

[Question 1-5: Read the passage below and answer with one of the alternative given]

China's rising power is based on its remarkable economic success. Shanghai's overall economy is currently growing at around 13% per year, thus doubling in size every five or six years. Everywhere there are start-ups, innovations, and young entrepreneurs hungry for profits. In a series of high level meetings between Chinese and African officials, the advice that the African leaders received from the Chinese was sound, and more practical than they typically get from the World Bank. Chinese officials stress the crucial role of public investments, especially in agriculture and infrastructure, to lay the basis for private sector-led growth. In a hungry and poor rural economy, as China was in the 1970s and as most of Africa is today, a key starting point is to raise farm productivity. Farmers need the benefits of fertilizer, irrigation and high-yield seeds, all of which were a core part of China's economical take off. Two other equally critical investments are also needed: roads and electricity, without which there cannot be a modern economy. Farmers might be able to increase their output, but it won't be able to reach the cities, and the cities won't be able to provide the countryside with inputs. The government has taken pains to ensure that the electricity grids and transportation networks reach every village in China. China is prepared to help Africa in substantial ways in agriculture, roads, power, health and education. And that is not an empty boast. Chinese leaders are prepared to share new high yield rice varieties, with their African counterparts and, all over Africa, China is financing and constructing basic infrastructure.

This illustrates what is wrong with the World Bank. The World Bank has often forgotten the most basic lessons of development, preferring to lecture the poor and force them to privatise basic infrastructure, which is untenable, rather than to help the poor to invest in infrastructure and other crucial sectors. The Bank's failure began in the early 1980s when under the ideological sway of them American President and British Prime Minister it tried to get Africa and other poor regions to cut back or close down government investments and services. For 25 years, the bank tries to get governments out of agriculture, leaving impoverished peasants to fend for themselves. The result has been a disaster in Africa, with farm productivity stagnant for decades. The bank also pushed for privatization of national health systems, water utilities, and road and power networks, and has grossly underfinanced these critical sectors. This extreme free-market ideology, also called "structural adjustment", went against the practical lessons of development successes in China and the rest of Asia. Practical development strategy recognises that public investments - in agriculture, health, education, and infrastructure- are necessary complements to private investments. The World Bank has instead wrongly seen such vital public investments as an enemy of private sector development. Whenever the banks' ideology failed, it has blamed the poor for corruption, mismanagement, or lack of initiative. Instead of focusing its attention on helping the poorest countries to improve their infrastructure, there has been a crusade against corruption. The good news is that African governments are getting the message on how to spur economic growth and are getting crucial help from China and other partners that are less wedded to extreme free-market ideology than the World Bank. They have declared their intention to invest in infrastructure, agriculture modernisation, public health, and education. It is clear the Bank can regain its relevance only if it becomes practical once again, by returning its focus to financing public investments in priority sectors. If that happens, the Bank can still do justice to the bold vision of a world of shared prosperity that prompted its creation after World War II.

Q1. The author's main objective in writing the passage is to

- (A) illustrate how China can play a more concrete role in Africa.
- (B) Use China's Success as an example of the changes required in World ideology.
- (C) Recommend that China adopt the guidelines of the World Bank to sustain growth.
- (D) make a case for the closure of the World Bank since it promotes US interests over those of other countries.

Q2. What effect has the World Bank policy had on African nations?

- (A) The African government has restricted private sector investment in agriculture.
- (B) Africa has focused more on health and education rather than on agriculture.
- (C) US and Britain have volunteered substantial aid to Africa as Africa has complied with World Bank ideology.
- (D) The agriculture sector in these countries is not as productive as it could be.

Q3. Which of the following cannot be said about structural adjustment?

- (A) It is the World Bank's free market ideology adapted by Asian countries.
- (B) Under this strategy public sector investment in priority sectors is discouraged.
- (C) As a development strategy it has failed in Africa.
- (D) With this strategy there has been a lack of adequate investment in critical sectors.

Q4. Why is the author optimistic about Africa's future?

- (A) Africa has decided to adopt a structural adjustment ideology which has benefited many nations.
- (B) China has urged the World Bank to waive the interest on its loans to Africa.
- (C) Africa has committed itself to adopting China's strategy for economic growth.
- (D) The World Bank has committed itself to invest huge sums in Africa's development.

Q5. What advice has the author given the World Bank?

- (A) Adopt a more practical ideology of structural adjustment.
- (B) Change its ideology to one encouraging both public and private sector investment in basic infrastructure.
- (C) Reduce the influence of the US and Britain in its functioning.
- (D) Support China's involvement in developing Africa.

[Question 6-13: Select from the given alternatives to replace the underlined word]

Q6. He failed in the middle of his speech.

- (A) broke down
- (B) broke off
- (C) break with
- (D) broke into

Q7. His son managed his business in his absence.

- (A). carry out
- (B) carried away
- (C) carried on
- (D) carried off

Q8. He is attacked by paralysis.

- (A) struck off
- (B) struck on
- (C) struck down with
- (D) struck in

Q9. I detected the trick.

- (A) seen into
- (B) saw through
- (C) see off
- (D) saw off

Q10. You must reduce your expenditure.

- (A) cut down
- (B) cut off
- (C) cut out for
- (D) cut up

Q11. The scheme has failed for want of support.

- (A) fell back
- (B) fell in with
- (C) falls in with
- (D) fallen through

Q12. The High Court annulled the decree of the lower court.

- (A) set about
- (B) set off
- (C) set up
- (D) set aside

Q13. The piano occupies too much room.

- (A) taken to
- (B) takes up
- (C) takes after
- (D) take in

[Question 14 - 21: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate options]

Q14. Some people from voting at the last election.

- (A) defied (B) abstained (C) refused (D) declined

Q15. The measure of verse is.....

- (A) meter (B) stanza (C) metre (D) unit

Q16. Bread and butter the ammunition one needs.

- (A) are (B) has been (C) have been (D) is

Q17. She failed because her answers were not to the questions asked.

- (A) referential (B) incidental (C) impertinent (D) relevant

Q18. The Chairman is ill and we will have to.....the meeting for a few days.

- (A) put on (B) Put of (C) put away (D) put off

Q19. The cat and the dog have a enemy in rat.

- (A) same (B) common (C) mutual (D) similar

Q20. He told me that he.....watching the movie.

- (A) is finished (B) was finished (C) had finished (D) not finished

Q21. He is good making stories.

- (A) in (B) about (C) at (D) for

[Question 22–31: Which of the phrases (A), (B) and (C) should replace the phrases underlined to make the sentence grammatically correct. If it is correct, choose (D)]

22. Her face buries itself on his rough shirt and he could feel the fragrance of her hair and the warmth of her as she sobbed against his breast—

- (A) buried itself in his rough shirt (B) dipped itself in his rough shirt
(C) sank itself in his rough shirt (D) No correction required

23. 'Allah', he said, rising his face towards the star-spangled black sky, "punish me as much as you like-Mahesh died with thirst on his lips."

- (A) raised his face towards the star-spangled black sky
(B) rose his face towards the star spangled black sky
(C) raising his face towards the star-spangled black sky
(D) No correction required

24. All of us carried plenty of food and sweets with us and we served the little fortunate human beings with our own hands—
 (A) the lesser fortunate human beings (B) the less fortunate human beings
 (C) the unfortunate human beings (D) No correction required
25. Once again, the Indian tradition of 'ahimsa' comes out as infinitely most relevant, than much of what we learn in modern education.
 (A) the most relevant, than much of what we learn
 (B) more relevant than much of what we learn
 (C) No relevance in what we learn
 (D) No correction required
26. When it was decided to send the rescue team in the colliery, the experts showed their reluctance.
 (A) into the colliery (B) inside the colliery
 (C) under the colliery (D) No correction required
27. Everything comes in the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC), which was started with the intention of restoring law and order.
 (A) under the State Law and order Restoration Council
 (B) within the State Law and order Restoration Council
 (C) into the State Law and order Restoration Council
 (D) No correction required
28. The whole atmosphere was sweetly dominated with the fascinating perfume and soft western music.
 (A) from a fascinating perfume and (B) of a fascinating perfume and...
 (C) by a fascinating perfume and (D) No correction required
29. Power to expression has the ability to overcome, neutralise, change or strengthen the transient impression formed on others by one's initial facial appearance.
 (A) Power about expression (B) Power for expression
 (C) Power of expression (D) No correction required
30. They (girls from middle class) become shy, withdrawn and lose confidence for themselves.
 (A) lose confidence in themselves (B) lose confidence of themselves
 (C) lose confidence about themselves (D) No correction required

31. One must remember that meteorological weather systems do not respect some geographic boundaries and can move from one place to another and affect the local weather.

- (A) do not respect several geographic boundaries
- (B) do not disrespect geographic boundaries
- (C) do not respect any geographic boundaries
- (D) No correction required

[Question No. 32 – 35: Choose the word opposite in meaning to the word given]

Q32. Frailty

- (A) energy
- (B) intensity
- (C) vehemence
- (D) strength

Q33. Genial

- (A) stupid
- (B) stingy
- (C) boorish
- (D) unkind

Q34. Prevent

- (A) protect
- (B) block
- (C) hinder
- (D) induce

Q35. Demolish

- (A) shift
- (B) build
- (C) repeat
- (D) hide

[Question 36-44: Some parts of the sentences may have errors. Find out which part has error. Ignore errors of punctuation, if any. If there is no error, choose the option of "no error".]

Q36. (A) Ram was/ (B) senior to/ (C) Sam in college./ (D) No error

Q37. (A) Supposing if/ (B) it rains/ (C) what shall we do?/ (D) No error

Q38. (A) It was him/ (B) who came running/ (C) into the class room. / (D) no error

Q39. (A) It came to / (B) my notice/ (C) lately./ (D) No Error

- Q40. (A) If you had seen/ (B) yesterday's cricket, I am sure you / (C) would have enjoyed seeing our team bat./ (D) No Error
- Q41. (A) I enquired of him/ (B) why he is so negligent/ (C) in his studies./ (D) No Error
- Q42. (A) As the meeting/ (B) was about to end/ (C) he insisted to ask/ (D) several questions.
- Q43. (A) The reason for the bus being late/ (B) was because the bus/ (C) was involved/ (D) in an accident.
- Q44. (A) Neither of the plans/ (B) suits him and therefore/ (C) he decided not to/ (D) go out yesterday.

[Question 45-50: Give meaning of the given phrases]

Q45. All in all

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|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| (A) Every person | (B) Particular thing same in all |
| (C) Call all at once | (D) Most important |

Q46. At close quarters

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|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (A) close examinations | (B) live near to each other |
| (C) live far to each other | (D) in love |

Q47. Above board

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|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (A) boasting person | (B) honest and straightforward |
| (C) a man with arrogance | (D) a dishonest person |

Q48. At logger heads

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|-------------------------|---------------------|
| (A) In difficulty | (B) to be at strife |
| (C) very happy together | (D) None of above |

Q49. At a loss

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| (A) at a business loss | (B) at a relation loss |
| (C) to be unable to decide | (D) none of above |

Q50. At large

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| (A) very famous | (B) not famous |
| (C) abscond | (D) very far |