

PREVIOUS QUESTION

# IBPS BANK PO/MT CWE

HELD ON : 18.09.2011

## REASONING

1. An office bus driver starts from the office, drives 2 km towards North, takes a left turn and drives for 5 km. He then takes a left turn and drives for 8 km before taking a left turn again and driving for 5 km. The driver finally takes a left turn and drives 1 km before stopping. How far and towards which direction should the driver drive to reach the office again?
- (1) 3 km towards North
  - (2) 7 km towards East
  - (3) 6 km towards South
  - (4) 6 km towards West
  - (5) 5 km towards North

Directions (2 - 3) : Read the following information carefully and answer the questions which follow :

A, B, G, D, E and F live on different floors in the same building having six floors numbered one to six (the ground floor is numbered 1, the floor above it, number 2 and so on and the topmost floor is numbered 6).

A lives on an even numbered floor. There are two floors between the floors on which D and F live. F lives on a floor above D's floor. D does not live on floor number 2. B does not live on an odd numbered floor. C does not live on any of the floors below F's floor. E does not live on a floor immediately above or immediately below the floor on which B lives.

2. Who amongst the following live on the floors exactly between D and F?
- (1) E, B
  - (2) C, B
  - (3) E, C
  - (4) A, E
  - (5) B, A
3. On which of the following floors does B live?
- (1) 6th
  - (2) 4th
  - (3) 2nd
  - (4) 5th
  - (5) Cannot be determined

Directions (4-5) : Study the following information to answer the given questions :

in a five letter English word (which may or may not be a meaningful English word), there are two letters between L and P. S is not placed immediately next to L. There is only one letter between S and A. S is towards the right of A. S is not placed immediately next to E.

4. Which of the following is correct with respect to the word thus formed?

- (1) E is at one of the extreme ends of the word
- (2) F is not placed immediately next to A
- (3) There are two letters between A and E in the word thus formed
- (4) P is placed second to the right of E
- (5) None is correct

5. Which of the following words will be formed based on the given conditions?

- (1) SPAEL
- (2) PEALS
- (3) LEAPS
- (4) SEPAL
- (5) LAPSE

Directions (6 - 10) : In each question below are two/three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the two/three given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

Give answer (1) if only conclusion I follows

Give answer (2) if only conclusion II follows.

Give answer (3) if either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.

Give answer (4) if neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows.

Give answer (5) if both conclusion I and conclusion II follow.

(6 - 7): Statements :

All gliders are parachutes.  
No parachute is an airplane.  
All airplanes are helicopters.

6. Conclusions:

- I. No helicopter is a glider.
- II. All parachutes being helicopters is a possibility.

7. Conclusions:

- I. No glider is an airplane.
- II. All gliders being helicopters is a possibility.

8. Statements:

Some mails are chats.  
All updates are chats.

Conclusions:

- I. All mails being updates is a possibility.
- II. No update is a mail.

(9 - 10): Statements :

No stone is a metal.  
Some metals are papers.  
All papers are glass.

9. Conclusions:

- I. No glass is a metal.
- II. Atleast some glass is metal.

10. Conclusions:

- I. All stones being glass is a possibility.
- II. No stone is a paper.

Directions (11-15): Study the following information to answer the given questions:

A word and number arrangement machine when given an input line of words and numbers rearranges them following a particular rule. The following is an illustration of input and rearrangement.

Input : 52 peak 91 snow freeze 46 cold 15 high 31 73 trek 46

Step I : 15 52 peak snow freeze 46 cold high 31 73 trek 91

Step II : 15 31 52 peak snow freeze 46 cold high trek 73 91

Step III: 15 31 46 peak snow freeze cold high trek 52 73 91

Step IV: 15 31 46 cold peak snow  
freeze high trek 52 73 91

Step V : 15 31 46 cold freeze peak  
snow high trek 52 73 91

Step VI: 15 31 46 cold freeze high  
peak snow trek 52 73 91

Step VI is the last step of the rearrangement. As per the rules followed in the above steps, find out in each of the following questions the appropriate steps for the given input.

**Input for the questions.**

Input: 67 hot sun 19 best 83  
ire 49 ace 77 cut 37

11. How many steps would be needed to complete the arrangement?

- (1) X (2) VIII  
(3) IX (4) VII  
(5) None of these

12. Which Step number would be the following output?

19 37 49 ace best hot. sun ice cut  
67 77 83

- (1) 11 (2) VI  
(3) V (4) IV  
(5) None of these

13. Which of the following would be the Step I?

(1) 19 37 49 hot sun best ice ace  
cut 67 77 83

(2) 83 67 hot sun best ice 49 ace  
77 cut 37 19

(3) 19 67 ace best hot sun ice 49  
77 cut 37 83

(4) 19 67 hot sun best ice 49 ace  
77 cut 37 83

(5) None of these

14. Which of the following would be the final arrangement?

(1) 67 77 83 ace best cut hot ice  
sun 19 37 49

(2) 19 37 49 ace best cut hot ice  
sun 67 77 83

(3) 19 37 49 67 77 83. ace best  
cut hot ice sun

(4) 19 37 49 ace ice best cut hot  
sun 67 77 83

(5) None of these

15. In Step IV, which of the following word/number would be on 7th position (from the right)?

- (1) sun (2) best  
(3) 67 (4) cut  
(5) None of these

Directions (16 - 20): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

Representatives from eight different Banks viz. A, B, C, D, E, P, G and H are sitting around a circular table facing the centre but not necessarily in the same order. Each one of them is from a different Bank viz. UCO Bank, Oriental Bank of Commerce, Bank of Maharashtra, Canara Bank, Syndicate Bank, Punjab National Bank, Bank of India and Dena Bank.

F sits second to right of the representative from Canara Bank. Representative from Bank of India is an immediate neighbour of the representative from Canara Bank. Two people sit between the representative of Bank of India and B. C and E are immediate neighbours of each other. Neither C nor E is an immediate neighbour of either B or the representative from Canara Bank. Representative from Bank of Maharashtra sits second to right of D, D is neither the representative of Canara Bank nor Bank of India. G and the representative from UCO Bank are immediate neighbours of each other. B is not the representative of UCO Bank. Only one person sits between C and the representative from Oriental Bank of Commerce.

H sits third to left of the representative from Dena Bank. Representative from Punjab National Bank sits second to left of the representative from Syndicate Bank.

16. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way based on the given arrangement and thus form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?

- (1) H - UCO Bank  
(2) A - Canara Bank  
(3) D - Bank of Maharashtra  
(4) E - Syndicate Bank  
(5) F - Punjab National Bank

17. Which of the following is true with respect to the given seating arrangement?

- (1) B is the representative from Bank of Maharashtra  
(2) C sits second to right of H

(3) The representative from Dena Bank sits to the immediate left of the representative from UCO Bank

(4) A sits second to right of the representative from Bank of India

(5) The representatives from Bank of Maharashtra and Syndicate Bank are immediate neighbours of each other

18. Who amongst the following sit exactly between B and the representative from Bank of India?

- (1) A and the representative from UCO Bank  
(2) F and G  
(3) H and the representative from Bank of Maharashtra  
(4) H and G  
(5) Representatives from Syndicate Bank and Oriental Bank of Commerce

19. Who amongst the following is the representative from Oriental Bank of Commerce?

- (1) A (2) C  
(3) H (4) G  
(5) D

20. Who amongst the following sits second to left of B?

- (1) C (2) H  
(3) The representative from Canara Bank  
(4) The representative from Punjab National Bank  
(5) G

Directions (21-25): Each of the questions below consists of a question and three statements numbered I, II and III given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question.

21. How many daughters does P have?

- I. B and D are sisters of M.  
II. M's father T is husband of P.  
III. Out of the three children which T has, only one is a boy.

- (1) Only I and III  
(2) All I, II and III are required to answer the question.  
(3) Only II and III

- (4) Question cannot be answered even with all I, II and III
- (5) Only I and II
22. Who among A, B, C, D, E and F each having a different height, is the tallest?
- I. B is taller than A but shorter than E.
- II. Only two of them are shorter than C.
- III. D is taller than only F
- (1) Only I and II
- (2) Only I and III
- (3) Only II and III
- (4) All I, II and III are required to answer the question
- (5) All I, II and III are not sufficient to answer the question
23. Towards which direction is village J from village W ?
- I. Village R is to the west of Village W and to the north of Village Z.
- II. Village Z is to the east of Village J and to the south of Village T.
- III. Village M is to the north east of Village J and north of Village Z.
- (1) Only III
- (2) Only II and III
- (3) All I, II and III are required to answer the question
- (4) Question cannot be answered even with all I, II and III
- (5) None of these
24. On which day of the week starting from Monday did Manoj visit Chennai ?
- I. Manoj took leave on Wednesday.
- II. Manoj visited Chennai the day after his mother's visit to his house
- III. Manoj's mother visited Manoj's house neither on Monday nor on Thursday
- (1) Only II and III
- (2) Only I and II
- (3) Only I and III
- (4) All I, II and III are required to answer the question
- (5) Question cannot be answered even with all I, II and III

25. How is 'go' written in a code language?
- I. 'now or never again' is written as 'torn ka na sa' in that code language.
- II. 'you come again now' is written as 'ja ka ta sa' in that code language
- III. 'again go now or never' is written as 'na ho ka sa torn' in that code language
- (1) Only I and III
- (2) Only II and III
- (3) Only I and II
- (4) All I, II and III are required to answer the question
- (5) None of these

**Directions (26-30):** Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

P, Q, R, S, T, V, W and Z are travelling to three destinations Delhi, Chennai and Hyderabad in three different vehicles Honda City, Swift D'Zire and Ford Ikon. There are three females among them one in each car. There are at least two persons in each car.

R is not travelling with Q and W. T, a male, is travelling with only Z and they are not travelling to Chennai. P is travelling in Honda City to Hyderabad. S is sister of P and travels by Ford Ikon. V and R travel together. W does not travel to Chennai.

26. Members in which car are travelling to Chennai ?
- (1) Honda City
- (2) Swift D' Zire
- (3) Ford Ikon
- (4) Either Swift D' Zire or Ford Ikon
- (5) None of these
27. In which car are four members travelling ?
- (1) None
- (2) Honda City
- (3) Swift D'zire (4) Ford Ikon
- (5) Honda City or Ford Ikon
28. Which of the following combinations represents the three female members?
- (1) QSZ
- (2) WSZ
- (3) PSZ
- (4) Cannot be determined
- (5) None of these

29. Who is travelling with W ?
- (1) Only Q (2) Only P
- (3) Both P and Q
- (4) Cannot be determined
- (5) None of these
30. Members in which of the following combinations are travelling in Honda City?
- (1) PRS (2) PQW
- (3) PWS
- (4) Data inadequate
- (5) None of these
31. It has been reported in recent years that a very large number of seats in the engineering colleges in the country remain vacant at the end of the admission session.
- Which of the following may be the probable cause of the above effect?
- (1) There has been a considerable decrease in hiring of engineering graduates due to economic slowdown in the recent years
- (2) Students have always preferred to complete graduation in three years time instead of four years for engineering.
- (3) The Government has recently decided to provide post qualification professional training to all engineering graduates at its own cost.
- (4) There has always been a very poor success rate among the engineering students.
- (5) None of these
32. The condition of the roads in the city has deteriorated considerably during the first two months of monsoon and most of the roads have developed big pot holes.
- Which of the following can be a possible effect of the above cause?
- (1) The municipal corporation had repaired all the roads in the city before onset of monsoon with good quality material
- (2) A large number of people have developed spine related injuries after regularly

- commuting long distances by road within the city.
- (3) The municipal corporation has been careful in choosing the contractors for repairing roads in the past.
- (4) People always complain about potholed roads during the monsoon months.
- (5) None of these
33. Majority of the students who appeared in the final examination of post graduate course in management in the local college have secured first class which is comparatively higher than the performance of students of other management colleges in the state.
- Which of the following may indicate that the results are not in line with the general trend?
- (1) The students of the local college are qualitatively better than those of other colleges
- (2) The authorities of the other management colleges in the state are stricter in their standard of evaluation for their students.
- (3) The students of other management colleges in the state performed better than the students of the local college in all the previous examinations.
- (4) The local management college recently retrenched many of its regular faculty members.
- (5) None of these
34. It has been reported in many leading newspapers that the current year's monsoon may be below the expected level as many parts of the country are still not getting adequate rainfall.
- Which of the following can be a possible fallout of the above situation ?
- (1) People from those affected areas with less rainfall may migrate to urban areas
- (2) Government may announce ex-gratia payment to all the farmers affected in these areas
- (3) Government may declare these areas as drought affected areas.
- (4) People may blame the Government and agitate for not getting adequate water for cultivation
- (5) None of these
35. There has been a spate of rail accidents in India in the recent months killing large numbers of passengers and injuring many more. This has raised serious doubts about the railway's capability of providing safety to travellers.
- Which of the following statements substantiates the views expressed in the above statement?
- (1) Indian Railways has come to be known to provide best passenger comfort in the recent years
- (2) People have no option other than travelling by rail over long distances.
- (3) The railway tracks at many places have been found to be stressed due to wear and tear in the recent times.
- (4) Local residents are always the first to provide a helping hand to the passengers in the event of such disasters.
- (5) None of these
36. A few travellers were severely beaten up by villagers recently in a remote rural part of the state as the villagers found the movement of the travellers suspicious. The district authority has sent a police team to nab the culprits.
- Which of the following inferences can be drawn from the above statement?  
(An inference is something which is not directly stated but can be inferred from the given facts)
- (1) The villagers dislike presence of strangers in their vicinity.
- (2) Villagers are generally suspicious in nature.
- (3) Travellers prefer to visit countryside.
- (4) The Government generally provides protection to travellers across the country.
- (5) None of these
37. There has been a considerable drop in sales of four wheelers during the past six months when compared to the number of four wheelers sold during this period last year.
- Which of the following can be the probable cause of the above phenomenon?
- (A) The Government has imposed higher excise duty on four wheelers at the beginning of this year.
- (B) The petrol prices have risen considerably during the past eight months.
- (C) The rate of interest on home and car loans have been rising for the past seven months.
- (1) All (A), (B) and (C)
- (2) (A) and (C) Only
- (3) (B) and (C) Only
- (4) (B) Only
- (5) (A) Only
38. There is an alarming trend of skewed sex ratio against women in India during the past decade and situation may get out of hand if adequate steps are not taken to stop female foeticide.
- Which of the following can be an effective step to reverse the trend ?
- (A) The Government should immediately completely ban use of scanners/ sonography on expectant mothers at all health centres
- (B) The Government should announce a substantial incentive scheme for couples who have at least one girl child.
- (C) The Government should launch a nationwide campaign to create awareness against female foeticide.
- (1) (A) only
- (2) (A) and (B) Only
- (3) (B) and (C) Only
- (4) All (A), (B) and (C)
- (5) None of these

39. A very large number of technically qualified young Indians are coming out of colleges every year though there are not enough opportunities for them to get gainful employment.

Which of the following **contradicts** the views expressed in the above statement?

- (1) Technically qualified persons are far superior to those with standard degrees like BA/B.Sc/B.Com. etc.
- (2) The Government has not done effective perspective planning for engaging technically qualified personnel while authorising the setting-up of technical colleges.
- (3) A huge gap exists between the level of competence of technically qualified graduates and requirement of the industry.
- (4) Majority of the technically qualified persons are migrating from India to developed countries for better opportunities.
- (5) None of these

40. The Government has appealed to all citizens to use potable Water judiciously as there is an acute shortage in supply. Excessive use may lead to huge scarcity in future months.

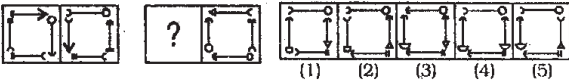
Which of the **assumptions** is implicit in the above statement? (An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted)

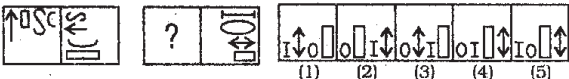
- (1) People may ignore the appeal and continue using water as per their consideration.
- (2) Government may be able to tap those who do not respond to the appeal
- (3) Government may be able to put in place alternate sources of water in the event of a crisis situation.
- (4) Large number of people may positively respond to the Government's appeal and help tide over the crisis.
- (5) Only poor are going to suffer from this shortage of water supply

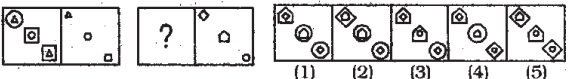
**Directions (41-45) :** The first figure in the first unit of the problem figures bears a certain relationship to the second figure. Similarly one of the figures in the answer figures bears the same relationship to the second figure in the second unit of the problem figures. You are therefore to locate the figure which would fit in the question mark.

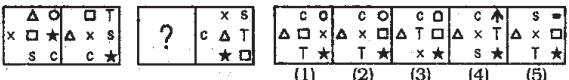
**Problem Figures**

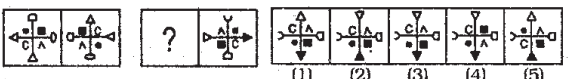
**Answer Figures**

41. 

42. 

43. 

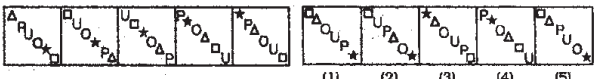
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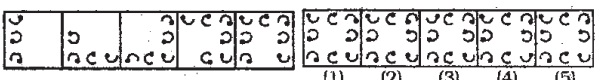
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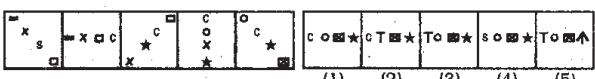
**Directions (46-50) :** In each of the questions given below which one of the five answer figures on the right should come after the problem figures on the left, if the sequence were continued ?

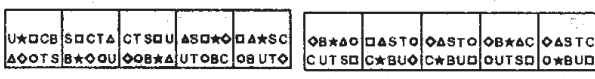
**Problem Figures**

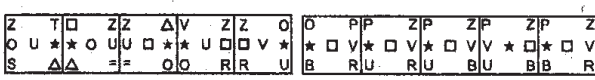
**Answer Figures**

46. 

47. 

48. 

49. 

50. 



## ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Directions (51-55): In each of the following questions a short passage is given with one of the lines in the passage missing and represented by a blank. Select the best out of the five answer choices given, to make the passage complete and coherent.

51. Poverty is the state for the majority of the world's people and nations. Why is this ? -\_Have they been lazy, made poor decisions, and been solely responsible for their own plight? What about their governments? Have they pursued policies that actually harm successful development? Such causes of poverty and inequality are no doubt real. But deeper and more global causes of poverty are often less discussed. Behind the increasing interconnectedness promised by globalization are global decisions, policies, and practices. These are typically influenced, driven, or formulated by the rich and powerful. These can be leaders of rich countries or other global actors such as multinational corporations, institutions, and influential people. In the face of such enormous external influence, the governments of poor nations and their people are often powerless. As a result, in the global context, a few get wealthy while the majority struggles.

- (1) Is it enough to blame poor people for their own predicament?
- (2) What is the government doing about it ?
- (3) Are the wealthy ones in the nation even aware of this?
- (4) The government has already taken measures to eradicate the same.
- (5) The huge gap between the rich and the poor in the nation is now narrowing.

52. Women's rights around the world are an important indicator to understand global well-being. A major global women's rights treaty was ratified by the majority of the world's nations

a few decades ago. \_\_\_\_\_ These range from the cultural, political to the economic. For example, women often work more than men, yet are paid less; gender discrimination affects girls and women throughout their lifetime; and women and girls are often the ones that suffer the most poverty. Many may think that women's rights are only an issue in countries where religion is law. Or even worse, some may think this is no longer an issue at all. But reading the report about the United Nation's Women's Treaty and how an increasing number of countries are lodging reservations will show otherwise. Gender equality furthers the cause of child survival and development for all of society, so the importance of women's rights and gender equality should not be underestimated.

- (1) This treaty tackled and solved a number of issues related to women.
- (2) Why is it then, that women still face a number of problems on the domestic front?
- (3) Thus, the woman today is ten times more empowered as compared to a woman say about a decade ago.
- (4) Women's activists across nations have implored the respective governments to take this seriously,
- (5) Yet, despite many successes in empowering women, numerous issues still exist in all areas of life.

53. Research has shown that air pollutants from fossil fuel use make clouds reflect more of the sun's rays back into space. This leads to an effect known as global dimming whereby less heat and energy reaches the earth. \_\_\_\_\_ However, it is believed that global dimming caused the droughts in certain parts of the world where millions died, because the northern hemisphere oceans were not warm enough to allow rain formation. Global dimming is also hiding the true

power of global warming. By cleaning up global dimming-causing pollutants without tackling greenhouse gas emissions, rapid warming has been observed, and various human health and ecological disasters have resulted, as witnessed during the European heat wave in 2003, which saw thousands of people die.

- (1) This though, does not bring any relief in the problems associated with climate change.
  - (2) This phenomenon thus is part of the climate change problem.
  - (3) Scientists thus believe that this phenomenon goes hand in hand with global warming.
  - (4) At first, it sounds like an ironic saviour to climate change problems.
  - (5) The answer to all our problems with respect to climate change is definitely here.
54. Next to China, India is the most populated country in the world. \_\_\_\_\_ Particularly, rush to technical and higher education has increased as the scope for arts and science has become lesser and lesser due to lack of reforms and upgradation in the course structure and materials according to the developments of the world. Also, qualification in higher education gives added advantage to face successfully competition in the job market.
- (1) Keeping this in mind, the government has provided concessions in the admission fees for the arts and science streams in the country.
  - (2) Naturally there is too much rush and competition in every field.
  - (3) Despite this the rush to higher education is lesser.
  - (4) This population increase, though, has not kept pace with the knowledge expansion around the world.
  - (5) In the next decade it will become the most populous.

55. Analysts and industry pundits forecast that the notebook market, which has been growing faster than the desktop market for the past three years, is expected to overtake the desktop market by the year 2011-12. A fall in prices, large deals from governments and institutions, and demand from consumers and sectors such as education are expected to help the notebook numbers. According to research agencies, the year 2010-11 saw notebook volumes rise, and for the first time a million plus notebooks were sold in India in a single quarter. The market has grown nearly four times for notebooks. The demand is driven by all sectors and a very buoyant consumer market, which prefers mobile computers. Entry-level notebook prices have dropped below the ₹25,000 mark; this has helped break the ice with new customers: This drop in notebook prices has been helped by the drop in the prices of the building blocks that make a notebook. It's simple. With notebook volumes growing, the prices of the components are also bound to come down.

- (1) All this has resulted in a noticeable change in a number of large government tenders for notebooks; which were traditionally for desktops.
- (2) Because of this the government still prefers desktops to notebooks and has passed tenders for the same.
- (3) Thereby making them more expensive.
- (4) Thus the forecast for the coming year states that desktops will be the preferred technology choice only for consumers who cannot afford the exorbitantly priced notebooks.
- (5) Thus notebooks will become obsolete after a decade or so.

**Directions (56 - 60) :** Rearrange the following five sentences (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) in the proper sequence to form a paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.

- (A) A small wooden nest box is all it has taken to rekindle all the romance of bringing sparrows and other birds back into our cities and halt them from fading into the past like a forgotten folktale.
- (B) There is something wrong with a city that remains unperturbed even as its birds desert it.
- (C) Thankfully, the situation is not as hopeless as it seems.
- (D) Much as we try to defend the seemingly irreversible modern life of these cities, we can't stop our hearts from crying when we realize that our rapidly degenerating urban eco-system isn't generous enough to let these delicate winged creatures build tiny little nests in its nooks and crannies, sit in solitude, and rear offspring.
- (E) And this desertion seems to be true with most metros in India where house sparrows have almost become a thing of the past.

56. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement ?

- (1) A (2) B
- (3) C (4) D
- (5) E

57. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement ?

- (1) E (2) D
- (3) C (4) B
- (5) A

58. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement ?

- (1) A (2) B
- (3) C (4) D
- (5) E

59. Which of the following should be the **FOURTH** sentence after rearrangement ?

- (1) E (2) D
- (3) C (4) B
- (5) A

60. Which of the following should be the **FIFTH** sentence after rearrangement ?

- (1) A (2) B
- (3) C (4) D
- (5) E

**Directions (61-65) :** The following questions consist of a single sentence with one blank only. You are given six words as answer choices and from the six choices you have to pick up two correct answers, either of which will make the sentence meaningfully complete.

61. Drugs worth ₹3 lakhs were \_\_\_\_\_ from the apartment by the police.

- (A) manufactured
- (B) ruptured
- (C) seized
- (D) confiscated
- (E) bought
- (F) compared

- (1) (A) and (D) (2) (B) and (C)
- (3) (C) and (E) (4) (E) and (F)
- (5) (C) and (D)

62. A man reportedly \_\_\_\_\_ two passports with the same photograph, but under different names was arrested by the commissioner's Task Force.

- (A) possessing
- (B) examining
- (C) surrendering
- (D) mastering
- (E) holding
- (F) fixating

- (1) (B) and (C) (2) (C) and (F)
- (3) (A) and (E) (4) (A) and (D)
- (5) (D) and (E)

63. The Hollywood star and the Bollywood heroine are being \_\_\_\_\_ as the next big onscreen couple.

- (A) labeled
- (B) explained
- (C) worshiped
- (D) touted
- (E) exclaimed
- (F) shouted

- (1) (B) and (D)
- (2) (A) and (C)
- (3) (B) and (F)
- (4) (A) and (D)
- (5) (C) and (D)

64. An organisation \_\_\_\_\_ to the mission of road safety has prepared an action plan for reducing accidents and related injuries and fatalities.

- (A) specified  
 (B) inaugurated  
 (C) committed  
 (D) kicked off  
 (E) succumbed  
 (F) dedicated

- (D)(C)and(F) (2) (A) and (E)  
 (3) (C) and (E) (4) (D) and (F)  
 (5) (A) and (O)

65. The ability of a woman to do well does not \_\_\_\_\_ on whether it is a man's world or not, because everyone has his/her own opportunities.

- (A) trust (B) depend  
 (C) reckon (D) live  
 (E) rest (F) believe

- (1) (D) and (E) (2) (B) and (C)  
 (3) (A) and (F) (4) (B) and (E)  
 (5) (C) and (D)

**Directions (66-70) :** Below is given a single word with options to its meaning in different contexts. You have to select all those options which are synonyms of the word when the context is changed. Select the correct alternative from (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5) which represents all those synonyms.

**66. LABOUR**

- (A) expedite  
 (B) to move faster  
 (C) controlled  
 (D) toil

- (1) Only (D)  
 (2) Both (A) and (C)  
 (3) Only (B), (C) and (D)  
 (4) Only (A), (C) and (D)  
 (5) All (A), (B), (C) and (D)

**67. MEAN**

- (A) imply  
 (B) understand  
 (C) average  
 (D) characterized by malice

- (1) Only (C)  
 (2) Both (A) and (D)  
 (3) Only (A), (C) and (D)  
 (4) Only (A), (B) and (D)  
 (5) All (A), (B), (C) and (D)

**68. REGULAR**

- (A) present  
 (B) common  
 (C) indiscriminate  
 (D) uniform

- (1) Only (D)  
 (2) Both (B) and (D)  
 (3) Both (A) and (C)  
 (4) Only (B), (C) and (D)  
 (5) All (A), (B), (C) and (D)

**69. MASK**

- (A) cover (B) hide  
 (C) conceal (D) disguise

- (1) Only (A)  
 (2) Both (B) and (D)  
 (3) Only (B), (C) and (D)  
 (4) Only (A), (B) and (C)  
 (5) All (A), (B), (C) and (D)

**70. ALONE**

- (A) exclusively  
 (B) morose  
 (C) solitary  
 (D) human being

- (1) Only (A)  
 (2) Both (A) and (C)  
 (3) Both (B) and (C)  
 (4) Only (A), (C) and (D)  
 (5) All (A), (B), (C) and (D)

**Directions (71-85) :** 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.

As the country embarks on planning **17J1** the 12th Plan (2012-17) period, a key question mark **(72)** hangs over the process is on the energy requirements.

Growth is energy hungry, and the aspirations of growing at 9-10% wil! **(73)** huge demands on the energy resources of the country. In this energy jigsaw, f enewable energy will **(74)** like never before in the 12th Plan and ilfii.

By the rule of the thumb, India will **(76)** about 100 gigawatts (Gw)-100,000 megawatts-of capacity addition in the next five years. Encouraging trends on energy efficiency and sustained **(77)** by some parts of the government-the Bureau of Energy Efficiency in particular needs to be complimented for this-have led to substantially lesser energy intensity of economic growth. However, even the tempered demand numbers are **(78)** to be below 80 Gw. As against this need the coal supply from domestic

sources is unlikely to support more than 25 Gw equivalent capacity. Imported coal can add some more, but at a much **(79)** cost. Gas-based electricity generation is unlikely to contribute anything substantial in view of the unprecedented gas supply challenges. Nuclear will be **(80)** in the foreseeable future. Between imported coal, gas, large hydro and nuclear, no more than 15-20Gw equivalent can be **(81)** to be added in the five-year time block.

**(82) (83)** this, capacity addition in the renewable energy based power generation has touched about 3Gw a year. In the coming five years, the overall capacity addition in the electricity grid **(84)** renewable energy is likely to range between 20Gw and 25Gw. Additionally, over and above the grid-based capacity, off-grid electricity applications are reaching remote places and **(85)** lives where grid-based electricity supply has miserably failed.

71. (1) against (2) for  
 (3) onwards (4) at  
 (5) on

72. (1) that (2) inside  
 (3) always (4) who  
 (5) where

73. (1) forward (2) subject  
 (3) place (4) demand  
 (5) replace

74. (1) pass (2) publish  
 (3) feature (4) find  
 (5) light

75. (1) likewise (2) publicity  
 (3) next (4) after  
 (5) earlier

76. (1) waste (2) require  
 (3) highlight (4) generate  
 (5) consumed

77. (1) structures (2) efforts  
 (3) projections (4) practices  
 (5) developmental

78. (1) sure (2) unsure  
 (3) unexpected (4) unlikely  
 (5) likely

79. (1) nominal (2) excelled  
 (3) higher (4) lower  
 (5) expected

80. (1) failure (2) success  
 (3) dangerous (4) maximum  
 (5) marginal



81. (1) certain (2) linked  
(3) remarked (4) expected  
(5) sure
82. (1) When (2) Bui  
(3) However (4) CO if  
(5) As
83. (1) for (2) with  
(3) is (4) ever  
(5) against
84. (3) through (2) project  
(3) versus (4) against  
(5) capacity
85. (1) lightning (2) making  
(3) touching (4) saving  
(5) generating

Directions (86-92) : 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.

In a reversal of the norm elsewhere, in India policymakers and economists have become optimists while bosses do the worrying. The country's Central Bank has predicted that the country's economy is likely to grow at a double digit rate during the next 20-30 years. India has the capability with its vast labour and lauded entrepreneurial spirit. But the private sector which is supposed to do the heavy lifting that turns India from the world's tenth largest economy to its third largest by 2030 has become fed up. Business people often carp about India's problems but their irritation this time has a **nervous** edge. In the first quarter of 2011, GDP grew at an annual rate of 7.8 percent; in 2005-07 it managed 9-10 percent. The economy may be slowing naturally as the low interest rates and public spending that got India through the global crisis are belatedly withdrawn. At the same time the surge in inflation caused by exorbitant food prices has spread more widely, casting doubt over whether India can grow at 8-10 percent in the medium term without overheating.

In India, as in many fast growing nations, the confidence to invest depends on the conviction that the long term trajectory is intact and it is that which is in doubt. Big Indian firms too sometimes seem happier to

invest abroad than at home, in deals that are often hailed as symbols of the country's growing clout but sometimes speak to its weaknesses - particularly its natural resources that India has in abundance but struggles to get out of the ground. In fact a further dip in investment could be self-fulfilling: if fewer roads, ports and factories are built, this will hurt both short term growth figures and reduce the economy's long term capacity.

There is a view that because a fair amount of growth is assured the government need not try very hard. The liberalisation reforms that began in 1991 freed markets for products and gave rise to vibrant competition, at the same time what economists call factor markets, those for basic inputs like land, power, labour etc remain unreformed and largely under state control, which creates difficulties. Clearances today can take three to four years and many employers are keen to replace workers with machines despite an abundance of labour force. This can be attributed to labour laws which are inimical to employee creation and an education system that means finding quality manpower a major problem. In fact the Planning Commission, concluded that even achieving 9 percent growth will need **marked** policy action in unreformed sectors. Twenty years ago it was said that the yardstick against which India should be measured was its potential and it is clear that there remains much to do.

86. Why are employers reluctant to hire Indian labour force?

- (A) India's labour force is over-qualified for the employment opportunities available  
(B) High attrition rate among employees stemming from their entrepreneurial spirit.  
(C) Labour laws are not conducive to generating employment.
- (1) Only (C)  
(2) All (A), (B) and (C)  
(3) Only (A) and (C)  
(4) Only (A) and (B)  
(5) None of these

87. What is the state of India's basic input sectors at present?

- (1) These sectors attract Foreign Direct Investment because of their vast potential.  
(2) These sectors are lagging as projects are usually awarded to foreign companies.  
(3) These sectors are stagnating and badly in need of reforms.  
(4) These sectors are well regulated as these are governed by the State  
(5) None of these

88. Which of the following can be said about the Indian economy at present?

- (1) It can comfortably achieve double digit growth rate at present.  
(2) High food prices have led to overheating of the economy.  
(3) Citizens are affluent owing to laxity in regulation.  
(4) Private sector confidence in India's growth, potential is high  
(5) Unreformed sectors are a drag on economic growth.

89. What impact has the GDP growth of 7.8 percent had?

- (A) Indian Industry is anxious about India's economic growth.  
(B) India has achieved status as the world's third largest economy at present.  
(C) Foreign investment in India has drastically increased.
- (1) Only (A)  
(2) All (A), (B) & (C)  
(3) Only (A) & (C)  
(4) Only (A) & (B)  
(5) None of these

90. Which of the following is most opposite in meaning to the word **MARKED** given in bold as used in the passage?

- (1) Decreased (2) Ignored  
(3) Clear (4) Assessed  
(5) Imperceptible

91. What is the author's main objective in writing the passage?

- (1) Showcasing the potential of India's growth potential to entice foreign investors  
(2) Exhorting India to implement measures to live up to its potential

## MODEL

- (3) Recommending India's model of development to other developing countries
- (4) Berating the private sector for not bidding for infrastructure development projects
- (5) Criticising the measures taken by India during the global economic crisis

92. What measures do experts suggest be taken to ensure targeted economic growth?

- (1) Lowering of interest rates to help industries hit by recession
- (2) Prolonged financial support for basic input industries
- (3) Incentives to Indian companies to invest in infrastructure
- (4) Formulation of policies and their implementation in factor markets
- (5) Stringent-implementation of licensing system

**Directions (93 - 100) :** Read the following, passage carefully and answer the questions given, below **it**. Certain words/phrases have been printed in **bold** to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

In February 2010 the Medical Council of India announced a major change in **the** regulation governing the establishment of medical colleges. With this change, corporate, entities were **permitted** to open **medical** colleges. The new regulation also earned the following warning: "permission shall be withdrawn if the colleges resort to commercialization". Since the regulation does **not** elaborate **on** what constitutes "resorting to commercialisation", this will presumably be a matter left to the discretion of the Government.

A basic requirement for a new medical college is a pre-existing hospital that will serve as a teaching hospital. Corporate entities have hospitals in the major metros and that is where they will have to locate medical colleges. The earlier mandated land requirement for a medical college campus, minimum of 25 acres of contiguous land, cannot be fulfilled in the metros. Not surprisingly, yet another tweak has been made in the reg-

ulation, prescribing 10 acres as the new minimum campus size for 9 cities including the main metros. With this, the stage is set for corporate entities to enter the medical education market.

Until now, medical education in India has been projected as a not-for-profit activity to be organised for the public good. While private bodies can run medical colleges, these can only be societies or trusts, legally non-profit organizations. In opening the door to corporate colleges, thus, a major policy change has been effected without changing the law or even a discussion in Parliament, but by simply getting a **compliant** MCI to change the regulation on establishment of medical colleges. This and other changes have been justified in the name of addressing the shortage of doctors. At the same time, over 50, existing medical colleges, including 15 run by the government, have been prohibited from admitting students in 2010 for having failed to meet the basic standards prescribed. Ninety per cent of these colleges have come up in the last 5 years. Particularly **shocking** is the phenomenon of government colleges **falling short** of standards approved by the Government. Why are state government institutions not able to meet the requirements that have been approved by the central government? A severe problem faced by government-run institutions is attracting and retaining teaching faculty, and this is likely to be among the major reasons for these colleges failing to satisfy the MCI norms. The crisis **building** up on the faculty front has been **flagged** by various commissions looking into problems of medical education over the years.

An indicator of the crisis is the attempt to conjure up faculty when MCI carries out inspections of new colleges, one of its regulatory functions. Judging by news reports, the practice of presenting fake faculty-students or private medical practitioners hired for the day -during MCI inspections in private colleges is common. What is interesting is that even government colleges are adopting **unscrupulous** methods. Another indicator is the extraordinary scheme,

verging on the ridiculous that is being put in place by the MCI to make inspections 'foolproof'. Faculty in all medical colleges are to be issued an RFID based smart card by the MCI with a unique Faculty Number. The card, it is argued, will eliminate the possibility of a teacher being shown on the faculty of more than one college and establish if the qualifications of a teacher are genuine. In the future it is projected that biometric RFID readers will be installed in the colleges that will enable a Faculty Identification, Tracking and Monitoring System to monitor faculty from within the college and even remotely from MCI headquarters.

The picture above does not even start to reveal the true and pathetic situation of medical care especially in rural India. Only a fraction of the doctors and nursing professionals serve rural areas where 70 per cent of our population lives. The Health Ministry, with the help of the MCI, has been active in proposing yet another 'innovative' solution to the problem of lack of doctors in the rural areas. The proposal is for a three-and-a-half year course to obtain the degree of Bachelor of Rural Medicine and Surgery (BRMS). Only rural candidates would be able to join this course. The study and training would happen at two different levels -Community Health Centers for 18 months, and sub-divisional hospitals for a further period of 2 years -and be conducted by retired professors. After completion of training, they would only be able to serve in their own state in district hospitals, community health centres, and primary health centres.

The BRMS proposal has invited sharp criticism from some doctors' organisations on the grounds that it is discriminatory to have two different standards of health care -one for urban and the other for rural areas, and that the health care provided by such graduates will be compromised. At the other end is the opinion expressed by some that "something is better than nothing", that since doctors do not want to serve in rural areas, the government may as well create a new cadre of medics who will be

obliged to serve there. The debate will surely pick up after the government formally lays out its plans. What is apparent is that neither this proposal nor the various stopgap measures adopted so far address the root of the problem of health care. The far larger issue is government policy, the low priority attached by the government to the social sector as a whole and the health sector in particular, evidenced in the paltry allocations for maintaining and upgrading medical infrastructure and medical education and for looking after precious human resources.

93. What solution is being offered by the Health Ministry for the shortage of doctors in rural areas ?

- (1) Increase the number of government run hospitals in the rural areas thereby increasing the number of doctors catering to the people in these regions.
- (2) Make it mandatory for doctors serving in the urban areas to serve in the rural areas for a specific number of years.
- (3) Set up increasing number of community health centres in rural areas.
- (4) Hire retired professors of medicine to offer medical help to people living in the rural areas till the time more doctors are appointed.
- (5) Run a separate medical course for three and a half years which can be taken up only by rural candidates who would ultimately serve in the rural areas.

94. Why have some existing medical colleges been prohibited from admitting students ?

- (1) As these have adopted corrupt practices and have been taking huge donations from their students
- (2) As all these colleges were illegally set up and were not approved by the government in the first place
- (3) As the course offered by these colleges is not in line with the course offered by the government run colleges

(4) As these have failed to meet the norms set by the central government for running the college.

(5) As there are absolutely no faculty members left in these colleges to teach students.

95. Which of the following is/are the change/s announced by the MCI in the regulation governing the establishment of medical colleges?

- (A) Allowing the commercialisation of medical colleges.
  - (B) Reducing the earlier mandated land requirement for a medical college campus for metros.
  - (C) Allowing corporate bodies to open medical colleges.
- (1) Only (B)
  - (2) Only (A) and (B)
  - (3) Only (C)
  - (4) Only (B) and (C)
  - (5) All (A), (B) and (C) are true

96. Which of the following are the different opinions regarding the BRMS proposal ?

- (1) At least a small step has been taken to improve the healthcare facilities in the rural areas through this proposal.
- (2) There should be uniform healthcare facilities available for people living in both rural and urban areas.
- (3) The healthcare providers through this proposal would not be up to the mark.

- (1) Only (A)
- (2) Only (A) and (B)
- (3) Only (B) and (C)
- (4) Only (B)
- (5) All (A), (B) and (C)

97. Which of the following is most similar in meaning to the word SHOCKING given in bold as used in the passage ?

- (1) wicked      (2) pleasing
- (3) appalling    (4) electrifying
- (5) scandalous

98. What is one of the major problems faced by the government-run medical institutions ?

(1) Dearth of land required for the setting up of medical institutions.

(2) Lack of funds for running the colleges.

(3) Dearth of teaching faculty.

(4) Excessive competition from colleges run by corporate bodies.

(5) Dearth of students opting for these colleges.

99. What is the idea behind the MCI putting in place the RFID-based smart card ?

- (A) To monitor and track faculty from MCI headquarters in the future.
- (B) To put a stop to the practice of colleges of presenting fake faculty members.
- (C) To verify the authenticity of faculty member qualifications.

- (1) Only (A) and (B)
- (2) All (A), (B) and (C)
- (3) Only (C)
- (4) Only (B) and (C)
- (5) Only (B)

100. What is the author's main intention behind writing this passage?

- (1) To make the general public aware of the healthcare facilities available in India.
- (2) To bring to light the problems faced by the health care sector in India despite changes suggested and goad the government into attaching priority to the sector.
- (3) To bring to light the problems faced by rural people in terms of healthcare facilities and thus exhort urban doctors to serve in the rural areas
- (4) To make the general public aware of the benefits arising from the changes brought about by the MCI in the healthcare sector.
- (5) To urge the corporate bodies to look into the matter of healthcare facilities in the rural areas.