

**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.

1. You would think it is the (A)/\_\_\_\_\_ (B)/ sleep is becoming an increasingly tricky activity and finding a good (C)/ mattress to sleep on even more so. (D)  
Which of the following if replaces B, introduces an error only in A?  
 a) easiest to do but going under  
 b) easier thing to do  
 c) easiest thing in the world to do but going to  
 d) easy thing to do but going to  
 e) None of the above
  
2. In those moments when the whole shenanigan of playing a role that is thrust upon me in a structure I didn't choose (A)/ begins to overwhelm me with its unimaginative (B)/ demands, it gives me great solace to remember what I wanted for myself (C)/ \_\_\_\_\_ (D)  
Which of the following if replaces D, introduces an error only in C?  
 a) in the beginning when we first began to plan to marry  
 b) when I first thought of marrying  
 c) when I first began to plan to marry  
 d) in the beginning when we first thought of marrying each other  
 e) None of the above
  
3. UPI lets a user transfer money across multiple (A)/ bank accounts in real time, without revealing details of a (B)/ \_\_\_\_\_ (C)/.at any time, regardless of a bank's working hours. (D)  
Which of the following if replaces C, introduces an error only in B?  
 a) beneficiary's bank account and money can be immediately sent via one's mobile phone  
 b) beneficiaries' bank accounts and money can be immediately sent via one's mobile phone  
 c) beneficiaries' bank accounts and money can be immediately sent via your mobile phone  
 d) beneficiary's bank account and money can be sent immediately via one's mobile phone  
 e) None of the above
  
4. Misanthropy always was and is a trait (A)/\_\_\_\_\_ (B)/ love life so much that they wish to pursue the highest (C)/ form of living; it is never hatred for everyone or for individuals. (D)  
Which of the following if replaces B, introduces an error only in C?  
 a) in the sane and the intelligent who  
 b) for the one who  
 c) for the people who  
 d) Both (a) and (b)  
 e) None of the above

**Direction :** In each of these questions, a paragraph is given that has a blank in it. Five sentences are suggested. Out of these, only one fits the blank in the context of the paragraph. Pick that as the answer.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ A new study looks at these aerosols that go up smokestacks along with carbon dioxide. These pollutants or aerosols include soot as well as compounds of nitrogen and sulfur and other stuff into the air. There are so many different kinds of aerosols and they have many different sources. Some warm and some cool. But in the net, humans are emitting a lot of extra aerosols, and they tend to cool for the most part. As we clean up the aerosols, we are going to be perhaps causing ourselves more trouble in terms of the climate situation. The aerosols reflect sunlight back into space, or they stimulate clouds that keep us cool. But it turns out that's not all they do. These aerosols also influence how much carbon dioxide gets drawn out of the air by plants on land and in the sea. They can add nutrients, for example, to the oceans or to the land.  
 a) We need to clean up the aerosols, especially for public health reasons.  
 b) The chemicals that create the aerosol effect are bad for the environment, in particular the ozone.  
 c) Should we be cleaning up the aerosols for health reasons or should we just leave them alone?  
 d) Aerosols not only have impacts on human health, they also affect other parts of the climate system.  
 e) Cleaning up the air, while good for our lungs, could make global warming worse.
  
6. The term 'Globalisation' first surfaced during the 1980s to characterise huge changes that were taking place in the international economy, notably the growth in international trade and in flows of capital around the world. Globalisation has also been used to describe growing income inequality between the world's rich and poor; the growing power of multinational companies relative to national government; and the spread of capitalism into former communist countries. \_\_\_\_\_ For example, the flow of people out of Europe, 300,000 people a year in the mid-19th century, reached 1m a year after 1900. The I ah our market was certainly more glob ah Now governments are much fussier ah out immigration, and people are no longer free to migrate as they wish. As for capital markets, only in the 1990s did international capital flows, relative to the size of the world economy, recover to the levels of the few decades before the first world war.  
 a) Globalization, although the term gained cognizance during the 1990s, existed earlier too.  
 b) The process is not the result simply of economic forces.  
 c) Usually, the term is synonymous with international integration, the spread of free markets and policies of liberalization and free trade.  
 d) The earlier world economy was globalized too but it did not last very long.  
 e) Despite all the talk of globalization during the 1990s, in some respects the world economy was more integrated earlier.

7. One might argue that corporate clients prefer speaking to their strategy consultants to get high priced, custom-tailored advice that is based on small teams doing expensive and time-consuming work. And we agree that consultants provide insightful advice and guidance. \_\_\_\_\_ . Consultants gather, clean, process, and interpret data from disparate parts of organizations. They are very good at this, but AI is even better. For example, the processing power of four smart consultants with excel spreadsheets is miniscule in comparison to a single smart computer using AI running for an hour, based on continuous, non-stop machine learning.
- The shift to AI solutions will be a tough pill to swallow for the corporate consulting industry.
  - However, a great deal of what is paid for with consulting services is data analysis and presentation.
  - According to recent research, the U.S. market for corporate advice alone is nearly \$60 billion, almost all of which is high cost and human-based.
  - Already, leaders are starting to use artificial intelligence to automate mundane tasks such as calendar maintenance and making phone calls.
  - All of the above

**Directions :** A set of five statements is given below in a sequence that form a coherent paragraph. Read the set of statements and answer the questions that follow.

- GPS measurements for regions at the edges of the tectonic plates, such as New Zealand, have become widely available in the last 15 years or so.
  - Here, the outer part of the Earth (the crust) is broken up by faults into numerous small blocks that are moving over geological time.
  - But it is widely known that even over periods as short as a few decades, the GPS measurements still record and observe the motion of these blocks.
  - The idea is that at the surface, where the rocks are cold and strong, a fault only moves in sudden shifts during earthquakes, with long intervening periods of inactivity when it is effectively "locked".
  - During the locked phase, the rocks behave like a piece of elastic, slowly changing shape over a wide region without breaking.
8. Which of the following statements can successfully follow statement V?
- But to achieve this understanding, we would need to consider every major fault while analysing the GPS data.
  - The motion gradually adds to the forces in the overlying rocks until the elastic part suddenly breaks.
  - But deeper down, where the rocks are much hotter, there is the possibility that the fault is slowly slipping all the time.
  - The GPS measurements can tell us something about how deep one has to go to explore the fault, and how fast it is moving.
  - Current earthquake forecasting "reverse engineers" past distortions of the Earth's surface by finding all the faults that could trigger an earthquake.
9. Which of the following statements can successfully fit in between statements III and IV?
- In other words, surface faults seemed to be invisible when looking at the slow movements recorded by GPS.

- Researchers have proposed a new theory which uses data collected by observing this motion to help us gain deeper knowledge about earthquakes.
  - The most obvious is that it is probably impossible to characterise every fault.
  - They are too numerous, and many are not visible at the surface.
  - In fact, most historical earthquakes have occurred on faults that were not known before they ruptured.
10. Which of the following statements can successfully replace statement I?
- Over the past century or so, land surveyors had revealed that the landscape of New Zealand is slowly changing its shape.
  - In the conventional view, every big fault has its own inbuilt earthquake driver or pacemaker - the continuously slipping part of the fault deep in the crust.
  - These faults play no role in the driving mechanism of an earthquake, and the pacemaker is the underlying megathrust.
  - The Herculean task of identifying every fault and its past earthquake history may be of only limited use.
  - It might well be possible to forecast when there will be severe shaking in a region near you - surely something that is equally as valuable.

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

We often hear employers and business leaders lament the unfortunate gap between what students learn in college and what they are actually expected to know in order to be job-ready. This is particularly alarming in light of the large - and still growing - number of people graduating from university: above 40% in OECD countries, and nearly 50% in America. Although there is a clear premium on education - recent reports from The Economist suggest that the ROI of a college degree has never been higher for young people - the value added from a college degree decreases as the number of graduates increases. This is why a college degree will boost earnings by over 20% in sub-Saharan Africa (where degrees are relatively rare), but only 9% in Scandinavia (where 40% of adults have degrees). At the same time, as university qualifications become more commonplace, recruiters and employers will increasingly demand them, regardless of whether they are actually required for a specific job. So, while tertiary degrees may still lead to higher-paying jobs, the same employers handing out these jobs are hurting themselves - and young people - by limiting their candidate pool to college graduates. In an age of **ubiquitous** disruption and unpredictable job evolution, it is hard to argue that the knowledge acquisition historically associated with a university degree is still relevant. There are several data-driven arguments that question the actual, rather than the perceived, value of a college degree. First, meta-analytic reviews have long-established that the correlation between education level and job performance is weak. In fact, the research shows that intelligence scores are a much better indicator of job potential. If we were to pick between a candidate with a college degree and a candidate with a higher intelligence score, we could expect the latter to outperform the former in most jobs, particularly when those jobs require constant thinking and learning

**Academic grades are indicative of how much a candidate has studied, but their performance on an intelligence test**

**reflects their actual ability to learn, reason, and think logical.**

11. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
  - I. The rate of growth of people graduating is higher in the US when compared with OECD countries.
  - II. The value added from a college degree is inversely proportional to the number of graduates passing out of the college.
  - III. One with a higher intelligence without a college degree score will always do better than the one with lower intelligence score with a college degree.
  - a) Only II
  - b) I and III only
  - c) Only III
  - d) I and II only
  - e) Only I
12. A sentence in the passage is highlighted in bold, which may or may not have grammatical or contextual error. Find out the part which has error in it and mark it as the answer. If there is no error, mark option (e).
  - a) Academic grades are indicative of
  - b) how much a candidate has studied, but
  - c) their performance on an intelligence test reflects
  - d) their actual ability to learn, reason, and think logical.
  - e) No error
13. Which of the following would be synonymous with the given word highlighted in bold?
  - a) reliable
  - b) transient
  - c) universal
  - d) predictive
  - e) value

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

Federalism is an old concept. Its origin is mainly political. It is well known that the efficiency of a government depends on, among other factors, its structure. In large countries, it has been felt that only a federal structure can efficiently meet the requirements of people from different regions. Underlying this proposition is the premise that preferences vary across regions. In our country during the independence struggle, provincial autonomy was regarded as an integral part of the freedom movement. However, after Independence, several compulsions, which included defence and internal security, led to a scheme of federalism in which the Centre assumed greater importance. Also, in the immediate period following Independence, when the Centre and all States were ruled by the same party and when many of the powerful provincial leaders migrated to the Centre, the process of centralisation gathered further momentum. Economic planning at a nation-wide level helped this centralising process. Fiscal federalism is the economic counterpart to political federalism. Fiscal federalism is concerned with the assignment on the one hand of functions to different levels of government, and with appropriate fiscal instruments for carrying out these functions on the other. It is generally believed that the Central government must provide national public goods that render services to the entire population. A typical example cited is defence. Sub-national governments are expected to provide goods and services whose consumption is limited to their own jurisdictions. An equally important question in fiscal federalism is the determination of the specific fiscal instruments that would enable the different levels of government to carry out their functions. This is the 'tax-assignment problem' which is much discussed in the literature on the subject. In determining the taxes that are best suited for use at different levels of government, one

- basic consideration is in relation to the mobility of economic agents, goods and resources.
14. Why it is thought that only a federal structure can efficiently meet the requirements of people from different regions?
  - a) Because then the economy can be well planned.
  - b) Because provincial autonomy was regarded as an integral part of the freedom movement.
  - c) It is generally believed that the Central government must provide national public goods that render services to the entire population.
  - d) Because the preferences of people vary across regions.
  - e) None of the above
15. The efficiency of a government depends, definitely, on which of the following?
  - a) Its judiciary
  - b) Its political system
  - c) Its structure
  - d) Its economic well being
  - e) None of the above
16. Which of the following facts about Fiscal federalism is not true within the context of the passage?
  - a) Fiscal federalism is concerned with the assignment on the one hand of functions to different levels of government.
  - b) Fiscal federalism is the economic counterpart to political federalism.
  - c) An equally important question in fiscal federalism is the determination of the specific fiscal instruments that would enable the different levels of government to carry out their functions.
  - d) Having a Fiscal Federalism mechanism allows the government to optimize their costs on economies of scale, because in this manner, people will get public service which they prefer, and there will be no unnecessary expenditure.
  - e) All are true

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

It's hard to escape the fact that chronic stress is one of the greatest threats to well-being in modern times. In a report published by The National Institutes for Occupational Safety and Health, 75% of workers say they are more stressed than the previous generation, and 40% place themselves on the high end of the stress spectrum. In a large-scale study of more than 11,000 people, researcher Shawn Achor and I found that 91% of people had maladaptive responses to stress that exacerbated circumstances and decreased well-being. In the face of this mounting reality, some argue that chronic stress is a "modern day birth right." It is not. Chronic stress is a trap we've fallen into - one that we can get out of with intentionality. An antidote to chronic stress is cultivating an optimistic mindset and it serves us well over the course of our careers. In a new study I conducted in partnership with Frost Bank, we found that when it comes to money, optimists are more likely to make smart moves and reap the benefits. We surveyed more than 2,000 Americans, testing for optimism, financial health, and attitudes and behaviours around money, using scientifically validated measures such as the Life Orientation Test and the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau Well-Being Scale. After controlling for wealth, income, skills, and other demographics to level the playing field, the data clearly showed that optimists were significantly more likely to experience better financial health than pessimists and engage in healthier habits with

their money. For instance, we found that 90% of optimists have put money aside for a major purchase, compared to 70% of pessimists. Nearly two thirds of optimists have started an emergency fund, while less than half of pessimists have. Additionally, optimists are more likely to seek out and follow advice from someone they trust.

17. What, according to the passage, is one of the biggest threats to our well-being in modern times?
- a) Financial vulnerability      b) Heart attack  
c) Chronic stress                d) Depression  
e) None of the above
18. Which of the following facts about 'stress', according to the passage, is not true?
- a) Some people think that chronic stress is a modern-day birth right.  
b) Chronic stress is a trap- one that we can get out of.  
c) 75% of workers, according to a report, are more stressed than previous generation.  
d) 91% people of a study had maladaptive responses to stress.  
e) All are true.
19. What, according to the passage, is a remedy for chronic stress?
- a) Saving money                      b) Interacting with people  
c) Being pessimist  
d) Having an optimistic mindset  
e) None of the above
20. Which of the following is/are, according to the passage, the scientifically validated measure(s) to test optimism, financial health and behaviours around money?
- a) Method devised by The National Institutes for Occupational Safety and Health  
b) The Life Orientation Test  
c) The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau Well-Being  
d) Both B and C  
e) Both A and C

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

Perhaps you will remember "l'affaire Airtel" - the mass diversion of LPG subsidies to Airtel wallets that came to light in 2017. Many of the wallets were unwanted, or even unknown to the recipients. Those affected, fortunately, included millions of middle-class Airtel customers who protested when the goof-up emerged. The subsidy money was returned, Airtel was fined by the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), and the world moved on. This is an instance of what might be called "diverted payments" - bank payments being redirected to a wrong account, without the recipient's consent or knowledge. What has escaped attention is that diverted payments have become a widespread problem in recent years, not so much for the middle class as for powerless people such as old-age pensioners and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) workers. The main culprit is the Aadhaar Payment Bridge System (APBS). The basic idea of the APBS, an offspring of the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI), is that a person's Aadhaar number becomes her financial address. Instead of having to provide multiple account details (say, her name, bank account number and IFSC code) to receive a bank transfer, she only has to provide her Aadhaar number. Induction of a bank account into APBS involves two distinct steps, both of which are meant

to be based on informed consent. First, the account must be "seeded" with the customer's Aadhaar number. Second, it must be connected to the NPCI mapper - a step known as "mapping". In cases of multiple accounts for the same person, the APBS automatically sends money to the latest-mapped account.

21. Which of the following facts about "l'affaire Airtel" is not true according to the context of the passage?
- a) LPG subsidies were diverted to Airtel wallets without recipients' knowledge.  
b) It came to light in 2017.  
c) Airtel offered to return Rs 190 crore subsidy that had flown into the 'unsolicited' Payments Bank accounts of its 31 lakh mobile phone subscribers.  
d) The Airtel incident was an instance of diverted payments.  
e) None of the above
22. Which of the following statement(s) is/are not true in the context of the passage?
- a) Airtel was fined by UIDAI.  
b) In recent years, diverted payments have become rampant.  
c) Both Airtel and Airtel Payments bank came under fire after Airtel allegedly opened accounts of its mobile phone subscribers without seeking their "informed consent".  
d) Induction of a bank account into APBS requires informed consent.  
e) All are true
23. In case a person has more than one account, what does the APBS do?
- a) It rejects the payment.  
b) It holds the payment with itself until the customer provides the account of his choice.  
c) It randomly sends the money to any of the accounts.  
d) It sends the money to the latest-mapped account.  
e) None of the above

**Directions: In each of the questions below, a sentence is given. From the options, choose the one that conveys the same meaning (grammatically and contextually) as the given statement.**

With each ancient genetic sequence, scientists learn new information about how people moved around and interacted in the ancient world; in some cases, this has helped overturn theories and resolve age-old debates.

- I. Ancient genetic sequence has helped overturn theories and resolve age-old debates for scientists who learn new information about how people moved around and interacted in the ancient world.
- II. Scientists learn new information about how people moved around and interacted in the ancient world with each ancient genetic sequence, which overturned theories and resolved age-old debates.
- III. Each ancient genetic sequence teaches scientists new information about how people moved around and interacted in the ancient world, which in some cases, has helped to rule out theories and resolve age-old debates.
- a) I and III only                      b) III only  
c) I and II only                      d) II and III only  
e) All I, II and III
25. Videos and other online content, inadvertently created by common internet users on one of the several popular social media platforms over a plethora of issues, from creating



30. Which of the following can be regarded as the purpose of the given passage?
- To criticize government's take on disease pattern in India.
  - To show the shortcomings of the healthcare system in India.
  - To make the readers aware of the different diseases that cause death.
  - To inform the readers about the dissemination of diseases and its pattern and also about the toll it has on general public.
  - None of the above.

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

**Paragraph 1:** If ever there were proof that humans are animals too, it's in the diseases that we share with other species. From rabies and Zika to Ebola and bird flu, many deadly diseases around the world can pass between animals and people. Currently, we have three options when trying to protect people from such zoonotic diseases. We can vaccinate the animals that can pass them on, the humans that can contract them, or take steps to help the two avoid contact. But what if there were a simple, inexpensive way to protect both people and other species at the same time, using the same vaccine?

**Paragraph 2:** This was my starting point when I decided to investigate the possibility of a single cross-species vaccine for Rift Valley Fever, one of the World Health Organization's priority diseases. Since emerging in Kenya in 1930, the mosquito-borne disease has spread to many African countries and the Arabian Peninsula, causing disease outbreaks that have affected millions of livestock and hundreds of thousands of humans.

**Paragraph 3:** During such outbreaks, the disease kills more than 90% of young animals and causes nearly 100% of pregnant animals to abort their fetuses. This can destroy livelihoods in largely agricultural societies. For example, an outbreak in Kenya in 2006 and 2007 cost the agricultural sector estimated losses of over US\$32m, with profound social impacts among affected communities. In humans, the fever is less severe but can occasionally cause encephalitis, blindness, haemorrhage and even death.

**Paragraph 4:** The most widely used animal vaccines are not recommended for pregnant animals due to risks of abortion and malformation, while there is currently no licensed vaccine readily available to protect humans from Rift Valley Fever. This leaves, farmers, animals, and their unborn offspring at risk. Since clinical trials are always the final stage in demonstrating that a vaccine is safe to use in humans, my colleagues and I started by using a technique that has extensively been shown to be safe for human vaccination against a host of diseases, including influenza, malaria, and Ebola.

**Paragraph 5:** The technique uses a chimpanzee respiratory virus (adenovirus) to expose individuals to just a small part of the Rift Valley Fever virus - enough for the immune system to recognise a future infection, but not enough to cause an infection in itself. As this incomplete virus is markedly different to the full virus, the technique allows animal health practitioners to accurately test whether an animal is vaccinated, or an infected but symptomless carrier. This is crucial during outbreaks, as false positives can lead to unnecessary culling of livestock, increased costs, and reduced cooperation of farmers in the fight to control the disease.

31. Which of the following question(s) can be answered from the passage?
- How Rift Valley Fever became one of the WHO's priority diseases?
  - What options do we currently have to save people from diseases?
  - Why the most widely used animal vaccines are not recommended for pregnant animals?
- II only
  - I and II only
  - I and III only
  - III only
  - I only
32. What is the overall tone of the passage?
- Inquisitive
  - Inflammatory
  - Expository
  - Cynical
  - Rhetorical
33. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- There are diseases which are non-transferrable between humans and aliens.
  - The first case of Rift Valley Fever was found in Kenya in 1930.
  - A single vaccine can be useful for multiple diseases.
- II only
  - I and II only
  - III only
  - I and III only
  - I only
34. According to the passage, what proves that humans are animals too?
- Same amount of casually for both humans and animals in case of a specific disease.
  - Non-transfer of some of the commonly found diseases.
  - Similar method of treatment of similar diseases in humans and animals.
  - Same recovery time for priority diseases.
  - Diseases that we share with other animal species.
35. What would likely be the profession of the author?
- Social activist
  - Scientist
  - Animal Behaviourist
  - Wildlife Rehabilitator
  - Veterinary Technician