

Direction : Each question contains three set of sentences. Each set contains pair of sentences in which, the first sentence contains an idiom/phrase which is highlighted and the second sentence describes a situation which may or may not be able to reflect the meaning of that phrase. Select all those pairs which have the meaning of the phrases contained in the first sentence, reflected by the situations contained in the second sentence.

- I.I. A: She's so sensitive, you have to **walk on eggshells** with her all the time.
B: There's an urgent need for you to see a psychiatrist.
- II. A: It was a **race against time** to get everything ready for the inauguration.
B: It is better to please a fool than to anger him.
- III. A: We'll have to cancel the picnic I'm afraid - it's **raining cats and dogs**.
B: Today's weather forecast says that there's going to be heavy rainfall in the city for the next two days.
a) Only I b) Only II
c) Only III d) All of the above
e) None of the above
- 2.I. A: When she didn't get the job, she said she wasn't interested in it anyway, but that's just **sour grapes!**
B: The ball glanced on a bounce off the foot of a spectator and back down toward the fairway.
- II. A: The fact that the boy spent a lot of money after the burglary **sowed the seeds of suspicion** in the neighbours' minds.
B: May your birthday bring lots of joy in the year you have begun.
- III. A: Ashish's salary is so low that he finds it hard to **make ends meet**.
B: If I don't get into the academy this year, I'll try again next year.
a) Only II b) only III
c) Both I & II d) All of the above
e) None of the above

Direction : Below are given certain sentences. Some of the sentences given, if rearranged in a proper sequence will form a meaningful and coherent paragraph. But one or more than one of the sentences do not contribute to the main idea of the paragraph. Identify such sentences which do not contribute to the central idea of the paragraph and mark the option accordingly.

3. (A) The term "ethical hacker" has received criticism at times from people who say that there is no such thing as an "ethical" hacker.
(B) However, the work that ethical hackers do for organizations has proved to be quite effective and successful.
(C) An ethical hacker attempts to bypass system security and search for any weak points that could be exploited by malicious hackers.

- (D) Malicious hacker is the one who is capable of breaking into computer systems and networks using bugs and exploits to gain unauthorized access to data.
(E) Ethical hacking and ethical hacker are terms used to describe hacking performed by a company or individual to help identify potential threats on a computer or network.
(F) This information is then used by the organization to improve the system security, in an effort to minimize or eliminate any potential attacks.
(G) Hacking is hacking, no matter how you look at it and those who do the hacking are commonly referred to as computer criminals or cyber criminals.
a) G b) F C) D
d) A e) G
4. (A) According to study conducted by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, South Australia is predicted to see a 40 per cent drop in its average annual rainfall drop compared to rainfall data in the middle of the 20th century.
(B) The new climate change study identified Perth as the most vulnerable city as it will have to rely on other sources of water in the future.
(C) Perth, Australia's driest major city, appears to be adapting the right measures in dealing with a water crisis.
(D) Australia is on the brink of drying out due to carbon emissions.
(E) Researchers said Perth is the most vulnerable since most of its rainfall usually occurs between May and September.
(F) The drop in average rainfall is largely due to carbon emissions or the greenhouse gases emitted by human activities.
(G) Reports said Southern Australia will be facing a water crisis by the end of the century as effects of climate change continue to worsen.
a) C and G b) B and E c) c only
d) G only e) D and F

Direction : In each of the questions below, a paragraph is given, containing three blanks. Six words are given after the paragraph. Choose the correct combination of words from the options, which can fit in the blanks both grammatically and meaningfully.

5. In 1992, a group of students and researchers at the University of Illinois developed a _____ browser that they called Mosaic. (It later became Netscape.) Mosaic offered a user-friendly way to search the Web: It allowed users to see words and pictures on the same page for the first time and to _____ using scrollbars and clickable links. That same year, the US Congress decided that the Web could be used for _____ purposes. As a result, companies of all kinds hurried to set up websites of their own, and e-commerce entrepreneurs began to use the Internet to sell goods directly to customers.
A. Powered B. Browse

- C. Business D. Sophisticated
 E. Navigate F. Commercial
 a) A, C and E b) D, F and C
 c) A, B and F d) D, E and F
 e) F, C and D

Direction : In each of the questions below, a short paragraph is given with 3 blanks, followed by six words. From the options, choose the one that provides the correct combination of 3 of the given words which fit in the blanks in the right order.

6. Animals can potentially _____ two types of information from the geomagnetic field: the direction in which they are facing, and where they sit relative to a goal. Directional information is the more basic, as polarity lets animals orient towards north or south as if using a compass. But this has limited _____ over long distances. A strong ocean current can sweep turtles off track; winds can do the same for migratory birds. Determining latitude relative to an end point is more useful, and magnetic cues like intensity and inclination may help. Take loggerhead sea turtle. They swim from the coasts of Florida into the North Atlantic gyre, circling it for years before returning to their _____ beaches to breed. Straying from the course can have deadly consequences. One study put hatchlings in test sites that simulated the magnetic fields at three points on the outer edge of the gyre. In all three cases, the turtles reoriented to stay within its confines.

- I. Vandalize II. Coverage
 III. Natal IV. Speckles
 V. Utility VI. Procure
 a) III, IV & VI b) I, II & IV
 c) VI, V & III d) III, II & V
 e) I, VI & V

Directions : Given below are six statements, which when arranged in the right order, form a coherent and meaningful paragraph. Sentence B is given as the starting statement. Rearrange the statements in the right order and answer the questions that follow.

- A. For a city and a country fraught with ethnic, social and religious differences that often result in high levels of tension between various groups, the market is a unifying area.
B. Entering the Mahane Yehuda market of Jerusalem is an immediate assault on the senses.
 C. In the Mahane Yehuda market, men scream about their fresh fruit, a guitarist plays an old Bon Jovi song, a child laughs, and a few different languages are heard within earshot.
 D. Coming to physical description, the market is a haphazard collection of cobblestone streets, with most of it covered, but other parts left to the open air.
 E. Olives glisten, dried apricots tempt, cakes of halvah beckon, and red peppers are jumbled pleasantly against green and yellow ones.
 F. Best of all, the smell of fresh pita is everywhere.
 7. Which of the following will be the final order of statements after rearrangement?
 a) FDCAE b) FEDAC
 c) ADCFE d) CEFDA
 e) CFDAE
 8. In the above set of statements, if B is rearranged to be the last statement, which of the following would be the odd sentence?
 a) Cb) A c) D d) E

- e) F
Directions : Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The deep penetration of mobile phones has thrown up unique opportunities to solve some of the hardest challenges faced by countries in crisis. Given the number of people who now always carry a mobile phone in person, we have, for the first time, a means to obtain granular, real-time movement information at a national scale. There are many uses for this sort of information. In the aftermath of the 2010 earthquake in Haiti, SIM card position data was used to build migration trends to anticipate the spread of cholera. By tracking movements as people left areas where a cholera epidemic broke out following the earthquake, aid workers were able to better predict new areas that were at risk. This sort of fine-tuned analysis is invaluable in understanding the propagation of infectious diseases and halting their spread. While there can be no argument about the usefulness of mobile data, it is clear that without stringent safeguards, the disclosure of this data could have **catastrophic** implications. Our mobile phones contain personal information that can both be directly extracted and indirectly inferred. This information can reveal details of our personal habits and preferences, our likes and dislikes and our current financial situation. Unless we commit to dealing responsibly with mobile data sets, even when they are being released for laudable purposes, any disclosure could have irreversible privacy consequences. Ethical researchers attempt to strike the balance between these conflicting objectives by using anonymized data. The protocol most frequently adopted is the k-anonymity algorithm that uses various generalization and suppression techniques to capture the essential properties of the data set without distorting it. While this algorithm might have been adequate in 1998 when it was introduced, its anonymization protocols are ineffective today. A recent study has shown that all it takes is four distinct data points to accurately identify close to 95% of the people out of a database of 1.5 million that had been de-identified using the algorithm.

9. How did mobile phones help in the aftermath of the earthquake in Haiti?
 a) They helped people in distress to communicate better with their loved ones.
 b) They were used to build migration trends to anticipate the spread of diarrhoea.
 c) They aided workers to better predict new areas that were at risk of a cholera epidemic.
 d) Both (a) and (c)
 e) None of the above
 10. Which of the following would replace the word 'catastrophic' in the passage?
 a) melodramatic b) fortuitous
 c) cataclysmic d) upbeat
 e) None of the above
 11. Which of the following is/are TRUE as per the passage?
 I. The personal data on our mobile phones cannot be indirectly inferred.
 II. The earthquake in Haiti happened in the year 2011.
 III. Ethical researchers attempt to strike the balance between these conflicting objectives by using non-anonymized data.
 a) Only II b) I and III only
 c) Only I d) II and III only

e) None of the above

Directions : Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Paragraph I: In an interview, former PepsiCo CEO Indra Nooyi had discussed whether women can "have it all" - successful careers, personal lives, and the rest. To outside observers, it may have seemed that she did: **(A)** During her tenure at Pepsi, one of the largest and most influential food-and-beverage companies in world, the company's revenue increased from \$35 billion to \$63.5 billion, as it added healthier drinks and snacks to its previous repertoire of largely sodas and junk food. Nooyi accomplished this while parenting two daughters - one of whom ended up attending Yale's business school, Nooyi's alma mater. Still Nooyi had concluded that "having it all" is illusory, though there are nonetheless some "coping mechanisms" involving, in part, a more creative approach to managing family and work.

Paragraph II: When Nooyi announced Monday, at the age of 62, that she will step down from Pepsi this fall after a 12-year-run as its chief executive, she became the latest of several female leaders to leave companies on the S&P 500, including Campbell Soup's Denise Morrison, Hewlett-Packard's Meg Whitman, and Mondelez International's Irene Rosenfeld. Nooyi will be replaced by a male Pepsi executive named Ramon Laguarta, at which point the S&P 500 will include 24 female CEOs. The tally will return to 25 early next year, when Kathy Warden becomes CEO of the aerospace and defence company Northrop Grumman. **(B)** The percentage of female CEOs has been on an upward trend for many years, but the progress has been uncomfortably fast.

Paragraph III: On an episode of the podcast Freakonomics earlier this year, the host, Stephen J. Dubner, asked Nooyi whether she believes there are so few female CEOs because of a gendered cultural understanding of how a leader should behave. Nooyi told him, "I don't think that's the issue." Instead, she said, there's a pipeline problem. There are plenty of women in entry-level positions, but the period when people typically begin to move up the career ladder - their thirties and forties - coincides with the child-rearing years (not to mention the years in which one's parents are aging and more likely to need extra care). **(C)** **The imperative** to work long, hard hours in order to move ahead competes with responsibilities at home: and **something has to give.** "How are you going to attract women to the workforce, where we need them, but allow them to balance having a family and taking care of aging parents .. and still allow them to contribute productively to the workforce?" she asked. "I don't have an answer to that. It's got to be a concerted effort on the part of governments, societies, families, companies - all of us coming together."

Paragraph IV: Nooyi's assessment is backed by evidence. Women make up 44 percent of employees of S&P 500 companies; they also make up 37 percent of first-level and mid-level officials and managers, and 27 percent of executive and senior-level officials and managers. A similar pattern exists in other fields - law, medicine, politics. "Women have gotten into entry-level positions very successfully, and then they get to middle management, and things stall out," Ilene Lang, the interim CEO of Catalyst, told me. Research suggests that workplace policies that reward time spent at the office (and penalize time away), in a culture in which women often expected to be primary caregivers at home, have played a role; so have

more overt forms of bias, such as gendered assumptions about what leaders should look like. **(D)** **On top of that,** the relatively few women who **make it to** the executive role aren't often in positions in which they might make decisions directly related to how the company makes, or loses, money - the kinds of roles that lead to 90 percent of CEO appointments. Instead, they're in jobs such as chief financial officer that don't provide the operational experience desired in a CEO.

Paragraph V: Silicon Valley, with all its millennial-led start-ups going public, would seem to offer something of a workaround to all this. Yet, according to Catalyst, a severe underrepresentation of women among venture capitalists and the CEOs they back, combined with bias against female leaders by potential IPO investors, has meant that virtually all of the recent Silicon Valley public offerings have been led by male CEOs. It appears that while research on what keeps women from becoming CEOs has gotten more sophisticated, attitudes have not fully caught up. **(E)**

_____. Single motherhood is also far more common than single fatherhood. American corporate culture continues to value - even fetishize - long hours at the office. **(F)** People in management positions, followed by lawyers, are likeliest to spend more than 40 hours a week working.

12. Which of the following describes the structure of paragraph V?
 - a) It introduces a proverb and explains the situation in the light of this proverb.
 - b) It seems to point toward a solution to a problem, but ends up telling us that a solution is still far from reach.
 - c) It closes the discussion saying that the days of spending long hours in office are coming to an end
 - d) It introduces an idea and explains how this idea can solve the problem of working long hours in the office.
 - e) None of the above
13. Which of the following options is grammatically correct and conveys the same meaning as A?
 - a) Pepsi's revenue increased from \$35 billion to \$63.5 billion, as it added healthier drinks and snacks to its previous repertoire of largely sodas and junk food, during her tenure at the company.
 - b) Pepsi, one of the largest and most influential food-and-beverage companies in world, increased its revenue from \$35 billion to \$63.5 billion during her tenure, as it added healthier drinks and snacks to its previous repertoire of largely sodas and junk food.
 - c) During her tenure at Pepsi, one of the largest and most influential food-and-beverage companies in world, the company's revenue decreased from \$63.5 billion to \$35 billion, as it added healthier drinks and snacks to its previous repertoire of largely sodas and junk food.
 - d) Pepsi, one of the largest and most influential food-and-beverage companies in world, saw its revenue increasing from \$35 billion to \$63.5 billion, as it added healthier drinks and snacks to its previous repertoire of largely sodas and junk food.
 - e) None can replace
14. If sentence B is correct in the context of the passage, mark B, otherwise choose the appropriate answer.
 - I. The percentage of female CEOs has been on an upward trend for many years, but the progress has been comfortably slow.

- c) IV, I & VI d) III, VI & IV
e) V, III & I

Direction : There are sets of statements in questions given below which when connected using the correct sentence structure forms a complete single sentence without altering the meaning of the sentences given in the question. There are five options given below the question, choose the sentence that forms the correct formation of single sentence which is both grammatically correct and contextually meaningful. If none follows, choose (e) as your answer.

26. Her most recent revelations pointed the finger at Malta's prime minister; they also focussed on two of his closest aides; the revelations related to offshore companies linked to the three men; the companies were connected to the sale of Maltese passports and payments from the government of Azerbaijan.
- a) The most recent revelations made by her pointed the finger at Malta's prime minister, as also two of his closest aides, with them being related to offshore companies and linked to the three men, with the companies being connected to the sale of Maltese passports and payments from the government of Azerbaijan.
- b) Her most recent revelations pointed the finger at Malta's prime minister, with focus on two of his closest aides related to offshore companies, linked to the three men and connected to the sale of Maltese passports and payments from the government of Azerbaijan.
- c) The most recent revelations made by her ended on pointing the fingers at Malta's prime minister and two of his closest aides, while the revelations related to offshore companies linked to the three men and connected to the sale of Maltese passports and payments from the government of Azerbaijan.
- d) Her most recent revelations pointed the finger at Malta's prime minister and two of his closest aides, connecting offshore companies linked to the three men with the sale of Maltese passports and payments from the government of Azerbaijan.
- e) While the fingers were pointed at Malta's prime minister through her most recent revelations, which focussed on two of his closest aides and relating to offshore companies linked to the three men, the companies were connected to the sale of Maltese passports and payments from the government of Azerbaijan.

Direction : In each of the questions below, a sentence has been broken into four parts A, B, C and D in which one of the parts is missing. From the given options, identify which option would replace the missing part so that it introduces an error in some part as per the question. If missing part's replacement doesn't introduce error in any other part, mark (e) as the answer.

27. The conspicuous absence of women in India's labour force is part of (A)/ a wider issue the country is facing when it comes to job growth but the fact that it is affecting women more (B)/ _____(C)/ and has historically had low shares of women participating in the labour market. (D)
Which of the following if replaces C, introduces an error only in B?
- a) critically when compared to men are worrying for India, when tends to rank poorly in UN

- b) than man is a worrying trend for India, which tends to rank poorly in UN
- c) often than not is a worrying trend for India, which tends to rank poorly in UN
- d) than men is a worrying trend for India, which tends to rank poorly in UN
- e) None of the above
28. Putting in action the report of the working group (A)/ set up to standardise and simplify exclusions in health insurance contracts, the insurance (B)/ _____(C)/ the scope of health cover by rationalising and standardising health insurance exclusions. (D)
Which of the following if replaces C, introduces an error only in B?
- a) regulator has come out with draft exposure that aims to enhance
- b) regulators have come out with draft exposure that aims to enhance
- c) regulator has issued a draft exposure that aims to enhance
- d) regulator has come out with draft exposure that enhances
- e) None of the above
29. Virtual teams have become the norm for many (A)/ organizations producing their products or services simultaneously in many locations, selling (B)/ these products and services globally, and (C)/ _____(D)
Which of the following if replaces D, introduces an error only in B?
- a) supported the customer from a completely different location
- b) supporting the customer from a completely different location
- c) supporting customers from an entirely different location
- d) support the customer from a completely different location
- e) None of the above
30. Poor connectivity, lack of internet penetration, (A)/ _____(B)/ nuisances about a decade ago when it wasn't always possible (C)/ to connect with colleagues across the globe in a seamless manner. (D)
Which of the following if replaces B, introduces an error only in C?
- a) and technology handicaps were
- b) and technical handicaps were
- c) and technology handicaps are
- d) and technological handicaps were
- e) None of the above

Directions : Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

We are witnessing dramatic shifts in the workplace in the digital age. Millennial have become the largest segment of the working population. Different generations work side by side in a diverse, globalized business environment. Organizational hierarchies are flattening. Work is getting chunked into digital pieces that can be executed by someone in any part of the world. Performance management and feedback systems are becoming real time. Bell curves are going out of fashion. Automation and artificial intelligence are spreading into the domain of cognitive jobs and challenging the role of humans in the workplace. To be successful in the era of accelerated

change, individuals and teams must embrace new work practices to adapt and excel. Here are some principles individuals and teams must adopt to embrace digital change.

We know that change is hard. We are hard-wired to remain sceptical of the unknown. This state of mind favours the status quo and produces a negative force to act against change. Digital transformation is both relentless and inevitable. We have a choice to make: Do we want to be victims of this change or do we want to play an active role in shaping the change? Successful individuals and teams do the latter. They constantly question the status quo and are quick to unlearn old ways of working and learn new habits. To do this, one must become hyper-aware of changes, cultivate the habit of intentionally changing things and develop a healthy bias towards action.

It is very important for individuals to realize that they are part of a large, moving ecosystem of work. Getting a deep understanding of the big picture enables one to contribute in extraordinary ways. Even when the current role is at risk due to digital technologies, one will have adequate understanding of how else value can be added and what new capabilities one should develop. Go beyond your current role and understand how your work is playing a part in the overall value creation process. Identify new opportunities to contribute outside your realm of work.

31. According to the passage, how can one contribute in extraordinary ways at workplace?
- Becoming hyper-aware of changes
 - Identifying new opportunities to contribute outside your realm of work.
 - Developing a healthy bias towards action
 - Getting a deep understanding of the big picture
 - Cultivating the habit of intentionally changing things
32. Why does the author say that change is hard?
- The mind favours the status quo and produces negative force to act against change.
 - We get confused with the amount of choices on offer.
 - Humans have reservations about the entity of the unknown.
 - We play a passive role whenever change is introduced.
 - All of the above
33. Which of the following best describe(s) the first paragraph of the passage?
- It compares the style of work prevalent in yesteryears with the one followed currently.
 - It introduces different modelling techniques used in the workplace.
 - It lays down the premise for the principles to be adopted to embrace digital change at workplace.
 - It talks about the challenging work the current generation does at their workplace.
 - None of the above

Direction : You are provided with four sentences followed by four options (A), (B), (C) and (D). All four options suggest ways in which the given four sentences can be combined into a single sentence. Identify the option that suggests the best possible way, contextually and grammatically, to combine the given sentences implying the same meaning.

34. Liberal internationalists regard violence as the policy of last resort; they advocate diplomacy and multilateralism; they consider them as the most-appropriate strategies for states

to pursue; they tend to champion supranational political structures and international organizations.

- Liberal internationalists, who regard violence as the policy of last resort, advocate diplomacy and multilateralism as the most-appropriate strategies for states to pursue, which tend to champion supranational political structures and international organizations.
 - Liberal internationalists regard violence as the policy of last resort, advocate diplomacy and multilateralism, which can be considered as the most-appropriate strategies for states to pursue, and they also tend to champion supranational political structures and international organizations
 - Although they advocate diplomacy and multilateralism, considering them as the most-appropriate strategies for states to pursue, Liberal internationalists also regard violence as the policy of last resort and tend to champion supranational political structures and international organizations.
 - Regarding violence as the policy of last resort, Liberal internationalists, which tend to champion supranational political structures and international organizations, advocate diplomacy and multilateralism and consider them as the most-appropriate strategies for states to pursue
 - None of these
35. Norms and traditions are prevalent in African agriculture; many farmers initially rejected inorganic fertilizers; they feared that inorganic fertilizers would irreversibly poison the land; like farmers, individuals may be resistant to changing their farming methods.
- Norms and traditions are prevalent in African agriculture since many farmers initially rejected inorganic fertilizers fearing that they would irreversibly poison the land while like farmers, individuals may be resistant to changing their farming methods.
 - Many farmers initially rejected inorganic fertilizers as they feared that inorganic fertilizers would irreversibly poison the land and like those, individuals may also be resistant to changing their farming methods as norms and traditions are prevalent in African agriculture.
 - Norms and traditions are prevalent in African agriculture, and just as many farmers initially rejected inorganic fertilizers, fearing that they would irreversibly poison the land, individuals may be resistant to changing their farming methods.
 - Fearing that inorganic fertilizers would irreversibly poison the land, many farmers initially rejected it because norms and traditions are prevalent in African agriculture and individuals may be resistant to changing their farming methods just like those farmers.
 - All of these