

:: English Language ::

Directions (1-5): Rearrange the following' six sentences A, B, C, D, E, and F in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph, then answer the given questions.

A. When these millennium development goals were first formulated in 1990, 53.5% of all Indian children were malnourished.

B. This would still be below 'the target of reducing malnourishment to 28.6%.

C. India has been moderately successful in reducing poverty.

D. Since then, progress has been slow.

D. Today, it is estimated that malnourishment could' decline to 40% by the end of 2015.

E. However, eradicating hunger, along with malnourishment still remains a key (challenge, according to the Millennium Development Goals.

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

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C
- d. E
- e. D

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

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (C) F
- (d) D
- (e) E

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

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C
- d. D
- e. F

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

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C
- d. D
- e. E

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

- a. A
- b. F
- c. D
- d. C
- e. B

Directions (6-15): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain Words/Phrases have been given in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

From a technical and economic perspective, many assessments have highlighted the presence of cost-effective opportunities to reduce energy use in buildings. However-several bodies-note the significance of multiple barriers that prevent the take-up of energy efficiency measures in buildings, These 'include lack of awareness and concern, limited access to reliable information from trusted sources, fears about risk, disruption and other 'transaction costs',

concerns about up-front costs and inadequate access to suitably priced finance; a lack of confidence in suppliers and technologies and the presence of split incentives between landlords and tenants. The widespread presence of these barriers led experts to predict that without a concerted push from policy, two-thirds of the economically viable potential to improve energy efficiency will remain unexploited by 2035. These barriers are 'albatross around the neck' that represent a classic market failure and a basis for governmental intervention.

While these measurements focus on the technical, financial or economic barriers preventing the take-up of earlier efficiency options in buildings, others emphasise the significance of the often deeply embedded social practices that shape energy use in buildings. These analyses focus not on the preferences and rationalities that might shape individual behaviours but on the 'entangled' cultural practices, norms, values and routines that underpin domestic energy use. Focusing on the practice-related aspects of consumption generates very different conceptual framings and policy prescriptions than those that emerge from more traditional or mainstream perspectives. But the underlying case for government intervention to help to promote retrofit and the diffusion of more energy efficient practices is still apparent, even though the forms of intervention advocated are often very different to those that emerge from a more technical or economic perspective.

Based on the recognition of the multiple barriers to change and the social, economic and environmental benefits that could be realised if they were overcome, government support for retrofit (renovating existing infrastructure to make it more energy efficient) has been widespread. Retrofit programmes have been supported and adopted in diverse forms in many settings and their ability to recruit householders and then to impact their energy use has been discussed quite extensively. Frequently, these discussions have criticised the extent to which retrofit schemes rely on incentives and the provision of new technologies to change behaviour whilst ignoring the many other factors that might limit either participation in the schemes or their impact on the behaviours and practices that shape domestic energy use. These factors are obviously central to the success of retrofit schemes, but evaluations of different schemes have found that despite these they still have significant impacts. New experts suggest that the best estimate of the gap between the technical potential and the actual in-situ performance of energy efficiency measures is 50%, with 35% coming from performance gaps and 15% coming from 'comfort taking' or direct rebound effects. They further suggest that the direct rebound effect of energy efficiency measures related to household heating is likely to be less than 30% while rebound effects for various domestic energy efficiency measures vary from 5 to 15% and arise mostly from indirect rebound effects (i.e. where savings from energy efficiency lead to increased demand

for other goods and service). Other analyses also note that the gap between technical potential and actual performance is likely to vary by measure, with the range extending from 0% for measures such as solar water heating to 50% for measures such as improved heating controls. And others note that levels of comfort taking are likely to vary according to the levels of consumption and fuel poverty in the sample of homes where insulation is installed, with the range extending from 30% when considering homes across all income groups to around 60% when considering only lower income homes. the scale of these gaps is significant because it materially affects the impacts of retrofit schemes and expectations and perceptions of these impacts go on to influence levels of political, financial and public support for these schemes. The literature on retrofit highlights the presence of multiple barriers to change and the need for government support, if these are to be overcome. Although much has been written on the extent to which different forms of support enable the wider take-up of domestic: energy efficiency 'measures, behaviours and practices, various areas of contestation remain and there is still an absence of robust ex-post evidence on the extent to which these schemes actually do lead to the social, economic and environmental benefits that are widely claimed.

6. Which of the following is most nearly the opposite in meaning to the word 'Concerted' as used in the passage?

- (a) Collaborative
- (b) Piled
- (c) Subtracting
- (d) Necessary
- (e) Weak

7. Which of the following is most nearly the opposite in meaning to the word Robust as used in the passage?

- (a) Manual
- (b) Loose
- (c) Vogue
- (d) Flimsy

(e) Flexible

8. Which of the following is most nearly the same in meaning to the word 'Unexploited' as used in the passage?

- (a) Untapped
- (b) Unanswered
- (c) Explored
- (d) Developed
- (e) Vacant

9. The title for the given passage could be

- (a) How to measure the impact of retrofit programmes of energy conservation
- (b) Barriers to effective usage of energy
- (c) Views of stalwarts on disadvantages of retrofit programmes
- (d) Existing practices of conserving energy
- (e) How much energy is to be consumed

10. According to the author, to make programmes for conserving energy more successful

- (a) only latest technology must be employed
- (b) the author's country must adhere to norms followed in countries have been successful
- (c) change must be brought in the attitudes of people with respect of efficient usage of energy

- (a) Only A
- (b) Only B
- (c) Only C
- (d) A and B
- (e) B and C

11. Which of the following is most nearly the same in meaning to the word 'Underpin' as used in the passage?

- (a) Undermine
- (b) Determine
- (c) Criticize
- (d) Abandon
- (e) Dispose

12. Which of the following is true in context of the passage?

- (a) Employing retrofit programmes is relatively new concept and is yet to become popular.
- (b) The government so far has been latest supportive of retrofit programmes.
- (c) Lack of trust on landlords has been cited as one of the year major barriers to employing energy efficiency schemes.
- (d) Retrofit schemes are dependent on incentives to bring about attitudinal change towards energy efficiency schemes.
- (e) All the given statements are true.

13. What is the author trying to convey through the phrase 'albatross around the neck' as used in the passage?

- (a) As light as a bird
- (b) Prevent from achieving success
- (c) Are worthless
- (d) Act as controllers
- (e) Always provide adequate guidance

14. The author in the given passage is

- (a) of the view that no amount is efforts can bring about changes in employing energy efficiency schemes in his

country

(b) positive that more evidence on retrofit schemes is essential to make people more aware and sensitive towards them

C. cynical' about the present state of energy efficiency measures taken in his country

a. Only A

b. Only B

c. Only C

d. A and B

e. B and C

15. As mentioned in this passage and according to the experts, in order to exploit existing potential to better energy efficiency measures

a. availability of sufficient funding is a must

b. availability of reliable information from dependable source must be ensured

c. adequate and trustworthy suppliers of energy must be made available

d. governmental support by implementing adequate policies is essential

e. All those given as options are true.

Directions (16-20): The following questions have two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Choose the set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

16. Owners of private hostels located in residential areas are not only taxes but are also functioning whimsically in the of any regulatory body

a. avoiding; front

b. paying; presence

c. checking; dearth

d. evading; absence

e. destroying; life

17. Contractors across the State have to stop work on the scheme after the Minister failed to give them concrete of timely payment.

a. thought; prove

b. decided; assurance

c. wished; demand

d. started; guarantee

e. determined; promise

18. Every third person visiting a doctor happens to from a clinical or psychological disorder with temblors.

a. ail; regarding

b. sick; related

c. suffer; associated

d. agonise; respect

e. experience; connected

19. makes the actress' trip to the country different this year is that she is to raise funds for the biopic of a literary icon.

a. It; aiming

b. Which; trying

c. This; attempting

d. What; looking

e. How; waiting

20. it out in vehicles while remaining stuck in a traffic snarl for hours, has become a matter for commuters.

- a. Sweating; routine
- b. Waiting; everyday
- c. Thinking: regular
- d. Harrowing; habitual
- e. Fretting; practice

Directions (21-25): Read these sentences to find out whether there is any grammatical mistake/error in them. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. Mark the part with the error as your answer. If there is no error, mark 'No error' as your answer. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any)

21. He identified the most important machines required/ for modern life and worked in making a prototype/do it yourself version of each because he believed that if people/could build these themselves, it would improve their way of life.

- a. He identified the most important machines required
- b. for modern life and worked in making a prototype
- c. do it yourself version of each because he believed that if people
- d. could build these themselves, it would improve their way of life
- e. No error

22. Natural disasters will not turn into a catastrophe/if we invest in building infrastructure that/can withstand the devastating impacts of storms/which have become more severe.

- a. Natural disasters will not turn into a catastrophe
- b. if we invest in building infrastructure that
- c. can withstand the devastating impacts of storms
- d. which have become more severe
- e. No error

23. Many goods are being manufactured quickly without/ any regard for quality and as consumers we

must be/aware, of our rights and the government/should penalise them who indulge in unscrupulous business practices.

- a. Many goods are being manufactured quickly without
- b. any regard for quality and as consumers we must be
- c. aware of our rights and the government
- d. should penalise them who indulge in unscrupulous business practices
- e. No error

24. The European Central Bank has said that if all/Euro-zone nation continue to carry out/economic reforms as Portugal and Ireland have/then the Central Bank will guarantee future bailouts.

- a. The European Central Bank has said that if all
- b. Euro-zone nation continue to carry out
- c. economic reforms as Portugal and Ireland have
- d. then the Central Bank will guarantee future bailouts
- e. No error

25. While farmers are struggling/to cope with severe drought/crop companies are researched/ways to breed crops that thrive in drought.

- a. While farmers are struggling
- b. to cope with severe drought
- c. crop companies are researched
- d. ways to breed crops that thrive in drought
- e. No error

Directions (26-30): In the given passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. Against each five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

One World Trade Centre is viewed as a statement of hope, a marvel of persistence and a miracle of logistics. As,

years passed after the tragedy at the site at which it was since constructed and the delays kept mounting.

Americans began to (26)-What's taking so long? Have we lost the capacity to rebuild? The answer in part was the sheer (27) of the project-10000 workers attempting one of the most difficult construction projects ever in one of the most densely populated cities on Earth. (28) the funds allotted for the project were estimated as \$ 1.5 billion when the design was unveiled but the price tag just kept going up.

Other (29) included the weather-in the harsh sun of summer the steel beams could reach temperatures that were 'not enough to singe skin added to which a hurricane (30) the construction site.

The monument may not be all things to all people', but its completion signifies that ambition coupled with determination of people in the face of odds is intact and will always win the day.

26.

- a. understand
- b. anger
- c. wonder
- d. sense
- e. questions

27.

- a. complexity
- b. delight
- c. knowing
- d. drop
- e. obsession

28.

- a. When
- b. Despite
- c. Instead
- d. Exclusive
- e. Moreover

29.

- a. advantages
- b. information
- c. challenges
- d. attempts
- e. crisis

30.

- a. formed
- b. affected
- c. predicted
- d. hazard
- e. flooded