IBPS RRB Clerk Mains English Language 2020 Memory Based

Q1. Which of the following consequences do all the eating disorders mentioned in the passage have in common?

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.

Eating disorders are mental disorders defined by abnormal eating habits that negatively affect a person's physical or mental health. They include binge eating disorder where people eat a large amount in a short period of time, anorexia nervosa where people eat very little and thus have a low body weight, bulimia nervosa where people eat a lot and then try to rid themselves of the food, pica where people eat non-food items, rumination disorder where people regurgitate food, avoidant/restrictive food intake disorder where people have a lack of interest in food, and a group of other specified feeding or eating disorders. Anxiety disorders, depression, and substance abuse are common among people with eating disorders.

Millions of people in the United States are affected by eating disorders. More than 90% of those afflicted are adolescents or young adult women. Although all eating disorders share some common manifestations, anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa, and binge eating each have distinctive symptoms and risks.

People who intentionally starve themselves (even while experiencing severe hunger pains) suffer from anorexia nervosa. The disorder, which usually begins around the time of puberty, involves extreme weight loss to at least 15% below the individual's normal body weight. Many people with the disorder look emaciated but are convinced they are overweight. In patients with anorexia nervosa, starvation can damage vital organs such as the heart and brain. To protect itself, the body shifts into slow gear: Menstrual periods stop, blood pressure rates drop, and thyroid function slows. Excessive thirst and frequent urination may occur. Dehydration contributes to constipation, and reduced body fat leads to lowered body temperature and the inability to withstand cold. Mild anaemia, swollen joints, reduced muscle mass, and light-headedness also commonly occur in anorexia nervosa.

Anorexia nervosa sufferers can exhibit sudden angry outbursts or become socially withdrawn. One in ten cases of anorexia nervosa leads to death from starvation, cardiac arrest, other medical complications, or suicide. Clinical depression and anxiety place many individuals with eating disorders at risk for suicidal behaviour.

People with bulimia nervosa consume large amounts of food and then rid their bodies of the excess calories by vomiting, abusing laxatives or diuretics, taking enemas, or exercising obsessively. Some use a combination of all these forms of purging. Individuals with bulimia who use drugs to stimulate vomiting, bowel movements, or urination may be in considerable danger, as this practice increases the risk of heart failure. Dieting heavily between episodes of binging and purging is common.

Because many individuals with bulimia will binge and purge in secret and maintain normal or above normal body weight, they can often successfully hide their problem for years. But bulimia nervosa patients—even those of normal weight—can severely damage their bodies by frequent binge eating and purging. In rare instances, binge eating causes the stomach to rupture; purging may result in heart failure due to loss of vital minerals such as potassium. Vomiting can cause the oesophagus to become inflamed and glands near the cheeks to become swollen. As in anorexia nervosa, bulimia may lead to irregular menstrual periods. Psychological effects include compulsive stealing as well as possible indications of obsessive-compulsive disorder, an illness characterized by repetitive thoughts and behaviours. Obsessive compulsive disorder can also accompany anorexia nervosa. As with anorexia

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nervosa, bulimia typically begins during adolescence. Eventually, half of those with anorexia nervosa will develop bulimia. The condition occurs most often in women but is also found in men.
Binge-eating disorder is found in about 2% of the general population. As many as one-third of this group are men. It also affects older women, though with less frequency. Recent research shows that binge-eating disorder occurs in about 30% of people participating in medically supervised weight-control programs. This disorder differs from bulimia because its sufferers do not purge. Individuals with binge-eating disorder feel that they lose control of themselves when eating. They eat large quantities of food and do not stop until they are uncomfortably full. Most sufferers are overweight or obese and have a history of weight fluctuations. As a result, they are prone to the serious medical problems associated with obesity, such as high cholesterol, high blood pressure, and diabetes. Obese individuals also have a higher risk for gallbladder disease, heart disease, and some types of cancer. Usually they have more difficulty losing weight and keeping it off than do people with other serious weight problems. Like anorexic and bulimic sufferers who exhibit psychological problems, individuals with binge-eating disorder have high rates of simultaneously occurring psychiatric illnesses, especially depression.
(a) heart ailments
(b) stomach rupture
(c) swollen joints
(d) diabetes
(e) None of these
Ans.(a)

Q2. According to the passage, people with binge-eating disorder are prone to all of the following except
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.
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Because many individuals with bulimia will binge and purge in secret and maintain normal or above normal body weight, they can often successfully hide their problem for years. But bulimia nervosa patients—even those of normal weight—can severely damage their bodies by frequent binge eating and purging. In rare instances, binge eating causes the stomach to rupture; purging may result in heart failure due to loss of vital minerals such as potassium. Vomiting can cause the oesophagus to become inflamed and glands near the cheeks to become swollen. As in anorexia nervosa, bulimia may lead to irregular menstrual periods. Psychological effects include compulsive stealing as well as possible indications of obsessive-compulsive disorder, an illness characterized by repetitive thoughts and behaviours. Obsessive compulsive disorder can also accompany anorexia nervosa. As with anorexia nervosa, bulimia typically begins during adolescence. Eventually, half of those with anorexia nervosa will develop bulimia. The condition occurs most often in women but is also found in men.

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(a) loss of control.
(b) depression.
(c) low blood pressure.
(d) high cholesterol.
(e) None of these

Ans.(c)

Q3. Which of the following is not a statement about people with eating disorders?

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with obesity, such as high cholesterol, high blood pressure, and diabetes. Obese individuals also have a higher risk for gallbladder disease, heart disease, and some types of cancer. Usually they have more difficulty losing weight and keeping it off than do people with other serious weight problems. Like anorexic and bulimic sufferers who exhibit psychological problems, individuals with binge-eating disorder have high rates of simultaneously occurring psychiatric illnesses, especially depression.
(a) People with anorexia nervosa commonly have a blood-related deficiency.
(b) People with anorexia nervosa perceive themselves as overweight.
(c) The female population is the primary group affected by eating disorders.
(d) Fifty percent of people with bulimia have had anorexia nervosa.
(e) None of these
Ans.(d)

Q4. People who have an eating disorder but nevertheless appear to be of normal weight are most likely to have
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.
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Anorexia nervosa sufferers can exhibit sudden angry outbursts or become socially withdrawn. One in ten cases of anorexia nervosa leads to death from starvation, cardiac arrest, other medical complications, or suicide. Clinical depression and anxiety place many individuals with eating disorders at risk for suicidal behaviour.
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(a) obsessive-compulsive disorder.
(b) bulimia nervosa.
(c) binge-eating disorder.
(d) anorexia nervosa.
(e) None of these
Ans.(b)

Q5. According to the passage, which of the following is true of bulimia patients?
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.
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(a) They may demonstrate unpredictable social behavior.

(b) They often engage in compulsive exercise.

(c) They are less susceptible to dehydration than are anorexia patients.
(d) They frequently experience stomach ruptures.
(e) None of these
Ans.(b)

Q6. Choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the word 'Obsessive' as used in the passage.
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(a) passionate
(b) abominating
(c) feverish
(d) frenetic
(e) dogged
Ans.(b)

Q7. Choose the word which is most nearly the same in meaning to the word 'rupture' as used in the passage.
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Binge-eating disorder is found in about 2% of the general population. As many as one-third of this group are men. It also affects older women, though with less frequency. Recent research shows that binge-eating disorder occurs in about 30% of people participating in medically supervised weight-control programs. This disorder differs from bulimia because its sufferers do not purge. Individuals with binge-eating disorder feel that they lose control of themselves when eating. They eat large quantities of food and do not stop until they are uncomfortably full. Most sufferers are overweight or obese and have a history of weight fluctuations. As a result, they are prone to the serious medical problems associated with obesity, such as high cholesterol, high blood pressure, and diabetes. Obese individuals also have a higher risk for gallbladder disease, heart disease, and some types of cancer. Usually they have more difficulty losing weight and keeping it off than do people with other serious weight problems. Like anorexic and bulimic sufferers who exhibit psychological problems, individuals with binge-eating disorder have high rates of simultaneously occurring psychiatric illnesses, especially depression.

(a) fissure
(b) agreement
(c) closure
(d) harmony
(e) peace

Ans.(a)

Q8. Which of the following words is most opposite in meaning to the word 'emaciated' as given in the passage?

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.

Eating disorders are mental disorders defined by abnormal eating habits that negatively affect a person's physical or mental health. They include binge eating disorder where people eat a large amount in a short period of time, anorexia nervosa where people eat very little and thus have a low body weight, bulimia nervosa where people eat a lot and then try to rid themselves of the food, pica where people eat non-food items, rumination disorder where people regurgitate food, avoidant/restrictive food intake disorder where people have a lack of interest in food, and a group of other specified feeding or eating disorders. Anxiety disorders, depression, and substance abuse are common among people with eating disorders.

Millions of people in the United States are affected by eating disorders. More than 90% of those afflicted are adolescents or young adult women. Although all eating disorders share some common manifestations, anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa, and binge eating each have distinctive symptoms and risks.

People who intentionally starve themselves (even while experiencing severe hunger pains) suffer from anorexia nervosa. The disorder, which usually begins around the time of puberty, involves extreme weight loss to at least 15% below the individual's normal body weight. Many people with the disorder look emaciated but are convinced they are overweight. In patients with anorexia nervosa, starvation can damage vital organs such as the heart and brain. To protect itself, the body shifts into slow gear: Menstrual periods stop, blood pressure rates drop, and thyroid function slows. Excessive thirst and frequent urination may occur. Dehydration contributes to constipation, and reduced body fat leads to lowered body temperature and the inability to withstand cold. Mild anaemia, swollen joints, reduced muscle mass, and light-headedness also commonly occur in anorexia nervosa.

Anorexia nervosa sufferers can exhibit sudden angry outbursts or become socially withdrawn. One in ten cases of anorexia nervosa leads to death from starvation, cardiac arrest, other medical complications, or suicide. Clinical depression and anxiety place many individuals with eating disorders at risk for suicidal behaviour.

People with bulimia nervosa consume large amounts of food and then rid their bodies of the excess calories by vomiting, abusing laxatives or diuretics, taking enemas, or exercising obsessively. Some use a combination of all these forms of purging. Individuals with bulimia who use drugs to stimulate vomiting, bowel movements, or urination may be in considerable danger, as this practice increases the risk of heart failure. Dieting heavily between episodes of binging and purging is common.

Because many individuals with bulimia will binge and purge in secret and maintain normal or above normal body weight, they can often successfully hide their problem for years. But bulimia nervosa patients—even those of normal weight—can severely damage their bodies by frequent binge eating and purging. In rare instances, binge eating causes the stomach to rupture; purging may result in heart failure due to loss of vital minerals such as potassium. Vomiting can cause the oesophagus to become inflamed and glands near the cheeks to become swollen. As in anorexia nervosa, bulimia may lead to irregular menstrual periods. Psychological effects include compulsive stealing as well as possible indications of obsessive-compulsive disorder, an illness characterized by repetitive thoughts and behaviours. Obsessive compulsive disorder can also accompany anorexia nervosa. As with anorexia nervosa, bulimia typically begins during adolescence. Eventually, half of those with anorexia nervosa will develop bulimia. The condition occurs most often in women but is also found in men.

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(a) Confounded
(b) shrivelled
(c) Aggravate
(d) Corpulent
(e) None of these

Ans.(d)

Q9. Fatalities occur in what percent of people with anorexia nervosa?

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.

Eating disorders are mental disorders defined by abnormal eating habits that negatively affect a person's physical or mental health. They include binge eating disorder where people eat a large amount in a short period of time, anorexia nervosa where people eat very little and thus have a low body weight, bulimia nervosa where people eat a lot and then try to rid themselves of the food, pica where people eat non-food items, rumination disorder where people regurgitate food, avoidant/restrictive food intake disorder where people have a lack of interest in food, and a group of other specified feeding or eating disorders. Anxiety disorders, depression, and substance abuse are common among people with eating disorders.

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People who intentionally starve themselves (even while experiencing severe hunger pains) suffer from anorexia nervosa. The disorder, which usually begins around the time of puberty, involves extreme weight loss to at least 15% below the individual's normal body weight. Many people with the disorder look emaciated but are convinced they are overweight. In patients with anorexia nervosa, starvation can damage vital organs such as the heart and brain. To protect itself, the body shifts into slow gear: Menstrual periods stop, blood pressure rates drop, and thyroid function slows. Excessive thirst and frequent urination may occur. Dehydration contributes to constipation, and reduced body fat leads to lowered body temperature and the inability to withstand cold. Mild anaemia, swollen joints, reduced muscle mass, and light-headedness also commonly occur in anorexia nervosa.

Anorexia nervosa sufferers can exhibit sudden angry outbursts or become socially withdrawn. One in ten cases of anorexia nervosa leads to death from starvation, cardiac arrest, other medical

complications, or suicide. Clinical depression and anxiety place many individuals with eating disorders at risk for suicidal behaviour.

People with bulimia nervosa consume large amounts of food and then rid their bodies of the excess calories by vomiting, abusing laxatives or diuretics, taking enemas, or exercising obsessively. Some use a combination of all these forms of purging. Individuals with bulimia who use drugs to stimulate vomiting, bowel movements, or urination may be in considerable danger, as this practice increases the risk of heart failure. Dieting heavily between episodes of binging and purging is common.

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(a) 2%
(b) 10%
(c) 15%
(d) 25%
(e) 30%

Ans.(b)

Q10. Which of the following terms is opposite to the word ‘disorder’?

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.

Eating disorders are mental disorders defined by abnormal eating habits that negatively affect a person's physical or mental health. They include binge eating disorder where people eat a large amount in a short period of time, anorexia nervosa where people eat very little and thus have a low body weight, bulimia nervosa where people eat a lot and then try to rid themselves of the food, pica where people eat non-food items, rumination disorder where people regurgitate food, avoidant/restrictive food intake

disorder where people have a lack of interest in food, and a group of other specified feeding or eating disorders. Anxiety disorders, depression, and substance abuse are common among people with eating disorders.

Millions of people in the United States are affected by eating disorders. More than 90% of those afflicted are adolescents or young adult women. Although all eating disorders share some common manifestations, anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa, and binge eating each have distinctive symptoms and risks.

People who intentionally starve themselves (even while experiencing severe hunger pains) suffer from anorexia nervosa. The disorder, which usually begins around the time of puberty, involves extreme weight loss to at least 15% below the individual's normal body weight. Many people with the disorder look emaciated but are convinced they are overweight. In patients with anorexia nervosa, starvation can damage vital organs such as the heart and brain. To protect itself, the body shifts into slow gear: Menstrual periods stop, blood pressure rates drop, and thyroid function slows. Excessive thirst and frequent urination may occur. Dehydration contributes to constipation, and reduced body fat leads to lowered body temperature and the inability to withstand cold. Mild anaemia, swollen joints, reduced muscle mass, and light-headedness also commonly occur in anorexia nervosa.

Anorexia nervosa sufferers can exhibit sudden angry outbursts or become socially withdrawn. One in ten cases of anorexia nervosa leads to death from starvation, cardiac arrest, other medical complications, or suicide. Clinical depression and anxiety place many individuals with eating disorders at risk for suicidal behaviour.

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Binge-eating disorder is found in about 2% of the general population. As many as one-third of this group are men. It also affects older women, though with less frequency. Recent research shows that binge-eating disorder occurs in about 30% of people participating in medically supervised weight-control programs. This disorder differs from bulimia because its sufferers do not purge. Individuals with binge-eating disorder feel that they lose control of themselves when eating. They eat large quantities of food and do not stop until they are uncomfortably full. Most sufferers are overweight or obese and have a history of weight fluctuations. As a result, they are prone to the serious medical problems associated with obesity, such as high cholesterol, high blood pressure, and diabetes. Obese individuals also have a higher risk for gallbladder disease, heart disease, and some types of cancer. Usually they have more

difficulty losing weight and keeping it off than do people with other serious weight problems. Like anorexic and bulimic sufferers who exhibit psychological problems, individuals with binge-eating disorder have high rates of simultaneously occurring psychiatric illnesses, especially depression.
(a) anarchy
(b) mess
(c) huddle
(d) tidiness
(e) ataxia
Ans.(d)

Q11. Financial Inclusion is a relatively new dynamic (A) concept in India that aims to change this socio-economic (B) by providing financial services at afford (C) costs to the underprivileged, who might not otherwise be aware of or able to affordable (D) these services.
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 is then select option (E) as your choice.
(a) B-C
(b) A-B
(c) A-B & C-D
(d) A-C & B-D
(e) No correction required
Ans.(c)

Q12. The Business Correspondents (BC's) shall be carrying handheld (A) terminals like Tablets (GSM enabled) thermal (B) with portable biometric (C) scanner, smart card swipe machines as well as coupled (D) Bluetooth printers for carrying out their online banking activities on the field.
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 is then select option (E) as your choice.
(a) A-D & B-C
(b) A-C & B-D
(c) A-D
(d) B-D
(e) No correction required
Ans.(d)

Q13. If governments are commit (A) about universal health coverage (B), they must serious (C) to building and funding comprehensive (D) health-care systems that work for all people, including girls and women.
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 is then select option (E) as your choice.
(a) A-B
(b) A-B & C-D
(c) A-C
(d) B-D & A-C
(e) No correction required
Ans.(c)

Q14. Russia had occupied and annexed (A) Crimea, backed and recognized two breakaway (B) regions in the eastern Donbas region, and was conducting a thinly disguised (C) operation to carve off Ukraine's southern regions for incorporation (D) into a "New Russia".
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 is then select option (E) as your choice.
(a) A-B
(b) B-C
(c) A-B & B-D
(d) A-C & B-D
(e) No correction required
Ans.(e)

Q15. Allowing people to relaxing (A) simple, no-frills current and savings accounts, create (B) KYC norms and directly crediting (C) social benefits to account owners will bolster an inclusive (D) approach to finance & banking in rural areas.
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 is then select option (E) as your choice.
(a) B-C
(b) A-B
(c) A-D
(d) B-D
(e) No correction required
Ans.(b)

Q16. Which of the following should be the LAST sentence after rearrangement?
Given below are six sentences given in jumbled form. Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph and answer the following questions.
(A) Solutions such as subsidising Happy Seeders are also being talked about. But these solutions seem to be scratching the surface of the paddy problem.

(B) The solution to the problem rests with the political class — both in the Centre as well as in these states because it is the elected representatives, and not bureaucracy, who make policies for grain management.
(C) The problem is much deeper than stubble burning and nothing will be served by pulling up chief secretaries of Delhi's neighbouring states.
(D) They were berated for their failure to "give clean air to Delhi residents". Paddy stubble burning in states neighbouring Delhi, especially Punjab, is being seen as one of the reasons for the smog in the national capital.
(E) The honourable judges of the apex court have asked the Punjab government to pay Rs 100 per quintal to farmers as an incentive for desisting from burning stubble.
(F) As the Air Quality Index (AQI) touched emergency levels in the National Capital Region, the Supreme Court came down heavily on the chief secretaries of four states — Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi.
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) E
(e) D
Ans.(b)

Q17. Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?
Given below are six sentences given in jumbled form. Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph and answer the following questions.
(A) Solutions such as subsidising Happy Seeders are also being talked about. But these solutions seem to be scratching the surface of the paddy problem.
(B) The solution to the problem rests with the political class — both in the Centre as well as in these states because it is the elected representatives, and not bureaucracy, who make policies for grain management.
(C) The problem is much deeper than stubble burning and nothing will be served by pulling up chief secretaries of Delhi's neighbouring states.
(D) They were berated for their failure to "give clean air to Delhi residents". Paddy stubble burning in states neighbouring Delhi, especially Punjab, is being seen as one of the reasons for the smog in the national capital.
(E) The honourable judges of the apex court have asked the Punjab government to pay Rs 100 per quintal to farmers as an incentive for desisting from burning stubble.
(F) As the Air Quality Index (AQI) touched emergency levels in the National Capital Region, the Supreme Court came down heavily on the chief secretaries of four states — Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi.
(a) F
(b) C
(c) D
(d) B
(e) A
Ans.(a)

Q18. Which of the following should be the THIRD sentence after rearrangement?
Given below are six sentences given in jumbled form. Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph and answer the following questions.
(A) Solutions such as subsidising Happy Seeders are also being talked about. But these solutions seem to be scratching the surface of the paddy problem.
(B) The solution to the problem rests with the political class — both in the Centre as well as in these states because it is the elected representatives, and not bureaucracy, who make policies for grain management.
(C) The problem is much deeper than stubble burning and nothing will be served by pulling up chief secretaries of Delhi's neighbouring states.
(D) They were berated for their failure to "give clean air to Delhi residents". Paddy stubble burning in states neighbouring Delhi, especially Punjab, is being seen as one of the reasons for the smog in the national capital.
(E) The honourable judges of the apex court have asked the Punjab government to pay Rs 100 per quintal to farmers as an incentive for desisting from burning stubble.
(F) As the Air Quality Index (AQI) touched emergency levels in the National Capital Region, the Supreme Court came down heavily on the chief secretaries of four states — Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi.
(a) A
(b) E
(c) B
(d) D
(e) C
Ans.(b)

Q19. Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?
Given below are six sentences given in jumbled form. Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph and answer the following questions.
(A) Solutions such as subsidising Happy Seeders are also being talked about. But these solutions seem to be scratching the surface of the paddy problem.
(B) The solution to the problem rests with the political class — both in the Centre as well as in these states because it is the elected representatives, and not bureaucracy, who make policies for grain management.
(C) The problem is much deeper than stubble burning and nothing will be served by pulling up chief secretaries of Delhi's neighbouring states.
(D) They were berated for their failure to "give clean air to Delhi residents". Paddy stubble burning in states neighbouring Delhi, especially Punjab, is being seen as one of the reasons for the smog in the national capital.
(E) The honourable judges of the apex court have asked the Punjab government to pay Rs 100 per quintal to farmers as an incentive for desisting from burning stubble.
(F) As the Air Quality Index (AQI) touched emergency levels in the National Capital Region, the Supreme Court came down heavily on the chief secretaries of four states — Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi.
(a) E
(b) D

(c) B
(d) A
(e) C
Ans.(b)

Q20. Which of the following should be the FOURTH sentence after rearrangement?
Given below are six sentences given in jumbled form. Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph and answer the following questions.
(A) Solutions such as subsidising Happy Seeders are also being talked about. But these solutions seem to be scratching the surface of the paddy problem.
(B) The solution to the problem rests with the political class — both in the Centre as well as in these states because it is the elected representatives, and not bureaucracy, who make policies for grain management.
(C) The problem is much deeper than stubble burning and nothing will be served by pulling up chief secretaries of Delhi's neighbouring states.
(D) They were berated for their failure to "give clean air to Delhi residents". Paddy stubble burning in states neighbouring Delhi, especially Punjab, is being seen as one of the reasons for the smog in the national capital.
(E) The honourable judges of the apex court have asked the Punjab government to pay Rs 100 per quintal to farmers as an incentive for desisting from burning stubble.
(F) As the Air Quality Index (AQI) touched emergency levels in the National Capital Region, the Supreme Court came down heavily on the chief secretaries of four states — Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi.
(a) A
(b) E
(c) C
(d) B
(e) D
Ans.(a)

Q21. You must _____ your house in order before you _____ to offer advice to others.
In each of the following sentences there are two blank spaces. Below each five pairs of words have been denoted by numbers (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E).Find out which pair of words can be filled up in the blanks in the sentences in the same sequence to make the sentence meaningfully complete.
(a) set, venture
(b) arrange, proceed
(c) organise, preach
(d) adjust, think
(e) maintain, dare
Ans.(a)

Q22. The Indian government should take _____, _____ to check terrorist activities in Jammu & Kashmir.
In each of the following sentences there are two blank spaces. Below each five pairs of words have been denoted by numbers (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E).Find out which pair of words can be filled up in the blanks in the sentences in the same sequence to make the sentence meaningfully complete.
(a) bold, policy
(b) urgent, measurement
(c) firm, steps
(d) courageous, activities
(e) concrete, deployment
Ans.(c)

Q23. It is time to_____ ongoing programmes and _____ new horizons.
In each of the following sentences there are two blank spaces. Below each five pairs of words have been denoted by numbers (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E).Find out which pair of words can be filled up in the blanks in the sentences in the same sequence to make the sentence meaningfully complete.
(a) allocate, define
(b) consider, think
(c) justify, assemble
(d) assess, seek
(e) evaluate, avail
Ans.(d)

Q24. A number of scientists in the country think that they are on the ____ of a major _____.
In each of the following sentences there are two blank spaces. Below each five pairs of words have been denoted by numbers (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E).Find out which pair of words can be filled up in the blanks in the sentences in the same sequence to make the sentence meaningfully complete.
(a) centre, achievement
(b) gateway, breakthrough
(c) peripheral, success
(d) threshold, overhaul
(e) frontier, experimentation
Ans.(b)

Q25. Diseases are easily _____ through _____ with infected animals.
In each of the following sentences there are two blank spaces. Below each five pairs of words have been denoted by numbers (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E).Find out which pair of words can be filled up in the blanks in the sentences in the same sequence to make the sentence meaningfully complete.
(a) transferred, affinity
(b) transported, closeness
(c) transplanted, serving
(d) transmitted, contact
(e) generated, entertainment
Ans.(d)

Q26. The audience will flock (A)/ to his concerts to hear him to sing (B)/ as they perceive a sense of purity and piquancy in his music that is hard (C)/ to come by today. (D)/ No error. (E)
Read the sentence to find out whether there is any error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number corresponding to that part is your answer. If the given sentence is correct as given, mark the answer as "No error". Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any.
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E
Ans.(b)

Q27. 'Under no circumstances (A)/ we can help (B)/ you in this illegal (C)/ work', said the Manager. (D)/ No error. (E)
Read the sentence to find out whether there is any error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number corresponding to that part is your answer. If the given sentence is correct as given, mark the answer as "No error". Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any.
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E
Ans.(b)

Q28. It is better to stay at home (A)/ than to walk in the street (B)/ when there erupts (C)/ a communal riot in the town. (D)/ No error. (E)
Read the sentence to find out whether there is any error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number corresponding to that part is your answer. If the given sentence is correct as given, mark the answer as "No error". Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any.
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E
Ans.(b)

Q29. Under a tree (A)/ was sitting the saint (B)/ whom we had seen (C)/ somewhere else. (D)/ No error. (E)
Read the sentence to find out whether there is any error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number corresponding to that part is your answer. If the given sentence is correct as given, mark the answer as "No error". Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any.
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D

(e) E
Ans.(e)

Q30. Not only we lost (A)/ what he had at our disposal, (B)/ but we also (C)/ lost our patience. (D)/ No error. (E)
Read the sentence to find out whether there is any error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number corresponding to that part is your answer. If the given sentence is correct as given, mark the answer as "No error". Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any.
(a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) D
(e) E
Ans.(a)

Q31. UNDER THE WEATHER
In the following questions, a phrase is given in bold whose meaning can be inferred from one of four sentences given below each phrase. Choose the most appropriate meaning of the phrase among the four options that can also be replaced by the given phrase without altering the meaning of the sentence. If none of the sentences conveys the correct meaning, choose (E) i.e., "None of the above" as your answer.
(a) The lazy worker lied and told his boss he was indisposed because he did not want to go into the office.
(b) The officers were still reluctant to unleash their troops in pursuit of a defeated enemy.
(c) Despite the surreal experience, Jessi saw something in his face that reminded her of the cousins.
(d) He turned off only to find he was trapped in a town square with no easy exit.
(e) None of the above
Ans.(a)

Q32. LOW HANGING FRUIT
In the following questions, a phrase is given in bold whose meaning can be inferred from one of four sentences given below each phrase. Choose the most appropriate meaning of the phrase among the four options that can also be replaced by the given phrase without altering the meaning of the sentence. If none of the sentences conveys the correct meaning, choose (E) i.e., "None of the above" as your answer.
(a) For the beauty-care industry, the teen demographic is a new category for them to easily obtain.
(b) Many people consider her decision to be a breach of trust.
(c) Voters don't like political advertisements in which opponents disparage one another.
(d) The next morning, she was very docile, but evidently homesick.
(e) none of the above
Ans.(a)

Q33. THE DEVIL IS ON THE DETAIL
In the following questions, a phrase is given in bold whose meaning can be inferred from one of four sentences given below each phrase. Choose the most appropriate meaning of the phrase among the four options that can also be replaced by the given phrase without altering the meaning of the sentence. If none of the sentences conveys the correct meaning, choose (E) i.e., "None of the above" as your answer.

(a) School districts are incredibly chary about hiring people with criminal backgrounds.
(b) She shrugged with as much elegance as she could muster, and eyed him with deliberate interest.
(c) The little girl was so disconsolate after her puppy ran away that her parents put up posters all over the neighborhood.
(d) There are overlooked problems in experimenting with people in behavioral intervention trials.
(e) none of the above
Ans.(d)

Q34. RED HERRING
In the following questions, a phrase is given in bold whose meaning can be inferred from one of four sentences given below each phrase. Choose the most appropriate meaning of the phrase among the four options that can also be replaced by the given phrase without altering the meaning of the sentence. If none of the sentences conveys the correct meaning, choose (E) i.e., "None of the above" as your answer.
(a) Since the airline lost two of my bags, I have scanty clothing for my vacation.
(b) Christian suppressed his political opponents under the pretence of defending an ecclesiastical system which in his heart he despised.
(c) She squinted towards the blazing buildings to see a dark figure half-trotting, half-limping towards them.
(d) It was not difficult to discern that Ellen killed her husband for the million-dollar life insurance policy.
(e) none of these
Ans.(b)

Q35. CUTTING CORNERS
In the following questions, a phrase is given in bold whose meaning can be inferred from one of four sentences given below each phrase. Choose the most appropriate meaning of the phrase among the four options that can also be replaced by the given phrase without altering the meaning of the sentence. If none of the sentences conveys the correct meaning, choose (E) i.e., "None of the above" as your answer.
(a) Even though my doctor has been brusque with me at times, I still like him because he is generally a nice person.
(b) The miserly billionaire complained about paying two dollars for a cheeseburger.
(c) Because I have a limited amount of money, I am trying to economize and spend less on food than I usually do.
(d) Although Ms. Priya is a beautiful and talented actress, she has a reputation for being churlish and difficult to get along with.
(e) none of these
Ans.(c)

Q36. With a 30% increase in measles cases worldwide in 2018, the World Health Organization, in January 2019, included 'vaccine hesitancy' as one of the 10 _____(36)_____ to global health this year. The threat from vaccine hesitancy, which is defined as the "reluctance or refusal to vaccinate _____(37)_____ the availability of vaccines", only appears to have grown more dangerous to public health. After a _____(38)_____ in measles cases in 2018, there have been around 3,65,000 measles cases reported from 182 countries in the first six months of 2019. The biggest increase, of 900% in the first six months this year compared with the same period last year, has been from the WHO African region, with the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Madagascar and

Nigeria _____(39)_____ for most cases. There has been a sharp increase in the WHO European region too with 90,000 cases recorded in the first six months — more than the numbers recorded for the whole of 2018. The infection spread in the European region has been _____(40)_____ in recent years — 1,74,000 cases from 49 of the 53 countries between January 2018 and June 2019. Last month the U.K., Greece, the Czech Republic and Albania lost their measles elimination status. A 2018 report on vaccine confidence among the European Union member states shows why vaccine coverage has not been increasing in the European region to reach over 90% to offer protection even to those not vaccinated. It found younger people (18-34 years) and those with less education are less likely to agree that the measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine is safe.

In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, few options are given. Find out the appropriate word which fits the blank appropriately.

(a) observations
(b) threats
(c) facts
(d) discourses
(e) all of the above

Ans.(b)

Q37. With a 30% increase in measles cases worldwide in 2018, the World Health Organization, in January 2019, included 'vaccine hesitancy' as one of the 10 _____(36)_____ to global health this year. The threat from vaccine hesitancy, which is defined as the "reluctance or refusal to vaccinate _____(37)_____ the availability of vaccines", only appears to have grown more dangerous to public health. After a _____(38)_____ in measles cases in 2018, there have been around 3,65,000 measles cases reported from 182 countries in the first six months of 2019. The biggest increase, of 900% in the first six months this year compared with the same period last year, has been from the WHO African region, with the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Madagascar and Nigeria _____(39)_____ for most cases. There has been a sharp increase in the WHO European region too with 90,000 cases recorded in the first six months — more than the numbers recorded for the whole of 2018. The infection spread in the European region has been _____(40)_____ in recent years — 1,74,000 cases from 49 of the 53 countries between January 2018 and June 2019. Last month the U.K., Greece, the Czech Republic and Albania lost their measles elimination status. A 2018 report on vaccine confidence among the European Union member states shows why vaccine coverage has not been increasing in the European region to reach over 90% to offer protection even to those not vaccinated. It found younger people (18-34 years) and those with less education are less likely to agree that the measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine is safe.

In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, few options are given. Find out the appropriate word which fits the blank appropriately.

(a) whatsoever
(b) as soon as
(c) supposing
(d) despite
(e) all of the above

Ans.(d)

Q38. With a 30% increase in measles cases worldwide in 2018, the World Health Organization, in January 2019, included 'vaccine hesitancy' as one of the 10 _____(36)_____ to global health this year. The threat from vaccine hesitancy, which is defined as the "reluctance or refusal to vaccinate _____(37)_____ the availability of vaccines", only appears to have grown more dangerous to public health. After a _____(38)_____ in measles cases in 2018, there have been around 3,65,000 measles cases reported from 182 countries in the first six months of 2019. The biggest increase, of 900% in the first six months this year compared with the same period last year, has been from the WHO African region, with the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Madagascar and Nigeria _____(39)_____ for most cases. There has been a sharp increase in the WHO European region too with 90,000 cases recorded in the first six months — more than the numbers recorded for the whole of 2018. The infection spread in the European region has been _____(40)_____ in recent years — 1,74,000 cases from 49 of the 53 countries between January 2018 and June 2019. Last month the U.K., Greece, the Czech Republic and Albania lost their measles elimination status. A 2018 report on vaccine confidence among the European Union member states shows why vaccine coverage has not been increasing in the European region to reach over 90% to offer protection even to those not vaccinated. It found younger people (18-34 years) and those with less education are less likely to agree that the measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine is safe.

In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, few options are given. Find out the appropriate word which fits the blank appropriately.

(a) commemoration
(b) prediction
(c) cooperation
(d) surge
(e) none of the above

Ans.(d)

Q39. With a 30% increase in measles cases worldwide in 2018, the World Health Organization, in January 2019, included 'vaccine hesitancy' as one of the 10 _____(36)_____ to global health this year. The threat from vaccine hesitancy, which is defined as the "reluctance or refusal to vaccinate _____(37)_____ the availability of vaccines", only appears to have grown more dangerous to public health. After a _____(38)_____ in measles cases in 2018, there have been around 3,65,000 measles cases reported from 182 countries in the first six months of 2019. The biggest increase, of 900% in the first six months this year compared with the same period last year, has been from the WHO African region, with the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Madagascar and Nigeria _____(39)_____ for most cases. There has been a sharp increase in the WHO European region too with 90,000 cases recorded in the first six months — more than the numbers recorded for the whole of 2018. The infection spread in the European region has been _____(40)_____ in recent years — 1,74,000 cases from 49 of the 53 countries between January 2018 and June 2019. Last month the U.K., Greece, the Czech Republic and Albania lost their measles elimination status. A 2018 report on vaccine confidence among the European Union member states shows why vaccine coverage has not been increasing in the European region to reach over 90% to offer protection even to those not vaccinated. It found younger people (18-34 years) and those with less education are less likely to agree that the measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine is safe.

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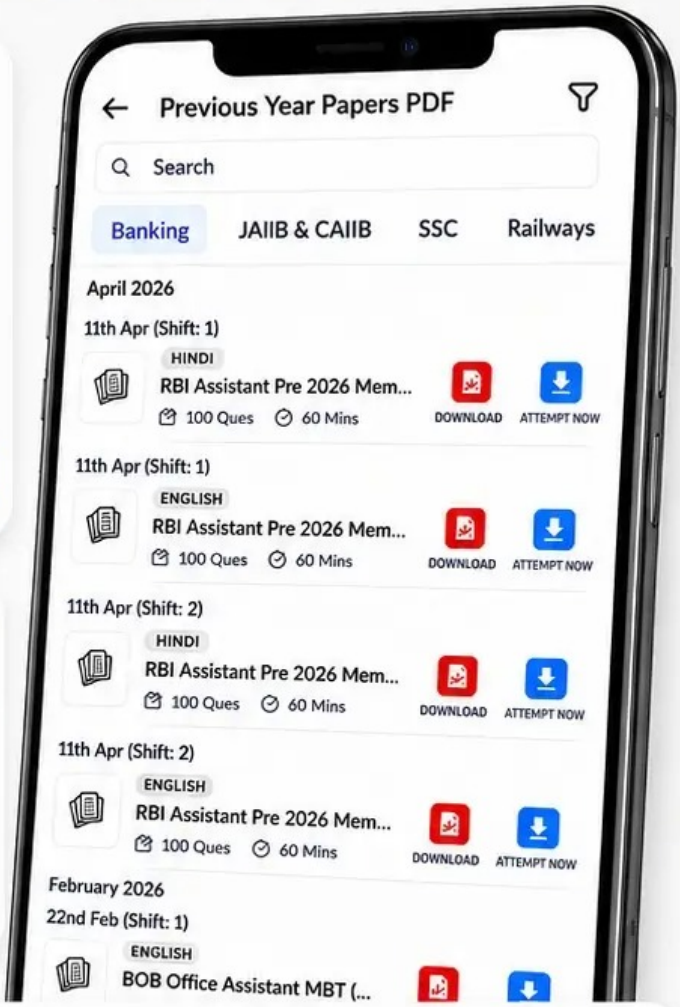

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THEY DID IT. YOU CAN TOO

READ THEIR STORIES !

In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, few options are given. Find out the appropriate word which fits the blank appropriately.
(a) attempting
(b) accounting
(c) distracting
(d) disputing
(e) none of the above
Ans.(b)

Q40. With a 30% increase in measles cases worldwide in 2018, the World Health Organization, in January 2019, included 'vaccine hesitancy' as one of the 10 _____(36)_____ to global health this year. The threat from vaccine hesitancy, which is defined as the "reluctance or refusal to vaccinate _____(37)_____ the availability of vaccines", only appears to have grown more dangerous to public health. After a _____(38)_____ in measles cases in 2018, there have been around 3,65,000 measles cases reported from 182 countries in the first six months of 2019. The biggest increase, of 900% in the first six months this year compared with the same period last year, has been from the WHO African region, with the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Madagascar and Nigeria _____(39)_____ for most cases. There has been a sharp increase in the WHO European region too with 90,000 cases recorded in the first six months — more than the numbers recorded for the whole of 2018. The infection spread in the European region has been _____(40)_____ in recent years — 1,74,000 cases from 49 of the 53 countries between January 2018 and June 2019. Last month the U.K., Greece, the Czech Republic and Albania lost their measles elimination status. A 2018 report on vaccine confidence among the European Union member states shows why vaccine coverage has not been increasing in the European region to reach over 90% to offer protection even to those not vaccinated. It found younger people (18-34 years) and those with less education are less likely to agree that the measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine is safe.
In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, few options are given. Find out the appropriate word which fits the blank appropriately.
(a) immersed
(b) emerged
(c) discussed
(d) unprecedented
(e) none of the above
Ans.(d)