

ENGLISH PRACTICE SET-1

Directions (Questions 1-10): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out each of which is indicated by a number. Find the suitable word the options given against each number and fill up the blanks with appropriate words to make the paragraph meaningfully complete.

By choosing Jean Tirole for the 2014 Nobel Prize in economics, the Noble Committee tips its hat at regulation of economic activity. Tirole has made fundamental (1) to the branch of economics called Industrial organization, which (2) insights into regulation, apart from other things. (3) with degrees in engineering in 1981, Tirole was eminently (4) to display game theory to model the incentives of the government, the regulator and the regulated (5) under different conditions of information (6) to given a formal, unified basis for coherent regulation. Newspapers are spared charges of predatory pricing, thanks to Tirole's (7) of platform businesses, a case of what economists call two-sided markets. Low cover prices-TV channels are often free, as are search engine and social media platform – go hand in hand with higher advertising(8). So a business case (9) sustained pricing below the cost of production, rather than (10) desire to kill the competition. Along with long-time collaborator Jean-Jacques Laffont, Tirole has used formal analysis not only to validate intuitive judgments on optimal regulation but also to institute counter-intuitive insights.

1. (a) Opposition (b) Contributions (c) Regulation (d) Substitution (e) Convention
2. (a) Brings (b) Furnish (c) Comply (d) Yields (e) Supply
3. (a) Occupied (b) Strengthened (c) Armed (d) Having (e) Taking
4. (a) Placed (b) Informed (c) Known (d) Famous (e) Kept
5. (a) Thing (b) Body (c) Authority (d) Scheme (e) Entity
6. (a) Distribution (b) Sharing (c) Allotment (d) Assignment (e) Giving
7. (a) Investigation (b) Abstract (c) Analysis (d) Reading (e) summary
8. (a) Revenue (b) Profit (c) Reward (d) Dividend (e) Tariff
9. (a) Induces (b) Inspires (c) Provokes (d) Influences (e) Motivates
10. (a) Some (b) Few (c) No (d) Any (e) More

Directions (Questions 11 – 15): Which of the phrases given against the sentences should replace the word / phrase given 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). Ie (No correction require(d), as the answer..

11. Top managers are often stymied by the **difficult of managing conflict**.
(a) Difficulties of managing (b) Difficulty for managing
(c) Difficulty for management (d) Difficult of management
(e) No correction required
12. Reaching collective decisions **based on** individual preferences is an imperfect science.
(a) Based for (b) based
(c) in (d) based in
(e) No correction required
13. Hollywood **bare escaped** being totally sidelined by the rise of television?
(a) Bare escapism (b) Barely escapism
(c) Bare escapes (d) Barely escaped
(e) No corrections required
14. Taking good decisions and **implement those quickly** are the hallmarks of high – performing organizations
(a) Implementation quickly (b) Implementing quick
(c) Implementing these quickly

- (d) Quick implementing those (e) No correction required
 15. Innovation **have always** been the top corporate agenda?
 (a) Has always (b) Had being
 (c) Has always been (d) Always been
 (e) No correction required

Directions (Questions. 16 – 20): Rearrange the six sentences denoted by A, B, C, D, E and F to make a meaningful seven – sentence paragraph together with the first sentence marked as no. I and then answer the given questions.

- (1) So how is global competition changing companies
 (A) For example, a group with a Europe – wide pay freeze may have to be flexible enough to authorize salary increases to specialists and managers in developing countries, who are still able to jump ship for a better offer.
 (B) Second, the emerging – market companies as well as established multinationals are rivals, - there is no way these can be ignored
 (C) First, businesses are having to respond faster than before to pay changes.
 (D) A case in point today is Africa, where rapid growth in key countries, notably Nigeria, has persuaded many business people that the continent’s time may finally have arrived.
 (E) The sight of well – paid expatriate foreign managers inspires the local Indian executives to ask for more and employers have to respond.
 (F) So such countries where people move easily like India- are seeing executive pay rising rapidly.
 16. Which of the following should be the LAST (SEVENTH) sentence after rearrangement?
 (a) F (b) E (c) D (d) C (e) B
 17. Which of the following should be the FOURTH sentence after the rearrangement?
 (a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D (e) F
 18. Which of the following should be the FIFTH sentence after the rearrangement?
 (a) S (b) B (c) C (d) E (e) F
 19. Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after the rearrangement?
 (a) A (b) B (c) C (d) E (e) F
 20. Which of the following should the THIRD sentence after the rearrangement?
 (a) A (b) B (c) V (d) F (e) E

Directions (Questions.21-30): Read the 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.

Over the next five years, India faces one of the world’s biggest financing challenges: bringing clean, affordable, reliable water and energy to all, building the infrastructure for smart cities to thrive and investing in enterprises that will provide livelihoods for an extra 10 million jobseekers each year. Through all of this and beyond, a sustainable financial system is both anecessity and an opportunity. For too long, a myth has been allowed to take root in India that sustainability and finance are at odds – that taking account of environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors raises costs, reduces returns and impedes development. Actual practice suggests the reverse. The Small Industries Development Bank of India has found, for example, that loans to energy – efficient companies have a much better loan recovery rate than the norm. At IDFC, the business case for sustainable finance is real and multifaceted: reduced risk, increased market share, access to international finance, reduced reputational risks and enhanced brand value. Sustainable finance is fundamentally about channeling capital to India’s real economy needs. Take renewable. The fivefold increase in the country’s solar target to 100 GW of installed capacity by 2022 will require unprecedented volumes of investment, perhaps as much as \$ 100 billion as per some estimates. Even though solar is approaching grid parity and offers attractive long-term cash flows with zero fuel risk, many obstacles remain, not least off take risk. But bottlenecks in the financial system also exist. The inclusion of renewable in banks’ power sector exposure limits means that credit capacity is often capped out. The time is ripe for India to move the needle on sustainable finance both domestically and internally. Together, Ficci and the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) Inquiry have formed an Indian advisory committee to generate practical policy options for a sustainable financial system. Harnessing the positive power of financial innovation is key, and this includes mobilizing India’s debt and equity capital markets. The demand for ‘green bonds’ among the world’s institutional investors is soaring – with \$34 billion being issued this year itself. Certification of what is ‘green’ and awareness creation on the benefit from green bonds for individual investors are needed. A Green Bond Market Development Committee for India will soon be set up. On the equity side, the new Infrastructure Investment Trusts offer the potential to create India’s own ‘yield co’ segment of low-risk income-bearing clean energy securities. Incentives will also be needed to overcome residual investment risks. But subsidies cannot be the basis for sustainable finance in India. Key instruments could include guarantee and credit enhancement mechanisms from national and international development banks to ‘crowd in’ private capital to, for instance, underpin payments to energy service companies, unlocking the crucial efficiency market in India.

Tax incentives could also be used to encourage investment flows – already used for the country's de facto 'green bond' leader, the Indian Renewable Energy Development Authority (IREDA).

- 21). What are the challenges India faces over the next five years? Answer in the context of the passage.
- A. Building the infrastructure for smart cities
 - B. Investing in enterprises
 - C. Regular availability of water and energy to all
- (a) Only (A) and (B) (b) Only (B) and (C)
 (c) Only (A) and (C) (d) All (A), (B) and (C)
 (e) Only (C)
22. What is the myth about the impact of ESG factors?
- (a) That these factors reduce cost, return and accelerate development
 - (b) That these factors have no impact on a sustainable financial system
 - (c) That these factors raise costs, reduce returns and impede development
 - (d) That these factors facilitate smooth functioning of sustainable financial system
 - (e) Other than those given in the options
- 23). Which of the following statements is not correct in the context of the given passage?
- A. Sustainable finance means channeling capital to India's real economy needs.
 - B. Loans to energy – efficient companies have a much better loan recovery rate.
 - C. There has been very little demand for 'green bonds' among the world's institutional investors.
 - D. Investing in enterprises will provide livelihood for additional ten million jobseekers each year.
- (a) Only (A) and (B) (b) Only (B), (C) and (D)
 (c) Only (C) (d) Only (D) (e) Only (A) and (C)
24. What is the purpose of FICCI and UNEP forming an Indian advisory committee?
- (a) To woo world's institutional investors to invest in green bonds
 - (b) To mobilise India's debt and equity capital market
 - (c) To seek advice from successful financial institutions
 - (d) To generate practical policy options for a sustainable financial system
 - (e) All the above
- 25). What will be needed for setting up Green Bond Development Committee for India? Answer in the context of passage
- A. Guarantee and credit enhancement mechanisms from national and international development banks
 - B. Incentives to overcome residual investment risks
 - C. Tax incentives to encourage investment flows
- (a) Only (A) (b) Only (B)
 (c) Only (C) (d) All (A), (B) and (C)
 (e) None of these
- 26). What is the meaning of the expression 'de facto' as used in the given passage?
- (a) In practice but not necessarily ordained by law
 - (b) A written statement of facts
 - (c) By the very nature of the deed
 - (d) From the beginning (e) Concerning law
- Directions (Questions-27 & 28): Choose the word/ group of words which is MOST SIMILAR in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.**
27. Bottlenecks
 (a) assistance (b) hindrance (c) push (d) aid (e) promotion
28. Potential
 (a) mechanism (b) solution (c) possibility (d) problem (e) lacking
- Directions (Questions.29 &30): Choose the word/group of words which is MOST OPPOSITE in meaning of the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.**
29. Unprecedented
 (a) freakish (b) unusual (c) remarkable (d) extraordinary (e) unexceptional
30. Myth
 (a) tradition (b) imagination (c) fantasy (d) truth (e) extraordinary

Answers:

1). b) 2). (d) 3). c) 4). a) 5). (e) 6). b) 7). c) 8). a) 9). (e) 10). (d) 11). a) 12). (e) 13). (d) 14). c) 15). c) 16). c) 17). (e) 18). (d) 19). c) 20). a) 21). (d) 22). c) 23). c) 24). (d) 25). (e) 26). a) 27). b) 28). c) 29). (e) 30). (d)