**Directions (Q. 1-5) :** 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 The new regulation also carried the following warning : "permission shall be withdrawn if the colleges resort to commercialization". Since the regulation does not elaborate on what constitutes "resorting to commercialization", 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, a minimum of 25 acres of contiguous land, cannot be fulfilled in the metros. Not surprisingly, yet another tweak has been made in the regulation, 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-forprofit 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' organizations 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.

1. What solution is being offered by the Health Ministry for the shortage of doctors in rural areas ?
   (a) Increase the number of government run hospitals in the rural areas thereby increasing the number of doctors catering to the people in these regions.
   (b) Make it mandatory for doctors serving in the urban areas to serve in the rural areas for a specific number of years
   (c) Set up increasing number of community health centres in rural areas
   (d) Hire retired professors of medicine to offer medical help to people living in the rural areas till the time more doctors are appointed
   (e) 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

2. Why have some existing medical colleges been prohibited from admitting students ?
   (a) As these have adopted corrupt practices and have been taking huge donations from their students
   (b) As all these colleges were illegally set up and were not approved by the government in the first place
   (c) As the course offered by these colleges is not in line with the course offered by the government run colleges
   (d) As these have failed to meet the norms set by the central government for running the college
   (e) As there are absolutely no faculty members left in these colleges to teach students

3. Which of the following is/are the change/s announced by the MCI in the regulation governing the establishment of medical college?
   (A) Allowing the commercialization 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.
   (a) Only (B)          (b) Only (A) and (B)
   (c) Only (C)          (d) Only (B) and (C)
   (e) All (A), (B) and (C) are true

4. Which of the following are the different opinions regarding the BRMS proposal ?
   (A) At least a small step has been taken to improve the healthcare facilities in the rural areas through this proposal.
   (B) There should be uniform healthcare facilities available for people living in both rural and urban area
   (C) The healthcare providers through this proposal would not be up to the mark.
   (a) Only (A)          (b) Only (A) and (B)
   (c) Only (B) and (C)          (d) Only (B)
   (e) All (A), (B) and (C)

5. Which of the following is possibly the most appropriate title for the passage ?
   (a) Healthcare in India – The Questionable Changes
   (b) Medical Centres in Rural India
   (c) Commercialization of Medical Education in India
   (d) The Medical Council of India
   (e) The BRMS Proposal – The Way Out for Rural India

**Directions (Q.6) :** Choose the word/group of words which is most similar in meaning to the word/ group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

6. PERMITTED
   (a) forbidden      (b) pressed      (c) allowed
   (d) sent          (e) forced

**Directions (Q.7) :** Choose the word/group of words which is most opposite in meaning to the word/ group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

7. SHARP
   (a) mild      (b) thin      (c) blunt
   (d) rounded      (e) pointed

**Directions (Qs. 8-10):** Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph, then answer the questions given below them.

(A) Do the devices that make it possible to do so many things at once truly raise our productivity or merely help us spin our wheels faster?

(B) More important, they're exploring what can be done about it – how we can work smarter, live smarter and put our beloved gadgets back in their proper place, with us running them, not the other way around.

(C) The dinging digital devices that allow us to connect and communicate so readily also disrupt our work, our thoughts and what little is left of our private lives.

(D) They have begun to calculate the pluses, the minuses and the economic costs of the interrupted life – in dollars, productivity and dysfunction.

(E) What sort of toll is all this disruption and metnal channel switching taking on our ability to think clearly work effectively and function as healthy human beings?

(F) Over the past five years, psychologists, efficiency, experts and information-technology researchers have begun to explore those questions in detail.

8. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence?
   (a) A     (b) B     (c) C
   (d) D     (e) E

9. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence?
   (a) A     (b) B     (c) C
   (d) D     (e) E

10. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** sentence?
    (a) A     (b) B     (c) C
    (d) D     (e) F

**Directions (Qs. 11-15):** Each question below has two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Find out which option can be used to fill up the blank in the sentence in the same sequence to make it meaningfully complete.

11. A new law has been passed stating that no actor would be allowed to shoot beyond twelve hours in a day and those who ……… this norm would henceforth be ……… for it.
    (a) followed, punished
    (b) accompanied, reprimanded
    (c) flouted - penalized
    (d) defied, applauded
    (e) obeyed, disciplined

12. The newly-opened restaurant at the District Centre .............. to the tastes of people from all walks of life and one is likely to find an .............. group there.
    (a) appeals - archetypal
    (b) panders - connoisseur
    (c) caters - eclectic
    (d) inhibits - diverse
    (e) None of these

13. Physicians may soon have _____ to help paralysed people move their limbs bypassing the _____ nerves that once controlled their muscles.
    (a) instruments – detrimental
    (b) ways – damaged
    (c) reason – involuntary
    (d) impediments – complex
    (e) None of these

14. As _____ head of the organisation, he attended social functions and civil meetings, but had no _____ in the formulation of company policy.
    (a) hypothetical-vote
    (b) titular-voice
    (c) nominal-competition
    (d) former-pride
    (e) None of these

15. The perpetual spinning of particles is much like that of a top, with one significant difference, unlike the top, the particles have no need to be wound up, for . .............. is one of their ............. properties.
    (a) revolution- radical
    (b) rotation- intrinsic
    (c) motion- intangible
    (d) acceleration- hypothetical
    (e) None of these

**Directions (Qs.16-25): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.**

The evolution of Bring Your Own Device (BYOD) trend has been as profound as it has been rapid. It represents the more visible sign that the boundaries between personal life and work life are blurring. The 9 am - 5 pm model of working solely from office has become archaic and increasingly people are working extended hours from a range of locations. At the vary heart of this evolution is the ability to access enterprise networks from anywhere and anytime. The concept of cloud computing serves effectively to extend the office out of office. The much heralded benefit of BYOD is greater productivity. However, recent research has suggested that this is the greatest myth of BYOD and the reality is that BYOD in practice poses new challenges that may **outweigh** the benefits. A worldwide survey commissioned by Fortinet chose to look at attitudes towards BYOD and security from the users's point of view instead of the IT managers. Specifically the survey was conducted in 15 territories on a group of graduate employees in their early twenties because they represent the first generation to enter the workplace with an expectation of own devide use. Moreover, they also represent tomorrow's influences and decision makers. The survey findings reveal that for financial organizations, the decision to **embrace** BYOD is extremely dangerous. Larger organizations will have mature IT strategies and policies in place. But what about smaller financial businesses? They might not have such well developed strategies to protect confidential data.

Crucially, within younger employee group, 55% of the people share an expectation that they should be allowed to use their own devices in the workplace or for work purposes. With this expectation comes the very real risk that employees may consider contravening company policy banning the use of own devices. The threats posed by this level of **subversion** cannot be overstated. The survey casts doubt on the idea of BYOD leading to greater productivity by revealing the real reason people want to use their own devices. Only 26% of people in this age group cite efficiency as the reason they want to use their own devices, while 63% admit that the main reason is so they have access to their favourite applications. But with personal applications so close to hand, the risks to the business must surely include distraction and time wasting. To support this assumption 46% of people polled acknowledged time wasting as the greatest threat to the organization, while 42% citing greater exposure to theft or loss of confidential data. Clearly, from a user perspective there is great deal of contradiction surrounding BYOD and there exists an undercurrent of selfishness where users except to use their own devices, but mostly for personal interest. They recognize the risks to the organization but are adamant that those risks are worth taking.

16. According to the passage, for which of the following reasons did Fortinet conduct the survey on a group of graduate employees in their early twenties?
    (A) As this group represents the future decision makers
    (B) As this group represents the first generation who entered the workforce with a better understanding of sophisticated gadgets
    (C) As this group represents the first generation to enter the workplace expecting that they can use their own devices for work purpose
    (a) All (A), (B) and (C)    (b) Only (C)
    (c) Both (A) and (C)    (d) Only (A)
    (e) Only (B)

17. Which of the following is **not true** about BYOD?
    (a) BYOD enables employees to access enterprise network from anywhere and anytime
    (b) Due to evolution of BYOD trend the 9am - 5pm model of working solely from office has become outdated
    (c) Recent research has confirmed that BYOD boosts organisational productivity
    (d) The concept of cloud computing facilates the BYOD trend

18. According to the passage, why would the decision to embrace BYOD prove dangerous to smaller financial businesses?
    (a) Their employees have poor knowledge about their devices which in turn pose a threat to the confidential data of the organisation
    (b) Their employees are more vulnerable to misplacement of devices
    (c) They may lack mature IT strategies and policies required to protect confidential data
    (d) They cannot afford to deal with damage liability issues of employee-owned devices
    (e) Their employees have a tendency to change jobs frequently

19. According to the passage, the expectation of younger employees that they should be allowed to use their own devices in the workplace, entails which of the following risks?
    (A) Younger employees may deliberately transfer confidential data of their companies to rivals if they are not allowed to use their own devices for work purpose
    (B) Younger employees may strongly feel like leaving the company if it presents usage of own device and join some other company that does not have such stringent policies
    (C) Younger employees may consider flouting company policy prohibiting usage of their own devices in the workplace or for work purposes
    (a) Only (C)    (b) Only (B)
    (c) Both (A) and (C)    (d) Only (A)
    (e) All (A), (B) and (C)

20. According to the findings of the survey conducted by Fortinet, why do majority of employees prefer using their own devices for work purpose?
    (a) As they often find that the devices provided by the company lack quality
    (b) As they have access to their favourite applications while working
    (c) As majority of them believe that output doubles when they use their own devices for work purpose
    (d) As handling data from their own devices reinforces their sense of responsiblity

21. What is/are the author's main objective(s) in writing the passage?
    (A) To break the myth that BYOD promotes employee efficiency and organisational productivity
    (B) To suggest ways to control subversion across levels of corporate chain of command
    (C) To throw light upon the fact that employees even after knowing the risks involved, prefer to use their own devices for work purpose mostly for personal benefits
    (a) Both (A) and (C)    (b) All (A), (B) and (C)
    (c) Only (C)    (d) Only (A)
    (e) Only (B)

**Directions (Qs.22-23): Choose the word which is most similar in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.**

22. **Heralded**
    (a) Suspected    (b) Publicised
    (c) Dragged    (d) Objective
    (e) Benefit

23. **Outweigh**
    (a) Control    (b) Venture
    (c) Perish    (d) Determine
    (e) Surpass

**Directions (Qs.24-25): Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage**

24. **Embrace**
    (a) Contradict    (b) Disobey
    (c) Curtail    (d) Reject
    (e) Obscure

**25. Subversion**

    (a) Compliance     (b) Sanity

    (c) Popularity     (d) Destabilisation

    (e) Clarity

**Directions (Qs.26-30): Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical mistake/error in it. The error if any, will be in any part of the sentence. Mark the number of that part with error as your answer. If there is 'No error', mark (e).**

**26.** There cannot be any situation where/(a) somebody makes money in an asset/ (b) located in India and does not pay tax/ (c) either to India or to the country of his origin./ (d) No error (e).

**27.** India has entered a downward spiral / (a) where the organised, productive/ (b) and law abide sectors are subjec to / (c) sevage amounts of multiple taxes./ (d) No error (e).

**28.** The bank may have followed/ (a) an aggressive monetary tightening policy/ (b) but its stated aim of / (c) curbin inflation have not been achieved/ (d) No error (e).

**29.** Equal opportunities for advancement/ (a) across the length and breadth / (b) of an organisation will/ (c) keep many problems away. /(d) No error (e).

**30.** A customised data science degree/ (a) is yet to become/(b) a standard programme/ (c) to India's premier educational institutes./ (d) No error (e)

**Directions (Qs.31-40): 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/phrases are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word/phrase in each case.**

There is a considerable amount of research about the factors that make a company innovate. So is it possible to create an environment **(31)** to innovation? This is a particularly pertinent **(32)** for India today. Massive problems in health, education etc. **(33)** be solved using a conventional approach but **(34)** creative and innovative solutions that can ensure radical change and **(35).** There are several factors in India's **(36).** Few countries have the rich diversity that India or its large, young population **(37).** While these **(38)** innovation policy interventions certain additional steps also required. These include **(39)** investment in research and development **(40)** the government and the private sector, easy transfer of technology form the academic world etc. To fulfill its promise of being prosperous and to be at the forefront, India must be innovative.

**31.** (a) stimuli     (b) conducive

    (c) incentive     (d) facilitated

    (e) impetus

**32.** (a) objective     (b) controversy

    (c) doubt     (d) question

    (e) inference

**33.** (a) cannot     (b) possibly

    (c) should     (d) never

    (e) must

**34.** (a) necessary     (b) apply

    (c) need     (d) consider

    (e) requires

**35.** (a) quantity     (b) advantages

    (c) increase     (d) chaos

    (e) growth

**36.** (a) challenges     (b) praises

    (c) favour     (d) leverage

    (e) esteem

**37.** (a) blessed     (b) enjoys

    (c) endows     (d) prevails

    (e) occurs

**38.** (a) aid     (b) jeopardise

    (c) promotes     (d) endure

    (e) cater

**39.** (a) acute     (b) utilising

    (c) restricting     (d) inspiring

    (e) increased

**40.** (a) both     (b) besides

    (c) combining     (d) participating

    (e) also

**Directions (Qs.41-45): In each of the following questions four words are given of which two words are most nearly the same or opposite in meaning. Find the two words which are most nearly the same or opposite in meaning and indicate the number of the correct letter combination, by darkening the appropriate oval in your answer sheet.**

**41.** (A) Consent     (B) Nascent

    (C) Emerging     (D) Insecure

    (a) A–C     (b) B-D

    (c) B–C     (d) A–D

    (e) A–B

**42.** (A) Elated     (B) Eccentric

    (C) Explicit     (D) Abnormal

    (a) A–B     (b) B-D

    (c) A–C     (d) A–D

    (e) D–C

**43.** (A) Abundance     (B) Incomparable

    (C) Projection     (D) Plethora

    (a) A–C     (b) A-B

    (c) C–D     (d) B–D

    (e) A–D

**44.** (A) Purposefully     (b) Inaccurately

    (C) Inadvertently     (d) Unchangeably

    (a) A–C     (b) A–B

(c) B–C      (d) B–D

(e) A–D

**45.** (A) germane      (B) generate

     (C) reliable      (D) irrelevant

     (a) B–D      (b) B–C

     (c) A–B      (d) C–D

     (e) A–D

**Directions (Qs. 46-50):** *Which of the phrases (a), (b), (c) and (d) given below each sentence should replace the phrase printed in bold in the sentence to make it grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as it is given and no correction is required, mark (e) as the answer.*

**46.** Seeing that there was an ongoing sale in one of her favourite stores, Seeta **made a bee line for** it immediately after entering the mall.

     (a) made a bee's line for

     (b) make bees lined to

     (c) made a bee line to

     (d) make bee line to

     (e) No correction required

**47.** Sharon made it to work in the **nicks of times**, or else she would have missed the meeting.

     (a) nick of time      (b) nicked time

     (c) nick of timeliness      (d) nick and time

     (e) No correction required

**48.** Varun was **on cloud nine** after having stood first in his class.

     (a) in ninth cloud      (b) on nine clouds

     (c) a cloudy nine      (d) cloud on nine

     (e) No correction required

**49.** Vithal had a habit of **pass the buck** when it came to important issues at work.

     (a) pass to bucking      (b) passing buck

     (c) passing the buck      (d) pass buck

     (e) No correction required

**50.** Puneet **raked his brains** and tried to find an answer to a tricky question given in the paper but couldn't find one.

     (a) rake his brain      (b) racked his brains

     (c) racked brains      (d) raked brain

     (e) No correction required