C) Sustainable D) Renewable
- 5.11 According to the passage, the consequences of global warming due to climate change shall include:
- A) A 5° to 6° rise in temperature within the next century
 - B) Limiting access to health services for children during natural disasters
 - C) Failure of rainfall, resulting in withering of crops and death of livestock
 - D) A 6% rise in cases of Malaria in the continent of Africa alone

- 5.12** According to the passage, the economic cost of rise in global temperature:
- Can be estimated to rise 5% in the next century
 - Can be estimated to rise up to 20% of the global GDP
 - Can be estimated to rise up to 20% of the GDP of Africa
 - Can be estimated to amount to 5 to 10% of the global GDP
- 5.13** Which of the following statement(s) about the effect of climate change upon Africa is true?
- An estimated 75% of people in Africa shall be effected by flooding of low-lying coastal areas
 - Africa's inability to adjust to changes brought about by climate change shall render it more vulnerable
 - The many different vulnerabilities of Africa shall render it prone to severe economic and environmental catastrophe as a result of climate change
 - Within the year 2020, Africa shall not be able to provide water to more than 75 million people
- (i) & (iv)
 - (ii) & (iii)
 - (i), (iii) & (iv)
 - (i), (ii), (iii) & (iv)
- 5.14** Which of the following statement(s) about the relationship between climate change and society is false?
- The consequences of climate change include spread of hunger, displacement and disease.
 - Climate change may indirectly provide an impetus to criminal activity.
 - Climate change may be arrested by providing for the health and well being of children.
 - Climate change is now a multi-faceted issue, encompassing economics, science and social management.
- (ii) & (iii)
 - (iii)
 - (iv)
 - None of the above
- 5.15** According to the passage, the effect of natural disasters upon children include:
- Access to low quality public services
 - Death, injuries and water stress
 - Economic damage and hunger
 - Injuries, disease and malnutrition
- 5.16** According to the passage, human actions like deforestation and unsustainable agriculture result in:
- Overuse of fossil fuel and consequent rise in global temperatures
 - Indiscriminate building, flooding, and pollution
 - Floods, soil erosion and desertification
 - Overuse of fossil fuel and consequent pollution
- 5.17** From the four options given below, choose the word in the passage that is closest in meaning to the phrase "stimulate the development of something":
- Foster
 - Decimate
 - Severity
 - Mortality
- 5.18** From the four options given below, choose the word in the passage that is closest in meaning to the phrase "put someone or something in a situation where there is risk of harm or loss":
- Jeopardised
 - Eradicate
 - Diminishing
 - Compounding
- 5.19** From the four options given below, choose the word in the passage that is opposite in meaning to the phrase "a person or thing able to withstand or recover quickly from adverse conditions":
- Succumb
 - Catastrophic
 - Culprit
 - Vulnerable
- 5.20** In the passage, the meaning of the word "aftermath" is:
- The economic damage caused by climate change
 - The consequences of water stress in Africa
 - The consequences or after-effects of a significant unpleasant event
 - Associate or supplementary to a fact

SECTION III: GRAMMAR (20 MARKS)

ALL QUESTIONS IN THE FOLLOWING SECTION CARRY ONE MARK EACH

6. In the following sentence, three words have been numbered (1), (2) & (3) in brackets and printed in bold, of which one word is either spelt wrongly or grammatically incorrect/inappropriate in the context of the sentence. The number of that word is the answer. If all the words are correct/appropriate, choose option (iv) as the answer: 1

The Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), known for their excellence (1), have been on fire (2) for their casteist outlook, manifested recently in IIT Madras derecognising (3) the Ambedkar Periyar Study Circle.

- A) (1) B) (2) C) (3) D) All correct

7. In the following sentence, three words have been numbered (1), (2) & (3) in brackets and printed in bold, of which one word is either spelt wrongly or grammatically incorrect/inappropriate in the context of the sentence. The number of that word is the answer. If all the words are correct/appropriate, choose option (iv) as the answer: 1

Those who benefit from **inequality** (1) cannot protect their **self-esteem** (2) by distancing themselves from the **plight** (3) of the rest.

- A) (1) B) (2) C) (3) D) All correct

8. The task is to change the narration of the following sentence and choose from one of the answers given below which is grammatically correct and appropriate:

Satyajit Ray said, "Mr. Blue, I have the whole thing in my head at all times – the whole sweep of the film – and I know what it's going to look like when cut." 1

- A) Satyajit Ray tells Mr. Blue that he had the whole thing in his head at all times – the whole sweep of the film – and he knows what it's going to look like when cut.
 B) Satyajit Ray told Mr. Blue that he had the whole thing in his head at all times – the whole sweep of the film – and that he knows what it's going to look like when it's been cut.
 C) Satyajit Ray told Mr. Blue that he has the whole sweep of the film in his head at all times and that he knows what it is going to look like when it is cut.
 D) Satyajit Ray told Mr. Blue that he has the whole thing in his head at all times – the whole sweep of the film – and that he knew what's it going to look like when it's been cut.

9. The task is to change the narration of the following sentence and choose from one of the answers given below which is grammatically correct and appropriate:

Sam Allardyce told the journalist about Wayne Rooney: "With his experience, he should be dropping deeper and providing goals, but I do think he should get into the box more." 1

- A) Sam Allardyce told the journalist that with his experience, Wayne Rooney should be dropping deeper and providing goals, but that he thought Rooney should get into the box more.
 B) Sam Allardyce told the journalist about Wayne Rooney that Rooney with his experience shall be dropping deeper and provide goals, but he thought Rooney should be getting into the box more.
 C) Sam Allardyce told the journalist that Wayne Rooney with his experience should have dropped deeper and provided goals, but he should be getting into the box more.
 D) Sam Allardyce told the journalist about Wayne Rooney that Rooney with his experience shall drop deeper and provide goals, but he thinks Rooney should be getting into the box more.

10. In the sentence given below, which of the phrases from the four options numbered (A), (B), (C) & (D) must be placed in the blank to make the sentence grammatically correct and comprehensible?

1

During the 16th. century, Venice became one of the most important musical centres of Europe, marked by a _____ style of composition and the development of the Venetian polychoral style.

- A) Contrapuntal B) Characteristic C) Musical D) Generative

11. In the sentence given below, which of the phrases from the four options numbered (A), (B), (C) & (D) must be placed in the blank to make the sentence grammatically correct and comprehensible?

1

Odysseus has traditionally been viewed as Achilles' _____ in Homer's Illiad: while Achilles' anger is self-destructive and all-consuming, Odysseus is a man of the mean and a voice of reason.

- A) Antagonist B) Antithesis C) Antediluvian D) Antipathy

12. In the following passage, there are blanks, each of which is numbered. These numbers have been printed below the passage and four words or phrases/options have been suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word or phrase/option in each case. (1 x 5 = 5)

Drawing a parallel with rampant dowry deaths that _____ 12.1 _____ headlines at one point of time in the country, the journalist pointed out that the _____ 12.2 _____ of victims in these cases have actually brought awareness to these heinous crimes and helped stem them _____ 12.3 _____. "In the 1970s, dowry deaths made no more than one paragraph with the victim anonymous and a cursory mention that a woman had died in her kitchen from a gas cylinder _____ 12.4 _____. It was when women journalists _____ 12.5 _____ full stories on these women with pictures and details about their lives that people realised that what was happening was completely wrong," she said. The columnist felt that until the media is allowed full freedom to publish names of victims and rapists, the possibility of the crime coming down was low.

- 12.1 A) would grab B) used to grab C) grabbed D) was grabbing
- 12.2 A) taking name B) names C) naming D) taking the name
- 12.3 A) in a great extent B) for a great extent C) against a great extent D) to a great extent
- 12.4 A) has exploded B) had exploded C) had been exploded D) exploding
- 12.5 A) shall write B) had written C) started to write D) will be writing

13. In the following passage, there are blanks, each of which is numbered. These numbers have been printed below the passage and four words or phrases/options have been suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word or phrase/option in each case.

(1 x 5 = 5)

In a unanimous verdict, the Supreme Court of Pakistan on Friday ruled that any person declared dishonest and not righteous by it is disqualified from politics or 13.1 public office for life. The ruling ends doubts about the duration of last year's disqualification of former Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif from office for failing to 13.2 his assets and wealth before 13.3 the 2013 general elections. The decision, read out by Justice Umar Ata Bandial of a five-member bench, stated that the 13.4 of any member of parliament or a public servant under Article 62 (1) (f) of the Constitution of Pakistan in the future 13.5 permanent.

- 13.1 A) holding B) having held C) get D) getting
- 13.2 A) describe B) disclose C) destroy D) divest
- 13.3 A) contesting B) contested C) had contested D) the contest
- 13.4 A) decision B) destitution C) disqualification D) disqualify
- 13.5 A) was B) had been C) will D) will be
14. Fill in the blank in the following sentence with the most appropriate phrase from the four options given below: 1
- She regretted cutting off her siblings after the quarrel with her parents as it meant that she had _____
- A) Been mending fences B) Been skating on thin ice
- C) Been playing second fiddle D) Thrown out the baby with the bathwater
15. Fill in the blank in the following sentence with the most appropriate phrase from the four options given below: 1
- The large company that employed hundreds of workers _____ after it was revealed in the audit reports that it had been financing illegal activities.
- A) Went down in flames B) Went over the hill C) Went hammer and tongs D) Went for the kill
16. Fill in the blank in the following sentence with the most appropriate phrase from the four options given below: 1
- The Indian cricket team made their critics _____ after going on a run of six wins in consecutive matches in the 2003 ICC World Cup.
- A) Break a leg B) Eat humble pie C) Cry them a river D) Paint the town red
17. Fill in the blank in the following sentence with the most appropriate phrase from the four options given below: 1
- The two business partners _____ over the question of their company diversifying into new ventures.
- A) Fell back upon B) Went weak in the knees
- C) Fell out D) Were a sight for sore eyes

THE END