

Direction (1-6): Read the passage carefully then answer the questions given below.

People have long circulated news via word-of-mouth, and as language evolved into writing and literacy – and governments played larger roles in people’s lives – sharing information became a necessity. However, **disseminating** news and information on paper presented significant challenges. When each copy had to be handwritten, mass distribution was impossible. They were first chiseled in stone or metal; later, they were handwritten and distributed in public forums or read from scrolls by town criers. Though both ancient Romans and Chinese – as well as other ancient civilizations – had early forms of news media, they do not qualify as newspapers because they could not be mass-distributed.

The first true newspapers arrived after Johannes Gutenberg introduced his movable type printing press to the European world around 1440. Though printing presses with movable type had existed in eastern Asia for around two centuries, they never made it to Europe; furthermore, Gutenberg’s version made it significantly faster to mass produce documents. By 1500, the printing press had made its way throughout Europe, and news sheets (or news books) were mass-distributed.

The first weekly newspaper was published in Germany by Johann Carolus in 1604. Called Relation aller Fürnemmen und gedenckwürdigen Historien, the publication satisfied the four tenets of a “true” newspaper: Accessibility by the public, Published at a regular interval (daily, weekly, monthly, etc.), Information is current, Covers a variety of topics (politics, events, entertainment, sports, etc.) Despite meeting the requirements for a newspaper, there is some debate as to whether The Relation qualifies as the world’s first newspaper since it was printed in quarto, not folio, size. It’s worth noting the World Association of Newspapers considers The Relation the first true newspaper.’

Other German newspapers followed, and in 1618 the world’s first broadsheet newspaper printed in folio size was published in Amsterdam, called Courante uyt Italien, Duytslandt, &c. The newspaper format soon spread throughout Europe, with newspapers published in Spain, France, and Sweden. The first English newspaper was published in 1665 in Oxford, England. Known as the Oxford Gazette, the newspaper moved to London in 1666 and was renamed the London Gazette. It’s still being published today. Soon after, the newspaper became a staple in all major European countries. It then made its way to the New World.

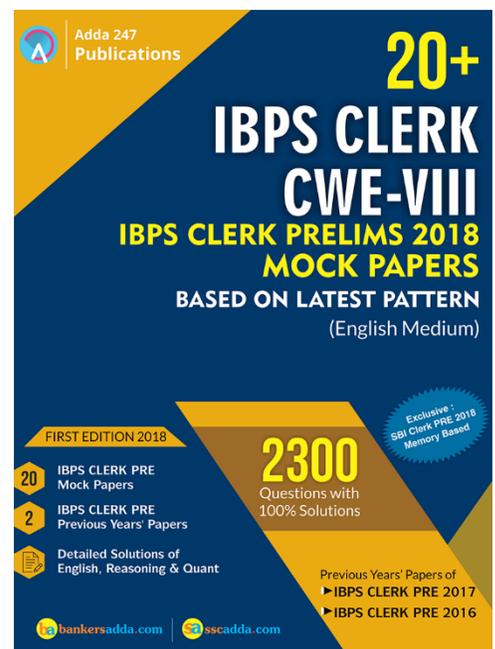
(THIS IS THE EXACT PASSAGE THAT WAS ASKED IN THE 1ST SHIFT)

Q1. Which of the following options is satisfying the condition for being a tenant of a “true newspaper”?

- (a) A newspaper which is accessible to only Asian readers.
- (b) A newspaper which was published once in a month.
- (c) A newspaper which was printed in quarto, not folio, size
- (d) A newspaper which covers historic developments leading to various events.
- (e) A newspaper which is printed in press and is not handwritten.

Q2. Which of the following options is false according to the passage?

- (a) The relation was not the first newspaper as it did not meet all the required conditions.
- (b) Information on paper was only possible after the introduction of press.
- (c) The concept of newspaper was rejected in Europe earlier.
- (d) London Gazette is the first newspaper to be published in the multiple languages.
- (e) All are incorrect



Q3. What paved the way for the “true newspapers”?

- (a) The world’s first broadsheet newspaper printed in folio size
- (b) The invention of the printing press paved the way for “true” newspapers.
- (c) The technology which allowed it to be printed in multiple languages.
- (d) As the Governments started playing a larger role in people’s lives
- (e) None of these.

Q4. Which of the following statement is true regarding newspapers?

- (a) The first weekly newspaper was published in Germany by Johann Carolus in 1904.
- (b) The Relation qualifies as the world’s first newspaper since it was printed in folio, not quarto.
- (c) The first English newspaper was published in 1695 in Oxford, England known as the Oxford Gazette.
- (d) The world’s first broadsheet newspaper printed in quarto size was published in Amsterdam, called Courante uyt Italien, Duytslandt, &c.
- (e) The first English newspaper known as the Oxford Gazette, was renamed the London Gazette later.

Q5. Choose the word which is most nearly the SIMILAR in meaning to the word ‘disseminating’ printed in bold as used in the passage.

- (a) Agree
- (b) Taunt
- (c) Barb
- (d) Sneer
- (e) Spread

Q6. In ancient time what was the biggest challenge that the people had to face while circulating the news?

- (a) The biggest challenge was of printing the news on a paper
- (b) Earlier each copy had to be handwritten; mass distribution was next to impossible.
- (c) It was a herculean task for the editors to get an affirmation by government for printing the news
- (d) Both (a) and (c)
- (e) All are incorrect

Directions (7-10): In each of the questions given below a part of the sentence is given in bold. It is then followed by three options. Find the alternative that can replace the given bold part to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct. If none of the alternatives is correct and the sentence is correct as it is then select option (e) as your choice.

Q7. Economist Deena Khatkhate, who will pass away at the age of 92 on September 15 in Bethesda, Maryland, in the US, was an unusual man.

- (i) who passed away
- (ii) who shall passed away
- (iii) who has passed away
- (a) Only (ii)
- (b) Both (i) and (iii)
- (c) Both (ii) and (iii)
- (d) Only (iii)
- (e) No correction required

Q8. A misogynist is a person **who is hating** women.

- (i) Who are hating
- (ii) Who have hate
- (iii) Who hates
- (a) Both (i) and (iii)
- (b) Only (i)
- (c) Both (ii) and (iii)
- (d) Only (iii)
- (e) No correction required

Q9. Samira **is the better of the two girls** when it comes to solving hard mathematic problems.

- (i) is the better of two girls
- (ii) is better of the two girls
- (iii) is better of two girls
- (a) Only (i)
- (b) Only (ii)
- (c) Both (ii) and (iii)
- (d) Both (i) and (iii)
- (e) No correction is required

Q10. There are two novels on the table which needs to be read before the exams, but **neither one are interesting.**

- (i) neither one has interested
- (ii) neither one is interesting
- (iii) neither one were interesting
- (a) Only (i)
- (b) Both (i) and (ii)
- (c) Only (ii)
- (d) Both (i) and (iii)
- (e) No correction is required

Directions (11-17): Each question below has one blank, which is indicating that something has been omitted. Find out which option can be used to fill up the blank in the sentence in the same sequence to make it meaningfully complete.

Q11. Homemade gifts can be completely _____ to what the recipient likes.

- (a) Alters
- (b) Firmed
- (c) Tailored
- (d) Polite
- (e) Liability



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Q12. After much thought, Ted _____ not to travel abroad this summer.

- (a) Resolved
- (b) Concludes
- (c) Resolves
- (d) Commence
- (e) Passed

Q13. Bryan is _____ in his belief that the earth is flat.

- (a) Tentative
- (b) Hasten
- (c) Unlikely
- (d) Provided
- (e) Confident

Q14. The noodle maker was _____ in making his noodles and would never let another person take over the task.

- (a) Careless
- (b) Negligent
- (c) Cautious
- (d) Exciting
- (e) Inattentive

Q15. If it weren't for the _____ circumstances, he would have certainly lost his job.

- (a) Sharp
- (b) Intensify
- (c) Mitigating
- (d) Increase
- (e) Aggravate

Q16. When asked about her father, she lost her outward enthusiasm and became rather _____.

- (a) Reserved
- (b) Expansive
- (c) talkative
- (d) Extrovert
- (e) Outgoing

Directions (17-20): In each of the questions given below four words are given in bold. These four words may or may not be in their correct position. The sentence is then followed by options with the correct combination of words that should replace each other in order to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct. Find the correct combination of the words that replace each other. If the sentence is correct as it then select option (e) as your choice.

Q17. Some American officials lead (A) to hope that resumed (B) sanctions on Iran will appear (C) to a popular uprising (D).

- (a) A-B
- (b) A-C
- (c) B-D and A-C
- (d) A-D
- (e) The sentence is correct

Q18. Tariffs (A) has imported (B) higher China (C) on 603 items imposed (D) from the US.

- (a) Only A-B
- (b) Only B-C
- (c) Both A-B and B-D
- (d) Both A-C and B-D.
- (e) The sentence is correct.

Q19. NATO ally world (A) leads the Turkey (B) in the journalists (C) of number (D) jailed.

- (a) A-B and C-D
- (b) Only B-C
- (c) A-C and B-D
- (d) A-D
- (e) The sentence is correct.

Q20. In 2016, rising (A) violence in Pathankot (B) by Islamic militants culminated (C) in attacks on Indian forces at Uri and Kashmir (D).

- (a) Both A-C and B-D
- (b) Both A-D and B-C
- (c) Only B-D.
- (d) C-D
- (e) The sentence is correct.

Direction (21-24): Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical 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 (e). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any.)

Q21. She held something (a) / at her side which (b) / was totally hiding (c) / by the folds of her sari. (d) / No error. (e)

Q22. The father forbade his son (a) / to walk in the sun (b) / and play with (c) / his friends on the road (d) / No error (e)

Q23. The movement, which aims to (a) / raise awareness about climate change, hopes (b) / to bring people together to think about (c) / what they can do for reduce harmful pollution. (d) / No error (e)

Q24. I declined the invitation (a) / not because I did not (b) / want to go but (c) / because I have no time. (d) / No error (e)

Directions (25-30): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out, each of which is indicated by a number. Find the suitable word from the options given against each number and fill up the blanks with appropriate words to make the paragraph meaningfully complete.

Stanford economist Nicholas Bloom is a true believer, and like many true believers, he lets his message __**(25)**__ his evidence. Based on a single study of a Chinese travel agency, he __**(26)**__ declares working from home a "future-looking technology" with "enormous potential."
Not so fast.



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Bloom's study comes with serious limitations and is contradicted by a later Gallup report. However, while it is far too soon to draw broad **(27)** from his findings, savvy business leaders can read between the lines and extract some valuable lessons for working **(28)** with all employees.

Bloom **(29)** on China's biggest travel agency, Ctrip, which wanted to expand while controlling office space costs. They **(30)** a remote work trial, expecting that productivity would slip a little, but not enough to cancel out the savings. Instead, productivity shot up 13%, and attrition dropped 50%. When the work from home option was rolled out to the entire company and employees were given a choice, the productivity gains were 22%.

- Q25.** (a) cut
(b) outrun
(c) exceeded
(d) begin
(e) choose

- Q26.** (a) fast
(b) enthusiastically
(c) slowly
(d) eager
(e) appropriately

- Q27.** (a) resulting
(b) disappointments
(c) conclusions
(d) exercises
(e) guarantees

- Q28.** (a) optimally
(b) extremely
(c) competitively
(d) abroad
(e) everywhere

- Q29.** (a) emphasising
(b) concentrates
(c) learned
(d) matched
(e) focused

- Q30.** (a) establishes
(b) appointed
(c) brought
(d) instituted
(e) sold

