

LOD-2

Directions (1 to 10): In each of the following sentences there are two blank spaces. Below each sentence there are four words denoted by numbers (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e). Find out ONE word that to be fitted in both the sentences I and II and another word that fit to the sentence III and to make it meaningfully complete.

1. I. The young politician _____ with his party and decided to contest the election as an independent candidate.
 II. He didn't break his leg when he _____ of the tree, but he did some serious damage to the tissue around the bones in his ankle.
 III. We should _____ our traditional ways to utilize the knowledge of medicine to plug the loopholes in modern healthcare.
 (a) Fell down, implement
 (b) Fell out, evolve
 (c) Fell through, tackle
 (d) Fell off, forward
 (e) Fell in, progress
2. I. Militants within the party are calling for the leader's resignation, saying that he has _____ the party's principles.
 II. It is really sad that an organization which openly decries the constitution and the national flag and _____ the national movement is not being checked.
 III. It is gross superstition to suppose that knowledge can be _____ only by going to schools and colleges.
 (a) Sustained, accomplished
 (b) Rebuked, garnered
 (c) Censured, achieved
 (d) Reprimand, attained
 (e) Betrayed, obtained
3. I. The kind-hearted judge pardoned the thief since he had _____ for the theft.
 II. Even before Otto left Rome the pope had, however, _____ of his recognition of a power which threatened altogether to overshadow his authority, and had begun to conspire against the new emperor.
- III. The booklets _____ you through the process of starting your own business.
 (a) Called, teaching
 (b) Accepted, test
 (c) Repented, pilot
 (d) Forced, embolden
 (e) Denied, assess
4. I. The five-year-old angel, whose appearance in her life several weeks ago _____ her into the Immortal underworld, squeezed through the cracked door.
 II. Instead of waiting for the other to attack again, Darian spun and _____ his knife into the creature's belly.
 III. The vehicle careened down the block, narrowly missing a mail truck that _____ its irritation, and sped around the corner before Dean had staggered to his feet.
 (a) Plunged, honked
 (b) Forced, hooted
 (c) Pushed, roared
 (d) Fell, yelled
 (e) Stabbed, bawled
5. I. The hornbeam _____ well on stiff, clayey, moist soils, into which its roots penetrate deeply; on chalk or gravel it does not flourish.
 II. Prosperity requires civil liberties, prosperity _____ under lower taxes, and prosperity shrivels as wars disrupt the free flow of labor and capital.
 III. Though he frequently refers to the envy and _____ which pursued him, Phaedrus seems to have attracted little attention in antiquity.
 (a) Increases, extraction
 (b) Thrives, detraction
 (c) Raises, origin
 (d) Enhances, deviation
 (e) Improves, digression
6. I. He took each side of her collar and pulled, the _____ movement ripping the black uniform down the middle.
 II. The swimmer glided through the water with _____ motion on his way to setting a new world record in the breaststroke.

- III. I do remember some theories _____ relativity suggesting some sort of motion in space might allow time travel if space-time geometrics are possible.
- (a) Unforced, about
(b) Graceful, with respect to
(c) Refined, reverence
(d) Effortless, concerning
(e) Worthless, awe
7. I. It was a weekly summer ritual for one or the other, but _____ both; they enjoyed stocking up on local-grown produce.
- II. If you _____ wear an item of clothing, perhaps you should donate it to charity.
- III. The steam crane has the _____ advantage of being completely self-contained.
- (a) Rarely, huge (b) Often, massive
(c) Regularly, vast (d) Commonly, enormous
(e) Seldom, immense
8. I. The old counts began irresolutely to _____ Nicholas and beg him to abandon his purpose.
- II. It is suitable for a parent, teacher, or employer, to _____ for neglect of duty; but not for an inferior to adopt such a course towards a superior.
- III. Nowadays, the rate of birth and death along with immigration and emigration increases, the rate of crimes are _____ as well.
- (a) Caution, increased (b) Reproach, higher
(c) Admonish, Soaring (d) Censure, advanced
(e) Rebuke, difficult
9. I. Everyone who works at that company is required to be completely _____ to all the terms of the contract.
- II. Since the fracture was so serious, the doctor instructed him to keep his arm immobile and _____ to his body.
- III. In order to _____ food supplies throughout the harsh winter, the settlers had to reduce the size of food portions.
- (a) Adherent, sustain (b) Fanatic, prolong
(c) Militant, protract (d) Radical, extend
(e) Combative, pull out
10. I. Dean, who'd been on the force for their entire tenure, was used to their early morning _____ and paid no attention.
- II. That was some fun watching how the giant two-headed lizard's constant _____ among itself eventually led to its extinction, a lesson for us all.
- III. Russia has expressed support for a freeze, while China has voiced _____ about lack of flexibility on the part of the US.
- (a) Wrangling, distress
(b) Squabbling, apprehensions
(c) Disputing, anxieties
(d) Bickering, concerns
(e) Arguing, dreads

Direction (11 to 15) : In each of the following questions there are sentences. There is error in two parts. Mark **the option which contains error parts as your answer**. If no part contains error mark option E as your answer.

11. (A) Despite of intense efforts over the weekend to agree a
(B) proposal on how to avoid a hard border in Ireland, Irish officials
(C) revealed in midnight on Sunday that "there is still a way
(D) to go" to achieve a meeting of minds on the issue.
(a) Both A and B (b) Both D and C
(c) Both B and D (d) Both C and A
(e) No Error
12. (A) The IN is an instrument of maritime diplomacy which involves
(B) goodwill visits by warships to foreign ports, naval exercises, humanitarian
(C) assistance and disaster relief, besides
(D) persuasive deployment.
(a) Both A and B (b) Both B and C
(c) Both C and D (d) Both D and A
(e) No Error
13. (A) The real problem is the very fact that adultery
(B) remains a crime in the form of an archaic colonial
(C) era provisions. Many countries across the world
(D) do not treat it an offence any longer.
(a) Both A and B (b) Both B and C
(c) Both C and D (d) Both C and A
(e) No Error
14. (A) While the appointment of the Nilekani-Parekh combine puts to rest
(B) issues related to Infosys' leadership, The duo has a challenges
(C) on their hands in addressing concerns around the company's future,
(D) giving the fast-changing technology landscape.
(a) Both A and D (b) Both B and D
(c) Both B and C (d) Both C and D
(e) No Error

15. (A) Woodford also noted that measures of volatility in financial markets
 (B) had stayed low for an unprecedentedly long period,
 (C) indicating that investors were betted that the current economic benign period would continue
 (D) and asset prices would increase for several more year.
- (a) Both A and B (b) Both B and C
 (c) Both C and A (d) Both C and D
 (e) No Error

Direction (16 to 20) : Choose the best option among the five given alternatives that reflect the correct use of phrase in the context of the grammatically correct sentence. If the sentence is correct as it is, mark (e) i.e., "No correction required" as the answer.

16. **And with each individual becoming enlightened, the whole level of consciousness of humanity goes a little higher.**
- (I) And with each individual become enlightened
 (II) And with each individual becoming enlighten
 (III) And with each individual became enlightened
- (a) Only (I) (b) Only (II)
 (c) Only (III) (d) All of the above
 (e) No correction required
17. **They get angry if you call it poetry — whereas poetry is a far higher expression than prose.**
- (I) despite poetry is a far higher expression than prose.
 (II) since poetry is a far higher expression than prose.
 (III) although poetry is a far higher expression than prose.
- (a) Only (I) (b) Only (II)
 (c) Only (III) (d) All of the above
 (e) No correction required
18. **Unless the Court is not infallible, its authority and that of the Constitution will survive only if it remains independent.**
- (I) Until the Court is not infallible
 (II) While the Court is not infallible
 (III) Whereas the Court is not infallible
- (a) Only (I) (b) Only (II)
 (c) Only (III) (d) Both (II) and (III)
 (e) Both (I) and (II)
19. **No person who appreciates the nature of the charges can alleged that the motion has been moved for political considerations.**

- (I) can allege that the motion has been move
 (II) can allege that the motion has been moved
 (III) could alleged that the motion has been moved
- (a) Only (I) (b) Only (II)
 (c) Only (III) (d) All of the above
 (e) No correction required

20. **As the level of emotional connectivity they get from Facebook has diluted, users are deciding the privacy they sacrifice is not matched by a counterbalancing benefit.**

- (I) Above the level of emotional connectivity they get from Facebook has diluted
 (II) Down the level of emotional connectivity they get from Facebook has diluted
 (III) In spite of the level of emotional connectivity they get from Facebook has diluted
- (a) Only (I) (b) Only (II)
 (c) Only (III) (d) All of the above
 (e) No correction required

Directions (21 to 30): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow

The idea of democracy is in a state of flux An ordinary citizen dosen I know how to read the events that unfold around hm He knows that democracy is a relationship between knowledge and power But what does he do when the power of truth confronts the truth of power" He often confuses the two. creates labels, neologisms and acronyms but the labels often turn out to be reductionist Often, he lakes two contradictory words and hyphenates them, and thinks the two contradictory worlds can co-exist Or he puts a prefix to indicate a seminal shrft in mindsets One such commonly used word is post' It signals that something is over Thus, we have post-modem, post-mdustnal. post-Germanic, each signaling a world that is dead But what is the world that is bom?

The Oxford Dictionaries word for 2016 is post-truth' Coined by American blogger and journalist David Roberts, there is a certain poetry to the term that hides the deeper anxiety of politics, anxieties that pretend to be gestalt shifts when actually they are just confused, tired, mined up worries Post truth is a traumatic word, a word that pigeonholes beat changes in a democratic society, especially m terms of politics and electoral institutions As an observer put it. the decline of the humble postbox has liberated the word post to perform more courtly functions Now. the word post' signals monumental change, an aftermath

A post-truth society combines facts and illusions in substitutive ways. It is a drama enacted by a population that no longer trusts the old definition of the political. It is the reinvention of trust, which makes society rewrite political facts. Facts are no longer empirical entities, but a kaleidoscopic mix of anxieties, misunderstandings and myths. In this collage of partly-empirical data, gossip is often mistaken for gospel. Then, one has to go beyond the lexicologist to the storyteller to unravel meaning.

For a decade now, politics has become more backstage, more managerial and more technologically fixated. Once sacrosanct ideas such as transparency of information, necessity of participation, power of the public - ideas that made democracy an act of faith and trust - have been eroded. Elections, rights, governance and leadership are becoming empty words. Facts seem like illusions while the latter become facts. The charisma of political leadership is now nothing more than propaganda. It is as if Watergate politics has become the DNA of all politics.

Citizens realized that they had to discount expert views and psephologist interpretations and create their own dialect of politics and populism. With facts hijacked by Rasputins, angry and confused citizens have become Rumpelstiltskins, crabby and critical of politics but determined to grab and create their own vision of the political, however curdled. It's the ordinary citizens attempt to redefine politics as agency that inaugurated the post truth era, one that is different from the 50s and 60s when the world was divided into capitalist and communist. Post-truth is more populist than ideological, thriving on gossip, suspicions and a sense of alienation from politics.

Brexit was the beginning, half epic, half slapstick, changing the idea of politics as we knew it. The expert, more than the politician, was the first casualty of post-truth politics. First seen as a choice between globalism and localism, cosmopolitanism and colloquialism, Brexit suddenly became a paranoid confrontation between lifestyle politics and livelihood politics, between a technocratic and vernacular idea of economics. Where the upper classes saw professional mobility, the working classes saw the destruction of local economies and the specter of unemployment.

Significantly, the new politics was not created by a leadership, but by the people's alienation from the 'official' definition of facts. Democracy literally reasserted itself. People redefined politics in a way that made sense to them. Ordinary people chose political facts that they

could define and determine, even if the result was a curdled populism. They felt it belonged to them. The psephologist with his class categories looked silly and Prime Minister David Cameron looked the silliest of all. Some experts have created a false dichotomy between progressivism and populism which could be an accurate reading of today's economics, but does not answer why people found politics and political parties alien or suspicious. This is a question that future democracies will have to answer by going beyond the logic of elections. Post-truth politics broke the standard clichés and perspectives of politics. It was the truth of politics that politicians and the media refused to accept.

21. The author has presented a scenario when the power of truth confronts the truth of power which one of the following options could be an example of this?

- (A) In some institutions a student is not permitted, under any circumstances, to question the competence of an examiner once the examiner has been appointed by the Senate thereby making competence a matter of appointment rather than of judgement.
- (B) Many a times journalists come out with revelations about politicians or other powerful people but these revelations get buried and then get replaced by mundane happenings.
- (C) A judge may acquit someone based on evidence even if the media and public are for sentencing.
- (a) A only (b) A and C (c) B only (d) A and B
- (e) B and C

22. According to the passage, what does a post-truth society not entail?

- (a) Reports, without any source or confirmation, are often taken as complete truth without any attempt to check their veracity.
- (b) In a post-truth society, facts get substituted for illusions and vice versa.
- (b) Citizens have become more aware of their rights and the power they possess.
- (d) Facts now inculcate in them misconceptions, myths and apprehensions.
- (e) The hitherto accepted norms of politics are now being rewritten to give it a new definition.

23. According to the author, citizens are creating their own version of politics, which one of the following options correctly explains this version?

- (a) A version politics that is divided on whether the socioeconomic order should be structured upon the common ownership or the private.

- (b) A version where a large group decides how society should work, and offers some political and cultural blueprint for a certain social order.
- (c) A version that proposes that the common people are exploited, characterized by qualms, detachment and trepidation, bent on redefining politics that would represent the interests of ordinary people.
- (d) A version that propagates economic independence or self-sufficiency inculcating in it a sense of alienation.
- (e) A version that is influenced by the views of specialists and the people who indulge in the pragmatic analysis of everything from facts to elections to mere gossips.

24. According to the passage, with politics changing, future democracies, in order to create a stronghold, will have to answer.

- (a) Why the age old political facts suddenly became obsolete?
- (b) Why people prefer the own interpretations rather than of experts'
- (c) Why people are moving towards populism?
- (d) Why people are detaching themselves from political parties viewing them with skepticism'
- (e) Why the people are bent on creating their own version of politics rejecting the standard etches and established perspectives?

25. Which of the following statements author would most likely disagree with, pertaining to the word Post-truth?

- (A) Post-truth represents an organized whole that is perceived as more than the sum of its parts
- (B) Post-truth is a poetic word concealing within it a mishmash of confused, tired, mixed up worries
- (C) Post-truth is a biased word that categorizes changes in a democratic society in a restrictive way leaving it befuddled
- (D) Post truth represents the culmination of a society that thrives on peoples callousness towards politics and everything that politics represents

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

26. What according to the author is the accurate reading of today's economics'

- (A) Political ideas and activities, that are mended to get the support of ordinary people by giving them what they want, permeate the minds of the people
- (B) People are getting isolated from the cliches political facts represent and are searching for a decisive leader that can show them the way that is unique and unexplored

- (C) People are taking political facts and are distorting to them to their will resulting in a confused, segregated mess that they own and can interpret
- (D) The view pervading is that craving for social reform is mutually exclusive of populism
- (E) New revelations about politics are emerging, its underlying truth is changing which the media and the politicians are refusing to accept

27. Which one of the following options does not corroborate with the author's view of Brexit'

- (A) Ordinary people watched as globalization destroyed local economies and the* means of livelihood while the affluent used it as a way to further their wealth
- (B) Everything was politicized from consumption, transportation to modes of Irving, even everyday Me and then it clashed with the politicization of basic necessities emanating suspicion and mistrust
- (C) The people, who were revered as masters in then fields, no longer remained relevant and were the first to become victims of the post truth politics
- (D) Brexit was a protean event, not only monumental but also farcical, which shook the very foundations of the politics transforming it to something new
- (E) Brexit was a propagation of an ideology where everyone adhered to a shared morality interpreting in their own way but with a common foundation

28. Choose the word which is most similar in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage Flux

- (a) Progress (b) Diversion
- (c) Regression (d) Unpredictability
- (e) Steadiness

29. Choose the word which is most similar in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage Sacrosanct

- (a) Essential (b) Paramount
- (c) Disconcerting (d) Riveting
- (e) Sacred

30. Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage

- (a) Ignore (b) Embrace
- (c) Disregard (d) Distrust
- (e) Overlook

Detailed Explanations

1. Fell out – Fall out means stop being friendly due to disagreement, break relations with.
Evolve – develop gradually, especially from a simple to a more complex form
2. Betrayed – be disloyal to.
Obtained – get, acquire, or secure (something).
3. Repented – feel or express sincere regret or remorse about one's wrongdoing or sin.
Pilot – done as an experiment or test before introducing something more widely.
4. Plunged – push or thrust quickly.
Honked – make or cause to make a honk (sound).
5. Thrives – grow or develop well or vigorously.
Detraction – a lessening of reputation or esteem especially by envious, malicious or petty criticism.
6. Effortless – requiring no physical or mental exertion.
Concerning – on the subject of or in connection with; about.
7. Seldom – not often; rarely.
Immense – extremely large or great, especially in scale or degree.
8. Admonish – warn or reprimand someone firmly.
Soaring – fly or rise high in the air.
9. Adherent – someone who supports a particular party, person, or set of ideas / sticking fast to an object or surface.
Sustain – strengthen or support physically or mentally.
10. Bickering – argue about petty and trivial matters.
Concerns – anxiety; worry.
11. (d)
(a) Remove 'of' after despite. Because with 'despite', no preposition is used
(c) Use 'at' before midnight'
(because preposition 'AT' should be used with 'night/ midnight/ noon/ day down etc..)
12. (e)
13. (c)
(c) Use 'provision' in place of 'provisions'
(d) Use 'Treat it as an offence' in place of 'treat it an offence'
14. (b)
- (b) Use 'has a challenge' in place of 'has a challenges'
(d) Use 'given' in place of 'giving'
15. (d)
(c) Use 'betting' in place of 'betted'
(d) Use 'years' in plays of 'year'
16. (e)
17. (c)
"although poetry is a far higher expression than prose." Here "although" shows 'but it is also true that..' to show contrast.
18. (b)
"While the Court is not infallible". This is the correct choice here as 'while' is used here to show contrast.
19. (b)
"can allege that the motion has been moved" is the correct phrase here. As the first part of the sentence is in present tense so we use "allege" and not the past form "alleged."
20. (e)
21. When the power of truth confronts the truth of power means when the truth or justice conflicts with those in power option A presents such a scenario in which the truth is that competence is a matter of judgement but once someone is appointed a student cannot question the appointment Option B also presents such a scenario in which although truth is revealed by journalists, it gets buried by the power Option C does not present such a scenario as it is not clearly mentioned whether the accused was guilty or not or influential or not. and even judge gave the decision based on evidence Hence option (d) is the correct choice
22. Option (a) can be deduced from 'gossip is often mistaken for gospel; other options are also clearly mentioned in the same paragraph except option (c). (b) and (d) can be inferred from the third paragraph, and (e) can be inferred from the last paragraph. Contrary to option (c), It is mentioned in the passage that ideas such as power of the public have been eroded and citizens now believe in anything presented to them considering it the truth. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer
23. Option (a) mentions the conflict between communism and capitalism which was the situation

back in 50s or 60s. option (b) represents an ideological society, option (d) does represent a part but not the whole version, option (e) is contradictory to what is mentioned in the passage (Citizens realized that they had to discount expert views and psephologist interpretations) Option (c) is the correct choice, it defines populism, supports the author's view that the version thrives on gossip, suspicions and a sense of alienation, mentions redefining politics This can also be inferred from the last paragraph Hence option (c) is the correct choice

24. As mentioned in the last paragraph of the passage, a question that future democracies will have to answer is why people found politics and political parties alien or suspicious, hence option (d) is the correct choice
25. Throughout the passage author has stated that people are creating their own vision of the political, interpreting facts in their own way. so in that sense post-truth cannot be an organized whole more than some of its parts Also, it is mentioned that post-truth represents anxieties that pretend to be gestalt shifts, gestalt means parts perceived as one. hence statement A is clearly contradictory Statement B is mentioned in the passage, passage also mentions that the word pigeonholes changes in a democratic society, statement C can be deduced from this (pigeonhole means restrictive category which usually fails to reflect actual complexities) Then it is mentioned that post-truth now signals 'monumental change, an aftermath but culmination' means climax, so option (d) is also contradictory Hence, option (c) is the correct choice
26. It is mentioned in the passage that Some experts have created a false dichotomy between progressivism and populism which could be an accurate reading of today's economics Author has mentioned false means (dichotomy means a division between two things that are represented as being entirely different) there is a relation between progressivism (support for social reform) and populism (ordinary working people having strongest political voice) and these so called experts have deduced that these are two mutually exclusive In that case option (d) is the correct choice
27. Option (a) is clearly mentioned in the passage, then it is mentioned that Brexit suddenly became a paranoid confrontation between lifestyle politics and livelihood politics - option (b) can be deduced from this, then option (c) can be deduced from expert was the first casualty of post-truth politics. option (d) can be deduced from Brexit was the beginning, half epic, half slapstick, changing the idea of politics as we knew it Option (e) is not mentioned, option (e) mentions a kind of unity among people in terms of a shared ideology which is clearly incorrect at passage mentions that everybody was creating their own vision of the political, however curdled Hence, option (e) is the correct choice
28. Author has mentioned that the idea of democracy is in a state of flux and an ordinary citizen doesn't know how to read the events that unfold around them. experts could make sense out of the events unable to predict, public is creating their own version of political facts, state of flux means uncertainty or constant change, or in this case unpredictability Hence, option (d) is the correct choice
29. It is mentioned that Once sacrosanct ideas such as transparency of information, necessity of participation, power of the public - ideas that made democracy an act of faith and trust - have been eroded, now 'riveting means engrossing or compelling which does not explain the word here, also disconcerting means frightening which is also not correct Sacrosanct means regarded as too valuable to be interfered with which is not quite paramount or essential Sacred is the correct word here, hence option (e) is the correct choice Paramount - important Disconcerting - disturbing Riveting - interesting
30. It is mentioned that Citizens realized that they had to discount expert views and psephologist interpretations' this clearly means that 'discount' here is used in the sense of disregarding or ignoring, the word farthest from it will be embrace meaning accept something willingly and enthusiastically Overlook - ignore