

RC-+ Cloze Test **Day-4**

EXERCISE-1

The Ordinance to raise the foreign capital cap in insurance from 26% to 49% is not the best way to do it, as it (1) the parliament (2). Presumably, however, US President Barack Obama's visit explains the government's tearing hurry. New Delhi wants to show that it is resolute in (3) reform. However, it would be naive to expect that foreign investors will rush to raise their (4) in India joint ventures and infuse more funds in the sector that needs lots of capital go grow. Investors want certainty in law. Foreign partners will (5) and watch to see how things pan out as an Ordinance is a stopgap arrangement. Eventually, Parliament must approve the law.

The NDA does not have a majority in the Rajya Sabha and the Opposition must cooperate for the numbers to stack up. It has been irresponsible, just as the BJP had been, when it refused to cooperate (6) the UPA government to push this reform it had first (7). But that's not an excuse for the Opposition to now (8) the Bill. The select committee has already (9) the amendments to the insurance law. The Congress should support its passage, more so because the NDA is only continuing with many policies (10) of the UPA.

1. a) encourages b) circumvents
c) hoodwinks d) evades
e) helps
2. a) method b) procedure
c) inaction d) process
e) growth
3. a) presuming b) aggressive
c) pushing d) hasty
e) effective
4. a) stakes b) goals
c) roles d) risks
e) profits
5. a) halt b) stay
c) stop d) think
e) wait
6. a) for b) with
c) to d) along
e) upon
7. a) pressed b) intended
c) expected d) proposed
e) submitted
8. a) intercept b) precede
c) block d) foot
e) chunk
9. a) vetted b) audited
c) weighed d) perused
e) scanned
10. a) actions b) drives
c) dynamism d) leadership
e) initiatives

PASSAGE-1

Indian officialdom has all but acknowledged what many

suspected all along — that there is something **amiss** about the growth narrative. A lowering of the projections made in the Economic Survey, from 8.1-8.5 per cent to 7.5 per cent, hardly comes as a surprise, given a 14 per cent deficient monsoon, persistently negative exports and indifferent industrial growth. The finance ministry expects a 50,000-crore shortfall in revenue collections, against the budgeted estimate of 14.5 lakh crore. It has promised that the fiscal deficit target of 3.9 per cent of GDP will be adhered to, without serious cutbacks in expenditure. Indeed, while the Budget rightly prioritises capital spending in infrastructure, setting aside some 70,000 crore, it is worth considering whether a larger sum is needed to get the investment cycle going — even if this entails a small deviation from the fiscal deficit target. The Reserve Bank of India's Monetary Policy Report released a few days ago says, "the outlook for investment demand remains lacklustre with a shrinking pipeline of greenfield projects, lack of forward movement in the brownfield pipeline,... persisting under-utilisation of capacity and build-up of finished goods inventories". The RBI has "frontloaded" its rate cuts and is helping banks deal with stressed assets so that they can lend freely. But that may not be enough to spur investment, given the poor demand impulses, borne out by flat tractor and auto sales, and the stock of unsold homes. There can be no better time than now to **impart** an intelligent, rather than populist, fiscal stimulus — with inflation under control and oil prices not posing pressures on the subsidy front.

The Centre has rightly sought to address the lack of 'ease in doing business'. This should be persisted with, even if it meets with resistance from the bureaucracy and even a section of industry which has learnt to work the system, regarding it as a useful entry barrier! A trade policy that **prevents** haemorrhaging of small- and medium-scale units, particularly in the capital goods sector, must be worked out for 'Make in India' to become a reality. A demand-led emphasis must be one that promotes labour-intensive industry. Demand deficiency should be viewed as a structural problem, rather than one that results from episodes of monsoon failure or external shock — even if our poverty rates (12.4 per cent, according to the latest World Bank estimate) are on the decline. If a fiscal push is given, it should go beyond physical infrastructure and focus on two rather neglected areas: agriculture and education. Reforms in the education sector are crucial to **improve** labour productivity. This calls for a more thorough approach than the twin slogans of 'Skill India' and 'Digital India' suggest. Agriculture needs a switch towards cropping patterns that are in tune with soil and climatic conditions, with the requisite infrastructure and extension services in place. In sum, 'growth' could do with considering smarter, more **holistic** policies than we have seen so far.

1.What is the central idea of the passage?

- a. stopping growth is inevitable in the current investment structure.
- b. Growth in neglected areas of the country are necessary for reforms.
- c. Whopping amount is required to invest in infrastructure
- d. Growth of a country depends largely on climatic conditions.
- e. None of these

2.What would work for "Make in India" programme to become a reality?

- a. Policies to improve the "ease of doing business" ranking.
- b. Labour productivity for the growth of manufacturing industry.
- c. Prevention of small and medium scale units through a trade policy.
- D.Both a & b.
- e.Not given in the passage.

3.According to the passage which of the following statements are true?

I. RBI is playing important role to deal with stressed assets.

II. Focus should be given on agricultural and education area.

III. structural problems arise due to deficiency of funds.

- a.II
- b.III
- c.II & III
- d.I
- e.I & II

4.According to the author what is NOT True?

- a. Demand should be for labours.
- b. External conditions should not create demand deficiency.
- c. lack of forward movement in the brownfield pipeline.
- d. Both c & d
- e. None of these.

5.What is the tone of the passage?

- a.subjective
- b.criticising
- c.pessimistic
- d.objective
- e.Bigotry

Directions (6 to 8): Choose the word which is Most SIMILAR in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

6.Impart

- a.disclose

- b.withhold
- c.apply
- d.withhold
- e.conceal

7.Amiss

- a.right
- b.decline
- c.inappropriate
- d.different
- e.missed

8.Improve

- a.ameliorate
- b.deter
- c.dexterous
- d.expert
- e.handful

Directions (9 – 10): Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

9.Holistic

- a.unimproved
- b.incomplete
- c.fallout
- d.underdeveloped
- e.unrequired

10.Prevent

- a.forbid
- b.Perclude
- c.facilitate
- d.inhibit
- e.block

EXERCISE-1

1. b
2. d
3. c
4. a
5. e
6. b
7. d
8. c
9. a
- 10.e

PASSAGE-1

1. b
2. c
3. e
4. e
5. d
6. a
7. c
8. a
9. b
10. c