

## LOD-2

**Directions( 1 to 5):** Which of the words/phrases (A), (B), (C) given below should replace the words/phrases given in bold in the following sentences to make it meaningful and grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as it is and 'No correction is required', mark (E) as the answer.

1. A **ruthless** sun **strikes** on the **flocked** outside the Trichy Central Prison in Tiruchirapalli, Tamil Nadu.
    - (a) emphatic, hearten, trickle (low in a small stream)
    - (b) merciless, beats down, throng
    - (c) humble, compresses, scantling
    - (d) gentle, spurs on (to urge someone onward), broadcast
    - (e) No Correction Required
  2. Kapoor doesn't look the part of a man **known to be** the **relatives** of an international **warriors** of idol thieves.
    - (a) asked to be, twerp (a silly or annoying person), clique
    - (b) told to be, shrimp (a small, physically weak person), set
    - (c) said to be, kingpin (a main or large bolt in a central position), gang
    - (d) happened to be, master, delve
    - (e) No Correction Required
  3. Kapoor **yelled** the fact that Tamil Nadu's criminal justice system would not let him get **also** an MRI done to **discover** the true extent of the cancer.
    - (a) bemoaned (express discontent or sorrow over something), even, detect
    - (b) applauded, even, discern (distinguish someone or something) with difficulty by sight or with the other senses, perceive, make out
    - (c) celebrated, even, chastise
    - (d) gloated (take great pleasure in, enjoy greatly), even, band
    - (e) No Correction Required
  4. In 2011, the evidence it had **harvested** led to an Interpol notice, which closed the **trap** around a **fleeting** Kapoor in Germany's Frankfurt airport.
    - (a) dolded, drop, persistent
    - (b) amassed, noose, fugitive
    - (c) scattered, hitch, sustained
    - (d) dwindled, gibbet, still
    - (e) No Correction Required
  5. Deenadayalan's **nabbing** led to the discovery of around 250 idols **compiled** in his house in Chennai's **poor** Alwarpet area.
    - (a) encouraging, amassed, frugal
    - (b) promotion, secreted, dowdy
    - (c) arrest, stashed, posh
    - (d) halt, ensconced, needful
    - (e) No Correction Required
- Direction (6-10) :** In below questions Five statements are given, labelled a, b, c, d and e. Among these, four statements are in logical order and form a coherent paragraph. From the given options, choose the option that does not fit into the theme of the paragraph.
6.
    - A. At a time when there was compelling need for a bold and path-breaking budget to bring relief to tens of millions of people adversely affected by demonetization,
    - B. Yet another area where it was relatively easy to provide relief was in increasing the allocation for providing pensions to elderly people from weaker sections, including widows and disabled people.
    - C. The NDA government has come up with an ordinary, business-as-usual budget which fails to meet expectations of people and the needs of the economy in very critical times
    - D. Even after the presentation of the budget this light is not visible.
    - E. The people have been repeatedly assured of light at the end of the tunnel but they have failed to see it after the much-publicised 50 days.

- (a) A      (b) B      (c) C      (d) D  
(e) E
7. A. The reference in the Union Budget to new elimination targets for some major communicable diseases barely hints at the enormous burden carried by millions in India with tuberculosis, kala-azar, filariasis, leprosy and measles.
- B. It would appear incongruous that an emerging economy with no timetable for universal health coverage and a lack of political will to loosen its purse strings for higher government expenditure has set ambitious deadlines to rid itself of deadly scourges.
- C. The promise of a well-funded five-year scheme to meet the TB challenge beginning in 2017 is welcome, although steady progress towards the new elimination deadline of 2025 will also depend on improved capabilities in the health system to meet the daily drugs requirement and a feeling of ownership at the State level.
- D. If good medical protocol is pursued, pockets of filariasis in many States can be removed.
- E. Having set concrete goals, the Centre must now demonstrate its seriousness by moving away from the flawed policies of the past.
- (a) A      (b) B      (c) C      (d) D  
(e) E
8. A. For me there are two Kolkatas.
- B. Thirty years I walked its winding streets, drank its sweet milky tea and breathed its acetic air, happily and with gusto.
- C. The Kolkata I lived in thirty years ago and the Kolkata I now visit. In fact, the Kolkata I grew up in had a different name, Calcutta.
- D. I lived in succession in Mechua Bazar, College Street, Ballygunj and Alipore – the first two in modest areas, and the last two, especially the last, in elite environs.
- E. A breathtaking variety of cuisine, Indian and Indianized western food, offers the gourmand a tantalizing temptation.
- (a) A      (b) B      (c) C      (d) D  
(e) E
9. A. This would have signalled the death of the federal structure of governance which, ironically, has been advocated as part of their agenda for a long time.
- B. In the wake of demonetisation, a suggestion was floated by several state governments on the formation of a national government at the Centre.
- C. It is also necessary to examine the issues which unexpectedly arise in the process of governing Union-State relations as would be apparent if one traces the recent history of the country
- D. One may not find fault with such shenanigans if one grasps the political compulsions of the parties ruling these states.
- E. Their brand of federalism has been advocated on numerous occasions. Most of the measures, adopted by the Union Government, are invariably regarded as anti-federal by their ministers.
- (a) A      (b) B      (c) C      (d) D  
(e) E
10. A. The killing of seven policemen in a landmine blast has tragically buttressed their resolve to boycott the local elections in the absence of development and grinding poverty in a predominantly rural state.
- B. Juggling with alphabets such as GDP means little or nothing in rural Odisha in terms of opening of bank branches, the “un-banked” gram panchayats, or even improvement in the quality of life of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes.
- C. A fortnight before the panchayat elections in Odisha, the Maoists are engaged in mortal muscle-flexing if last Wednesday’s outrage on the state’s border with Andhra Pradesh is an index to go by.
- D. A cruel irony when one reflects that Odisha has fared commendably in terms of industrial investment.
- E. This is the crux of the issue; it is public policy and development, and not ideology, that predominates over the current philosophy of the Left radicals as well as the reluctant revolutionaries of the Communist Party of India.
- (a) A      (b) B      (c) C      (d) D  
(e) E
- Direction (11 to 13):** errors From the options given below, select the option which states the correct combination of correct/incorrect sentences.
11. 1. The proportion of the elderly started increasing in the southern States several years before.

2. Now, the phenomenon has extended to the western, extreme northern and eastern States.
3. In the coming decades, they will require a young workforce to keep institutions functioning efficient, and also to take care of the elderly.
4. This need is likely to be met by people from the youthful north, with much moving to the ageing States.
- (a) Only 1 & 2 are incorrect  
 (b) Only 1 & 3 are incorrect  
 (c) Only 1, 2 & 3 are incorrect  
 (d) Only 1, 3 & 4 are incorrect  
 (e) All correct
12. 1. For more than a decade, China's government has sought to define and regulate internet addiction.
2. Its willingness to target Tencent, the country's most valuable company, suggests a new and more formidable campaign in under way—one that could transform the \$100 billion gaming industry.
3. The idea that the internet could in some be addictive emerged in 1995, in a satirical paper by an American researcher.
4. Yet defining internet addiction as clinical disorder, akin to, say, heroin addiction, remains controversial in many of the world.
- (a) Only 2, 3 are incorrect  
 (b) Only 2 & 4 are incorrect  
 (c) Only 1, 2 & 4 are incorrect  
 (d) Only 2, 3 & 4 are incorrect  
 (e) All correct
13. 1. Policy makers have been advocating that a loan-waiver will solve farmers' woes.
2. They fail to understand that a loan waiver can at the best be a interim relief and can never be a permanent solution.
3. All that the farmers need is remuneration for their produce that is commensurate with their efforts.
4. Farmers can get better remuneration only when efforts are taken to bridge the gap among ever-increasing costs of farm inputs and lower price for their produce.
- (a) Only 1 & 3 are incorrect  
 (b) Only 2 & 4 are incorrect  
 (c) Only 1, 3 & 4 are incorrect  
 (d) Only 2, 3 & 4 are incorrect  
 (e) All correct

**Direction (14 and 16) :** A set of five statements are given below in a sequence that forms a coherent paragraph. Read the set of statements and answer the questions that follow.

- I. Before the current interaction of the internet, long-distance networking between computers was first accomplished in a 1969 experiment by two research teams at UCLA and Stanford.
- II. Though the system crashed during the initial attempt to log in to neighbouring computer, the researchers, led by Leonard Kleinrock, succeeded in creating the first two-node network.
- III. The experiment was also the first test of 'packet switching', a method of transferring data between two computer systems.
- IV. Packet switching separates information into smaller 'packets' of data that are then transported across multiple different channels and reassembled at their destination.
- V. The packet-switching method is still the basis of data transfer today.
14. Which of the following statements can successfully replace Statement V?
- (a) What most of us think of as the internet is really just the pretty face of the operation-browser windows, websites, URLs, and search bars.
- (b) Though other protocols were developed and used before TCP/IP, such as the file transfer protocol (FTP) and network control protocol (NCP), the Internet as we know it today is built on the basis of Cerf and Kahn's "network of networks."
- (c) But the real internet, the brain behind the information superhighway, in an intricate set of protocols and rules that someone had to develop before we could get to the World Wide Web.
- (d) When you send an email to someone, instead of needing to establish a connection with the recipient before you send, the email is broken up into packets and can be read once all of the packets have been reassembled and received.
- (e) Computer scientists Vinton Cerf and Bob Kahn are credited with inventing the Internet communication protocols we use today, and the system referred to as the internet.
15. Which of the following statements can fit between Statements IV and V?

- (a) The TCP part of the protocol is in charge of packing the data before it moves across the network and unpacking it once it has arrived.
- (b) When a computer attempts to send a file to another computer, the file is broken into packets so that it can be sent across the network in the most efficient way.
- (c) Packet switching is a digital network transmission process in which data is broken into suitably-sized pieces or blocks for fast and efficient transfer via different network devices.
- (d) The IP component acts as the trip coordinator and maps the movement of information from its start point to its end point.
- (e) Each such device causes data to hop between one point-to-point network connection and another.
16. Which of the following statements will logically follow Statement V?
- (a) Longer delays in receiving messages due to the time required to package and route packets.
- (b) The potential for network security risks exists due to the use of shared physical links.
- (c) If a packet doesn't arrive as expected at its destination, the receiving computer detects one packet is missing and requests for it to be resent.
- (d) For many application, delays are not long enough to be significant, but for high-performance applications like real-time video, additional Quality of Service (QoS) technology is often required to achieve the required performance levels.
- (e) It also provides more efficient use of overall network bandwidth due to flexibility in routing the smaller packets over shared links.
- Direction (17 to 21):** In each of the questions given below a sentence is given in which some parts are given in bold which are grammatically correct. The other three parts of the sentence may or may not be grammatically correct. The sentence is then followed by three alternatives for the parts of the sentence which is not given in bold which may replace the incorrect portion. Choose the alternative(s) which will replace the incorrect part in the sentence to make it grammatically and contextually correct.
17. In the end of the Rigvedic period(A)/, the Aryan society began to(B)/ **expand of the northwestern region(C)**/ of the Indian subcontinent(D)/, **into the western Ganges plain(E)**.
- (I) At the end of the Rigvedic period  
(II) Expand from the northwestern region  
(III) Onto the western Ganges plain  
(a) Only (I) (b) Only (II)  
(c) Both (I)&(II) (d) Only (III)  
(e) All of the above
18. Many smaller clans mentioned(A)/ within early literature seems(B)/ to has been(C)/ **present across the(D)/ rest of the subcontinent(E)**.
- (I) within early literature seem  
(II) to have been  
(III) rest in the subcontinent  
(a) Only (I) (b) Only (II)  
(c) Only (III) (d) Both (II) & (III)  
(e) No replacement required
19. On the same time it(A)/ must be note that overwhelming(B)/ majority of Muslims in(C)/ **India of Indian natives(D)**/ converted to Islam(E).
- (I) At the same time it  
(II) must be noted that overwhelming  
(III) India are Indian natives  
(a) Only (III) (b) Both (I) & (II)  
(c) All (I), (II) & (III)  
(d) No replacement required  
(e) Only (II)
20. The spark that lead to the(A)/ **mutiny was the issue of new(B)**/ gunpowder cartridges for the(C)/ **Enfield rifle, which was insensitive (D)**/ to local religious prohibition(E).
- (I) The spark that led to the  
(II) Mutiny were the issue of new  
(III) Enfield Rifle, which is insensitive  
(a) Only (I) (b) Only (II)  
(c) Only (III) (d) Both (I) & (III)  
(e) No correction required
21. Bengal witnesses(A)/ **an intellectual awakening (B)**/ that was in (C)/ some way similar(D)/ **to the Renaissance (E)**.
- (I) Bengal witnessed  
(II) of intellectual awakening  
(III) that is in  
(a) Both (I) & (II) (b) Both (I) & (III)  
(c) Only (II) (d) Only (III)  
(e) All of the above
- Direction (22 to 25) :** Phrasal verbs
22. The martial artist felt that cauliflower ear was a badge of honor.

- (a) astute (b) chivalrous  
(c) token (d) crafty  
(e) None of these
23. I must brush up on my French before going to Paris next month.  
(a) exposition (b) careful  
(c) accolade (d) review  
(e) None of these
24. Apart from being under new management, it's business as usual in the department.  
(a) hiatus (b) finality  
(c) continuity (d) persist  
(e) None of these
25. While we see a buyer's market in terms of property, it is a seller's market for the financiers.  
(a) immovable (b) real-estate  
(c) stable (d) persisting  
(e) None of these

**Directions (26 to 30):** Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases are given in bold in the passage to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

When people in rich countries worry about migration, they tend to think of low-paid incomes who compete for jobs as construction workers, dishwashers or farmhands. When people in developing countries worry about migration, they are usually concerned at the prospect of their best and brightest decamping to Silicon Valley or to hospitals and universities in the developed world. These are the kind of workers that countries like Britain, Canada and Australia try to attract by using immigration rules that privilege college graduates.

Lots of studies have found that well-educated people from developing countries are particularly likely to emigrate. By some estimates, two-thirds of highly educated Cape Verdeans live outside the country. A big survey of Indian households earned out in 2004 asked about (a) many members who had moved abroad. It found that nearly 40% of emigrants had more than a high-school education, compared with around 3.3% of all Indians over the age of 25. This 'brain drain' has long bothered policymakers in poor countries. They fear that it hurts their economies, depriving them of much-needed skilled workers who could have taught at their universities, worked in their hospitals and come up with clever new products for their factories to make.

Many now take issue with this view. Several economists reckon that the brain-drain hypothesis fails to

account for the effects of remittances, for the beneficial effects of returning migrants, and for the possibility that being able to migrate to greener pastures induces people to get more education. Some argue that once these factors are taken into account, an exodus of highly skilled people could turn out to be a net benefit to the countries they leave. Recent studies of migration from countries as far apart as Ghana, Fiji, India and Romania have found support for this 'brain gain' idea.

The most obvious way in which migrants repay their homelands is through remittances. Workers from developing countries remitted a total of \$325 billion in 2010, according to the World Bank. In Lebanon, Lesotho, Nepal, Tajikistan and a few other places, remittances are more than 20% of GDP. A skilled migrant may earn several multiples of what his income would have been had he stayed at home. A study of Romanian migrants to America found that the average emigrant earned almost \$12,000 a year more in America than he would have done in his native land, a huge premium for someone from a country where income per person is around \$7,500 (at market exchange rates).

It is true that many skilled migrants have been educated and trained partly at the expense of their (often cash-strapped) governments. Some argue that poor countries should therefore rethink how much they spend on higher education. Indians, for example, often debate whether their government should continue to subsidize the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) when large numbers of IIT graduates end up in Silicon Valley or on Wall Street. But a new study of remittances sent home by Ghanaian migrants suggests that on average they transfer enough over the working lives to cover the amount spent on educating them several times over. The study finds that once remittances are taken into account, the cost of education would have to be 5.6 times the official figure to make it a losing proposition for Ghana.

There are more subtle ways in which the departure of some skilled people may aid poorer countries. Some emigrants would have been jobless had they stayed. Studies have found that unemployment rates among young people with college degrees in countries like Morocco and Tunisia are several multiples of those among the poorly educated, perhaps because graduates are more demanding. Migration may lead to a more productive pairing of people's skills and jobs. Some of the benefits of this improved match then flow back to the migrant's home country, most directly via remittances.

The possibility of emigration may even have beneficial effects on those who choose to stay, by giving people in poor countries an incentive to invest in education. A study of Cape Verdeans finds that an increase of ten percentage points in young peoples perceived probability of emigrating raises the probability of their completing secondary school by around eight points. Another study looks at Fiji. A series of coups beginning in 1987 was seen by Fijians of Indian origin as permanently harming their prospects in the country by limiting their share of government jobs and political power. This set off a wave of emigration. Yet young Indians in Fiji became more keenly to go to university even as the outlook at home dimmed, in part because Australia, Canada and New Zealand, three of the top destinations for Fijians, put more emphasis on attracting skilled migrants. Since some of those who got more education ended up staying, the skill levels of the resident Fijian population soared.

Migrants can also affect their home country directly. In a recent book about the Indian diaspora, Devesh Kapur of the University of Pennsylvania argues that Indians in Silicon Valley helped shape the regulatory structure for India's home-grown venture-capital industry. He also argues that these people helped Indian software companies break into the American market by vouching for the quality. Finally, migrants may return home, often with skills that would have been hard to pick up had they never gone abroad. The study of Romanian migrants found that returnees earned an average of 12-14% more than similar people who had stayed at home. Letting educated people go where they want looks like the brainy option.

26. How would you describe the views of the author mentioned in the passage?
- Author is conflicted about whether brain drain is beneficial for the sending country or not.
  - Author has just presented facts highlighting both the beneficial and the harmful side of brain drain.
  - Author irrevocably favors the phenomena of brain drain supporting it with examples from various studies.
  - Author judiciously weighs both sides of brain drain and propounds successfully why he thinks it is beneficial backing it with facts.
  - Author is mindful of the negative effects brain drain can cause but prefers to overlook it to emphasize its brighter side.

27. As per the passage, which of the following is not true about brain drain happening in India?
- Emigrants recognize the potential in their homegrown companies and can help these companies break into new markets.
  - Many emigrants invested into the startup boom in India fuelling the growth of entrepreneurship.
  - In India, nearly half of the emigrants have had more than a high school education before they emigrate.
  - Many Indians studying in elite engineering colleges opt for jobs outside the country.
  - All of the above are not true.
28. Which of the following statements author would disagree with?
- Sometimes people can earn much more working the same job outside rather than in their native country.
  - Many countries work towards raising the skilled levels of their population so that the citizens can migrate to countries demanding skilled migrants.
  - Probability of unemployment increases with increase in educational qualification mainly due to the dearth of requisite jobs.
  - The prospect of emigrating or getting a more secure job outside one's native country can inspire confidence into young people to strive for more.
  - A large number of people leaving can discourage the governments from investing more into education.
29. In the light of the passage, which one of the following actions governments should not undertake to control brain drain?
- Governments should lure emigrants back with lucrative offers like comparable salary, an opportunity to make a difference, grants for research and more.
  - Graduates should be made to sign a bond to ensure that they remain in and work for the country.
  - Governments should address the key structural and institutional contextual factors that push skilled professionals to emigrate in the first place, including human rights and civil liberties.
  - Governments should levy a tax against remittances, to be collected by the receiving country and sent to the sending country.
- I and III
  - II only
  - II and IV
  - II and III

(e) I and IV

30. Which of the following statements are true as per the passage'

- I. Though brain drain is a matter of concern, countries can benefit from the remittances, which sometimes form a chunk of their GDP
- II. People emigrating stifle the process of innovation that could have happened if skilled people hadn't left
- III. Countries should spend more on educating and skilling the population since when people

migrate they do remit more than what had been spent on educating them

IV. The skills of many people are rendered useless in their native country, emigration provides an opportunity to match skills with suitable employment

- (a) I and III
- (b) II and IV
- (c) I and IV
- (d) II and III
- (e) I and II

BY RITU GUPTA MAM

**DETAILED SOLUTIONS**

1. (b)

Explanation: merciless = showing no mercy; beats down = To exhaust or discourage someone; throng = a large, densely packed crowd of people or animals.

2. (c)

Explanation :- a person or thing that is essential to the success of an organization or operation.

3. (a)

Explanation :- bemoan = express discontent or sorrow over (something);

View Answer

4. (b)

Explanation :- amass = gather together or accumulate (a large amount or number of material or things) over a period of time; noose = a loop with a running knot, tightening as the rope or wire is pulled and used to trap animals or hang people; fugitive = a person who has escaped from captivity or is in hiding.

5. (c)

arrest = seize (someone) by legal authority and take them into custody; stashed = store (something) safely in a hidden or secret place; posh = elegant or stylishly luxurious. Choice (a)

6. (b)

Option (B) is not part of coherent paragraph as in the paragraph , author is sharing his views regarding budget presentation and people affected by demonetization but in option (B) there is information about allocation to weaker sections.

7. (d)

Option (D) is not a part of coherent paragraph because in the paragraph , there is information of contribution in the union budget for curing the diseases like tuberculosis, kala-azar and their logical sequence is abec , option(D) imparts information regarding filariasis in particular.

8. (e)

Option(E) is not a part of coherent paragraph. As other options talk about the city Kolkata and his living place while option(d) tells about the cuisine hence it is the correct choice.

9. (c)

Option(C) is not a part of coherent paragraph. As other options tell about the opinions of state governments towards federalism and their logical sequence is baed.

Option (c) is not a part of this paragraph as it is specifically talking about examining the governing Union-State relations so as to stop the government from being handicapped.

10. (b)

Option (B) is the one that doesn't fit the theme of the paragraph as other options tells us about the issue of Maoists and their role in violence and disruptions while option (B) which is also a part of the same article is explaining how Odisha is a fertile ground for the extremists to strike hence not in agreement to the theme of the passage.

11. Sentence 1: 'Ago' is used to count back from the present to an event in the past. 'Before' is used to count back from the past, to another event that took place even earlier in the past. In this context, 'ago' should be used here. Sentence 3 : The adverb 'efficiently' should be used in place of the adjective 'efficient'

Sentence 4 : The countable adjective 'many' should be used here, instead of the uncountable 'much', as the sentence refers to a countable noun (people).

12. Sentence 1 : The base form of the verb 'define' should be used with the infinitive 'to' Sentence 2 : The singular form of the verb (suggests) should be used here, as it is being used to refer to the noun 'willingness', which is expressed in singular form. Sentence 4 : The sentence should use the uncountable 'much' in place of 'many'.

13. Sentence 2 : The article 'an' should be used before the word 'interim', as it begins with a vowel. Sentence 4 : The preposition 'between' should be used in place of 'among', as only two entities are being talked about. ('Among' is used to refer to more than two entities).

14. The closing sentences talk about packet switching. And so, the last sentence should continue on the same context. This criterion has not been followed by any other option apart from D, which clearly makes it the correct choice here.

15. The surrounding context neither talk about TCP nor any physical device. eliminating both options A & E. Similarly the surrounding statements again does not concern IP component, negating D. C defines "packet switching", but that has already been done by statement IV, thereby getting ruled out. B will be the correct answer because it tries to explain the actual definition through an example



16. It can be noticed here that the passage is only talking about the benefits of "packet switching". This means that a positive sentence must follow V as well. Options A, B and D are talking in the negative context of packet switching, and can be ruled out. C is not a negative statement. Now, V is a very generic sentence, so any statement still explaining about packet switching will not follow, which is what C is doing. E will be the correct answer as it can add to the generic statements but not in a descriptive way.
17. Ans.(c); The Correct Sentence is : At the end of the Rigvedic period, the Aryan society began to expand from the northwestern region of the Indian subcontinent, into the western Ganges plain. When we talk about any period of time it should be started with 'at' as we are talking about the end of the era so 'in' should be replaced by 'at'. Moreover, expansion of the region has been mentioned. Therefore, there should be 'expand from' in place of 'expand of'.
18. Ans.(d); The Correct Sentence is: Many smaller clans mentioned within early literature seem to have been present across the rest of the subcontinent. Here, 'clans' is a plural form, therefore plural form of verb should be placed .i.e. 'seem' instead of 'seems'. Furthermore, according to the rule, 'to' always takes 'have' with it so it 'has' should be replaced by 'have'.
19. Ans.(c); The Correct Sentence is: At the same time it must be noted that overwhelming majority of Muslims in India are Indian natives converted to Islam. The same thing which we discussed in the solution of the Q1 is repeated here i.e. 'at the same time' should come here. Moreover, 'must' is followed by 'be', therefore third form of verb .i.e. 'noted' should replace 'note'. Furthermore, the context of the passage says that the majority of the Muslims are the natives are the natives of India, thus ....'India are Indian natives' is the correct formation.
20. Ans.(a); The Correct Sentence is: The spark that led to the mutiny was the issue of new gunpowder cartridges for the Enfield rifle, which was insensitive to local religious prohibition. As the sentence is in the past tense, therefore the error is only in the first part .i.e. 'lead' should be replaced by 'led'.
21. Ans.(b); The Correct Sentence is: Bengal witnessed an intellectual awakening that is in some way similar to the Renaissance. The given sentence is the present form of tense but the context of the passage talks about the awakening which is witnessed by the Bengal due to intellectual awakening. Thus, 'Bengal witnessed' is the correct usage, and accordingly 'that in some way similar to' will come further.
22. (c)  
Explanation: badge of honor = a medal or token signifying an awarded honor or distinction
23. (d)  
Explanation: brush up on = To improve, refresh one's knowledge of something
24. (c)  
Explanation: business as usual = an ongoing and unchanging state of affairs despite difficulties or disturbances.
25. (b)  
Explanation: buyer's market = an economic situation in which goods or shares
26. Option A presents author as someone confused about the outcome and unable to reach a conclusion, which is not true as author whenever mentions ill effects of brain drain confronts it with factual information Option B presents author as merely a presenter of facts but it can be clearly seen that author is in favor of brain drain Option C uses word irrevocably meaning something that cannot be changed, so we can infer that he is adamant about that, which would be a wrong assertion since he does not neglect the negative part of brain drain Option E presents author as someone biased, neglecting the negative effects to force his own views Option D is correct. Author prudently mentions how brain drain is affecting countries and weighs the beneficial side with the negative and in the end concludes that it is, in fact, beneficial.
27. It is mentioned that large numbers of IIT graduates end up in Silicon Valley or on Wall Street corroborating with option D Then in the last paragraph, it is given that Indians in Silicon Valley helped shape the regulatory structure for India's home-grown venture capital industry (through venture capital industry, many startups were benefitted) and these people helped Indian software companies break into the American market, corroborating with options A and B Then it is mentioned that nearly 40% of emigrants had more than a high-school education in India, contradicting with option C Hence option C is the correct choice
28. It is mentioned that A skilled migrant may earn several multiples of what his income would have been had he stayed at home option A can be deduced from this Then it is mentioned that unemployment rates among young

people with college degrees are several multiples of those among the poorly educated because graduates are more demanding, option C can be deduced from this Option D is mentioned in the penultimate paragraph Then it is given that poor countries should rethink how much they spend on higher education since they spend more on education on people who then leave the country, option E can be deduced from this Option B is not given in the passage, it is mentioned that some countries do put more emphasis on attracting skilled migrants but skilling population more so that they can migrate is not mentioned. Hence option B is the correct choice.

29. it is given in the passage that many countries have embraced emigration, it induces people to get more education and these people repay their homelands through remittances Option A seems logical, if a country can give the same offer or even a better one, then these professionals can be called back home and they can contribute their expertise to the nation Similarity. it is mentioned in the passage that people leave because of unfavorable conditions back home, so if government works toward improving these conditions and upgrade the services then there would be no reason to leave But statement II curtails personal freedom, forcing someone to stay will not lead to

productive pairing of people's skills and jobs and as per mentioned in the passage, many people earn more outside doing the same job than at their home country Biggest point mentioned in the passage in favor of emigration is that people send remittances back to their country, if that is also taxed and also to give back to sending country, it would be counterproductive and may compel people to withhold their remittances Hence option C is the correct choice.

30. It is mentioned that in Lebanon, Lesotho, Nepal, Tajikistan and a few other places, remittances are more than 20% of GDP corroborating with statement I Then in the passage mentions the fear of some countries that emigration hurts the economies depriving them of much-needed skilled workers who could have come up with clever new products for the factories to make (innovation), this is just a fear not an actual fact as statement II represents it. therefore we can say that it is not completely true Statement III is illogical, just educating people so that they can leave does not make sense, passage even mentions that countries should not spend so much on education owing to people leaving, hence this statement is also not true Statement IV is clearly mentioned in the passage Hence I and IV are true as per the passage, option C is the correct choice