

IBPS CLERK MAINS ENGLISH MEMORY BASED (Question)

Directions (81-88): Read the following passage carefully and certain words in the passage are printed in bold letters to help you locate them easily while answering some of these questions.

The Indian economy is currently passing through a phase of relatively slow growth. However, this should not cloud the fact that over the nine-year period beginning 2005-06, the average annual growth rate was 7.7 per cent. Against this background, the relevant question is whether India has the capability to grow at 8 to 9 per cent in a sustained way. In short, what is the potential rate of growth of India?

Normally, potential growth is measured using trends with some filters. In one sense, these are backward-looking measures, since they depend on historically observed data. In the case of measuring capacity utilisation in manufacturing, the maximum capacity is very often taken as the maximum output achieved in the recent period. Perhaps, in the case of determining the potential rate of growth of the economy also, one can take the maximum growth rate achieved in the recent past as the lowest estimate of the potential. However, this assumption will be valid only if there is reason to believe that the maximum growth rate achieved in the recent past was not a one-off event and that the growth rate achieved was robust and replicable.

India achieved a growth rate of 9.5 per cent in 2005-06, followed by 9.6 per cent and 9.3 per cent in the subsequent two years. After declining a bit in the wake of international financial crisis, the growth rate went back to 8.9 per cent in 2010-11. In many ways the growth rate achieved in the high phase period of 2005-06 to 2007-08 was robust. The domestic savings rate during this period averaged 34.9 per cent of GDP. Similarly, the gross capital formation rate averaged 36.2 per cent. The current account deficit (CAD) remained low with an average of 1.2 per cent of GDP. Agricultural growth during this period averaged 5 per cent, and the annual manufacturing growth rate was 11 per cent. The capital flows were large but as the CAD remained low, the accretion to reserves amounted to \$144 billion. Inflation during the period averaged 5.2 per cent. The combined fiscal deficit of the Centre and States was 5.2 per cent of GDP, well below the stipulated 6 per cent. Thus on many dimensions the growth rate was robust.

Unlike in the 1980s when the pick-up in growth was accompanied by deterioration in fiscal deficit and current account, the sharp increase in growth between 2005-06 and 2007-08 happened with the stability parameters at desired levels. Also, a booming external environment provided good support.

To assess whether the high growth phase can be replicated, we need to understand the factors that led to the slowdown since 2011-12. Complicating the analysis of this period is the revision of national income numbers with a new base. The two sets of numbers present a somewhat differing picture. According to the earlier series, the growth rate of the Indian economy fell below 5 per cent in 2012-13 and 2013-14. But the new series shows a decline below 5 per cent only in 2012-13. For 2013-14, the new series records a growth rate of 6.6 per cent, as against 4.7 per cent according to the earlier estimate. For 2014-15 and 2015-16, there is only one set of numbers, that is, according to the new series. For both the years the growth rate is above 7 per cent. These are good growth rates under any circumstance, let alone the current global situation. Anyway, we have come down from the growth rate of 9-plus per cent which we had seen earlier.

Three sets of reasons are attributed for the slowdown. First, the external environment had deteriorated sharply. The recovery from the crisis of 2008 was tepid. One country after another in the developed world came under pressure. Strangely, however, international commodity prices including crude oil prices remained high until a couple of years ago. All this had an adverse impact on developing countries, including India. However, it would be wrong to attribute the slowdown in India primarily to external factors. The domestic factors are the key. Second, there were severe supply bottlenecks. Agricultural production fell sharply in 2009-10 because of a severe drought. This triggered an inflation which lasted for several years thereafter. Coal output fell. Iron ore output fell, partly because of court decisions. The third set of reasons is basically non-economic which led collectively to a weakening of investment. A multitude of issues relating to scams and perceived delays in decision-making created an element of uncertainty in the minds of investors. New investments began to fall.

The rise in investment rate must be supported by a rise in the domestic saving rate. An increase in investment rate supported by a widening current account deficit is not sustainable and is fraught with serious consequences. Only a current account deficit in the region of 1 to 1.5 per cent is sustainable. Incremental capital output ratio is a catch-all variable which is influenced by a host of factors. Obviously, it depends on technology. It also depends upon the skill of the labour force which in turn depends on the quality of the education system. Another catch-all expression "ease of doing business" is also relevant (i.e.) bureaucratic hurdles which impede speedy execution of projects need to be removed. Thus improving the productivity of capital needs action on several fronts. Making a prediction about the future is always hazardous. Many things can go wrong. The Indian economy in the recent past has shown that it has the resilience to grow at 8 to 9 per cent. Therefore achieving the required investment rate to support such a high growth is very much in the realm of possibility. However, we need to overcome the current phase of declining investment rate. Investment sentiment is influenced by non-economic factors as well. An environment of political and social cohesion is imperative. Equally, we can get the incremental capital-output ratio (ICOR) to a lower level. Raising the productivity of capital will require policy reforms including administrative reforms as well as firm-level improvements. The "potential" to grow at 8 to 9 per cent at least for a decade exists. We have to make it happen.

(The topic of the Passage asked in the exam was based on the economic changes in the last 50 years)

- Q81. In context of the given passage, which of the following is/are the reason for economic slowdown of India?
- Jaunty recovery from the crisis of 2008
 - Court's verdict to stop production of coal.
 - Domestic barriers like draught, inflation etc.
 - Various barriers introduced by the government.
 - All of these
- Q82. According to the given passage, what does 'ease of doing business' imply?
- End of bureaucracy
 - Eliminating nepotism
 - Availability of funds
 - Eliminating Red tapism
 - Not clear from the passage
- Q83. On what factors does incremental capital output ratio NOT depend?
- Technology
 - Skilled labour
 - Better education system
 - Low fiscal deficit
 - It depends on all the given options
- Q84. On the basis of the given passage, which of the following options cannot be inferred?
- Corruption is one of the reasons for the economic slowdown of India
 - There is a dissimilitude between the calculations based on new base and the previous one.
 - The Indian economy experienced a great robust throughout the previous decade.
 - Fiscal deficit below six percent is proviso.
 - Nature also played an important role in slowing down Indian economy.
- Q85. According to the given passage, which of the following option is the best reason which supports the author's conclusion that 'high growth is very much in the realm of possibility'?
- Flourishing service, agricultural and manufacturing sectors of India.
 - Policy reforms introduced by the current government.
 - Increasing growth rate and investment rate
 - India's potential to grow at a high rate
 - None of these
- Q86. On the basis of your reading, choose an appropriate title for the passage.
- The Indian economy: The phase of sluggish growth.
 - India's potential.
 - India's promising past results.
 - Can India grow fast: An introspection
 - Ease of doing business

Directions (87-88): Choose the word/group of words which is MOST SIMILAR in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

Q87. ACCRETION

- (a) Adherence
- (b) Accumulation
- (c) Approval
- (d) Devaluation
- (e) Upsurge

Q88. IMPEDE

- (a) Delay
- (b) Violate
- (c) Defer
- (d) Taint
- (e) Diagnose

Directions (89-95): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words have been printed in bold to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

Brexit has evoked a spate of comments. These comments fall into broadly two categories. The first set of comments focusses on the short-term and medium-term impact of Brexit on the U.K., Europe and the rest of the world including India. The second goes into the reasons behind this decision of the British. Globalisation has been interpreted in many ways. In broad terms, globalisation denotes the free movement of goods, services, capital, funds, ideas, technology and people across countries. Many people think globalisation is a recent phenomenon. This is not true. This has been going on for centuries. What has made it unique in recent times is the speed of the movement. Great Britain and many other countries in Europe have reached the present level of economic development only because of this free movement. In both demographic and geographic terms, Britain is a small country. It is not the size of the domestic market that determined its growth. London could not have emerged as the financial centre of the world but for the free flow of capital.

The gamut of financial services offered by London is geared to meet world demand and not that of Britain alone. Even after the exit from the EU, Britain cannot remain as an isolated island. It has to be part of an international trade regime which allows for free trade. What then could have motivated a little more than 50 per cent of the population to come out of the EU? It has something to do with the nature of the relationship within the EU. The EU has evolved over the last seven decades. From a loose arrangement, it has become a tight bureaucratic organisation with its

jurisdiction extending to multifarious activities. When the euro was created as a common currency, Britain opted out of it. The European Central Bank sets a common monetary policy stance for all member countries. This itself has been a source of irritation to many member countries. This came out prominently at the time of the Greek crisis. With the loss of one instrument of control — namely, the exchange rate variation — the entire burden of adjustment had to be through employment and output changes. As one commentator put it, the EU has moved up its aspiration from the idea of 'common' market to 'single' market. It is this transition which half of Britain has resented. The complex set of regulations emanating from Brussels has made at least a section of the British people feel that they have lost 'independence'. Some of the elite of Britain who voted to 'leave' feel this way. They think that control has moved to unelected bureaucrats in Brussels. What has induced the 'non-elite' to vote for Brexit was the EU's migration policy. The free movement of people has been the last straw that broke the camel's back. The low-paid jobs in the U.K. have been taken over by migrants predominantly from Eastern Europe. In an economy which has been growing slowly (even though the U.K. is a better performer than other European countries in recent years), this has come as a shock. The spirit of 'nationalism' still runs high. The poor in Britain feel that they have been cheated by the migrants. Absorbing migrants is not new for Britain. The Asian and African migrants constitute a significant proportion of the population. All this happened when the economy was strong and growing. But this is not the situation now, and the resentment is in one sense natural. However, looked at globally, the poor in the countries from which people migrate have benefited. The British have also gained to the extent that the free movement of people has enabled highly skilled professionals to find positions all over Europe. The 'leave' vote thus was motivated by two considerations: one, the degree of integration that the EU was trying to impose, and two, the migration policy which allowed a free movement of people across countries. Globalisation is not really the devil. If the EU arrangement had been restricted only to free movement of goods, services, capital and funds, it could not have led to any deep resentment. It is the attempt at greater economic integration that has been interpreted as a loss of sovereignty and resented. Globalisation, with its

emphasis on efficiency (since goods and services will get produced at the least cost centres), can lead to greater inequality theoretically.

Within a country also, the more efficient including professionals gain disproportionately. This situation gets worse if economies are growing slowly. The U.S. has always prided itself on saying that the system they have is 'people's capitalism'. Inequalities do not matter much when economies are growing strongly and when new entrants to the labour force find employment easily. Countervailing measures are needed to take care of the adverse impact of globalisation. For this reason, we cannot throw the baby out with the bathwater. The developed countries face a serious dilemma. They have reached a stage in their development when further growth will be slow. This will have implications for absorbing the labour that gets added to the market. Complicating the situation is technological development which is increasingly labour-saving. New technologies have a twofold impact. First, they reduce the demand for labour in general. Second, in particular they make unskilled and semi-skilled work redundant. They demand new skills for which retraining may be needed. Distribution of income has thus become an issue which needs to be dealt with directly. Brexit is not a blow against globalisation per se. Labour does not stand in the same category as capital, even though both are factors of production. Migration hurts when the economy is at a low ebb. Britain, along with other developed countries, faces a basic problem of coping with a growth potential which is far lower than the growth rate they had seen before 2008.

Q89. To what aspect this article is devoted by the author?

- (a) Impact of Brexit on U.K and Europe.
- (b) Impact of globalization.
- (c) Motivation behind the vote against greater economic integration.
- (d) The implications of Brexit on the migration in Britain.
- (e) Countervailing measures that are needed to take care of the adverse impact of globalisation.

Q90. What has been the reason for the infuriation of the member countries of European Union?

- (a) Technological development which is increasingly labour-saving.
- (b) The increase in the EU's propensity towards single market.

- (c) Britain's refusal to accept euro as its currency even after common monetary policy stance for all the members.
- (d) The migration policy which allowed a free movement of people across countries.
- (e) The increase of inequality in economically strong countries which has generated a new nationalism.

Q91. Which of the following is one of the reasons for major section of British people to vote against European Union?

- (a) Low wages due to the abundance of labour force migrating from Asian countries to the Britain.
- (b) Slow economic growth and incompetence of the new technologies because of which they are becoming more financially weak.
- (c) The jurisdiction enjoyed by the unelected officials in Brussels.
- (d) The spirit of nationalism among the some sections of British people.
- (e) Discrimination of Britain by other member countries because of both demography and geography.

Q92. Which of the following statement is false regarding the impact of globalization?

- (i) Globalization that stresses on productivity leads to inequality.
- (ii) Globalization has been attributed as the primary reason for the loss of supremacy in British people by the author.
- (iii) Globalization is a major factor which helped London in becoming a financial center of the World.

- (a) Only (ii)
- (b) Both (ii) and (iii)
- (c) Only (iii)
- (d) Both (i) and (ii)
- (e) All of these.

Q93. What is the peril of migration?

- (a) Complications in the technological development.
- (b) Increase in the inequality in the economies growing at a faster rate like Britain.
- (c) Redundant semi-skilled and skilled work in general.
- (d) Disbursement of salary is becoming a major issue because of increased number of labour.
- (e) None of these.

Directions (94-95): Choose the word/group of words which is MOST SIMILAR in meaning to the word/ group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

Q94. EVOKED

- (a) Aplomb
- (b) Subdue
- (c) Extinguish
- (d) Elicit
- (e) Obsolete

Q95. SPATE

- (a) Meristematic
- (b) Deluge
- (c) Paradox
- (d) Sparse
- (e) Paucity

(The topic of the Passage asked in the exam was based on the effect of BREXIT in Italian context)

Directions (96-100): In each of the following sentence there are three blank spaces. Below each sentence there are five options and each option consists of three words which can be filled up in the blanks in the sentence to make the sentence grammatically correct.

Q96. Indian Cricket has seen many _____ captains. But Dhoni was certainly a/an _____ one in many ways. As skipper, he mainly focused on cultivating team spirit and creating _____ for young players.

- (a) exceptional, diminutive, chances.
- (b) sturdy, serendipitous, chances
- (c) stout, robust, opportunity
- (d) Stalwart, extraordinary, opportunities.
- (e) common, exceptional, prospects.

Q97. Pakistani's Defense Minister Khwaja Muhammad Asif, for all practical purposes, recently _____ Israel with a _____ nuclear attack, in response to a fake news report that the Israelis had said

they would use nuclear _____ against Pakistan if it sent ground troops to Syria.

- (a) threatened, retaliatory, weapons
- (b) Jeopardized, reciprocating , armor
- (c) admonished, riposte , weapon
- (d) rebuked , counter , armament
- (e) rebuffed, retorted, weapons

Q98. The line seems to be a direct _____ to the establishment of a caliphate. But those who know the context of Faiz the poet, the man and his work correctly interpret it as a communist vision of life, with the _____ of the _____ prevailing.

- (a) Commendation, democracy, precariat
- (b) Invocation, dictatorship , proletariat
- (c) Intercession, autonomy , rabble
- (d) Citation, anarchism , bourgeoisie
- (e) Intervention, despot, common people

Q99. News and social media companies have a moral _____ to ensure that they do not, directly or otherwise, deliberately _____ the facts to their audiences and pass them off for news. If it is a post-truth world we _____, this becomes especially important.

- (a) obligation, distort, desire
- (b) commitment, tarnish, denounce
- (c) responsibility, misrepresent, inhabit
- (d) purport, besmirch ,stigmatize
- (e) implication, enhance, reside

Q100. Activists in the country have long protested its _____ society that essentially _____ women from travelling, marrying or attending college without permission from a male relative, who is called their _____.

- (a) benevolent , forbid, steward
- (b) Pre- Adamite, prevent, custodian
- (c) pre-eminent, restrict, protector
- (d) venerable, condemns, manciple.
- (e) patriarchal, prohibits, guardian.

Q101. Five statements are given below, labelled a, b, c, d and e. Among these, four statements are in logical order and form a coherent paragraph. From the given options, choose the option that does not fit into the theme of the paragraph.

- (a) This can be seen in the growing importance cities are receiving in the distinct "worlds" of government, business, think tanks, academia and civil society.
- (b) After years of ambivalence, urbanization is increasingly being embraced, or at least acknowledged, in India.
- (c) Each of these "worlds" is populated by experts in specific "fields" within the urban realm such as planning, environment, transport, housing, finance and health.

- (d) sustainability is at the core of the “New Urban Agenda”. A substantial portion is dedicated to various “transformative commitments for sustainable urban development”
- (e) The multiple “fields” within these parallel “worlds” typically operate as silos and do not interact with the other “fields” and “worlds”.
- Q102. Five statements are given below, labelled a, b, c, d and e. Among these, four statements are in logical order and form a coherent paragraph. From the given options, choose the option that does not fit into the theme of the paragraph.
- (a) It is often said that the urgent and the immediate are not the same as important.
- (b) Therefore, one should not be surprised that the Indian corporate sector has kept its calls for lower interest rates and a competitive exchange rate on an auto-replay mode.
- (c) Indeed, they are in conflict with one another.
- (d) All the urgent and the immediate commentary on the decision by the newly constituted monetary policy committee (MPC) of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has already come out.
- (e) RBI has released the minutes of the MPC meeting too. The bulk of it has been seen earlier in the press release that followed the meeting
- Q103. Five statements are given below, labelled a, b, c, d and e. Among these, four statements are in logical order and form a coherent paragraph. From the given options, choose the option that does not fit into the theme of the paragraph.
- (a) Notwithstanding the good monsoon this year after back-to-back drought years, most commentators agree that the rural economy and the agricultural sector may not be out of distress.
- (b) Recent attempts by Rahul Gandhi to mobilize farmers during his Kisan Yatra might not revive the fortunes of the Congress party in Uttar Pradesh, but they did contribute to bringing the issues of farmers and agriculture to the political mainstream.
- (c) It is also worth mentioning that most of them were seen as leaders of dominant farming communities or caste groups that benefited from rising profitability and price support.
- (d) Given that almost half of the total workers in the country are still engaged in farming and the majority of households in rural areas are still dependent on agriculture, directly or indirectly, issues confronting the farming community are naturally an important electoral plank.
- (e) More so in an environment where rural areas, and the agricultural sector in particular, have been in some distress in recent years.
- Q104. Five statements are given below, labelled a, b, c, d and e. Among these, four statements are in logical order and form a coherent paragraph. From the given options, choose the option that does not fit into the theme of the paragraph.
- (a) Dyn is a part of the backbone of the Internet, since it is one of the companies that provides domain name services or DNS to Internet users, and translates simple English-based commands like “livemint.com” typed into a browser into the actual numeric addresses that the Internet’s computers use to identify each website.
- (b) Security firm Flashpoint has said that it believes that seemingly innocuous items such as video recorders, webcams, closed-circuit security cameras and the like were taken over by malware, and then, without their owners’ knowledge, were used to help execute the massive cyber attack
- (c) This outage was astonishing in its ferocity, especially since it co-opted the much vaunted Internet of Things (IoT) into the attack.
- (d) It claims that hundreds of thousands of such devices were co-opted into the attack by being infected with malware.
- (e) This malware, called Mirai, was released by an anonymous hacker named Anna-senpai some weeks ago.
- Q105. Five statements are given below, labelled a, b, c, d and e. Among these, four statements are in logical order and form a coherent paragraph. From the given options, choose the option that does not fit into the theme of the paragraph.
- (a) The mathematician Richard K. Guy is arguably best known for discovering a glider. Assuming that’s an intriguing-enough opening, let me explain. In 1970, the British mathematician John Conway invented a board game called, simply, “Life”.
- (b) Life happens on a grid of squares that stretch in every direction (imagine an infinite chessboard). Each square, or cell, is either alive or dead (or call it black or white, filled or empty).
- (c) Now, this is not a game in the conventional sense: there’s no way to “win”, nor do you play against an opponent. In fact, Life doesn’t even need a player as it proceeds. You just set up an initial state and then watch what happens.

- (d) To start, you choose a certain number of cells to be live—at random, or in a pattern, whatever. Each cell now evolves according to a set of rules that considers its eight neighbours (left, right, above, below, and on the four corners).
- (e) This is the endlessly fascinating question Conway's game raises, and this is why it was and remains today a much discussed favourite among mathematicians and computer scientists.

Directions (106-109): In each of the following sentences four options are given. You are needed to identify the best way of writing the sentence in context of the correct usage of standard written English.

Q106. The entire cast and crew of the film, enjoyed splashing in the pool, bathing in the ocean, and, particularly, to sun bathe on the shore.

- (a) The entire cast and crew of the film, enjoyed splashing in the pool, bathing in the ocean, particularly to sun bathing on the shore.
- (b) The entire cast and crew of the film, enjoyed splashing in the pool, to have a bath in the ocean, and, particularly, to sun bathe on the shore.
- (c) The entire cast and crew of the film, enjoyed swimming in the pool to bathe in the ocean, and, particularly sun bathing on the shore.
- (d) The entire cast and crew of the film, enjoyed swimming in the pool, bathing in the ocean, and, particularly, sun bathing on the shore.
- (e) No error.

Q107. No officer had ought to be put into a situation where he was to choose between his love for his family and the responsibilities accompanying his duty.

- (a) No officer would be put in a situation where he have to choose between his love for family and the responsibilities accompanying his duty.
- (b) No officer had ought to be put into a situation in which he has to choose between his love for his family and the responsibilities accompanying his duty.
- (c) No officer should be put into a situation where he has to choose between his love for his family and the responsibilities accompanying his duty.
- (d) No officer ought to be put into a situation in which he has to choose between his love for this family and the responsibilities accompanying his duty.
- (e) No error.

Q108. Being a realist, the detective could not accept the statement of the accused that UFOs had caused the disturbance.

- (a) Being a realist that he was, the detective could not accept the statement of the accused that UFOs had caused the disturbance.
- (a) Since he was a realist, the detective could not accept the statement of the accused that UFOs had caused the disturbance.
- (c) Being that he was a realist, the detective could not accept the statement of the accused that UFOs had caused the disturbance.
- (d) Realist that he was, the detective could not accept the statement of the accused that UFOs had caused the disturbance.
- (e) No error

Q109. If we cooperate together by dividing up the booty, we shall be able to work together smoothly in the future.

- (a) If we cooperate with one other by dividing up the booty, we will be able to work smoothly together in future.
- (b) If we cooperate by dividing up the booty, we shall be able to work together smoothly in the future.
- (c) If we cooperate by dividing up the booty together, we shall be able to work together smoothly in the future.
- (d) If we cooperate with each other by dividing the booty, we shall be able to work together smoothly in the future.
- (e) No error.

Directions (110-114): Which of the words/phrases (a), (b), (c) and (d) given below should replace the words/phrases given in bold in the following sentences to make it meaningful and grammatically correct. If the sentence is correct as it is and 'No correction is required', mark (e) as the answer.

Q110. A very stout, ridged, hairy stem, the petioled leaves compounded of three broadly ovate, lobed and saw-edged divisions, downy on the underside, and the great umbels, which sometimes measure a foot across, all bear out the general impression of a Hercules of the fields.

- (a) bracken, comprised, flower, bear out
- (b) stemmed, composited, cluster, borne off
- (c) axis, consist, species, bore
- (d) rooted, embraced, flora, bear
- (e) None of these

Q111. The judge charged him with a penalty rather than a prison sentence yet it was his first misdemeanour.

- (a) indicted him, penance, as, mistake
- (b) freed him, sanctions, because, fault

- (c) vindicated him off, penalty, even though, wrongdoing
- (d) let him off, fine, since, offence.
- (e) None of these

Q112. Following the footsteps of many of his predecessors, he promptly accorded his election "capitulation" as a/ an infraction on the divinely granted prerogatives of the Holy See.

- (a) pavement, adhered, dereliction, bequeath
- (b) ideals, abjured, preservation, conferred
- (c) example, repudiated, infringement, bestowed
- (d) specimen, forbore, contravention, entrusted
- (e) None of these

Q113. "We perceive data science and data engineering looming as job roles this year. In harmony with the current trend, technical roles such as software developer and non-technical role such as digital marketing took top two spots as the most popular job wholes," Aspiring Minds Co-Founder and CEO Himanshu Aggarwal said.

- (a) notice, receding, In step with, levels
- (b) recognize, dawning, In compliance with, searches
- (c) cloak, appearing, In accordance with, types
- (d) see, emerging, In line with, categories
- (e) None of these

Q114. The EU inquired to the crisis by implementing a series of financial relief mechanisms, such as the European Financial Stability Fund and the European Stability Mechanism, to furnish emergency loans to those countries most affected by advancing interest rates.

- (a) reacted, sustain, divest, mounting
- (b) responded, support, provide, skyrocketing
- (c) rebutted, aid, deliver, plummeting, escalating
- (d) excavated, support, disburse, spiraling
- (e) None of these

Directions (115–116): Sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labeled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences amongst the five choices given to construct a paragraph.

- Q115. (a) The newspaper man, the flower seller, the milkman, the sweeper, they are all privy to the chatting and sharing of news that the elderly find comforting.
- (b) When we remove them from their homes, it is not only the family that they are being removed from, but all those other people that they see every day and whose joys and woes become their own.
- (c) In our system of living, the elderly at home have a circle of acquaintances, and friends.

(d) The loneliness of the discarded elderly is manifold.

(e) When we forcibly remove people from surroundings they have been part of for decades we put an un-mendable tear in the fabric of their lives.

- (a) DECAB
- (b) ABDCE
- (c) ECADB
- (d) DBAEC
- (e) CBAED

Q116. (a) Some of the worst cancers aren't detected by screening.

(b) The only way to be sure is to look at the results of randomized trials comparing cancer deaths in screened and unscreened people.

(c) So how can we be confident that getting a screening test regularly is a good idea?

(d) Even when screening "works" in such trials, the size of the benefit observed is surprisingly low: Generally, regular screening reduces fatalities from various cancers between 15 percent and 25 percent.

(e) They appear suddenly, between regular screenings, and are difficult to treat because they are so aggressive.

- (a) DBAEC
- (b) AECBD
- (c) ADBEC
- (d) ACBED
- (e) ACBDE

Directions (117–120): Read each of the following four sentences to find out whether there is any grammatical

mistake/error in it. Choose the sentence with no grammatical error as the correct answer. If all of the given sentences are grammatically incorrect, mark (e) as an answer.

- Q117. (a) John Wanamaker, founder of the stores that bear his name, once confessed, I learnt 30 year ago that it is foolish to scold.
 (b) Whether rich or poor, American or Indian, we all have the same emotions deep with us.
 (c) This research indicate that we can no longer avoid significant warning during this century.
 (d) Every modern society depends on the trust in the skills and ethics of a variety of institutions such as schools and colleges, hospital and markets.
 (e) None of these
- Q118. (a) Many of us have learnt not to make a public display of our emotions, particularly when they are negative.
 (b) Though Indians have been increasingly taking up corner office in the international companies, Rahul is the first Indian to lead one of the top four accounting firms globally.
 (c) Democracy was suspended not because it came under existential threat but because it has become an obstacle to political ambitions trotted out as the nation's solution.
 (d) A virtual takeover of a bankrupt civil society by a coterie of individuals whom cornered tremendous power by being able to represent the state.

(e) None of these

- Q119. (a) India has decided do away with the practice of put each imported food consignment through lab checks and switch to the international norm of random and risk based inspections.
 (b) SP Sumit singh , along with Devesh Panday and DSP Hasan, headed separate terms that include cops from six police stations and investigators from the district police crime cell.
 (c) Our emission standards are one-tenth that of global averages and far more stringent than even Europe.
 (d) The university has received about 500 applicants for the course, out of them 50 will be shortlisted for the programme.
 (e) None of these
- Q120. (a) The Reserve bank of India lifted the ban upon imports of gold coins and medallions by banks and trading houses.
 (b) President Pranab Mukherjee inaugurated Indian international trade fair 2016 in Pragati maiden in new Delhi.
 (c) Three Indian, two women and one man were among the shortlisted 100 applicants whom were chosen for one-way trip to mars under one mission.
 (d) Fasting not only deoxifies the system but also gives a person training in endurance, a spirit of acceptance and self control.
 (e) None of these