

STUDY PLANET

58, SAMUDRA COMPLEX, CIRCULAR ROAD, RANCHI

By: Arvind Sir

CLOZE TEST -[1]

A (1) affecting the quality of primary education appears to be (2) levels of teacher motivation . In 2002 -2003, 25% of primary school teachers in rural India were absent on any given day. The impact of absenteeism is (3) by the fact that the average primary school in India has a workforce of no more than three teachers. the obvious reason , remuneration, does not appear to be a (4). In fact, both education experts and ordinary citizens (5) that government-employed school teachers are paid relatively well. UNESCO surveys from as early as 2004 indicated that the annual statutory salary of primary school teachers in India with 15 years' experience was more than \$ 14, 000.

- (a) important (b) tip (c) pointless
(d) key (e) seriously
- (a) high (b) pointed (c) acute
(d) low (e) beneath
- (a) exacerbated (b) married (c) stated
(d) witnessed (e) portrayed
- (a) presence (b) forcing (c) driver
(d) reckon (e) case
- (a) together (b) says (c) argue
(d) couple (e) impart

CLOZE TEST -[2]

Creating a few more schools or allowing hundreds of colleges and private universities to (1) is not going to solve the crisis of education in India . And a crisis it is _we are in a country where people are spending their parents' savings and borrowed money on education -and even then not getting standard education, and struggling to find employment of their(2) . In this country, millions of students are (3) of an unrealistic, pointless , mindless rat race, The mind-numbing competition and rote learning not only (4) the creativity and originality of millions of Indian students every year, but also (5) brilliant students to adopt drastic measures.

- (a) base (b) mushroom (c) point
(d) set (e) crop
- (a) parents (b) money (c) fashion
(d) equal (e) choice
- (a) victims (b) member (c) party
(d) associates (e) together
- (a) crush (b) flourish (c) stir
(d) halting (e) push
- (a) aim (b) drive (c) stop
(d) responsible (e) make

CLOZE TEST -[3]

Primary school enrolment in India has been a success story (1) due to various programmes and drives to increase enrolment even in remote areas. With enrolment reaching at least 96 per cent since 2009, and girls (2) up 56 per cent of new students between 2007 and 2013. it is clear that many (3) of access to schooling have been (4). Improvement in infrastructure has been the (5) behind achieving this and now in India 98 per cent habitations have a primary school within one kilometre and 92 percent have an upper primary school within a three-kilometre walking distance.

- (a) most (b) properly (c) totally
(d) optionally (e) largely
- (a) coming (b) reaching (c) counting
(d) making (e) touching
- (a) issue (b) opportunities (c) problems
(d) efforts (e) exertions
- (a) accustomed (b) addressed (c) met
(d) forwarded (e) dissolved

- (a) main (b) force (c) focus
(d) compulsion (e) awareness

CLOZE TEST -[4]

If china's state-owned commercial banks seem burdened by bad debts, the country's rural financial sector is even worse. In the villages , the only formal banking institutions are what are known as rural credit co-operatives. These (1) the distinction in China of having been officially declared insolvent. the rural credit co-operatives are ill-named . they are often reluctant to (2) and they are not run as co-operatives as they do not (3) any profits and their customers have no say in there operations. Until 1996, they were offshoots of the Agricultural Bank of China. Since then they have been (4) by the Central Bank, though they are in reality run by country governments. Even the word „rural“ is misleading. (5) of their deposits are sucked up and put in the urban banking system. Farmers ususally find it easier to (6) from friends or relatives or black market money lenders. Yet the co-operatives remain a big part of China's financial system. Last year, they (7) for 12 per cent of deposits and 11 per cent of loans. In recent years, commercial banks (including the Agricultural Bank) have closed down (8) in the countryside. Yet some 40, 000 credit co-operatives remain in place with one in almost every township (as the larger villages or smaller rural loans are (9)). If , as the government claims, the credit co-operatives are beginning to turn a profit after six years of losses, it is not because they are any better run. In an effort to (10) a stagnant rural economy, the Central Bank has pumped more than \$ 9 billion in to them , hoping that they will lend more to farmers . But the root causes of their problems remain and the real solution may have to involve a mix of approaches from commercial banking to real co-operatives.

- (a) awarded (b) enjoy (c) worry
(d) making (e) trouble
- (a) sanctions (b) apply (c) part
(d) provide (e) giving
- (a) function (b) eligible (c) claims
(d) declared (e) share
- (a) own (b) govern (c) regulations
(d) ran (e) supervised
- (a) Such (b) Partly (c) Whole
(d) Most (e) Entire
- (a) visit (b) help (c) borrow
(d) loan (e) advice
- (a) include (b) accounted (c) fulfilled
(d) achieved (e) taking
- (a) branches (b) all (c) operating
(d) staff (e) factory
- (a) thinking (b) known (c) creating
(d) cross (e) develop
- (a) make (b) release (c) boosting
(d) stall (e) revitalise

CLOZE TEST -[5]

Most weather events are now (1) by climate change because weather now develops in a different environment than before. While (2) variability continues to play a key role in extreme weather, climate change has shifted the odds and changed the usual limits, making certain types of extreme wether more frequent and more (3). The kinds of extreme weather events that would be expected to occur more often in a warming world are indeed increasing . For example, 60 years ago in the continental United States, the number, of new temperatures recorded around the country each year was roughly equal to the number of new record lows. Now, the number of new record highs recorded each year is (4) the number of new record lows, a sign of warming climate, and a clear (5) of its impact on extreme weather.

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- (a) performed (b) effected (c) influenced
(d) shape (e) catered
- (a) no (b) natural (c) possibility
(d) wrong (e) predict
- (a) rare (b) warmer (c) intense
(d) less (e) open
- (a) more (b) higher (c) much
(d) hence (e) exactly
- (a) example (b) indicated (c) sound
(d) casing (e) object

CLOZE TEST -[6]

Scientists have long known how to convert various kinds of organic materials into liquid fuel. Trees, shrubs, grasses, weeds, fungi, seaweed and animal fats have all been turned into biofuels to (1) cars, ships and even planes. As well as being available to countries (2) tar sands, shale fields or gushers, biofuels can help reduce greenhouse gas emissions by (3) an alternative to releasing total fossil fuel carbon into the atmosphere. Frustratingly, however, (4) biofuels in large quantities has always been more expensive and less (5) than simply drilling a little deeper for oil. Ethanol an alcoholic biofuel easily (6) from sugary or starchy plants. It has been used to run cars and has been blended into (7) petrol. It constitutes about 10% of the fuel (8) by America's vehicles today. Biodiesel made from vegetable fats is similarly mixed into diesel in Europe. But these first-generation biofuels have (9). They are made from plants rich in sugar, starch or oil that might otherwise be eaten by people or live-stock. Ethanol and biodiesel also have limitations as vehicle fuels, performing poorly in cold weather and capable of (10) unmodified engines. In an effort to overcome these limitations, dozens of start-up companies emerged over the past decade with the aim of developing second-generation biofuels from agricultural waste with no nutritional value and which can be used to replace fossil fuels.

- (a) fuelling (b) moving (c) power
(d) silent (e) invent
- (a) have (b) efforts (c) without
(d) explore (e) replacing
- (a) researching (b) precaution (c) supporting
(d) providing (e) arriving
- (a) produce (b) manufacture (c) offering
(d) transport (e) making
- (a) trouble (b) worried (c) opportunity
(d) advantage (e) convenient
- (a) disabled (b) create (c) distilled
(d) acquire (e) formulate
- (a) originally (b) conventional (c) purely
(d) normally (e) free
- (a) use (b) waste (c) fill
(d) burned (e) exploit
- (a) discouragement (b) benefits (c) drawbacks
(d) flaw (e) weak
- (a) dreadful (b) harm (c) injure
(d) demanding (e) damaging

CLOZE TEST -[7]

WHO estimates that, within the next few years, noncommunicable diseases will become the principal global (1) of morbidity and mortality. The role of diet in the diagnosis of most non-communicable diseases is well (2). The shift towards highly refined foods and towards meat and dairy products containing high levels of saturated fats, now increasingly (3) in middle-income and lower-income countries, have, together with reduced energy (4), contributed to rises in the (5) of obesity and non-communicable diseases. Because of the global extent of the epidemic, the

advantages of promoting healthy diets and preventing overnutrition should be explored.

The prohibitive costs of treating the consequences of overnutrition require that increased attention be given to preventive measures. Parallels exist between these requirements and the initiatives taken to control tobacco consumption, from which important (6) can be learnt, especially with respect to the use of international legal instruments. However, because some of the largest multinational companies are heavily involved in the creation and marketing of unhealthy foods, the control of these activities presents a (7) challenge. There is a growing (8) that prevention demands public health actions at both the national and global levels, ranging from more health education to improved food labelling and controls on the marketing of certain foods and soft drinks. This will require innovative and committed (9) by all (10).

- (a) session (b) effect (c) result
(d) causes (e) trouble
- (a) document (b) established (c) aware
(d) timed (e) proportioned
- (a) appeared (b) presenting (c) evident
(d) prevalence (e) existed
- (a) cost (b) expenditure (c) intake
(d) savings (e) expansion
- (a) incidence (b) happening (c) commonality
(d) occasion (e) expulsion
- (a) tutorials (b) lessons (c) practice
(d) point (e) habits
- (a) formidable (b) pretentious (c) alarming
(d) enormous (e) solution
- (a) need (b) demand (c) association
(d) credit (e) recognition
- (a) amalgamation (b) joining (c) knowledge
(d) collaboration (e) information
- (a) party (b) population (c) politicians
(d) segmentations (e) concerned

CLOZE TEST -[8]

Confidence in the global economy is (1) improving, as evidenced by the bullish behaviour of financial markets and by increasingly positive comments from companies and policy makers over the past few weeks.

While economists have generally argued in (2) of a robust recovery, both in the world economy and in financial markets, it is when investors get (3) bullish that the pessimistic case deserves more (4). Many of them believe that the current improvement in global conditions is just a blip and that the world faces years, if not decades, of "secular stagnation." How (5) should we take these foreboding statements?

The good news is that there is not much (6) of secular stagnation in global statistics. For the world economy as a whole, "new normal" since 2008 has not, in fact, been very (7) from the pre-crisis period. The average growth of the global economy, from 1988 to 2007, was 3.6 per cent according to the IMF's Economic Outlook database. Its latest forecast for this year is the same- 3.6 per cent - although the IMF Managing Director hinted at a modest (8) this week.

At first sight, this continuity from the pre-crisis decades seems (9) to square with the slowdown in economic activity in all major economies since 2008. The IMF expects only 2.2 per cent growth this year in developed countries compared with an average of 2.8 per cent during the two decades before the crisis. In the emerging economies, meanwhile, growth is (10) at 4.8 per cent this year, slightly below the 4.9 per cent of the pre-crisis decades.

- (a) heavily (b) steadily (c) tremendously

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|-----|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | (d) highly | (e) regularly | |
| 2. | (a) approval | (b) favour | (c) account |
| | (d) side | (e) grace | |
| 3. | (a) together | (b) collective | (c) wild |
| | (d) uniformly | (e) distributive | |
| 4. | (a) weight | (b) meaning | (c) attraction |
| | (d) notice | (e) attention | |
| 5. | (a) easily | (b) seriously | (c) badly |
| | (d) simply | (e) much | |
| 6. | (a) evidence | (b) example | (c) sample |
| | (d) clue | (e) information | |
| 7. | (a) similar | (b) unlike | (c) distinctive |
| | (d) different | (e) identical | |
| 8. | (a) reduce | (b) crash | (c) subside |
| | (d) flop | (e) decline | |
| 9. | (a) hard | (b) default | (c) difficulty |
| | (d) hit | (e) roughly | |
| 10. | (a) highlighted | (b) depicted | (c) projected |
| | (d) progressed | (e) assumed | |

CLOZE TEST -[9]

Generally a disaster (1) in significant loss in social, psychological and economic aspects. It not only (2) to structural damages, but also leaves families torn apart, children orphaned, livelihoods destroyed and communities traumatised.

Non-structural factors such as lack of responsiveness of government officials and ineffective leadership are mainly (3) for any disaster mismanagements. India is (4) to a variety of natural and man-made disasters. Strong and effective emergency management has been a felt (5) in all corners of the world. effective policies play a (6) role in mitigating the impact of disasters and reducing likely losses of life and property. Economic resources are important for any disaster management, yet, it has been (7) that economic resources did not necessarily translate into greater investment in this domain as there is no (8) of issues that demand governments attention and resources. Disaster management has (9) acquired importance in the agenda of governance, unless there is a major natural or man-made disaster. The major shortcomings observed in Indian disaster management, along with their probable solutions, need to be discussed on an (10) basis.

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|-----|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1. | (a) prepares | (b) results | (c) affects |
| | (d) entails | (e) promotes | |
| 2. | (a) causes | (b) creates | (c) results |
| | (d) imparts | (e) leads | |
| 3. | (a) reasons | (b) responsible | (c) accounts |
| | (d) amounts | (e) factors | |
| 4. | (a) subjected | (b) susceptibility | (c) available |
| | (d) vulnerable | (e) centre | |
| 5. | (a) relation | (b) abstract | (c) evolution |
| | (d) creation | (e) need | |
| 6. | (a) enormous | (b) tough | (c) vital |
| | (d) single | (e) important | |
| 7. | (a) recognised | (b) routed (c) placed | |
| | (d) collected | (e) seeing | |
| 8. | (a) much | (b) amount | (c) collection |
| | (d) dearth | (e) failure | |
| 9. | (a) seldom | (b) forever | (c) great |
| | (d) much | (e) always | |
| 10. | (a) important | (b) understanding | (c) urgent |
| | (d) priority | (e) upright | |

CLOZE TEST -[10]

(1) late there is an unusual enthusiasm in creating a research culture in many institutions of higher learning in India. This is (2) due to the growing awareness that educational institutions must focus on research if they want to be on (3). Added to this awareness are the strict directions from MHRD and UGC to strengthen the research outputs in the deemed to be universities. many reputed institutions have embarked on programmes like research linked incentives. recently a top-notch University has introduced a performance measurement system in which research will be given as much weightage as teaching in the annual (4) of its faculty. Most IIMs in India have recognised the importance of research and want their faculty to (5) as much time to research as they do to teaching.

Research should be at the core and must be (6) in generating a major interface with the academic and business world. It must provide a new theoretical framework that (7) reassessment and refinement of current practices and thinking. Research is used to establish or (8) facts reaffirm the results of previous work, solve new or existing problems support theorems or (9) new theorems. It empowers the faculty for an in depth approach in teaching. It has the (10) to enhance the consultancy capabilities of the researcher.

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|-----|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. | (a) Since | (b) Now | (c) By |
| | (d) At | (e) of | |
| 2. | (a) flatly | (b) mainly | (c) compulsory |
| | (d) absolutely | (e) primary | |
| 3. | (a) toes | (b) ahead | (c) top |
| | (d) front | (e) guard | |
| 4. | (a) appraisals | (b) pays | (c) functions |
| | (d) salaries | (e) records | |
| 5. | (a) limit | (b) establish | (c) dedicate |
| | (d) donate | (e) allow | |
| 6. | (a) contributed | (b) instrumental | (c) caused |
| | (d) capable | (e) done | |
| 7. | (a) possesses | (b) takes | (c) exists |
| | (d) enables | (e) creates | |
| 8. | (a) deactivate | (b) confirm | (c) place |
| | (d) design | (e) deviate | |
| 9. | (a) develop | (b) enlarge | (c) built |
| | (d) fluctuate | (e) revolve | |
| 10. | (a) dream | (b) limitation | (c) |
| | encouragement | (d) courage | (e) potential |