

Section : Verbal Usage & Reading Comprehension

DIRECTION for the question: In this question, four words are given in bold. One of these words given in bold may be wrongly spelt or inappropriate. In the context of the sentence. Find out the word that is inappropriately or wrongly spelt, if any. That word is your answer. If all the words given in bold are correctly spelt or appropriate in the context of the sentence, then mark 'All correct' as your answer.

Question No. : 101

The policy **implementation** at our end was **lacks** of and required serious **tightening** on the part of **regulators**.

A) policy ✓B) lacks C) tightening D) regulators E) All correct

Explanation:- 'lacks' is being used incorrectly. It should be 'lacking' as the sentence is in Past Continuous tense

DIRECTION for the question: In this question, four words are given in bold. One of these words given in bold may be wrongly spelt or inappropriate. In the context of the sentence. Find out the word that is inappropriately or wrongly spelt, if any. That word is your answer. If all the words given in bold are correctly spelt or appropriate in the context of the sentence, then mark 'All correct' as your answer.

Question No. : 102

My heart isn't **simple** or **straightforward**, it's a **complicated mess** of wants and needs.

A) simple B) straightforward C) complicated D) mess ✓E) All correct

Explanation:- All correct

DIRECTION for the question: In this question, four words are given in bold. One of these words given in bold may be wrongly spelt or inappropriate. In the context of the sentence. Find out the word that is inappropriately or wrongly spelt, if any. That word is your answer. If all the words given in bold are correctly spelt or appropriate in the context of the sentence, then mark 'All correct' as your answer.

Question No. : 103

.....

DIRECTION for the question: In this question, four words are given in bold. One of these words given in bold may be wrongly spelt or inappropriate. In the context of the sentence. Find out the word that is inappropriately or wrongly spelt, if any. That word is your answer. If all the words given in bold are correctly spelt or appropriate in the context of the sentence, then mark 'All correct' as your answer.

Question No. : 104

Tears **gushed** from my eyes and a **piercing pain crept** up my throat like a spider.

- A) gushed B) piercing C) pain D) crept E) All correct

Explanation:- All correct

DIRECTION for the question: In this question, four words are given in bold. One of these words given in bold may be wrongly spelt or inappropriate. In the context of the sentence. Find out the word that is inappropriately or wrongly spelt, if any. That word is your answer. If all the words given in bold are correctly spelt or appropriate in the context of the sentence, then mark 'All correct' as your answer.

Question No. : 105

Gazing up into the darkness I saw myself as a creature driven and **derided** by **vanity**, and my eyes burned with **anguish** and anger.

- A) Gazing B) Derided C) anity D) Anguish E) All correct

Explanation:- All correct

DIRECTIONS for the question: In the question, there are five sentences (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E). Four of these five sentences contribute to one main idea when these sentences are formed into a paragraph. One sentence does not contribute to that main idea. That sentence is your answer.

Question No. : 106

Which of the following sentences does not contribute to the main idea of the paragraph?

- A. Software is eating the world but we are presented with an abundance of value being generated for consumers.
- B. Except that this time, there hasn't been half as much noise from, internet users- or in the media- as there was in the case of Free Basics plan.
- C. As per a news article, Telecom companies wish to curb Internet speed to 64 Kbps in order to ensure fair usage.
- D. While the debate around Net neutrality in the country seems to have been settled for now, Internet activists and telecom companies could be at loggerheads very soon once again.
- E. This was in response to a Trai Consultation paper that recommended download speed in a broadband connection to ensure equitable access to usage.

- A) A B) B C) C D) D E) E

Explanation:- Statement A is the misfit as it talks about software whereas the rest of the statements talk about internet and telecom industry

DIRECTIONS for the question: In the question, there are five sentences (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E). Four of these five sentences contribute to one main idea when these sentences are formed into a paragraph. One sentence does not contribute to that main idea. That sentence is your answer.

Question No. : 107

Which of the following sentences does not contribute to the main idea of the paragraph?

- A. Scientists are about to learn exactly what spending a year in space does to a person, after two astronauts returned from a

DIRECTIONS for the question: In the question, there are five sentences (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E). Four of these five sentences contribute to one main idea when these sentences are formed into a paragraph. One sentence does not contribute to that main idea. That sentence is your answer.

Question No. : 108

Which of the following sentences does not contribute to the main idea of the paragraph?

- A. The authorities will soon make it difficult for so-called wilful defaulters from reading fresh equity or debt from the public.
- B. Bad credit loans can offer a number of advantages that can make one's life easier.
- C. The move will mark yet another offset by the Government to crack down on the problem of bad loans.
- D. A wilful defaulter is a company or individual who borrowed money and has no intention of paying it back.
- E. The authorities will, however, allow such entities to raise funds through rights issues or share sales to institutional investors.

A) A B) B C) C D) D E) E

Explanation:- In E option, 'such entities' is mentioned and nowhere it is being talked about, so it is an odd one out.

DIRECTIONS for the question: In the question, there are five sentences (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E). Four of these five sentences contribute to one main idea when these sentences are formed into a paragraph. One sentence does not contribute to that main idea. That sentence is your answer.

Question No. : 109

Which of the following sentences does not contribute to the main idea of the paragraph?

- A. Houses these days provide very limited space to develop such interests such as gardening or growing smaller farm animals.
- B. Home sales rose about 15% in the October-December quarter to 78 million sq. ft. from the preceding quarter across the country's top eight property markets.
- C. After a full of almost two years in the luxury residential sector, high-end developments are making a comeback in the city.
- D. The country's most valuable property has been spurred by rising demand.
- E. In a slightly slow market, both the pricing of the product and the project itself matter to end-users.

A) A B) B C) C D) D E) E

Explanation:- All the statements talk about house selling whereas A talks about other activities.

DIRECTIONS for the question: In the question, there are five sentences (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E). Four of these five sentences contribute to one main idea when these sentences are formed into a paragraph. One sentence does not contribute to that main idea. That sentence is your answer.

Question No. : 110

Which of the following sentences does not contribute to the main idea of the paragraph?

- A. From next year, two-wheelers will have to have a headlight that will light up as soon as the engine is turned on.
- B. The Government has issued a notification that all new two-wheelers manufactured in the country from next year must have a provision of automatic headlamp on (AHD) like Daytime Running Lamps found on cars.
- C. No horsepower figures have been released but the two-wheeler manufacturer has conveyed that its new range of bikes is among the safest ones across the globe.
- D. Once this system is fitted in two-wheelers, riders won't have a switch to turn the headlight off as it would be automatic.
- E. Two-wheelers, without AHD, as a single category of vehicles accounted for the highest number of total road crashes (32,524) in 2014.

A) A B) B C) C D) D E) E

Explanation:- The paragraph is talking about AHD for two wheelers except option C which talks about bikes and nothing about AHD.

DIRECTION for the question: Read the information given and answer the question that follows.

Question No. : 111

In this question, there are two statements which can be combined into a single statement in a number of different ways without changing their meaning. Below them are given three probable starters (A), (B) and (C) of such a combined sentence. One, two, three or none of them may be correct. Decide upon which is/are correct, if any and mark the option which denotes your answer. If none of the three starters is suitable mark none as your answer

The most common measure of inequality in the Gini co-efficient where a score of zero means perfect equality and a score of one means that one person gets everything. In only one large country, Brazil, has the co-efficient come down from 0.59 to 0.55.

A. Brazil is the only one large B. Being the most common measure.... C. Though a score of zero....

A) Only(A)&(B) B) Only (B)&(C) C) All (A), (B) & (C) D) Only (A) ✓E) None

Explanation:- In this, only option C fits in best but it is not in the option, so option E is the best choice.

DIRECTION for the question: Read the information given and answer the question that follows.

Question No. : 112

In this question, there are two statements which can be combined into a single statement in a number of different ways without changing their meaning. Below them are given three probable starters (A), (B) and (C) of such a combined sentence. One, two, three or none of them may be correct. Decide upon which is/are correct, if any and mark the option which denotes your answer. If none of the three starters is suitable mark none as your answer.

In 1960, Jacques Piccard, a Swiss Oceanographer, and Don Walsh reached the floor of the Mariana Trench, the Ocean's deepest point, of the Pacific Island of Guam,. It is nearly 11,000 metres down, for comparison Mount Everest rises 8,848 metres.

A. While in 1980 Jacques B. In comparison to Mount Everest C. Located off the Pacific Island, Guam....

A) Only(A) & (B) B) Only (B) C) Only (C) ✓D) Only (B) & (C) E) None

Explanation:- Only B and C can be the probable starters which would not change the meaning.

DIRECTION for the question: Read the information given and answer the question that follows.

Question No. : 113

In this question, there are two statements which can be combined into a single statement in a number of different ways without changing their meaning. Below them are given three probable starters (A), (B) and (C) of such a combined sentence. One, two, three or none of them may be correct. Decide upon which is/are correct, if any and mark the option which denotes your answer. If none of the three starters is suitable mark none as your answer

In Britain housing associations got going in the mid 19th century but became really important in the 1980s when the government used them as an alternative to council owned housing. Responsive to local needs, housing associating could also borrow without adding to public debt.

A. Housing associations responsive.... B. Though the government saw.... C. In the mid 19th century....

A) Only(A) & (C) B) Only (B) C) Only (A) ✓D) All (A), (B) & (C) E) None

Explanation:- All options can be used to join sentences.

DIRECTION for the question: Read the information given and answer the question that follows.

Question No. : 114

In this question, there are two statements which can be combined into a single statement in a number of different ways without changing their meaning. Below them are given three probable starters (A), (B) and (C) of such a combined sentence. One, two, three or none of them may be correct. Decide upon which is/are correct, if any and mark the option which denotes your answer. If none of the three starters is suitable mark none as your answer

While the need for rural electrification was recognised in the 1950s, the first major initiative was the establishment of the Rural Electric Corporation in 1969. Its main objective is to finance and promote rural electrification all over the country.

A. Though the need.... B. Establishing the rural electrification C. Rural electrification was....

A) Only(A) & (C) ✓B) Only (A) & (B) C) All (A), (B) & (C) D) Only (C) E) None

Explanation:- Only A and B can be used as starters.

DIRECTION for the question: Read the information given and answer the question that follows.

Question No. : 115

In this question, there are two statements which can be combined into a single statement in a number of different ways without changing their meaning. Below them are given three probable starters (A), (B) and (C) of such a combined sentence. One, two, three or none of them may be correct. Decide upon which is/are correct, if any and mark the option which denotes your answer. If none of the three starters is suitable mark none as your answer

Many CEOs particularly in America take the view that the best view to contribute to the common good is to succeed as businesses. Furthermore, they feel that more money they can save by not being fixed so highly, the more they have to open new plants and generate jobs.

A. While one view of many CEOs.... B. The best way to.... C. Since many CEOs....

✓A) Only(A) B) Only (B) & (C) C) Only (B) D) Only (A) & (B) E) None

Explanation:- Only A can be the starter.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases are printed in **bold** to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

Question No. : 116

"Sarcasm is the lowest form of wit but the highest form of intelligence" wrote that connoisseur of wit, Oscar Wilde. Whether sarcasm is a sign of intelligence or not, communication experts and marriage counsellors alike typically advise us to stay away from this particular form of expression. The reason is simple: sarcasm expresses the poisonous sting of contempt, hurting others and harming relationships. As a form of communication, sarcasm takes on the debt of conflict.

And yet, our research suggests, there may also be some unexpected benefits from sarcasm, greater creativity. The use of sarcasm, in fact, promotes creativity for those on both the giving and receiving end of sarcastic exchanges. Instead of avoiding sarcasm completely in the office, the research suggests sarcasm, used with care and in moderation, can be effectively used and trigger some creative sparks.

Sarcasm involves constructing or exposing contradictions between intended meanings. The most common form of verbal irony, sarcasm is often used to humorously convey thinly veiled disapproval or scorn. "Pat, don't work so hard, a boss might say upon catching his assistant surfing the Internet. Early research on sarcasm explored how people interpret statements and found that, as expected, sarcasm makes a statement sound more critical. Participants rated sarcasm to be more condemning than literal statements.

Why might sarcasm enhance creativity? Because the brain must think creatively to understand or convey a sarcastic comment, sarcasm may lead to clearer and more creative thinking. To either create or understand sarcasm, one must overcome the contradiction between the literal

DIRECTIONS for the question: Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases are printed in **bold** to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

Question No. : 117

"Sarcasm is the lowest form of wit but the highest form of intelligence/" wrote that connoisseur of wit, Oscar Wilde. Whether sarcasm is a sign of intelligence or not, communication experts and marriage counsellors alike typically advise us to stay away from this particular form of expression. The reason is simple: sarcasm expresses the poisonous sting of contempt, hurting others and harming relationships. As a form of communication, sarcasm takes on the debt of conflict.

And yet, our research suggests, there may also be some unexpected benefits from sarcasm, greater creativity. The use of sarcasm, in fact, promotes creativity for those on both the giving and receiving end of sarcastic exchanges. Instead of avoiding sarcasm completely in the office, the research suggests sarcasm, used with care and in moderation, can be effectively used and trigger some creative sparks.

Sarcasm involves constructing or exposing contradictions between intended meanings. The most common form of verbal irony, sarcasm is often used to humorously convey thinly veiled disapproval or scorn. "Pat, don't work so hard, a boss might say upon catching his assistant surfing the Internet. Early research on sarcasm explored how people interpret statements and found that, as expected, sarcasm makes a statement sound more critical. Participants rated sarcasm to be more condemning than literal statements.

Why might sarcasm enhance creativity? Because the brain must think creatively to understand or convey a sarcastic comment, sarcasm may lead to clearer and more creative thinking. To either create or understand sarcasm, one must overcome the contradiction between the literal and actual meanings of the sarcastic expressions. This is a process that activates, and is facilitated by, abstraction, which in turn promotes creative thinking. Consider the following example, which comes from a conversation one of my friends had a few weeks before getting married. His fiancée woke him up as he was soundly asleep at night to tell him about some new ideas she has for their upcoming wedding next month -many of which were quite expensive. Adam responded with some ideas of his own: "**Why don't we get Paul McCartney to sing, Barack Obama to give a benediction and Amy Schumer to entertain people.**" His comment required his fiancée to recognize that there is a distinction between the surface level meaning of the sentence and the meaning that was intended.

According to the passage, what does sarcasm require

- A. Its intention is to cause hurt in the most profound manner possible.
 - B. In order to understand it, one need to be able to grasp abstract context.
 - C. Its usage involves the employment of words contrary to the intended meaning.
- A) Only (C) B) Only (A) C) Only (B) and (C) D) Only (A) & (B) E) All the three (A), (B) & (C)

Explanation:- All the three options are given in the passage and contributes to the definition of sarcasm.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases are printed in **bold** to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

Question No. : 118

"Sarcasm is the lowest form of wit but the highest form of intelligence/" wrote that connoisseur of wit, Oscar Wilde. Whether sarcasm is a sign of intelligence or not, communication experts and marriage counsellors alike typically advise us to stay away from this particular form of expression. The reason is simple: sarcasm expresses the poisonous sting of contempt, hurting others and harming relationships. As a form of communication, sarcasm takes on the debt of conflict.

And yet, our research suggests, there may also be some unexpected benefits from sarcasm, greater creativity. The use of sarcasm, in fact, promotes creativity for those on both the giving and receiving end of sarcastic exchanges. Instead of avoiding sarcasm completely in the office, the research suggests sarcasm, used with care and in moderation, can be effectively used and trigger some creative sparks.

Sarcasm involves constructing or exposing contradictions between intended meanings. The most common form of verbal irony, sarcasm is often used to humorously convey thinly veiled disapproval or scorn. "Pat, don't work so hard, a boss might say upon catching his assistant surfing the Internet. Early research on sarcasm explored how people interpret statements and found that, as expected, sarcasm makes a statement sound more critical. Participants rated sarcasm to be more condemning than literal statements.

Why might sarcasm enhance creativity? Because the brain must think creatively to understand or convey a sarcastic comment, sarcasm may lead to clearer and more creative thinking. To either create or understand sarcasm, one must overcome the contradiction between the literal and actual meanings of the sarcastic expressions. This is a process that activates, and is facilitated by, abstraction, which in turn promotes creative thinking. Consider the following example, which comes from a conversation one of my friends had a few weeks before getting married. His fiancée woke him up as he was soundly asleep at night to tell him about some new ideas she has for their upcoming wedding next month -many of which were quite expensive. Adam responded with some ideas of his own: "**Why don't we get Paul McCartney to**

DIRECTIONS for the question: Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases are printed in **bold** to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

Question No. : 119

"Sarcasm is the lowest form of wit but the highest form of intelligence/" wrote that connoisseur of wit, Oscar Wilde. Whether sarcasm is a sign of intelligence or not, communication experts and marriage counsellors alike typically advise us to stay away from this particular form of expression. The reason is simple: sarcasm expresses the poisonous sting of contempt, hurting others and harming relationships. As a form of communication, sarcasm takes on the debt of conflict.

And yet, our research suggests, there may also be some unexpected benefits from sarcasm, greater creativity. The use of sarcasm, in fact, promotes creativity for those on both the giving and receiving end of sarcastic exchanges. Instead of avoiding sarcasm completely in the office, the research suggests sarcasm, used with care and in moderation, can be effectively used and trigger some creative sparks.

Sarcasm involves constructing or exposing contradictions between intended meanings. The most common form of verbal irony, sarcasm is often used to humorously convey thinly veiled disapproval or scorn. "Pat, don't work so hard, a boss might say upon catching his assistant surfing the Internet. Early research on sarcasm explored how people interpret statements and found that, as expected, sarcasm makes a statement sound more critical. Participants rated sarcasm to be more condemning than literal statements.

Why might sarcasm enhance creativity? Because the brain must think creatively to understand or convey a sarcastic comment, sarcasm may lead to clearer and more creative thinking. To either create or understand sarcasm, one must overcome the contradiction between the literal and actual meanings of the sarcastic expressions. This is a process that activates, and is facilitated by, abstraction, which in turn promotes creative thinking. Consider the following example, which comes from a conversation one of my friends had a few weeks before getting married. His fiancée woke him up as he was soundly asleep at night to tell him about some new ideas she has for their upcoming wedding next month -many of which were quite expensive. Adam responded with some ideas of his own: "**Why don't we get Paul McCartney to sing, Barack Obama to give a benediction and Amy Schumer to entertain people.**" His comment required his fiancée to recognize that there is a distinction between the surface level meaning of the sentence and the meaning that was intended.

According to the passage, which of the following is not true?

- A. One needs to exercise restraint while using sarcasm.
- B. Sarcasm has the potential to damage relationships.
- C. Using sarcasm is devoid of any merits.

A) All (A), (B) & (C) B) Only (B) and (C) C) Only (A) D) Only (C) E) Only (A) & (B)

Explanation:- Only option C is false, rest options are true w.r.t. passage.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases are printed in **bold** to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

Question No. : 120

"Sarcasm is the lowest form of wit but the highest form of intelligence/" wrote that connoisseur of wit, Oscar Wilde. Whether sarcasm is a sign of intelligence or not, communication experts and marriage counsellors alike typically advise us to stay away from this particular form of expression. The reason is simple: sarcasm expresses the poisonous sting of contempt, hurting others and harming relationships. As a form of communication, sarcasm takes on the debt of conflict.

And yet, our research suggests, there may also be some unexpected benefits from sarcasm, greater creativity. The use of sarcasm, in fact, promotes creativity for those on both the giving and receiving end of sarcastic exchanges. Instead of avoiding sarcasm completely in the office, the research suggests sarcasm, used with care and in moderation, can be effectively used and trigger some creative sparks.

Sarcasm involves constructing or exposing contradictions between intended meanings. The most common form of verbal irony, sarcasm is often used to humorously convey thinly veiled disapproval or scorn. "Pat, don't work so hard, a boss might say upon catching his assistant surfing the Internet. Early research on sarcasm explored how people interpret statements and found that, as expected, sarcasm makes a statement sound more critical. Participants rated sarcasm to be more condemning than literal statements.

Why might sarcasm enhance creativity? Because the brain must think creatively to understand or convey a sarcastic comment, sarcasm may lead to clearer and more creative thinking. To either create or understand sarcasm, one must overcome the contradiction between the literal and actual meanings of the sarcastic expressions. This is a process that activates, and is facilitated by, abstraction, which in turn promotes creative thinking. Consider the following example, which comes from a conversation one of my friends had a few weeks before getting married. His fiancée woke him up as he was soundly asleep at night to tell him about some new ideas she has for their upcoming wedding next month -many of which were quite expensive. Adam responded with some ideas of his own: "**Why don't we get Paul McCartney to**

DIRECTIONS for the question: Rearrange the following sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) into a meaningful paragraph and then answer the question given below it.

Question No. : 121

- A. Apart from the presence of this pollutant, last month, as representatives from all over the world concluded their climate summit in Paris, officials in Beijing issued China's "red alerts" for smog.
- B. Look of the sky in China and it's easy to think that the apocalypse is now.
- C. This north-eastern city saw the harmful pollutant PM 2.5 at a level 40 times greater than what the World Health Organisation considers safe.
- D. The country's dismal air isn't news to those who have to breathe it, or to the international community.
- E. But recent reports about the "dooms day" smog in Shenyang were alarming.
- F. As a result of this warning schools were closed and drivers were told to stay off the road every other day, depending on whether their license plate ended with an even or odd number.

Which of the following should be third sentence after the rearrangement?

- A) C B) B C) A D) D E) E

Explanation:- The correct order of sentences is BDECAF. B talks about China, the country being talked about. Then B and D make mandatory pair of noun pronoun due to words "China" and "The country's". Followed by E which talks about the smog and gives contradiction to sentence D. CA makes a mandatory pair because of 'this pollutant' and F concludes the sentence.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Rearrange the following sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) into a meaningful paragraph and then answer the question given below it.

Question No. : 122

- A. Apart from the presence of this pollutant, last month, as representatives from all over the world concluded their climate summit in Paris, officials in Beijing issued China's "red alerts" for smog.
- B. Look of the sky in China and it's easy to think that the apocalypse is now.
- C. This north-eastern city saw the harmful pollutant PM 2.5 at a level 40 times greater than what the World Health Organisation considers safe.
- D. The country's dismal air isn't news to those who have to breathe it, or to the international community.
- E. But recent reports about the "dooms day" smog in Shenyang were alarming.
- F. As a result of this warning schools were closed and drivers were told to stay off the road every other day, depending on whether their license plate ended with an even or odd number.

Which of the following should be fourth sentence after the rearrangement?

- A) A B) B C) C D) E E) D

Explanation:- The correct order of sentences is BDECAF. B talks about China, the country being talked about. Then B and D make mandatory pair of noun pronoun due to words "China" and "The country's". Followed by E which talks about the smog and gives contradiction to sentence D. CA makes a mandatory pair because of 'this pollutant' and F concludes the sentence.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Rearrange the following sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) into a meaningful paragraph and then answer the question given below it.

Question No. : 123

- A. Apart from the presence of this pollutant, last month, as representatives from all over the world concluded their climate summit in Paris, officials in Beijing issued China's "red alerts" for smog.
- B. Look of the sky in China and it's easy to think that the apocalypse is now.
- C. This north-eastern city saw the harmful pollutant PM 2.5 at a level 40 times greater than what the World Health Organisation

DIRECTIONS for the question: Rearrange the following sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) into a meaningful paragraph and then answer the question given below it.

Question No. : 124

- A. Apart from the presence of this pollutant, last month, as representatives from all over the world concluded their climate summit in Paris, officials in Beijing issued China's "red alerts" for smog.
- B. Look of the sky in China and it's easy to think that the apocalypse is now.
- C. This north-eastern city saw the harmful pollutant PM 2.5 at a level 40 times greater than what the World Health Organisation considers safe.
- D. The country's dismal air isn't news to those who have to breathe it, or to the international community.
- E. But recent reports about the "dooms day" smog in Shenyang were alarming.
- F. As a result of this warning schools were closed and drivers were told to stay off the road every other day, depending on whether their license plate ended with an even or odd number.

Which of the following should be first sentence after the rearrangement?

- A) F B) A C) B D) E E) D

Explanation:- The correct order of sentences is BDECAF. B talks about China, the country being talked about. Then B and D make mandatory pair of noun pronoun due to words "China" and "The country's". Followed by E which talks about the smog and gives contradiction to sentence D. CA makes a mandatory pair because of 'this pollutant' and F concludes the sentence.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Rearrange the following sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) into a meaningful paragraph and then answer the question given below it.

Question No. : 125

- A. Apart from the presence of this pollutant, last month, as representatives from all over the world concluded their climate summit in Paris, officials in Beijing issued China's "red alerts" for smog.
- B. Look of the sky in China and it's easy to think that the apocalypse is now.
- C. This north-eastern city saw the harmful pollutant PM 2.5 at a level 40 times greater than what the World Health Organisation considers safe.
- D. The country's dismal air isn't news to those who have to breathe it, or to the international community.
- E. But recent reports about the "dooms day" smog in Shenyang were alarming.
- F. As a result of this warning schools were closed and drivers were told to stay off the road every other day, depending on whether their license plate ended with an even or odd number.

Which of the following should be second sentence after the rearrangement?

- A) B B) A C) E D) D E) C

Explanation:- The correct order of sentences is BDECAF. B talks about China, the country being talked about. Then B and D make mandatory pair of noun pronoun due to words "China" and "The country's". Followed by E which talks about the smog and gives contradiction to sentence D. CA makes a mandatory pair because of 'this pollutant' and F concludes the sentence.

DIRECTION for the question: In the question, a word is given in **bold CAPITALS** is followed by five words. Find out, if any, the one which is either most **nearly the same** in meaning **OR opposite** of the word given in bold.

Question No. : 126

CONVALESCENT

- A) healing B) antithesis C) convergent D) blend E) ligament

Explanation:- Convalescent means recovering from illness and hence, the answer should be healing i.e. synonym.

DIRECTION for the question: In the question, a word is given in **bold CAPITALS** is followed by five words. Find out, if any, the one which is either most **nearly the same** in meaning **OR opposite** of the word given in bold.

Question No. : 128

MITIGATE

A) insect B) entrance C) disclaim D) persuade E) aggravate

Explanation:- Mitigate means to lessen and the opposite will be 'aggravate'

DIRECTION for the question: In the question, a word is given in **bold CAPITALS** is followed by five words. Find out, if any, the one which is either most **nearly the same** in meaning **OR opposite** of the word given in bold.

Question No. : 129

EXEMPLIFY

A) release B) effort C) embody D) nuance E) expand

Explanation:- Exemplify means to illustrate and hence expand which means the same.

DIRECTION for the question: In the question, a word is given in **bold CAPITALS** is followed by five words. Find out, if any, the one which is either most **nearly the same** in meaning **OR opposite** of the word given in bold.

Question No. : 130

GRUFF

A) soft B) stout C) swollen D) grass E) Round

Explanation:- Gruff means rough and hence soft would be the antonym.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Read the passage and answer the question based on it.

Question No. : 131

It is hard to exaggerate the decrepitude of infrastructure in much of the rich world. One in three railway bridges in Germany is over 100 years old as are half of London's water mains. In America the average bridge is 42 years old and the average dam 52. Traffic jams on urban highways cost America over \$100 billion in wasted time and fuel each year, congestion at airports costs \$22 billion and another \$150 billion is lost to power outages. The B20, the business arm of the G20, a club of big economies, estimates that the global backlog of spending needed to bring infrastructure up to scratch will reach \$15 trillion-\$20 trillion by 2030. McKinsey, a consultancy, reckons that in 2007-12 investment in infrastructure in rich countries was about 2.5% of GDP a year when it should have been 3.5%. If anything, the problem is becoming more acute as some governments whose finances have been racked by the crisis cut back.

However, over the past six years, the cost of repairing old infrastructure or building new projects has been much cheaper than normal, thanks both to rock-bottom interest rates and ample spare capacity in the construction industry. Arcadis, an infrastructure consultancy, reckons building costs in Britain, for example, were 20% lower in the aftermath of the financial crisis. The most striking examples of the impact of the infrastructure development on the economy are in emerging markets, paving roads has helped double school attendance by girls in Morocco. Improved sanitation has helped reduce child mortality in India by over 50%. But the impact in rich countries is quite great. Standard & Poor's, a rating agency, reckons that the activity spurred by increasing government spending on infrastructure by 1% of GDP would leave the economy 11.7% bigger after three years in America, 2.5% bigger in Britain and 1.4% in the Euro zone.

Planning constraints play their part: It takes four years past to get the permits for the average European power project, according to McKinsey. Crossrail, a train line running under London, was first mooted in 1974 but is not due to be completed until 2018. The 'Juncker Plan' which is support to mobilize €315 billion of mostly private investment in infrastructure in Europe, was announced with great aplomb, last November, the website taking possible projects has yet to be launched. There is also lots of scope for modernisation without undue disruption: adding a layer of plastic on top of an asphalt road can increase its lifespan by a third. Investments in technology can make better use of existing infrastructure without adding a brick at considerably low cost. New digital monitoring systems, for example, have increased the capacity of Frankfurt Airport from 150,000 passengers a day to 200,000, by providing advance warning of impending bottlenecks. Such

DIRECTIONS for the question: Read the passage and answer the question based on it.

Question No. : 132

It is hard to exaggerate the decrepitude of infrastructure in much of the rich world. One in three railway bridges in Germany is over 100 years old as are half of London's water mains. In America the average bridge is 42 years old and the average dam 52. Traffic jams on urban highways cost America over \$100 billion in wasted time and fuel each year, congestion at airports costs \$22 billion and another \$150 billion is lost to power outages. The B20, the business arm of the G20, a club of big economies, estimates that the global backlog of spending needed to bring infrastructure up to scratch will reach \$15 trillion-\$20 trillion by 2030. McKinsey, a consultancy, reckons that in 2007-12 investment in infrastructure in rich countries was about 2.5% of GDP a year when it should have been 3.5%. If anything, the problem is becoming more acute as some governments whose finances have been racked by the crisis cut back.

However, over the past six years, the cost of repairing old infrastructure or building new projects has been much cheaper than normal, thanks both to rock-bottom interest rates and ample spare capacity in the construction industry. Arcadis, an infrastructure consultancy, reckons building costs in Britain, for example, were 20% lower in the aftermath of the financial crisis. The most striking examples of the impact of the infrastructure development on the economy are in emerging markets, paving roads has helped double school attendance by girls in Morocco. Improved sanitation has helped reduce child mortality in India by over 50%. But the impact in rich countries is also great. Standard & Poor's, a rating agency, reckons that the activity spurred by increasing government spending on infrastructure by 1% of GDP would leave the economy 11.7% bigger after three years in America, 2.5% bigger in Britain and 1.4% in the Euro zone.

Planning constraints play their part: It takes four years just to get the permits for the average European power project, according to McKinsey. Crossrail, a train line running under London, was first mooted in 1974 but is not due to be completed until 2018. The 'Juncker Plan' which is support to mobilize €315 billion of mostly private investment in infrastructure in Europe, was announced with great aplomb, last November, the website taking possible projects has yet to be launched. There is also lots of scope for modernisation without undue disruption: adding a layer of plastic on top of an asphalt road can increase its lifespan by a third. Investments in technology can make better use of existing infrastructure without adding a brick at considerably low cost. New digital monitoring systems, for example, have increased the capacity of Frankfurt Airport from 150,000 passengers a day to 200,000, by providing advance warning of impending bottlenecks. Such repairs and improvements typically yield higher returns than more grandiose projects. They are also much quicker to initiate. Western politicians searching for a way to pep up growth in light of the current uncertainty about the health of the world economy need look no further.

Which of the following is the central theme of the passage?

- A) Infrastructure in developed countries has not been maintained as it should
- B) After the financial crisis, developed countries are unable to invest in infrastructure
- C) Engineering and Infrastructure in Europe and America is a marvel
- D) The developed economy is in the midst of a crisis from which it will not recover soon
- ✓E) Infrastructure improvement can lead to improvement in economy

Explanation:- As in the passage author has tried showing the correlation of Infrastructure development and its impact on economy. The central theme comes out to be option E.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Read the passage and answer the question based on it.

Question No. : 133

It is hard to exaggerate the decrepitude of infrastructure in much of the rich world. One in three railway bridges in Germany is over 100 years old as are half of London's water mains. In America the average bridge is 42 years old and the average dam 52. Traffic jams on urban highways cost America over \$100 billion in wasted time and fuel each year, congestion at airports costs \$22 billion and another \$150 billion is lost to power outages. The B20, the business arm of the G20, a club of big economies, estimates that the global backlog of spending needed to bring infrastructure up to scratch will reach \$15 trillion-\$20 trillion by 2030. McKinsey, a consultancy, reckons that in 2007-12 investment in infrastructure in rich countries was about 2.5% of GDP a year when it should have been 3.5%. If anything, the problem is becoming more acute as some governments whose finances have been racked by the crisis cut back.

However, over the past six years, the cost of repairing old infrastructure or building new projects has been much cheaper than normal, thanks both to rock-bottom interest rates and ample spare capacity in the construction industry. Arcadis, an infrastructure consultancy, reckons building costs in Britain, for example, were 20% lower in the aftermath of the financial crisis. The most striking examples of the impact of the infrastructure development on the economy are in emerging markets, paving roads has helped double school attendance by girls in Morocco. Improved sanitation has helped reduce child mortality in India by over 50%. But the impact in rich countries is quite great. Standard & Poor's, a rating agency, reckons that the activity spurred by increasing government spending on infrastructure by 1% of GDP would leave the economy 11.7% bigger after three years in America, 2.5% bigger in Britain and 1.4% in the Euro zone.

Planning constraints play their part: It takes four years just to get the permits for the average European power project, according to McKinsey. Crossrail, a train line running under London, was first mooted in 1974 but is not due to be completed until 2018. The 'Juncker Plan' which is support to mobilize €315 billion of mostly private investment in infrastructure in Europe, was announced with great aplomb, last November, the website taking possible projects has yet to be launched. There is also lots of scope for modernisation without undue disruption: adding a layer of plastic on top of an asphalt road can increase its lifespan by a third. Investments in technology can make better use of existing infrastructure without adding a brick at considerably low cost. New digital monitoring systems, for example, have increased the capacity of Frankfurt Airport from 150,000 passengers a day to 200,000, by providing advance warning of impending bottlenecks. Such repairs and improvements typically yield higher returns than more grandiose projects. They are also much quicker to initiate. Western politicians searching for a way to pep up growth in light of the current uncertainty about the health of the world economy need look no further.

What does the author want to convey through the GDP?

- ✓A) Infrastructure development can boost the economy of developed countries tremendously
- B) GDP is not a true indicator of social and economic development
- C) The GDP of developing countries is growing faster than developed ones
- D) Despite investment of a greater proportion of GDP in infrastructure, the impact on growth is negligible
- E) Other than those given as options

Explanation:- As per lines "But the impact in rich countries is 2.5% bigger in Britain and 1.4% in the Euro zone." option 1 is the correct answer.

DIRECTIONS for the question: Read the passage and answer the question based on it.

Question No. : 134

It is hard to exaggerate the decrepitude of infrastructure in much of the rich world. One in three railway bridges in Germany is over 100 years old as are half of London's water mains. In America the average bridge is 42 years old and the average dam 52. Traffic jams on urban highways cost America over \$100 billion in wasted time and fuel each year, congestion at airports costs \$22 billion and another \$150 billion is lost to power outages. The B20, the business arm of the G20, a club of big economies, estimates that the global backlog of spending needed to bring infrastructure up to scratch will reach \$15 trillion-\$20 trillion by 2030. McKinsey, a consultancy, reckons that in 2007-12 investment in infrastructure in rich countries was about 2.5% of GDP a year when it should have been 3.5%. If anything, the problem is becoming more acute as some governments whose finances have been racked by the crisis cut back.

However, over the past six years, the cost of repairing old infrastructure or building new projects has been much cheaper than normal, thanks both to rock-bottom interest rates and ample spare capacity in the construction industry. Arcadis, an infrastructure consultancy, reckons building costs in Britain, for example, were 20% lower in the aftermath of the financial crisis. The most striking examples of the impact of the infrastructure development on the economy are in emerging markets, paving roads has helped double school attendance by girls in Morocco. Improved sanitation has helped reduce child mortality in India by over 50%. But the impact in rich countries is quite great. Standard & Poor's, a rating agency, reckons that the activity spurred by increasing government spending on infrastructure by 1% of GDP would leave the economy 11.7% bigger after three years in America, 2.5% bigger in Britain and 1.4% in the Euro zone.

Planning constraints play their part: It takes four years just to get the permits for the average European power project, according to McKinsey. Crossrail, a train line running under London, was first mooted in 1974 but is not due to be completed until 2018. The 'Juncker Plan' which is supposed to mobilize €315 billion of mostly private investment in infrastructure in Europe, was announced with great aplomb, last November, the website taking possible projects has yet to be launched. There is also lots of scope for modernisation without undue disruption: adding a layer of plastic on top of an asphalt road can increase its lifespan by a third. Investments in technology can make better use of existing infrastructure without adding a brick at considerably low cost. New digital monitoring systems, for example, have increased the capacity of Frankfurt Airport from 150,000 passengers a day to 200,000, by providing advance warning of impending bottlenecks. Such repairs and improvements typically yield higher returns than more grandiose projects. They are also much quicker to initiate. Western politicians searching for a way to pep up growth in light of the current uncertainty about the health of the world economy need look no further.

Which of the following cannot be inferred from the passage?

- A. Much of the infrastructure in Europe though ancient is in good repair.
 - B. At present there is no way developing countries can reduce the infrastructure deficit.
 - C. Infrastructure development is time consuming but need not be expensive.
- A) Only (A) B) Only(A) & (B) C) Only (A) & (C) D) All (A), (B) & (C) E) None of (A), (B) & (C)

Explanation:- Option A cannot be inferred as lines "Planning constraints play their part:..... last November, the website taking possible projects has yet to be launched." clearly state that projects are running slow in Europe.
Option B cannot be inferred as nothing about the developing countries is mentioned in the passage

DIRECTIONS for the question: Read the passage and answer the question based on it.

Question No. : 135

It is hard to exaggerate the decrepitude of infrastructure in much of the rich world. One in three railway bridges in Germany is over 100 years old as are half of London's water mains. In America the average bridge is 42 years old and the average dam 52. Traffic jams on urban highways cost America over \$100 billion in wasted time and fuel each year, congestion at airports costs \$22 billion and another \$150 billion is lost to power outages. The B20, the business arm of the G20, a club of big economies, estimates that the global backlog of spending needed to bring infrastructure up to scratch will reach \$15 trillion-\$20 trillion by 2030. McKinsey, a consultancy, reckons that in 2007-12 investment in infrastructure in rich countries was about 2.5% of GDP a year when it should have been 3.5%. If anything, the problem is becoming more acute as some governments whose finances have been racked by the crisis cut back.

However, over the past six years, the cost of repairing old infrastructure or building new projects has been much cheaper than normal, thanks both to rock-bottom interest rates and ample spare capacity in the construction industry. Arcadis, an infrastructure consultancy, reckons building costs in Britain, for example, were 20% lower in the aftermath of the financial crisis. The most striking examples of the impact of the infrastructure development on the economy are in emerging markets, paving roads has helped double school attendance by girls in Morocco. Improved sanitation has helped reduce child mortality in India by over 50%. But the impact in rich countries is quite great. Standard & Poor's, a rating agency, reckons that the activity spurred by increasing government spending on infrastructure by 1% of GDP would leave the economy 11.7% bigger after three years in America, 2.5% bigger in Britain and 1.4% in the Euro zone.

Planning constraints play their part: It takes four years just to get the permits for the average European power project, according to McKinsey. Crossrail, a train line running under London, was first mooted in 1974 but is not due to be completed until 2018. The 'Juncker Plan' which is support to mobilize €315 billion of mostly private investment in infrastructure in Europe, was announced with great aplomb, last November, the website taking possible projects has yet to be launched. There is also lots of scope for modernisation without undue disruption: adding a layer of plastic on top of an asphalt road can increase its lifespan by a third. Investments in technology can make better use of existing infrastructure without adding a brick at considerably low cost. New digital monitoring systems, for example, have increased the capacity of Frankfurt Airport from 150,000 passengers a day to 200,000, by providing advance warning of impending bottlenecks. Such repairs and improvements typically yield higher returns than more grandiose projects. They are also much quicker to initiate. Western politicians searching for a way to pep up growth in light of the current uncertainty about the health of the world economy need look no further.

Which of the following factors has impacted infrastructure in developed countries?

- A. Severe and unusual weather conditions.
- B. Sluggish project implementation.
- C. Financial crisis.

A) Only (A) B) Only (A) & (B) C) Only (B) & (C) D) All (A), (B) & (C) E) Only (B)

Explanation:- Option B is mentioned in lines "Planning constraints play the website taking possible projects has yet to be launched."

Option C is mentioned in lines "If anything, the problem is becoming more acute as some governments whose finances have been racked by the crisis cut back."

DIRECTION for the questions: Which of the phrases given below the sentence should replace the word/phrase given in bold in the sentence to make it grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as it is given and no correction is required, select 'No correction required' as your answer.

Question No. : 136

Factors that **are likely** to impact rural demand include global agricultural commodity prices and monsoons,

A) are like B) is likely C) are liked D) are liking E) No correction required

Explanation:- No correction required

DIRECTION for the questions: Which of the phrases given below the sentence should replace the word/phrase given in bold in the sentence to make it grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as it is given and no correction is required, select 'No correction required' as your answer.

DIRECTION for the questions: Which of the phrases given below the sentence should replace the word/phrase given in bold in the sentence to make it grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as it is given and no correction is required, select 'No correction required' as your answer.

Question No. : 138

The Central Bank has ordered banks **to get tough by** wilful defaulters and have a tough set of rules in place.

- A) to getting tougher B) for getting tough C) too get tough on D) to get tough with E) No correction required

Explanation:- It should be 'to get tough with' as 'by' is used to identify the agent performing the action.

DIRECTION for the questions: Which of the phrases given below the sentence should replace the word/phrase given in bold in the sentence to make it grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as it is given and no correction is required, select 'No correction required' as your answer.

Question No. : 139

Demand in rural India will probably stay under stress, largely **on account off** usage of poor fertilisers,

- A) on account of B) on account for C) accounting of D) on account from E) No correction required

Explanation:- 'on account of' means because of whereas 'off' is used when it is to be shown that something is moving away.

DIRECTION for the questions: Which of the phrases given below the sentence should replace the word/phrase given in bold in the sentence to make it grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as it is given and no correction is required, select 'No correction required' as your answer.

Question No. : 140

The fact that it had to issue a connection about how much coal the country burns reflects the government's failure to track emissions from coal mines.

- A) A fact which B) The factual that C) Factually D) In fact that E) No correction required

Explanation:- No correction required

DIRECTIONS for the question: The passage given contains blanks, choose the best choice in each case from the words in the options and mark your answer accordingly.

Question No. : 141

Suppose you put \$ 100 in a savings account that earns 10% interest each year, after five years how much will you have? This was a question posed in a multiple-choice quiz by Standard and Poor's, a rating agency. The answers (____) were "less than \$150", "exactly \$150" and "more than \$150". The intention was to test whether respondents (✓) compound interest, in addition to basic mathematics. Alas, not that many did: just one-third of them answered three out of five similar multiple-choice questions (✓). Scandinavians are the most financially literate: 70% were able to answer three questions; the corresponding figure for Angolans and Albanians was 15%. While education plays a large role in (✓) financial literacy, the link with GDP per person is also remarkably strong. Research shows that in developed countries, knowledge (✓) a U shaped curve with middle aged adults performing best while in developing countries financial literacy is best among the young. But worryingly many countries remain in a 1960s time warp.

- A) volunteer B) suggest C) proffered D) compromised E) guessing

Explanation:- As a list of options is given ahead of the blank therefore a word similar to 'proffered' should be used. Proffered

DIRECTIONS for the question: The passage given contains blanks, choose the best choice in each case from the words in the options and mark your answer accordingly.

Question No. : 142

Suppose you put \$ 100 in a savings account that earns 10% interest each year, after five years how much will you have? This was a question posed in a multiple-choice quiz by Standard and Poor's, a rating agency. The answers (✓) were "less than \$150", "exactly \$150" and "more than \$150". The intention was to test whether respondents () compound interest, in addition to basic mathematics. Alas, not that many did: just one-third of them answered three out of five similar multiple-choice questions (✓). Scandinavians are the most financially literate: 70% were able to answer three questions; the corresponding figure for Angolans and Albanians was 15%. While education plays a large role in (✓) financial literacy, the link with GDP per person is also remarkably strong. Research shows that in developed countries, knowledge (✓) a U shaped curve with middle aged adults performing best while in developing countries financial literacy is best among the young. But worryingly many countries remain in a 1960s time warp.

A) familiar B) comprehension C) valued D) decide ✓E) understood

Explanation:- 'understood' suits well when it comes to studying.

DIRECTIONS for the question: The passage given contains blanks, choose the best choice in each case from the words in the options and mark your answer accordingly.

Question No. : 143

Suppose you put \$ 100 in a savings account that earns 10% interest each year, after five years how much will you have? This was a question posed in a multiple-choice quiz by Standard and Poor's, a rating agency. The answers (✓) were "less than \$150", "exactly \$150" and "more than \$150". The intention was to test whether respondents (✓) compound interest, in addition to basic mathematics. Alas, not that many did: just one-third of them answered three out of five similar multiple-choice questions (). Scandinavians are the most financially literate: 70% were able to answer three questions; the corresponding figure for Angolans and Albanians was 15%. While education plays a large role in (✓) financial literacy, the link with GDP per person is also remarkably strong. Research shows that in developed countries, knowledge (✓) a U shaped curve with middle aged adults performing best while in developing countries financial literacy is best among the young. But worryingly many countries remain in a 1960s time warp.

A) truthfully ✓B) correctly C) flawless D) precisely E) instead

Explanation:- 'correctly' suits well as an answer can be either correct or incorrect.

DIRECTIONS for the question: The passage given contains blanks, choose the best choice in each case from the words in the options and mark your answer accordingly.

Question No. : 144

Suppose you put \$ 100 in a savings account that earns 10% interest each year, after five years how much will you have? This was a question posed in a multiple-choice quiz by Standard and Poor's, a rating agency. The answers (✓) were "less than \$150", "exactly \$150" and "more than \$150". The intention was to test whether respondents (✓) compound interest, in addition to basic mathematics. Alas, not that many did: just one-third of them answered three out of five similar multiple-choice questions (✓). Scandinavians are the most financially literate: 70% were able to answer three questions; the corresponding figure for Angolans and Albanians was 15%. While education plays a large role in () financial literacy, the link with GDP per person is also remarkably strong. Research shows that in developed countries, knowledge (✓) a U shaped curve with middle aged adults performing best while in developing countries financial literacy is best among the young. But worryingly many countries remain in a 1960s time warp.

A) standard ✓B) determining C) shape D) discovering E) participating

DIRECTIONS for the question: The passage given contains blanks, choose the best choice in each case from the words in the options and mark your answer accordingly.

Question No. : 145

Suppose you put \$ 100 in a savings account that earns 10% interest each year, after five years how much will you have? This was a question posed in a multiple-choice quiz by Standard and Poor's, a rating agency. The answers (J) were "less than \$150", "exactly \$150" and "more than \$150". The intention was to test whether respondents (J) compound interest, in addition to basic mathematics. Alas, not that many did: just one-third of them answered three out of five similar multiple-choice questions (J). Scandinavians are the most financially literate: 70% were able to answer three questions; the corresponding figure for Angolans and Albanians was 15%. While education plays a large role in (J) financial literacy, the link with GDP per person is also remarkably strong. Research shows that in developed countries, knowledge () a U shaped curve with middle aged adults performing best while in developing countries financial literacy is best among the young. But worryingly many countries remain in a 1960s time warp.

A) follows B) abides ✓C) gained D) create E) develops

Explanation:- 'gained' should be the best choice as the successive sentence talks about past.

DIRECTIONS for the question: The passage given contains blanks, choose the best choice in each case from the words in the options and mark your answer accordingly.

Question No. : 146

An agricultural economist reports that the largest boost to farm income comes from investment in rural roads compared in other forms of agri-related investment. This offers a key () that our policymaking obsession with the technical means of raising yields has ignored: farm production, too, is (J) by the market. If you provide farmers easier (J) to markets for farm inputs and output, they would use it to raise output and incomes. If the best seeds and fertiliser boost production in an interior village which cannot evacuate the (J) harvest to a market outside, the only result would be to depress local prices and farmers' incomes. On the other hand, if farmers can take their produce to buyers outside, their incomes would (J).

A) moral B) input C) potence ✓D) insight E) symbol

Explanation:- 'insight' means an accurate and deep understanding. Therefore its the best fit as the report offers an understanding of what has gone wrong with the policymaking.

DIRECTIONS for the question: The passage given contains blanks, choose the best choice in each case from the words in the options and mark your answer accordingly.

Question No. : 147

An agricultural economist reports that the largest boost to farm income comes from investment in rural roads compared in other forms of agri-related investment. This offers a key (J) that our policymaking obsession with the technical means of raising yields has ignored: farm production, too, is () by the market. If you provide farmers easier (J) to markets for farm inputs and output, they would use it to raise output and incomes. If the best seeds and fertiliser boost production in an interior village which cannot evacuate the (J) harvest to a market outside, the only result would be to depress local prices and farmers' incomes. On the other hand, if farmers can take their produce to buyers outside, their incomes would (J).

A) resolved B) inclined ✓C) determined D) drive E) hamper

Explanation:- 'determined by' is the correct idiomatic usage. Also resolved cannot be used as farm production is not the solution given.

DIRECTIONS for the question: The passage given contains blanks, choose the best choice in each case from the words in the options and mark your answer accordingly.

Question No. : 148

An agricultural economist reports that the largest boost to farm income comes from investment in rural roads compared in other forms of agri-related investment. This offers a key (✓) that our policymaking obsession with the technical means of raising yields has ignored: farm production, too, is (✓) by the market. If you provide farmers easier () to markets for farm inputs and output, they would use it to raise output and incomes. If the best seeds and fertiliser boost production in an interior village which cannot evacuate the (✓) harvest to a market outside, the only result would be to depress local prices and farmers' incomes. On the other hand, if farmers can take their produce to buyers outside, their incomes would (✓).

✓A) access B) outlet C) acquire D) pass E) advent

Explanation:- As can be inferred from first sentence of passage it is difficult for farmers to get their produce to market due to 'rural roads', option A fits in the best

DIRECTIONS for the question: The passage given contains blanks, choose the best choice in each case from the words in the options and mark your answer accordingly.

Question No. : 149

An agricultural economist reports that the largest boost to farm income comes from investment in rural roads compared in other forms of agri-related investment. This offers a key (✓) that our policymaking obsession with the technical means of raising yields has ignored: farm production, too, is (✓) by the market. If you provide farmers easier (✓) to markets for farm inputs and output, they would use it to raise output and incomes. If the best seeds and fertiliser boost production in an interior village which cannot evacuate the () harvest to a market outside, the only result would be to depress local prices and farmers' incomes. On the other hand, if farmers can take their produce to buyers outside, their incomes would (✓).

A) plunge ✓B) surplus C) plethora D) oversupply E) superficial

Explanation:- Boost in production will lead to 'surplus' harvest.

DIRECTIONS for the question: The passage given contains blanks, choose the best choice in each case from the words in the options and mark your answer accordingly.

Question No. : 150

An agricultural economist reports that the largest boost to farm income comes from investment in rural roads compared in other forms of agri-related investment. This offers a key (✓) that our policymaking obsession with the technical means of raising yields has ignored: farm production, too, is (✓) by the market. If you provide farmers easier (✓) to markets for farm inputs and output, they would use it to raise output and incomes. If the best seeds and fertiliser boost production in an interior village which cannot evacuate the (✓) harvest to a market outside, the only result would be to depress local prices and farmers' incomes. On the other hand, if farmers can take their produce to buyers outside, their incomes would ().

A) raise ✓B) amplify C) halt D) lifted E) Plummet

Explanation:- A word similar to rise should fit the blank as if farmers will sell their crop they will earn money. Therefore Amplify fits best. Although raise was also a good option but the form of tense in which the word is doesnot support it.