

English Language

Directions (Q. 201-215) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are printed in **bold** to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

Sixty years after independence, India remains one of the unhealthiest places on earth. Millions of people still suffer from disease that no longer exist almost anywhere else on the planet. What makes the picture even **bleaker** is the fact that India's economic boom has so far had, little impact on health standards. Between 2001 and 2006 India's economy grew almost 50%, the country's biggest expansion in decades. Meantime, its child-malnutrition rate, dropped just a single percentage point, to 46%. This is worse than in most African countries. The incredible economic growth is having an impact in other ways by driving up rates of rich-world diseases such as obesity and encouraging high-end health services, some of which offer world-class care but remain far beyond the **reach** of the vast majority of Indians. The country brags about the skill

of India's world-class doctors when its marketers sell India as a medical-tourism destination and emerging health-service giant. The truth behind the glossy advertising that : India is the sick man of Asia, malnourished and, beset by epidemics of AIDS and diabetes and with spending levels on public health that even its Prime Minister has conceded are seriously lagging behind other developing countries in Asia.

Part of the reason for the **sorry** state of India's medical services is the crumbling public health infrastructure-not fancy hospitals or equipment but basic services such as clean water, a functioning sewage system, power. The World Health Organisation estimates that more than 900,000 Indians die every year from drinking bad water and breathing bad air. Public health experts believe that India's vast population adds to the burden, overloading systems where they do exist and aiding the spread of disease in many places they don't. Moreover, for the past decade or so, funding for preventive public-health

initiatives such as immunization drives and programmes to control the spread of communicable diseases has been cut. Experts also blame policies that concentrate on the latest scientific techniques and not enough on basics for the fact that millions of people in India are suffering and dying.

Especially in rural India, health services are poor to **non-existent**. Current staff often doesn't turn up for work. Clinics are badly maintained and people end up seeking help from pharmacists who are not sufficiently trained. India need more than a million more doctors and nurses. The government has also promised more money for rural health through its ambitious National Rural Health Mission. It will increase public-health spending from the current 1% of India's GDP to upto 3% by 2010, but that's still just half the rate at which countries with comparable per capita incomes such as Senegal and Mongolia fund their health sectors. If that is to change, we must realise that the link between wealth and good health isn't clear-cut. Poor states that have made efforts in child immunization over the past few years now have better coverage than richer states, where immunization has actually slipped.

India needs to stop being **complacent** and prepare to spend on health but whenever it is mentioned there is always this debate about cost. Why don't we have the same debate when we spend tens of billions on new arms? It's hard to be an economic superpower if you're too sick to work.

201. Why has the author referred to India "as one of the unhealthiest places on earth"?
- (A) There is no cure available for many of the diseases contracted in India.
 (B) The Government has not clearly defined health standards.
 (C) A large number of people in India suffer from diseases, which have been wiped out in other countries.
- (1) Both (B) and (C) (2) Only (C)
 (3) Both (A) and (C) (4) All (A), (B) and (C)
 (5) None of these
202. What can be inferred from the statistics given for 2001-2006?
- (1) India has made strides in reducing its malnutrition rate
 (2) During this period India managed to achieve a growth rate equivalent to that of developed countries
 (3) India managed to achieve high standards both in economic growth and in healthcare
 (4) Though India achieved a high economic growth rate this did not positively impact the healthcare sector to a great extent
 (5) None of the above
203. What is the author's main objective in writing the passage?
- (1) Comparing India and Africa in terms of economic growth
 (2) Cautioning India to improve its healthcare system
 (3) Exhorting India to have higher growth rate which will benefit the healthcare sector
- (4) Criticising medical practitioners for their lack of concern for the health of the weaker sections of society
 (5) Advising India to maintain a lower economic growth and focus on healthcare
204. What staff related problems does the rural healthcare system face?
- (A) High rate of absenteeism
 (B) Badly maintained clinics
 (C) Good maintenance of equipment by staff
- (1) All (A), (B) and (C)
 (2) Both (A) and (C)
 (3) Only (B)
 (4) Both (B) and (C)
 (5) None of the above
205. Which of the following **cannot** be seen as a cause for the state of India's healthcare system?
- (1) Vast population
 (2) Lack of basic services like water, power etc
 (3) Inadequate waste management facilities
 (4) Lack of funding for preventive medical treatment like immunizations
 (5) Lack of funding from the World Health Organisation
206. What impact has India's economic growth had on the healthcare system?
- (1) Economic growth has resulted in higher prices of food and so malnutrition has risen
 (2) India is spending more on healthcare than other developing countries
 (3) Excellent healthcare facilities are available at rates unaffordable by most Indians
 (4) India has become one of the most sought after medical tourism destinations in the world
 (5) Good healthcare services are available to all
207. Which of the following is **TRUE** in the context of the passage?
- (A) Economic growth leads to provision of better healthcare services, for all.
 (B) Africa has cheaper and better healthcare facilities than India.
 (C) The per capita income of India and Senegal is equivalent.
- (1) Only (A)
 (2) All (A), (B) and (C)
 (3) Only (C)
 (4) Both (B) and (C)
 (5) Both (A) and (B)
208. What has contributed to the present ill health among Indians?
- (1) Disintegration of the public healthcare infrastructure
 (2) Healthcare facilities are often monopolized by foreigners
 (3) Doctors in India not conduct research in areas like diabetes, which are affecting the population
 (4) The current government has taken no interest at all in public health initiatives
 (5) Indian economy is not growing

209. What has the impact of high cost of healthcare in India been ?
- (1) The medical insurance sector is booming
 - (2) Patients seek care only from those who are adequately qualified
 - (3) The National Health Mission Scheme will be discontinued
 - (4) The number of poor increases
 - (5) The health care remains beyond the reach of the vast majority

210. How has the Prime Minister reacted to the crisis facing the healthcare sector ?
- (A) Is concerned about the spending levels on the healthcare system.
 - (B) He decided to reduce expenditure on defence.
 - (C) Has encouraged private sector investment in healthcare.
- (1) Both (B) and (C)
 - (2) Only (B)
 - (3) Only (A)
 - (4) Both (A) and (C)
 - (5) None of the above

Directions (Q. 211–213) Choose the word/phrase which is most nearly the **SAME** in meaning as the word printed in **bold** as used in the passages.

211. **sorry**

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| (1) forgiveness | (2) apology |
| (3) repentant | (4) miserable |
| (5) pity | |

212. **complacent**

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| (1) pleasing | (2) self-satisfied |
| (3) conforming | (4) willing |
| (5) rich | |

213. **reach**

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| (1) extend | (2) span |
| (3) grasp | (4) distance |
| (5) achieve | |

Directions (Q. 214–215) Choose the word which is most **OPPOSITE** in meaning of the word printed in **bold** as used in the passage.

214. **bleaker**

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (1) hopeful | (2) warm |
| (3) cozy | (4) sheltered |
| (5) protected | |

215. **non-existent**

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| (1) hypothetical | (2) active |
| (3) realistic | (4) available |
| (5) frictional | |

Directions (Q. 216–220) In each sentence below four words have been printed in **bold** which are numbered (1), (2), (3) and (4). One of these words may be **misspelt** or **inappropriate** in the context of the sentences. Find out the **wrongly spelt** or **inappropriate** word. The number of that word is the answer. If all the words are correctly spelt and are appropriate the answer is (5) ie, 'All correct'.

216. A company is **astablished** so that people can **accomplish** something **collectively** and make a **contribution** to society.
- | | |
|-----|-----|
| (1) | (2) |
| (3) | (4) |
- All correct
(5)

217. Naina has made a **massive fortune** and **earned a reputation** as a talented stock broker. All correct
- | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
- (5)

218. **Industries** like software and pharmaceuticals have low **production** costs and will **beneficial** greatly from this **initiative**. All correct
- | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| (4) | (5) | |

219. We can ensure more **business** investment in the **region**, if we have laws which **guarantee** property **rites**.
- | | |
|-----|-----|
| (1) | (2) |
| (3) | (4) |
- All correct
(5)

220. An **incentive** can be as straightforward as **praising** an employee **publicly** for his **dedication** to the organisation.
- | | |
|-----|-----|
| (1) | (2) |
| (3) | (4) |
- All correct
(5)

Directions (Q. 221–225) Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then the questions given below them.

- (A) However this is too narrow a definition for India.
 - (B) Most often economic refer to opening the economy in terms of trade and investment and tax cuts.
 - (C) The sooner action is initiated the faster India will be able to attain its targeted growth rate.
 - (D) This is a standard definition of economic reforms and may be applicable to most countries.
 - (E) Economic reforms in India have to extend to reforming the public sector, transport, power, agriculture and infrastructure among other sectors.
 - (F) To identify these sectors and the necessary reforms required, there is a need for new thought leadership.
221. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement ?
- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| (1) (A) | (2) (B) | (3) (C) |
| (4) (D) | (5) (E) | |
222. Which of the following should be the **FIFTH** sentence after rearrangement ?
- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| (1) (B) | (2) (C) | (3) (D) |
| (4) (E) | (5) (F) | |
223. Which of the following should be the **SIXTH (LAST)** sentence after rearrangement ?
- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| (1) (A) | (2) (B) | (3) (C) |
| (4) (D) | (5) (E) | |

224. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement ?
 (1) (A) (2) (B) (3) (C)
 (4) (D) (5) (F)

225. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement ?
 (1) (A) (2) (B) (3) (C)
 (4) (D) (5) (E)

Directions (Q. 226–230) Which of the phrases (1), (2), (3) and (4) given below should replace the phrase given in **bold** in the following sentence to make the sentence grammatically meaningful and correct. If the sentence is correct as it is and no correction is required mark (5) as the answer.

226. Awards are important because **they recognise and reward** individuals who have had a positive impact on society.
 (1) of recognition and reward
 (2) of recognising and rewarding
 (3) by recognising rewards
 (4) it recognises and rewards
 (5) No correction required

227. The report stated **that countries** women are educated have higher economic growth rates.
 (1) in countries
 (2) that countries where
 (3) there are countries that
 (4) countries that
 (5) No correction required

228. Economists have predicted that Asia's current economic problems are **likely to be temporarily**.
 (1) likely temporary (2) like being temporary
 (3) likely to be temporary (4) temporarily likely
 (5) No correction required

229. Teaching farmers a few water harvesting techniques will ensure that farmers **lack adequate** water for irrigation.
 (1) do not lack adequate (2) do not have adequate
 (3) lacking adequately (4) without adequate
 (5) No correction required

230. Very often we react to crisis **by pretence that** it doesn't exist.
 (1) pretending when
 (2) to pretend that
 (3) in pretense
 (4) by pretending that
 (5) No correction required

Directions (Q. 231–240) Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is (5) i.e., 'No error' (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any)

231. The government has spent / several crores of rupees on /
 (1) (2)
 transforming the city before/ the Olympic Games
 (3) (4)
 commencement next year. No error
 (5)

232. The construction work has / caused severe inconvenience/
 (1) (2)
 to the two dozen / families live in this locality. No error
 (3) (4) (5)

233. There are several ways / in that governments / as well as
 (1) (2) (3)
 ordinary citizens / can spread literacy. No error
 (4) (5)

234. His speech was very / thought provoking and well
 (1) (2)
 appreciated / by them who attended / the World
 (3) (4)
 Economic Forum held in Davos. No error
 (5)

235. This state unemployment rate is / the highest in the nation /
 (1) (2)
 as many manufacturing units have / closed down in the
 (3) (4)
 last decade . No error
 (5)

236. One of his suggestions is / that big corporations do / give a
 (1) (2)
 fixed percentage of / their earnings to charity. No error
 (3) (4) (5)

237. Unless the new laws / to protect the environment / are
 (1) (2)
 enforced pollution / will reach dangerous levels. No error
 (3) (4) (5)

238. The committee has prescribed / a code of conduct / about
 (1) (2)
 the recovery agents / appointed by banks. No error
 (3) (4) (5)

239. His first priority on / being appointed as Chairman is/
 (1) (2)
 to build a rapport / with his employees. No error
 (3) (4) (5)

240. On account of their forwarded thinking / leaders Botswana
 (1) (2)
 has managed / to raise over one million / citizens out of
 (3) (4)
 poverty. No error
 (5)

Directions (Q. 241–250) In the following passage there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each five words are suggested one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

He helped (241) his country from a system of violence and prejudice. When asked to speak on leadership he would give an analogy. Recollecting his childhood and the time he spent (242) cattle he would say "You can lead from behind." As a boy he was greatly (243) by Jongintaba, the tribal king who raised him. When Jongintaba held meetings of his court the men would gather in circle and only (244) all had spoken did the king speak. When Mandela (245) meetings, some of his colleagues would often shout asking him to move faster on various issues. He would simply listen. When he (246) did speak he

would slowly and (247) summarize everyone's point of view and then give his own. The (248) in leadership, he believed, was allowing yourself (as a leader) to be led sometimes. In 1993, as President he proposed that the minimum voting age of 18 should be (249) to 14. The proposal was not approved. He accepted his setback with great humility. (250) how to abandon a failed idea is often the most difficult decision a leader has to make.

241. (1) Independent (b) relive
(3) gain (4) freed
(5) liberate
242. (1) herding (2) reared
(3) flocking (4) caring
(5) assembling
243. (1) affected (2) influenced
(3) entrusted (4) judged
(5) control
244. (1) because (2) since
(3) after (4) then
(5) that
245. (1) call (2) hold
(3) had (4) presided
(5) attend
246. (1) last (2) beginning
(3) intently (4) finally
(5) decisively
247. (1) systematic (2) methodically
(3) logical (4) vaguely
(5) order
248. (1) moral (2) purpose
(3) efficiency (4) trick
(5) message
249. (1) change (2) scaled
(3) made (4) raised
(5) lowered
250. (1) Knowing (2) Realisation
(3) Ability (4) Wondering
(5) Deliberately