

Direction (1-5) : In each of the question given below a sentence is given with one blank. Below each sentence FOUR words are given out of which two can fit the sentence. Five options are given with various combinations of these words. You have to choose the combination with the correct set of words which can fit in the given sentence.

1. The Union Budget has reinforced the correction of the inverted duty structure (IDS) which hasimpacted manufacturing for decades.
 A. Negatively B. Adversely
 C. Sceptically D. Totally
 (a) A-B (b) B-C (c) C-D (d) A-D
 (e) B-D
2. In Maharashtra, the Shiv Sena has been on a Course for some time now, and in Punjab the Shiromani Akali Dal has recently turned just short of hostile.
 A. Confrontation B. Meeting
 C. Dispute D. Clamiming
 (a) A-B (b) B-C (c) C-D (d) A-C
 (e) B-C
3. Customs duties have been on capital goods and electronics. And silica for use in manufacture of telecom grade optical fibre.
 A. Increased B. Raised
 C. Constructed D. Cultivated
 (a) A-B (b) B-C (c) C-D (d) A-D
 (e) B-D
4. In would be absurd to the new roster for allocation of cases in the Supreme Court, with division of work among the judges according to various subject categories, as a move towards greater objectivity or fairness.
 A. Explain B. Gloss
 C. Construe D. Crack
 (a) A-B (b) B-C (c) C-D (d) A-C
 (e) B-D
5. The Russian doping scandal to cast a long shadow over international sport as the 2018 Winter Olympics begin in Pyeong Chang, South Korea, on February 9.
 A. Restarts B. Extends
 C. Continues D. Persists
 (a) A-B (b) B-C (c) C-D (d) A-D
 (e) B-D

Direction (6-10) : In the given passage, there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. Against each five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

Immunisation is one of the most cost-effective public health....(6)...and largely responsible for the reduction of mortality and morbidity rates caused by infectious diseases. Vaccines are ...(7)... for Indian as we are rapidly developing. India has become polio-free and eliminated maternal and neonatal tetanus with the effective use of vaccines. More so, because of how we made sure that the vaccines were ... (8) ... to children. The success is due to our Universal immunization programme (UIP)-one of the largest immunization programmes in the world. The activities of the UIP are further ...(9)... through Mission Indradhanush, a special...(10)...intervention to each out to all those children who have been left out of the Routine Immunisation (RI) drives or who have only been partially immunized.

6. (a) Intercession (b) Intervention
 (c) Operation (d) advance
 (e) onset
7. (a) Related (b) Opportune
 (c) Fitting (d) Legitimate
 (e) Pertinent

Ans. (e)

8. (a) Administered (b) Applied
 (c) Furnished (d) Extended
 (e) Proffer
9. (a) Enriched (b) Supplemented
 (c) weaken (d) Padded
 (e) Dissuade
10. (a) Aspire (b) Planned
 (c) contemplate (d) targeted
 (e) forget
11. When the Supreme Court (SC) at Monday (a)/called the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) (b)/ "the Delhi Destruction Authority", their Frustration with the agency/(c) and the national capital's planning process were understandable. (d)/No error (e)
 (a) (a) (b) (b) (c) c (d) d
 (e) e
12. Each time the apex court had ordered action (a)/against the misuse in municipal laws, (b)/the DDA and successive governments have (c)/responded with an plan to protect the violators. (d)/No error (e)
 (a) (a) (b) (b) (c) c (d) d
 (e) e
13. Back in 2006, when the apex court ordered the (a)/seal of illegal commercial premises, (b)/the then United Progressive Alliance (UPA)

- government bring (c)/a law to protect the affect properties. (d)/No error (e)
 (a) (a) (b) (b) (c) c (d) d (e) e
14. Changes were make to the Master Plan. (a)/Extensions to this law have be used by the (b)/civic agencies as an excuse to not acting (c)/even against the more recent irregularities. (d)/No error (e)
 (a) (a) (b) (b) (c) c (d) d (e) e
15. Unlike Nepal, male also (a)/opted to supporting the (b)/Belt and Road Initiative without the (c)/first consult India. (d)/No error (e)
 (a) (a) (b) (b) (c) c (d) d (e) e
16. The governance gap has been led (a)/to the unscrupulous behavior (b)/from service providers (c)/and enrollment agencies. (d)/No error (d)
 (a) (a) (b) (b) (c) c (d) d (e) e
17. New Delhi could also facilitate the emergence (a)/of a more organized opposition, (b)/or activate assets on support popular protests and (c)/disrupted the government's functioning. (d)/No error (e)
 (a) (a) (b) (b) (c) c (d) d (e) e
18. In an extreme scenario, India could (a)/execute an military intervention to (b)/stabilize the Maldives and ensures internal (c)/peace and order, as it do in 1988. (d)/No error (e)
 (a) (a) (b) (b) (c) c (d) d (e) e
19. The prohibition and penalties must (a)/apply both to government or private entities, (b)/including to UIDAI itself, while allow (c)/aggrieved citizens in register complaints with the police. (d)/No error (e)
 (a) (a) (b) (b) (c) c (d) d (e) e
20. Beyond military power and humanitarian relief, India's (a) capacity to serve as a first responder in crises (b)/in the region also required the strategic will and skill to (c)/help solving neighboring countries' political conflicts. (d)/no error (e)
 (a) (a) (b) (b) (c) c (d) d (e) e

Direction (21-25) : In each of the question given below a/an idiom/phrase is given in bold which is then followed by five options which then tries to decipher its meaning as used in the sentence. Choose the option which gives the meaning of the phrase most appropriately in context of the given sentence.

21. This was meaning to be a temporary intervention, which came with the promise that mechanism would soon be put in place to **shake off** the city of unauthorized development.
 (a) Dump (b) Roust
 (c) Expel (d) Eliminate
 (e) rid
22. In his quest to **fend off** Western pressure, Yameen has been tilting towards China through a series of high-level visits, a free trade agreement, and tighter security cooperation.
 (a) Reject (b) Repulsive
 (c) Resist (d) Want
 (e) Foil
23. Even those politicians who do not want to **come out** in support of khaps have restricted themselves to saying that they are part of tradition and culture.
 (a) Debut (b) Appear
 (c) leak (d) Hide
 (e) Issue
24. Despite the questionable election that brought President Abdulla Yameen to power in the Maldives in 2013, India has **sit out** loyal to him in both good times and bad.
 (a) Persisted (b) Lingered
 (c) Delayed (d) Remained
 (e) Visited
25. But with the country **flashing on** another, even deeper, political crisis, New Delhi must now play hardball if it wants to be part of the solution that returns the Maldives to democracy, stability and its sphere of influence.
 (a) Reading (b) Spotting
 (c) Beholding (d) Overlooking
 (e) Witnessing

Direction (26-30) : Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it :

Venezuela is an unusual country. It is home to the world's largest reserves of oil and its highest rate of inflation. It is known for its unusual number of beauty queens and its frightening rate of murders. Its bitterest foe, America, is also its biggest customer, buying a third of its exports. In defaulting on its sovereign bonds last month (it failed to pay interest on two dollar-denominated bonds by the end of a grace period on November 13th), Venezuela is also increasingly unusual. The number of governments in default to private creditors fell last year to its lowest level since 1977, according to the Bank of Canada's database. Of the 131 sovereigns tracked by S&P Global, a rating agency, Mozambique is the only other country in default, having missed payments on its

Eurobond (and failed to make good on guaranteed loans to two state-owned enterprises). Walter Wriston, a former chairman of Citibank, earned ridicule for once declaring that "countries don't go bust". But they don't much anymore. This dearth of distress is surprising, given the turmoil emerging economies have endured in recent years. The collapse in commodity prices that undid Venezuela was accompanied by a sharp reversal of capitalflows to emerging economies that began in 2011 and gathered pace during the "taper tantrum" of 2013. There have been 14 such capital "busts" in the past 200 years, according to Carmen Reinhart of Harvard University, Vincent Reinhart of Standish Mellon Asset Management and Christoph Trebesch of the Kiel Institute for the World Economy. The most recent bust was the second-biggest of the lot. But it led to less distress than usual. If past patterns had held, such a severe setback would have resulted in 15-20 more defaults than actually transpired, the three scholars calculate. What explains these "missing" defaults? Some may be hidden. China, for example, may have rescheduled or replenished some of its sizeable loans to emerging economies without ever declaring them bad. Indeed, China's willingness to roll over its loans to Venezuela delayed, even if it did not ultimately prevent, the Bolivarian republic's default on some of its other debts.

Distress also now manifests itself in other ways, points out Gabriel Sterne of Oxford Economics, a consultancy. The governments of emerging economies increasingly borrow in their own currencies. These are no longer tightly pegged to the dollar, as many were in the 1980s and 1990s, or to gold, as in the 19th century. Of 54 emerging markets Mr Sterne has examined, only 11 have foreign-currency bonds worth more than 20% of their GDP. So defaulting on hard-currency debt is neither as necessary nor as helpful as it was. Even if a sovereign were to forswear a big chunk of its dollar obligations, imposing a steep loss on creditors, it would only save a large percentage of a small amount. The costs of default, on the other hand, are somewhat fixed. Default is, in legal terms, a discrete event. Reneging on debt worth 10% of GDP may be just as damaging to a country's reputation as reneging on debt worth twice as much. And the costs are not just financial. "You have to negotiate with the creditor committees. You're going to get all the hedgies (hedge funds) potentially ganging up on you. And that's a pain in the backside," notes Mr Sterne. In a growing

number of emerging markets, including past offenders like Brazil, Mexico and Peru, default on foreign-currency debt is no longer imaginable, he says. What about the local-currency securities that have grown in importance? Since governments have the power to print the money they owe on these bonds, default is never technically necessary. Currency depreciation and inflation offer a more surreptitious way to erode creditors' claims: less discrete, more discreet. Ukraine offers one instructive example, argues Mr Sterne. The holders of its foreign-currency debt emerged largely unscathed from its wartime wobbles (generous coupon payments more than offset a 15% cut in the net present value of their claims). On the other hand, those unlucky enough to hold bonds or deposits denominated in Ukrainian hryvnia suffered a 30% loss in dollar terms, by his calculations. Although default on local-currency bonds is never technically necessary, is it nonetheless possible? The rating agencies think so, reserving triple-A ratings for only a small fraction of such bonds. And even the financial markets perceive some danger of default. The yield they demand on this government paper is higher than the implicit "risk-free" rate that can be calculated from currency swaps, point out Wenxin Du of the Federal Reserve and Jesse Schreger of Columbia Business School. In some cases, the two economists argue, a government may prefer default to the alternatives of depreciation and inflation. Suppose, for example, that the country's companies have borrowed heavily in dollars, even if the government itself has not. In such scenarios, a falling currency may wreak more economic havoc than a formal breach of government obligations. Venezuela again provides a cautionary example. It has so far kept up payments on its local-currency debt, retaining a stronger credit rating on these liabilities than on its dollar paper. Meanwhile the country is going to ruin. Much of the population cannot afford enough food, medicines must be smuggled in from Colombia, and the currency lost 60% of its value last month. The republic may not have defaulted on its local debt. But it has defaulted most violently on its social contract.

26. What is true regarding the passage?
1. America is the enemy of Venezuela.
 2. America is the second largest buyer of oil from Venezuela
 3. Venezuela has defaulted on its sovereign bonds.
- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2

- (c) 1 and 3 (d) 1 and 2
(e) None of the above
27. What is true regarding the Collapse in commodity price in Venezuela?
1. Reversal of capital inflows is also the reason of collapse.
 2. Economy of Venezuela gathered pace slowly during 2013
 3. Collapse in Venezuela is due to the default on its sovereign bonds.
- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 1 & 2
(e) None of the above
28. What is true regarding the capital bust in several economies?
1. According to Carmen Reinhart capital bust is very common in emerging economies.
 2. Recent capital bust is the biggest capital bust ever.
 3. Recent capital bust caused less distress from the other one.
- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
(c) Only 3 (d) 1 and 2
(e) None of the above
29. Why author conclude that default is not that much big thing?
1. Because cost of default is fixed.
 2. Because government have the power to print the money.
 3. Foreign currency debt is no longer imaginable in this present scenario
- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 1 and 2
(e) None of the above
30. What is not true regarding the passage?
1. Some economists says that default is the alternatives of depreciation and inflation.
 2. Mostly companies have borrowed heavily in dollars.
 3. Economic disaster can be due to falling currency.
- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 1 and 2
(e) All are true