

# English

## SET -01

**Directions (41-52):** 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.

Govind's father was a rich landlord, who was loved and respected by all his tenants. When he died, he left large tracts of land to Govind. But Govind did not **spend** a single day looking after his land. He had a funny idea, that there existed a magic potion which, if it was poured on any object would turn it into gold. He spent all his time trying to learn more about this potion. People took advantage of him and cheated him. His wife grew anxious. Given the amount of money Govind was spending, she was sure that they would soon be paupers.

One day, a widely respected sage who had been to the Himalayas came to their town. Govind asked him about the potion. To his surprise the sage answered, "I have learnt how to brew such a potion. But it is a difficult process. "Tell me" insisted Govind, hardly able to believe his luck. You have to collect the dew which settles on the leaves of a banana tree every morning during winter. There is a condition though. The tree should be planted and watered regularly with your own hands. Store the collected dew in an earthen vessel and when you have five litres bring it to me. I will recite a sacred mantra to transform the dew into the potion. A drop of the potion will be sufficient to change any object into gold."

Govind was worried. "Winter is only for a few months in the year. It will take me years to collect the dew." "You can plant as many trees as you want." replied the sage. Govind went home and after talking to his wife, began clearing the large fields which has been **lying** vacant for years. He planted rows of banana saplings. He **tended** them with great care. His wife helped him too. She would take the banana crop to market and get a good price. Over the years the plantation grew and finally after six years Govind had five litres of dew. He went to the sage who smiled, uttered a mantra and sprinkled a few drops of dew on a copper vessel. To Govind's **dismay**, nothing happened. "You have cheated me" he shouted at the sage.

The sage however smiled. Govind's wife then came forward with a box. The sage opened it and revealed stacks of gold coins inside. Turning to Govind he said, "You worked hard on your land and created a plantation. Your wife sold 'the produce in the market. It was your hard work which created this wealth, not magic. If I had told you this earlier, you would not have listened." Govind understood the wisdom behind the sage's words and worked even harder from that day on.

41. Why did Govind's father give him large plots of land?
- (1) It was his way of instilling a sense of responsibility in his son
  - (2) Govind was his only son and sole heir
  - (3) To provide Govind with sufficient funds to pursue his interest of discovering a magic potion

- (4) He wanted Govind to continue to look after the tenants
- (5) None of these

42. Which of the following can be said about the sage?
- (1) He was cunning and plotted with Govind's wife to cheat him
  - (2) He had no magical powers as such and used to swindle people
  - (3) He was a good judge of people
  - (4) He did not deserve his good reputation
  - (5) He was dishonest because he had cheated Govind out of his gold

43. Why was Govind's wife worried?
- (1) Govind had no knowledge of farming and could not cultivate the land he had inherited from his father
  - (2) Govind had not friends because he was obsessed with finding a potion which would turn anything into gold
  - (3) Govind was only interested in studying under different sages and neglected his family duties
  - (4) Since Govind had devoted all his time and wealth to finding a magic potion they would soon be poor
  - (5) Govind's experiments to find a magic potion were dangerous

44. Why did Govind's wife help him in the fields?
- A. To support her husband in his endeavour to find a magic potion.
  - B. The sage had advised her to help her husband succeed.
  - C. He needed someone to help him collect the dew.
- (1) None
  - (2) Only (A)
  - (3) Both (A) and (B)
  - (4) All (A), (B) and (C)
  - (5) None of these

45. Why did Govind decide to cultivate a banana crop?
- (1) The soil of his land was suitable only for cultivating bananas
  - (2) It was the most highly priced commodity in the region
  - (3) It could be grown at any time of the year including winter
  - (4) His wife pressurised him to do so
  - (5) The ingredient for the magic potion could only be obtained from a banana tree

46. What made Govind angry with the sage?
- (1) The sage had conspired with Govind's wife against him
  - (2) He had forgotten the magic spell and all Govind's hard work was in vain
  - (3) He had lost a good deal of money in cultivating bananas
  - (4) The sage had made a fool of him in front of other villagers
  - (5) None of these

47. How did Govind acquire his dream of gold finally?
- (1) The sage gave him gold as a reward for his hard work was in vain
  - (2) His wife diligently saved the gold he had received from his father
  - (3) By selling the banana plantation
  - (4) His wife sold bananas at a higher price than others did
  - (5) None of these

48. Which of the following is TRUE in the context of the passage?

- A. Govind was easily fooled by people
  - B. Govind was preserving by nature
  - C. The sage had never actually been to the Himalayas
- 1) Only (A)      (2) Both (A) and (B)      (3) Only (C)  
(4) Both (A) and (C)      (5) None of these

**Directions (49-50) :** Choose the word which is most **similar in meaning** to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

49. **SPEND**

- (1) pay    (2) bought    3) devote    (4) settle    (5) empty

50. **LYING**

- (1) sleeping.    (2) dishonest      3) relaxing    (4) remaining    (5) untruthful

**Directions (51-52) :** Choose the word which is **most opposite in meaning** to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

51. **DISMAY**

- (1) joy    (2) interest      3) desire    (4) humour    (5) luck

52. **TENDED**

- (1) negligible    (2) watched      (3) inclined    (4) ignored    5) spoil

**Directions (53-57) :** Which of the following phrases (1), (2), (3) and (4) 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 (5) as the answer.

53. **Starting out my** own business at this time would affect the financial stability of my family.

- (1) Starting up my    (2) For starting with    (3) To start out mine    (4) By starting my    (5) No correction required

54. **Use a tactic for** mixing the inferior with good quality rice is dishonest and you will lose your license.

- (1) Using tactics as    (2) Using a tactic like    (3) To use tactics    (4) Used to tactics like    (5) No correction required

55. The company **will invest more** six hundred crores in the next five years to expand its operations in Britain.

- (1) will further invest    (2) has invested more than    (3) have invested over    (4) will be invested above    (5) No correction required

56. Several of our projects **have delayed because** the equipment we ordered was delivered late.

- (1) have been delayed when    (2) delayed because of    (3) are delayed since    (4) were delayed with    (5) No correction required

57. The committee has ruled out the **possible raising** taxes for this financial year.

- (1) possibly raised    (2) possible rise of    (3) possibility to raise    (4) possibility of raising    (5) No correction required

**Directions (58-62) :** In each question below a sentence with four words printed in bold type is given

These are numbered as (1), (2), (3) and (4). One of these four words printed in bold may be either wrongly spelt or inappropriate in the context of the sentence. Find out the word which is wrongly spelt or inappropriate if any. The number of that word is your answer. If all the words printed in bold are correctly spelt and also appropriate in the context of the sentence, mark (5) i.e. 'All correct' as your answer.

58. Under existing (1)/ regulations we are not permitted (2)/ to owe (3)/ more than a forty percent share (4)/ of the family business. All correct (5).

59. In case of any land dispute (1)/ panchayat officials (2)/ will determine (3)/ how the property is to be divided (4). All correct (5).

60. The World Bank has consented (1)/ to sanction (2)/ the necessary/3 finance(4)/ for the project- All correct (5).

61. To obtain (1)/ a refund you will have to fill (2)/ a claim (3)/ with the appropriate (4)/ authority. All correct (5).

62. Experts predict (1)/ there will be shortage (2)/ of investment (3)/ in the infrastructure (4)/ sector. All correct (5).

**Directions (63-67) :** 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. The hall was filled with children, teachers, students, family members and those who were close to him.
- B. Normally such ceremonies are attended by important people like industrialists, politicians and VIPs.
- C. What I saw when I stepped into the hall amazed me.
- D. I went home with the feeling that it was a most unusual oath taking ceremony with only those who were 'important' to him present.
- E. When he was elected President, he invited me to the swearing in ceremony in the Central Hall of Parliament.
- F. However in this case everyone who attended the ceremony seemed to know him personally.

63. Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?

- (1) A      (2) B      (3) C      (4) D      (5) E

64. Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?

- (1) B    (2) C    (3) D    (4) E    (5) F

65. Which of the following should be the THIRD sentence after rearrangement?

- (1) A    (2) B    (3) C    (4) D    (5) E

66. Which of the following should be the FIFTH sentence after rearrangement?

- (1) B    (2) C    (3) D    (4) E    (5) F

67. Which of the following should be the LAST (SIXTH) sentence after rearrangement?

- (1) (A) (2) (B) (3) (C) (4) (D) (5) (E)

**Directions (68-72) :** Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is (5). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any.)

68. His proposal had (1)/ to be send to (2)/ the President of the company (3)/ for her approval (4). No error (5).
69. Each Tuesday evening we visited (1)/ the farmers in the area (2)/ and held a meeting (3)/ to discuss the problems they faced (4). No error (5).
70. Though our training facilities (1)/are limited only a (2)/ few employees have been (3)/ selected for training (4). No error (5).
71. During the interview (1)/ the panel asked me (2)/ several technical questions (3)/ and answered all of it (4). No error (5).
72. He decided to work for (1)/ an NGO, but most of his (2)/ classmates opted for high paid (3)/jobs in multinational companies. No error (5).

**Directions (73-80) :** 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 are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate words in each case.

When we (73) started thirty years ago in 1977, we did not know anything about how to run a bank for the poor. We therefore looked at how others ran their operations and (74) from their mistakes. In Bangladesh, conventional banks and credit co-operatives always (75) lump sum repayments. This created (76) problems because repaying in a lump sum was a mental hurdle for borrowers. They tended to delay repayment and get further into debt in the (77). In the end they usually (78) totally on the loan, which was a loss to the bank. In structuring our own loans, I decided to ask for a daily payment. Monitoring repayment was (79) and it filled people with (80) that they could repay their loans.

73. (1) firstly (2) freshly (3) foremost (4) Initially (5) recently
74. (1) copied (2) observed (3) learned (4) understood (5) improving
75. (1) asked (2) insisted (3) demanded (4) settled (5) lend
76. (1) severe (2) no (3) additionally (4) variety (5) plenty
77. (1)time (2) process (3) return (4) event (5) action

78. (1) neglected (2) abandoned (3) defaulted (4) depended (5) disappointed

79. (1) benefit (2) easier (3) reckless (4) disorganized (5) secure

80. (1) sense (2) confidence (3) challenge (4) doubt (5) believe

### SET – 02

**Directions (41-52) :** 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.

Keshava, the washerman had a donkey. They worked together all day and Keshava would pour out his heart to the donkey. One day Keshava was walking home with the donkey when he left tired. He tied the donkey to a tree and sa' down to rest for a while, near a school. A window was open and through it, a teacher could be heard scolding the students- Here I am trying to turn you donkeys into human beings, but you just won't study! As soon as Keshava heard these words his ears pricked up. A man who could actually turn donkeys into humans! This was the answer to his prayers. Impatiently, he waited for school to be over that day. When everyone had gone home, and only the teacher **remained** behind to check some papers, Keshava entered the classroom.

"How can I help you?" asked the teacher. Keshava scratched his head and said "I heard what you said to the children This donkey is my companion. If you made it human, we could have such good times together " The teacher decided to **trick** Keshava. He pretended to think for a while and then said. "Give me six months and it will cost you a thousand rupees." The washerman agreed and rushed home to get the money He then left the donkey in the teacher's care.

After the six months were up, Keshava went to the teacher The teacher had been using the donkey for his own work. Not wanting to give it up, he said. "Oh, your donkey became so clever that it ran away. He is the headman of the next village. When Keshava reached the next village he found the village eiders sitting under a tree, discussing serious problems How surprised they were when Keshava marched up to the headman, grabbed his arm and said, How dare you? You think you are so clever that you ran away!-' Come home at once!"

The headman understood someone had played a trick on Keshava. I am not your donkey!" he said. "Go find the sage in the forest;" Keshava found the sage sitting under a tree with his eyes closed, **deep** in meditation. He crept up and grabbed the sage's beard "Come back home now!" he shouted. The startled sage somehow calmed Keshava When he heard what had happened, he had a good laugh. Then he told the washerman kindly. The teacher made a fool of you. Your donkey must be still with him. Go and take it back from him Try to make some **real** friends, who will talk with you and share your troubles A donkey will never be able to do that!" Keshava returned home later that day with his donkey, sadder and wiser.

41. Which of the following can be said about the teacher?

- (1) He had the ability to transform animals into human beings
- (2) He took advantage of Keshava's simple nature
- (3) He had plotted with the village headman to cheat Keshava
- (4) He enjoyed teaching children though he was poorly paid
- (5) He was honest and used Keshava's money to care for the donkey.

42. Why did Keshava talk to his donkey while working?

- (1) He wanted to practice his communication skills because he wanted to make friends.
- (2) To entertain himself because he found his work monotonous
- (3) The donkey helped him to find answers to his problems
- (4) He regarded the donkey as his friend and confided in him
- (5) He believed the donkey to be a human being in disguise

43. Which of the following is NOT true in the context of the passage?

- A. The donkey was overburdened by the teacher
- B. The teacher was cunning by nature
- C. The sage laughed at Keshava and treated him unkindly
- 1. Both A and C    2. Both B and C    3. Only B    4. All A, B and C    5. none of these

44. What made Keshava pull the sage's beard"?

- 1) He wanted to wake up the sage who was asleep under the tree
- (2) The headman requested him to move the sage from Under the tree
- 3) He wanted the sage to explain what had happened to the donkey
- (4) He misunderstood the village headman and look the sage to be his donkey
- (5) None of these

45. Why did the teacher ask Keshava to leave to donkey with him for six months?

- A. He realised that the donkey would require a lot of training
- B. To reduce Keshava's dependence on the donkey
- C. He wanted to rescue the donkey from Keshava who did not know how to treat the donkey properly.
- 1) Only (A)    (2) Only (B)    3) Both (A) and (B)    (4) Only (C)    (5) None of these

46. Why was Keshava keen to meet the teacher one day?

- (1) Keshava wanted to ask the teacher how to make his donkey a better companion
- (2) He wanted to learn more prayers as he was devout
- (3) He had been reliably informed that the teacher had changed donkey into human beings
- (4) He needed the teacher's words of advice and wanted to study
- (5) None of these

47. How did Keshava get his donkey back?

- (1) He threatened to take the teacher to the village elders
- (2) The sage told Keshava the truth that donkey was with the teacher
- (3) He asked, the village headman for help
- (4) The teacher returned it on learning that Keshava had not learnt his lesson
- (5) None of these

48. Why did Keshava interrupt the discussion among the village elders?

- 1) He did not agree with their views on different issues
- (2) To confront the headman who had cheated him out of one thousand rupees
- (3) He wanted them to get justice for him
- (4) He was looking for the donkey and wanted to ask for directions
- (5) None of these

**Directions (49-50):** Choose the word which is **most similar in meaning** to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

49. **REMAINED**

- (1) pending    (2) waited    (3) lasted    (4) survived    (5) continued

50. **TRICK**

- (1) joke    2) skill    (3) mislead    4) technique    (5) funny

**Directions (51-52):** Choose the word which is **most opposite in meaning** to the word printed in bold as used in the passage

51. **DEEP**

- 1) below    (2) distracted    3) flat    (4) awake    (5) asleep

52. **REAL**

- (1) false    (2) Imitated    (3) dishonest    (4) imagine    (5) genuine

**Directions (53-57):** Which of the phrases (1) (2). (3) and (4) 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 (5) as the answer.

53. The company has set up a foundation which helps students who do not have the necessary funds to **study ahead**.

- (1) further to study    (2) of studying more    (3) to study onward    (4) for higher studies    (5) No correction required

54. If this land is used to cultivate crops it will be **additionally source** of income for the villagers.

- 1) a source of additional.    (2) an additionally source    (3) an additional source    (4) additionally the source    5) No correction required

55. **Belonged to** this cadre, you are eligible for facilities such as free air travel and accommodation.

- 1) Since you belong to    (2) Whoever belongs    (3) For belonging to    (4) To belong in    (5) No correction required

56. The bank has hired a consultant who **will look into** any issues which arise during the merger.

- (1) is looking over    (2) will be looked after    (3) will look out    (4) looks down on    (5) No correction required

57. I had severe doubts about **if, I successfully** run a company, but my father encouraged me.

- (1) If I am successful in (2) how should I successfully (3) whether I would successfully (4) that I would succeed to (5) No correction required

**Directions (58-62):** In each question below a sentence with four words printed in bold type is given. These are numbered as (1), (2), (3) and (4). One of these four words printed in bold may be either wrongly spelt or inappropriate in the context of the sentence. Find out the word which is **wrongly spelt or inappropriate** if any. The number of that word is your answer if all the words printed in bold are correctly spelt and also appropriate in the context of the sentence, mark (5). i. e. 'All correct' as your answer.

58. In order to **succeed** (1)/ it is **crucial** (2)/ for an organisation to **constantly** (3)/ **improve** (4)/ All correct (5).  
 59. With some **assistance** (1)/ from her son she was **enable** (2)/ to **settle** (3)/ her **debts** (4)/ on time. All correct (5).  
 60. We have prepared a **detailed** (1)/ report giving **various** (2)/ **solutions** (3)/ to **resort** (4)/ the problem. All correct (5).  
 61. RBI has **attempted** (1)/ to **spend** (2) / **financial** (3) / **awareness** (4)/ through this programme. All correct (5).  
 62. Though the government **initiated** (1)/ a large **sum** (2)/ of money in the **scheme** (3)/ it was a **failure** (4)/.  
 All correct (5).

**Directions (63 – 67):** 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. I was pleased by their reaction.  
 B. Writing my speech was easy, but I was unsure if I could motivate the employees to donate to those affected by the earthquake.  
 C. Instead of throwing out their unusable articles, they had transferred them to my office in the name of donations.  
 D. When a reputed company invited me to deliver a lecture on Corporate Social Responsibility, I agreed.  
 E. It was an affluent company and the well-dressed employees who met me afterwards promised to send lots of donations to my office.  
 F. What I saw however when I opened the bags of 'donations' they had sent shocked me.

63. Which of the following should be the **FOURTH** sentence after rearrangement?

- (1) (A) (2) (B) (3) (C) (4) (D) (5) (E)

64. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement?

- (1) (A) (2) (B) (3) (C) (4) (D) (5) (E)

65. Which of the following should be the **LAST (SIXTH)** sentence after rearrangement?

- (1) (B) (2) (C) (3) (D) (4) (E) (5) (F)

66. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement?

- (1) (B) (2) (C) (3) (D) (4) (E) (5) (F)

67. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement?

- (1) (A) (2) (B) (3) (C) (4) (D) (5) (E)

**Directions (68-72):** Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is (5). (ignore errors of punctuation, if any.)

68. It is necessarily to maintain (1) / a record of all transactions (2) / in case the auditors (3) / want to see it. (4) / No error (5).  
 69. Very few young trainees (1) / willingly undertake (2) / a posting to a branch (3) / located in a rural area (4) / . No error (5).  
 70. He has travelled (1) / all over the world (2) / yet he speaks (3) / several languages fluently (4) / . No error (5).  
 71. A successful company is (1) / any that makes a good (2) / profit and provides (3) / high returns to its shareholders (4) / . No error (5).  
 72. The agreement on (1) / which all of us have (2) / worked so hard will (3) / be sign tomorrow (4) / . No error (5).

**Directions (73-80):** In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are also printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate words in each case.

Today, twenty-two years after the bank (73), it has over a thousand branches all over the country and the staff (74) about twenty-three lakh borrowers. We decided to operate (75) from conventional banks who would ask their clients to come to their office. Many people in rural areas found this (76). Our bank is therefore based on the (77) that people should not come to the bank but that the bank should go to the people. Our loans are also (78) - we give them for activities for candlemaking to tyre repair. We also keep (79) checks on the borrower through weekly visits. We do this to make certain that the family of the borrower is (80) from the loan.

73. (1) inaugurated (2) origin (3) commence (4) existed (5) began  
 74. (1) handle (2) assemble (3) cope (4) interact (5) deal  
 75. (1) identically (2) differently (3) similar (4) reverse (5) opposite  
 76. (1) threatening (2) worried (3) upset (4) panicking (5) anxious  
 77. (1) advantage (2) principle (3) discipline (4) opportunity (5) chance  
 78. (1) diverse (2) worth (3) vary (4) disburse (5) contrast  
 79. (1) daily (2) consistently (3) regular (4) often (5) frequently  
 80. (1) progress (2) benefiting (3) serving (4) welfare (5) obliged

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#### SET-03

**Directions (41-55):** Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are printed in bold to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

A large majority of the poor in India are outside the formal banking system. The policy of financial inclusion

sets out to **remedy** this by making available a basic banking no frills' account either with nil or very minimum balances as well as charges that would make such accounts **accessible** to vast sections of the population. However, the mere opening of a bank account in the name of every household or adult person may not be enough, unless these accounts and financial services offered to them are used by the account holders. At present, commercial banks do not find it viable to provide services to the poor especially in the rural areas because of huge transaction costs, low volumes of savings in the accounts, lack of information on the account holder, etc. For the poor, interacting with the banks with their paper work, economic; costs of going to the bank and the need for flexibility in their accounts, make them turn to other Informal channels or other institutions. Thus, there are constraints on both the supply and the demand side.

Till now, banks were looking at these accounts from a **purely** credit perspective. Instead, they should look at this from the point of view of meeting the huge need of the poor for sayings. Poor households want to save and, contrary to the common perception, do have the funds to save, but lack control. Informal mutual saving systems like the Rotating Savings and Credit Associations (ROSCAs), widespread in Africa, and 'thrift and credit groups' in India **demonstrate** that poor households save. For the poor household, which lack access to the formal insurance system and the credit system, savings provide a safety net and help them tide over crises. Savings can also keep them away from the clutches of moneylenders, make formal institutions more favourable to lending to them, encourage investment and make them shift to more productive activities, as they may invest in slightly more risky activities which have an overall higher rate of return.

Research shows the efficacy of informal institutions in increasing the savings of the small account holders. An MFI in the Philippines, which had existing account holders, was studied. They offered new products with commitment features'. One type had withdrawal restrictions in the sense that it required individuals to restrict their right to withdraw any funds from their own accounts until they reached a self specified and documented goal. The other type was deposit options. Clients could purchase a locked box for a small fee. The key was with the bank and the client has to bring the box to the bank to make the deposit. He could not dip into the savings even if he wanted to. These accounts did not pay extra money and were illiquid. Surprisingly, these products were popular even though these had restrictions. Results showed that those who opted for these accounts with restrictions had substantially greater savings rates than those who did not. The policy of financial inclusion can be a success if financial inclusion focuses on-both saving needs and credit needs, having a diversified product portfolio for the poor but recognizing that self-control problems need to be addressed by having commitment devices. The products with commitment features should be **optional**. Furthermore transaction costs for the poor could be cut down, by making innovative use of technology available and offering mobile vans with ATM and deposit collection features which could visit villages periodically.

41. What is the aim of the financial inclusion policy ?

- (1) A focus on savings needs rather than credit needs of the poor
- (2) Minimising utilisation of technology in banks so as to reduce transaction costs for the poor
- (3) To boost low savings volumes in banks by encouraging savings among the rural poor
- (4) To make formal basic banking services available to the poor
- (5) To regulate the rate at which moneylenders lend to the poor

42. The author's main objective in writing the passage is to\_.

- (1) criticise the concept of financial inclusion
- (2) point out the problems of financial inclusion
- (3) discuss ways of making the financial inclusion policy successful
- (4) compare financial inclusion policies of different countries
- (5) cite research in support of role of MFIs in achieving financial inclusion

43. Which of the following can be inferred about products with commitment features ?

- (A) Demand for such products was high.
  - (B) They were an effective means of increasing the savings of small account holders.
  - (C) Such facilities can only be offered by informal institutions like MFIs.
- (1) All (A), (B) and (C) (2) Only (B) (3) Both (A) and (B)  
(4) All (A), (B) and (C) (5) None of these

44. Why do the poor not utilize banking services ?

- (A) Informal institutions offer higher rates of interest than those in banks.
  - (B) Costs of reaching banks have to be borne-by the poor. a
  - (C) Bank personnel do not treat the poor respectfully because their savings amounts are minimal.
- 1) Only(B) (2) Both (A) and (B) (3) Both (B) and (C) (4) All (A), (B) and (C) (5) None of these

45. Which of the following is a recommendation made by the author regarding financial inclusion?

- (1) Reduce the paper work involved by seeking less information about the account holder
- (2) Lower transaction costs by utilising latest technology
- (3) Make commitment features compulsory for all savings accounts
- (4) Entrust the responsibility of financial inclusion solely to MFIs
- (5) Provide credit facilities even to those without savings accounts

46. Which of the following factor affects 'savings' behavior among the poor?

- (A) Threats from moneylender if they avail of banking services-
  - B) Documentation required before availing of banking services.
  - (C) Lack of self-control.
- (1) Only (A) (2) All (A), (B) and (C) (3) Only(C) (4) Both (B) and (C) (5) None of these

47. What do the results of the study conducted in the Philippines indicate ?

- (1) Account holders in MFIs have higher savings rates than banks \*

- (2) Many of the poor have to turn to moneylenders because of strict restrictions in MFIs.  
 (3) Having accounts with restriction on withdrawal requires the bank to offer a higher rate of interest.  
 (4) There should be strong measures for deposit option accounts for the poor.  
 (5) None of these

48. Which of the following is True in the context of the passage ?

- (1) There are no informal means for the poor to save in India  
 (2) Having savings encourages the poor to invest only in low risk ventures  
 (3) There is a huge demand for savings facilities among the poor households  
 (4) Presently commercial banks feel that it is feasible to provide banking services to the poor in rural areas  
 (5) There are many official innovative savings systems like ROSCAs in Africa

49. What is/are the outcome(s) of encouraging savings for the poor ?

- (A) It frees them from the exploitation of moneylenders.  
 (B) Banks are more willing to disburse loans to those who save.  
 (C) They should invest in risk; but high return ventures.  
 (1) Only (A) (2) Both (A) and (B) (3) Only(C) (4) All (A), (B) and (C) (5) None of these

50. What was the view of banks regarding the bank accounts of the poor in the past ?

- (1) They were considered a problem since account holders information needed to be updated  
 (2) Banks were looking at these accounts from a credit perspective  
 (3) Moneylenders should be regulated so that they share responsibility of disbursing loans to the poor  
 (4) Products with commitment features will not be successful.  
 (5) None of these

**Directions (51-53) :** Choose the word which is most nearly the **SAME in meaning** to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

51. Purely  
 (1) morally (2) honestly (3) completely (4) perfectly  
 (5) cleanly

52. Demonstrate  
 (1) protest (2) occur (3) estimate (4) appear (5) prove

53. Remedy  
 (1) medicine. (2) solve (3) restore (4) therapy (5) heal

**Directions (54-55) :** Choose the word which is **most OPPOSITE** in the meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

54. Optional

- (1) voluntary (2) compromise (3) pressure (4) mandatory  
 (5) free

55. Accessible  
 (1) convenient (2) unavailable (3) unfavourable (4) unpleasant (5) formal

**Directions (56-65) :** Read each of the following sentences to find out whether there is any error in it. The error if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is (5). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any).

56. The scheme failed because (1)/ some states could not. (2)/manage not to raise (3)/the necessary funds. (4)/ No error (5).

57. Real estate prices in the (1)/business district of the city (2)/are expected to rise (3)/ at 15% this year. (4)/ No error (5).

58. By so early as next year (1)/ that leading investment bank (2)/ has plants to open (3)/ an office in New Delhi. (4)/ No error (5).

59. There is lots of (1)/ supports from the employees (2)/ for the proposal to (3)/ merge with the parent company. (4)/ No error (5).

60. Experts have recommended that (1)/ the government reconsidered (2)/ restrictions imposed on foreign (3)/ investment in real estate. (4)/ No error (5)

61. The crucial point to (1)/ be discussed at the (2)/ meeting is how to (3)/ well implement the policy. (4)/ No error (5).

62. He wants to (1)/ set up a laboratory (2)/ to undertake research (3) / into a vaccine for cancer. (4) / No error (5)

63. According to him (1)/ two factors which are (2)/ needy for success (3)/ are discipline and diligence. (4)/ No error (5).

64. Because of the pace at (1)/which the company is growing (2)/ I believe it will easily (3)/ achieve their target. (4)/ No error (5).

65. It is truth (1)/ that India is (2)the largest consumer of (3)/ gold in the world. (4)/ No error (5).

**Directions (66-70) :** Which of the phrases at (1), (2), (3) and (4) given below should replace the phrase given in bold, in Ute following sentence to make the sentence grammatically meaningful and correct If the sentence is correct as it is and 'No correction is 'required'. mark (5) as the answer.

66. The bank is overstaffed, **has led to** low productivity.  
 (1) led to (2) will lead towards (3) and has led in (4) which has led in (5) No correction required

67. **You delay in taking** a decision conveys a negative impression.

(1) You delay to take (2) If you delay taking (3) Your delay in taking (4) To delay by taking (5) No correction required.

68. Today management **student itself are** opted to work for NGOs even though salaries offered to them are low.

(1) student itself is (2) students themselves are (3) students have (4) student himself has (5) No correction required.

69. **Absence off** any guidelines, they are unwilling to take up the project.

(1) Absent of (2) In the absence of (3) Because of the absence (4) Without being absent (5) No correction required

70. Without the development of rural people in country **can no claim** to be developed.

(1) can never claim (2) being claimed (3) not able to claim (4) have not any claim (5) No correction required

Directions (71-75) : In each question below a sentence with four words printed in bold type is given. these are numbered as (1), (2), (3) and (4). One of these four words printed in bold may be either wrongly spelt or inappropriate in the context of the sentence. Find out the word, which is wrongly spelt or inappropriate, if any. The number of that word is your answer. If all the words printed in bold are correctly spelt and also appropriate in the context of the sentence, mark (5) i.e. 'All Correct' as your answer.

71- The organization preferred (1)/ to hire **locale** (2)/ population as they understood the **language** (3) / and customer **preferences**. (4) / All correct (5)

72. In our opinion the **exicting** (1)/**assessment** (2)/ system required **immediate** (3)/ **revision**. (4)/ All correct (5).

73. In **responds** (1)/to the advertisement a **sizeable** (2)/ number of candidates have **submitted** (3)/ their **applications**. (4)/ All correct (5).

74. There is no **guarantee** (1)/ that if this model is **adopted** (2)/ the **entire** (3)/ **sector** will prosper. (4)/All correct (5).

75. With this **unique** (1)/ **initiative** (2)/ the company hopes to **sustain** (3)/ its **currant** (4)/ growth rate. All correct (5)

Directions (76-80) : In each of the following sentences there are two blank spaces. Below each five pairs of words have been denoted by numbers (1), (2), (3), 14) and (5). Find out which pair of words can be filled up in the blanks in the sentence in the same sequence to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

76. Mr. SriniVasan is \_\_\_\_\_ to become Chairman of the group \_\_\_\_\_ the retirement of his father.

(1) set, following (2) voted, subsequent (3) selected, despite (4) approved, because (5) decided, after

77. \_\_\_\_\_ to your error the \_\_\_\_\_ consignment has been delayed by a week.

(1) According, important (2) Duly, urgent (3) Owing, entire (4) Added, crucial (5) Admitting, special

78. On account of the \_\_\_\_\_ in sales the software firm has achieved an eight per cent \_\_\_\_\_ in net profit.

(1) surge, fall (2) increase, rise (3) decline, slope (4) hike, loss (5) growth, advance

79. We are proud to say that today \_\_\_\_\_ 26 per cent of our total accounts are \_\_\_\_\_ by women and senior citizens.

(1) approximate, held (2) nearly, authorized (3) over, maintain (4) above, open (5) around, operated

80. The company has \_\_\_\_\_ special training to employees on \_\_\_\_\_ to trade online.

(1) announced, benefits (2) offered, course (3) imparted, risks (4) sanction, skills (5) provided, how

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