

DATE: WEDNESDAY , 1 APRIL

CHAPTER NAME: PRONOUN

NO OF QUESTIONS: 25

Set 1

Directions (1-10): The following question consists of a passage in which certain phrase/Sentences are printed in bold. Find out if there is an error in any of the bold part of the sentence, find the correct alternatives to replace those parts from the three options given below each question to make the sentence grammatically correct. If the given sentence is grammatically correct or does not require any correction, choose (e), i.e., "No correction required" as your answer.

To say it is a domino effect of the loan write-offs for small and marginal farmers by the Uttar Pradesh government may be simplistic, but farmers in different parts (1) of the country have begun agitating for waivers. In Tamil Nadu, they have given the State government two months to meet their demand for a full waiver or face a fresh agitation. Maharashtra Chief Minister Devendra Fadnavis, in the face of protracted protests by farmers, (2) has announced a blankets loan waiver for 'needy' farmers, with an estimated outgo of 35,000 crore. In Madhya Pradesh, Chief Minister Shivraj Singh Chouhan has resisted announcing a waiver, but unveiled a 'package' that includes a 'settlement scheme' to bring loan defaulters (3) back into a credit net with interest-free loans. Farm groups in Punjab also began dharnas on Monday for loan waivers and other interventions. Finance Minister Arun Jaitley has categorically said States must generate their own resources to fund such largesse, and the Reserve Bank of India has warned of inflationary (4) risks from fiscal slippage caused with large farm loan waivers. However, it would be short-sighted to see the rising angst in the farm sector as simply the desire of farmers around the country to keep up with U.P. (5) There are deeper reasons that would be addressed holistically.

The problem is price discovery. In fact, (6) there is deflation in pulse and vegetable prices. The RBI has acknowledged that already falling vegetable prices dipped more sharply because of 'fire sales' following demonetisation,

and (7) pulses are cheaper because of higher output on top of imports. Prices for eggs, oils, cereals and milk are moderating, and while the sharp fall in food prices has kept (8) consumer prices inflation tepid, rural distress has been aggravated. The new cattle trade rules threaten the viability of livestock and dairy farming. Banks are awash with funds since the note ban, but rural lending growth collapsed to 2.5% in the second half of 2016-17 and even shrank in several States, including Punjab and Maharashtra. Prices of fuel used by rural households have surged for three successive months. It is this squeeze on several fronts that seems to have pushed farmers to the brink. In consultation with the States, the Centre (9) must reconsider whether it is prudent to narrowly target low food inflation. If India wants to be the world's food factory, its farm policy needs to recognise farmer requirements for state support. If consumers and producers can benefit from a single national market in the GST era, farmers should also have the freedom to sell their produce where and when they want – with a predictable policy framework (no flip-flops in export-import stances, for instance) that enables farm-to-fork supply chains independent of local mandis and traders. Labour and land reforms also need to be revisited to create more opportunities beyond farming, and irrigation and other (10) infrastructure projects speeded up to boost farm productivity.

1. (I) of the country have begun agitating of waivers

(II) of the country had begun agitating for waivers

(III) of the country have begun agitated for waivers

1) Only I

2) Only II

3) Only III

4) Only I and II

5) No correction required

2. (I) has announced a blanket loan waiver for 'needy' farmer

(II) has announced a blanket loan waiver for 'need' farmers

(III) has announced a blanket loan waiver for 'needy' farmers

1) Only I

2) Only II

3) Only III

4) Only I and II

5) No correction required

3. (I) back into the credit net with interest-free loans

(II) back into the credit net within interest-free loans

(III) back in the credit net with interest-free loans

1) Only I

2) Only II

3) Only III

4) Only I and II

5) No correction required

4. (I) risk from fiscal slippages causing by large farm loan waivers

(II) risks from fiscal slippages caused by large farm loan waivers

(III) risks from fiscal slippage caused by large farm loan waiver

1) Only I

2) Only II

3) Only III

4) Only I and II

5) No correction required

5. (I) There are deeper reasons that must be addressed holistically

(II) There is deeper reasons that must be addressed holistically

(III) There are deeper reasons which must be addressed holistically

1) Only I

2) Only II

3) Only III

4) Only I and II

5) No correction required

6. (I) there is deflation in pulse and vegetable price

(II) there is deflation on pulse and vegetable prices

(III) there is deflation in pulses and vegetable prices

1) Only I

2) Only II

3) Only III

4) Only I and II

5) No correction required

7. (I) pulses are cheaper because of high output on top of imports

(II) pulses had cheaper because of high output on top of imports

(III) pulses are cheaper because of highly output on top of imports

1) Only I

2) Only II

3) Only III

4) Only I and II

5) No correction required

8. (I) consumer price inflation tepid, rural distress has been aggravating

(II) consumer price inflation tepid, rural distress have been aggravated

(III) consumer price inflation tepid, rural distress has been aggravated

1) Only I

2) Only II

3) Only III

4) Only I and II

5) No correction required

9. (I) should reconsider whether it is prudent to narrow target low food inflation

(II) must reconsider whether it is prudent to narrowly target low food inflation

(III) must reconsider whether that is prudent to narrowly targets low food inflation

1) Only I

2) Only II

3) Only III

4) Only I and II

5) No correction required

10. (I) infrastructure projects speeded upon to boost farm productivity

(II) infrastructure projects speeded up to boosting farm productivity

(III) infrastructure projects speeded up to boost farming productivity

1) Only I

2) Only II

3) Only III

4) Only I and II

5) No correction required

Set 2

Directions (1-10): The following question consists of a passage in which certain phrase/words are printed in bold. Find out if there is an error in any of the bold word, find the correct alternatives to replace those words from the options given below each question to make the sentence grammatically correct. If the given word is grammatically correct or does not require any correction, choose (e), i.e., "No correction required" as your answer.

This is not a normal business cycle; monetary policy will be a lot less effective in the future; investment returns will be very low. These have come to be widely held views, but there is little understanding as to why they are true. I have a simple (1)_____ template for looking at how the economic machine works that helps shine some light. It has three parts.

First, there are three main forces that drive all economies: 1) productivity; 2) the short-term debt cycle, or business cycle, running every five to ten years; and 3) the long-term debt cycle, over 50 to 75 years. Most people don't (2)_____ exactitude understand the long-term debt cycle because it comes along so infrequently. But this is the most important force behind what is happening now.

Second, there are three (3)_____ asymmetry that markets (4)_____gravitate towards: 1) debt growth has to be in line with the income growth that services those debts; 2) economic operating rates and inflation rates can't be too high or too low for long; and 3) the projected returns of (5)_____ impecunious have to be above those of bonds, which in turn have to be above those of cash by appropriate risk (6)_____ tangibility. Without such risk premiums the transmission mechanisms of capital won't work and the economy will grind to a halt. In the years ahead, the capital markets' (7)_____ acquisition mechanism will work more poorly than in the past, as interest rates can't be lowered and risk premiums of other investments are low. Most people have never experienced this before and don't understand how this will cause low returns, more debt monetisation and a "pushing on a string" situation for monetary policy.

Third, there are two levers that policy-makers can use to bring about these equilibriums: 1) monetary policy, and 2) fiscal policy. With monetary policy becoming relatively (8)_____productive, it's important for these two to be co-ordinated. Yet the current state of political (9)_____fragmentation around the world makes effective co-(10)_____ compass hard to imagine.

1.1) cognizability 2) limpidity 3) limpitness 4) explicability 5) No correction required.

2.1) distinctness, 2) decipherability 3) adequately 4) lucidity 5) No correction required.

3.1) equilibriums 2) lopsidedness 3) shortcoming 4) disproportion 5) No correction required.

4.1) underneath 2) loamy 3) heretic 4) gravid 5) No correction required.

5.1) subjacent 2) fecund 3) equities 4) procreant 5) No correction required.

6.1) subsidiary 2) ferocious 3) abundant 4) premiums 5) No correction required.

- 7.1) arable 2) transmission 3) obtain 4) actuation 5) No correction required.
8.1) corner 2) procure 3) latch on to 4) impotent 5) No correction required.
9.1) predicament 2) induction 3) retain 4) acquire 5) No correction required.
10.1) detriment 2) possess 3) annex 4) ordination 5) No correction required.

Set 3

Wimbledon's greatest illusion is the sense of timelessness it ____ (1) ____.
Over the past fortnight on its hallowed lawns, one of its finest champions managed to pull off a similar ____ (2) _____. At 35 years and 342 days, Roger Federer became the oldest man to win the singles title in the Open Era – a full 14 years after he first claimed the title as a scruffy, ponytailed upstart. Sunday's triumph continued a dominant, magical 2017 for the ____ (3) ____, something no one saw coming. When he limped off Centre Court with a knee injury last year, beaten in the semi-finals by Milos Raonic, the future had looked bleak. But two far-sighted decisions have proven life-____ (4) _____. Federer opted to take six months off to undergo surgery and regain his health. Then, after winning the Australian Open, he ____ (5) _____ Roland-Garros, a choice someone who lives for the Majors doesn't make lightly. He reasoned that his body needed to be spared the exertions of a grinding clay-court season so he could arrive in London ready for an uncompromising tilt at a record eighth title.

1. (1) invokes (2) evokes (3) revokes (4) provokes
2. (1) criterion (2) importance (3) impression (4) strident
3. (1) maestro (2) meastro (3) maaestro (4) maestrro
4. (1) catering (2) emanating (3) deeming (4) altering
5. (1) gripped (2) tripped (3) earmarked (4) skipped

Set 1

5 3 1 2 1 5 1 3 2 5

Set 2

5 3 1 5 3 4 2 4 5 4

Set 3

2 3 1 4 4

Meaning of the difficult words used in the passages

set 1

1. domino effect : a situation in which one event causes a series of similar events to happen one after another.
2. write off: dismiss, to eliminate from book
3. waivers : disclaimer
4. largesse: the act of giving away money or the quality of a person who gives away money. or, money that is given away.
5. Inflation: an act of inflicting something, the state of being inflicted.
6. holistically: relating to or concerned with complete systems rather than with individual parts

set2

1. exactitude: th quality or state of being accurate and correct.
2. impecunious: having little or no money

3. tangibility: easily seen or recognised
4. cognizability: capability of being known
5. limpid: perfectly clear
6. explicable: possible to explain
7. decipher: to find the meaning of something difficult
8. lopsidedness: uneven
9. loam: a type of soil that is good for growing plants.
10. gravid; pregnant
11. heretic: someone who believes something that goes against accepted or official beliefs.
12. subjacent: lying under or below.
13. fecund : producing or able to produce many babies.
14. arable: fit for used
15. predicament : a difficult or unpleasant situation

set 3

1. invoke : to refer to (something)in support to your ideas.
2. revoke: to officially cancel the power.
3. evoke: to bring into mind
4. strident: sounding harsh
5. emanating: to send out, to give out.

