

RC-+ Cloze Test **Day-2**

EXERCISE-1

Mr. Chamberlain had come to get gift to thirty-five million pounds from South Africa and to win the hearts of Englishmen and Boers. So he gave a **...(1)...** shoulder to the Indian deputation. 'You know', he said, that the Imperial Government has little control over self-governing colonies. Your grievances seem to be genuine. I shall do what I can, but you must try your **...(2)...** to placate the 'Europeans, if you wish to live in their midst'. The reply cast a chill over the members of the **...(3)...**. I was also disappointed.

It was an eye opener for us all, and I saw that we should start with our work do novo. I **...(4)...** the situation to my colleagues. As a matter of fact there was nothing wrong about Mr. Chamberlain's reply. It was well that he did not mince **...(5)...**. He had brought home to us in a rather gentle way the rule of might being **...(6)...**, or the law of the sword. But sword we had none. We **...(7)...** had the nerve and the muscle even to receive sword-cuts. Mr. Chamberlain had given only a short time to the sub-continent. If Sri Nagar to Cape Comorin is 1,900 miles, Durban to Cape town is not less than 1,100 miles, and Mr. Chamberlain had to cover the long distance at hurricane speed. From Natal he hastened to the Transvaal. I had to prepare the case for the Indians there as well and **...(8)...** it to him. But how was I to get to Pretoria? Our people there were not in a position to **...(9)...** the necessary legal facilities for my getting to them in time. The war had reduced the Transvaal to a howling wilderness. There were neither provisions nor clothing available. Empty or closed shops were there, waiting to be **...(10)...** or opened, but that was a matter of time.

1. (1) cold (2) cool
(3) hot (4) warm
(5) left
2. (1) hard (2) best
(3) least (4) fate
(5) hate
3. (1) reputation (2) crowd
(3) delegate (4) leader
(5) deputation
4. (1) expressed (2) said
(3) explained (4) exclaimed
(5) denied
5. (1) lectures (2) matter
(3) topic (4) words
(5) deals
6. (1) wrong (2) right
(3) rite (4) bright
(5) weak
7. (1) hardly (2) rare
(3) might (4) do
(5) scarce
8. (1) through (2) permit
(3) submit (4) deposit
(5) fill
9. (1) secure (2) procure
(3) pull (4) fetch
(5) buy

10. (1) replenished (2) fed
(3) booked (4) filled
(5) emptied

PASSAGE-1

There has been abundant criticism following the budgetary cuts imposed on social sector programmes in this year's budget, the most prominent being the 50 per cent drop in the Integrated Child Development (ICDS) programme of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, custodian of underprivileged children, and supposed guardian nutritional wellbeing. Socialist evangelists have termed this as an attack on the welfare state. Understandable, because both in governmental and non-governmental circles, we continue to have a **penchant** for measuring commitment to 'welfare' through the size of budget allocations and expenditures, rather than proper utilisation of money or achieving outcomes. To what extent these budgetary cuts will be compensated by the tax devolution arithmetic of the 14th Finance Commission is not yet clear. However, several development experts and practitioners view this new development as the beginning of a much needed transition within the 'social sectors' of the government. The government and the people both know that several development programmes have reached a state of diminishing or nil returns. Independent India had no option but to start as a welfare state with a planned economy, to build up its **abysmal** economic and human capital left behind by British rulers. The planned economy pursued a vigorous agriculture, industrial and social development agenda. The year 1975 was a watershed year for India's welfare state — the year of the 5th Five Year Plan, the 20 Point Programme, the Minimum Needs Programme and the ICDS. It was also the year of the (infamous) Emergency, which required parallel populism through the platform of development. Meanwhile, democracy was maturing, welfare delivery systems were being built and peoples' lives were improving gradually. The welfare state was becoming increasingly popular, as side by side, a rent nexus between the political class, budget handlers, and the implementing machinery had also started evolving, and leakage mechanisms were getting **entrenched**. Apart from the public good aspect, welfare schemes provided several other advantages: they **assuaged** the conscience of governments, when acting unethically, or against public or national interest; they provided employment to vast numbers of the semi-literate, low-skilled work force, especially in rural areas, in the form of cooks, helpers, guards, attendants, etc., the closest they could get to a 'government' job; they provided opportunity to NGOs, genuine or otherwise, to grow, which also boosted rural employment, etc. Also, higher were the welfare state's financial allocations for development, the larger became the supervisory governmental machinery, lengthening hierarchies, advancing promotion prospects, deepening leakages, and expanding rental cronyism. Today, almost seven decades after independence, we see the full-blown rental nexus, well past the danger mark, and most welfare programmes and institutions in a state of **irretrievable** collapse. A glaring failure of the welfare state has been in improving the nutritional profile of our population,

even though health indicators, particularly for women and children, have steadily improved during the last decade, as consistently brought out in recent surveys - Sample Registration System-2010, the National Institute of Nutrition Report 26, 2012. One of the reasons for this could be that national health programmes in India have periodically reviewed themselves, and programme gaps if not completely, have been progressively addressed. Similar periodic reviews have not happened within the ICDS or the orphan nutrition sector that still remains without a national programme to address under-nutrition. **1. According to the revivalist which of the following is an attack on the welfare state?**

- 1) Premeditated economy
- 2) Percentage drop in women and child development programme
- 3) Several development programs have reached a state of nil returns.
- 4) Only 2 and 3
- 5) Only 1 and 3

2. Choose the word which is MOST SIMILAR in meaning to the word 'Abysmal' as used in the passage.

- 1) Infinite
- 2) Unfathomable
- 3) Measurable
- 4) Depthless
- 5) Achievable

3. Choose the word which is MOST OPPOSITE in meaning of the word 'penchant' as used in the passage.

- 1) Predisposition
- 2) Proclivity
- 3) Proneness
- 4) Antipathy
- 5) Yen

4. Choose the word which is MOST SIMILAR in meaning to the word 'Entrenched' as used in the passage.

- 1) Fortified
- 2) Irresolute
- 3) Weakened
- 4) Retailled
- 5) Succeed

5. According to the passage, how can a country become a welfare state?

- 1) With a profound economy
- 2) By increasing male and female life expectancy rate
- 3) Parallel populism through the platform of development
- 4) Suitable welfare delivery system
- 5) Other than given options

6. Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning of the word 'irretrievable' as used in the passage.

- 1) Hopeful
- 2) Despairing
- 3) Irremediable
- 4) Desponding
- 5) Downcast

7. What were the consequences of emerging inter-relations among the governing bodies ?

- 1) The funds were not reaching at their targets.
- 2) Expansion of supervisory government machinery
- 3) Advancing promotion prospects and lengthening hierarchies
- 4) Expanding patronage
- 5) All of the above

8. Which of the following is contrary to the health indicators of the government?

- 1) Improvement in nutritional profile of the population
- 2) No improvement in nutritional profile of the population
- 3) Improvement in nutritional profile of women and children

only

- 4) Periodic review of health policies.
- 5) None of the above

9. What are the advantages of welfare schemes?

- A) Generation of employment for the vulnerable section in rural area
- B) Ameliorating the faith of rural population in the government.
- C) Providing opportunity to NGOs.

- 1) Only A
- 2) Both A and C
- 3) All A, B and C
- 4) Both B and C
- 5) Only B

10. Choose the word which is MOST SIMILAR in meaning to the word 'assuaged' as used in the passage.

- 1) Relieved
- 2) Intensified
- 3) Assured
- 4) Devoid
- 5) Provoked

EXERCISE-1

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 3
5. 4
5. 4
6. 2
7. 1
8. 3
9. 2
10. 1

PASSAGE-1

1. 2
2. 2
3. 4
4. 1
5. 5
6. 1
7. 5
8. 2
9. 3
10. 1