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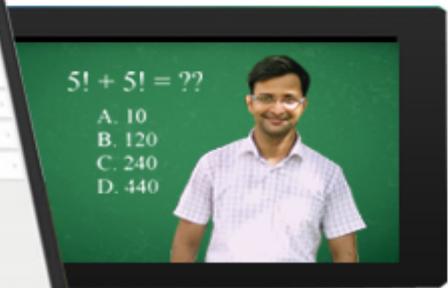
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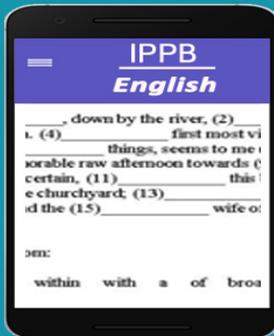


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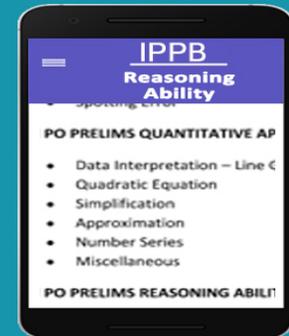
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IPPB MEMORY BASED ENGLISH

Directions (71-100): Read the following passage carefully and the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases are given in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

China's rising power is based on its remarkable economic success. Shanghai's overall economy is currently growing at around 13% per year, thus doubling in size every five or six years. Everywhere there are start-ups, innovations, and young entrepreneurs hungry for profits. In a series of high-level meetings between Chinese and African officials, the advice that the African leaders received from the Chinese was sound, and more practical than they typically get from the World Bank. Chinese officials stress the crucial role of public investments, especially in agriculture and infrastructure, to lay the basis for private sector-led growth. In a hungry and poor rural economy, as China was in the 1970s and as most of Africa is today, a key starting point is to raise farm productivity. Farmers need the benefits of fertilizer, irrigation and high-yield seeds, all of which were a core part of China's economical takeoff. Two other equally critical investments are also needed: roads and electricity, without which there cannot be a modern economy. Farmers might be able to increase their output, but it won't be able to reach the cities, and the cities won't be able to provide the countryside with inputs. The government has taken pains to ensure that the electricity grids and transportation networks reach every village in China. China is prepared to help Africa in substantial ways in agriculture, roads, power, health and education. And that is not an empty boast. Chinese leaders are prepared to share new high-yield rice varieties, with their African counterparts and, all over Africa, China is financing and constructing basic infrastructure.

This illustrates what is wrong with the World Bank. The World Bank has often forgotten the most basic lessons of development, preferring to lecture the poor and force them to privatise basic infrastructure, which is untenable, rather than to help the poor to invest in infrastructure and other crucial sectors. The Bank's failure began in the early 1980s when under the ideological sway of then American President and British Prime Minister it tried to get Africa and other poor regions to cut back or close down government

investments and services. For 25 years, the bank tried to get governments out of agriculture, leaving **impoverished** peasants to fend for themselves. The result has been a disaster in Africa, with farm productivity stagnant for decades. The bank also pushed for privatization of national health systems, water utilities, and road and power networks, and has grossly underfinanced these critical sectors. This extreme free-market ideology, also called "structural adjustment", went against the practical lessons of development successes in China and the rest of Asia.

Practical development strategy recognises that public investments in agriculture, health, education, and infrastructure are necessary complements to private investments. The World Bank has instead wrongly seen such vital public investments as an enemy of private sector development. Whenever the bank's ideology failed, it has blamed the poor for corruption, mismanagement, or lack of initiative. Instead of focusing its attention on helping the poorest countries to improve their infrastructure, there has been a **crusade** against corruption. The good news is that African governments are getting the message on how to spur economic growth and are getting crucial help from China and other partners that are less wedded to extreme free-market ideology than the World Bank. They have declared their intention to invest in infrastructure, agriculture modernisation, public health, and education. It is clear the Bank can regain its relevance only if it becomes practical once again, by returning its focus to financing public investments in priority sectors. If that happens, the Bank can still do justice to the bold vision of a world of shared prosperity that prompted its creation after World War II.

(The topic of the Passage asked in the exam was based on World bank report on African economy)

- Q71. The author's main objective in writing the passage is to
- (a) make a case for the closure of the World Bank since it promotes US interests over those of other countries.
 - (b) illustrate how China can play a more concrete role in Africa.

- (c) criticise the World Bank for playing a crucial role in China's development but neglecting Africa.
- (d) recommend that China adopt the guidelines of the World Bank to sustain growth.
- (e) use China's success as an example of the changes required in World Bank ideology.
- Q72. What advice have African leaders received from their Chinese counterparts?
- (A) Focus primarily on innovation, start-ups and urban development.
- (B) To ensure all citizens benefit from economic development, investment in crucial sectors should come from the government, not the private sector.
- (C) Improve agricultural output through government investment to stimulate economic growth.
- (a) Both (A) & (C)
- (b) Only (C)
- (c) Only (B)
- (d) Both (A) & (B)
- (e) None of these
- Q73. What effect has the World Bank policy had on African nations?
- (a) The African government has restricted private sector investment in agriculture.
- (b) Africa has focused more on health and education rather than on agriculture.
- (c) The agriculture sector in these countries is not as productive as it could be.
- (d) US and Britain have volunteered substantial aid to Africa as Africa has complied with World Bank ideology.
- (e) None of these
- Q74. What is the difference in the Chinese and World Bank approach to development?
- (a) Unlike the World Bank, China favors the public sector and restricts private sector participation in crucial sectors.
- (b) Contrary to China's strategy of dependence on the private sector, the World Bank pressurises governments to take the lead in investing in agriculture.
- (c) While the World Bank has focused on agriculture, China's priority has been rooting out corruption so that investment in infrastructure is utilised appropriately.
- (d) The Chinese government favors private sector involvement, while the World Bank has retained control over essential services like transport.
- (e) None of these
- Q75. Which of the following cannot be said about structural adjustment?
- (a) It is the World Bank's free market ideology adapted by Asian countries.
- (b) Under this strategy public sector investment in priority sectors is discouraged.
- (c) As a development strategy it has failed in Africa.
- (d) With this strategy there has been a lack of adequate investment in critical sectors.
- (e) It is an ideology advocated by the World Bank which needs to be modified to facilitate economic growth.
- Q76. Which of the following is NOT true in the context of the passage?
- (A) China's involvement in Africa so far has been re-stricted to advising its leaders.
- (B) The World Bank was created by the US and Britain for the sole purpose of furthering their interests.
- (C) China's economy was once in the same state as many African countries are today.
- (a) None
- (b) Only (B)
- (c) Only (A)
- (d) Both (A) & (B)
- (e) None of these
- Q77. Why is the author optimistic about Africa's future?
- (a) The World Bank has' committed itself to invest huge sums in Africa's development.
- (b) Africa has decided to adopt a structural adjustment ideology which has benefited many nations.
- (c) Africa has committed itself to adopting China's strategy for economic growth.
- (d) China has urged the World Bank to waive the interest on its loans to Africa.
- (e) None of these
- Q78. What advice has the author given the World Bank ?
- (a) Support China's involvement in developing Africa
- (b) Reduce the influence of the US and Britain in its functioning
- (c) Adopt a more practical ideology of structural adjustment

- (d) Change its ideology to one encouraging both public and private sector investment in basic infrastructure
- (e) Focus on fighting corruption rather than interfering in the governance of developing countries

Directions (79-80): Choose the word/group of words which is **MOST OPPOSITE** in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

Q79. IMPOVERISHED

- (a) Enervate
- (b) Indigent
- (c) Penurious
- (d) Destitute
- (e) opulent

Q80. CRUSADE

- (a) Offensive
- (b) Sortie
- (c) Drive
- (d) Onslaught
- (e) Fortification

Directions (81-90): Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is (e). (ignore the errors of punctuation, if any.)

- Q81. The blind's life (a)/ is really very miserable (b)/ because they can't see (c)/ what happens around them. (d)/ No Error. (e)
- Q82. A cell (a)/ is the smallest (b)/ identifiable unit of life and cannot be (c)/ seen with a naked eye. (d)/ No error (e).
- Q83. It is true (a)/ that I met (b)/ the Chief Minister (c)/ at one of my friend's houses. (d)/ No Error. (e)
- Q84. She asked him (a)/ what it was that made him (b)/ so much stronger and braver (c)/ than any man (d)/. No error. (e)
- Q85. The invention of the modern (a)/ gadgets like mobile phone, microwave, etc (b)/ have not been without any affect. (c)/concluded the new study. (d)/ No error. (e)
- Q86. The building's roof (a)/ needs repairing otherwise (b)/ it may fall down and (c)/ result into many persons' death. (d)/ No Error. (e)
- Q87. The economic structure of Indian household (a)/ is such that girls are required to help (b)/in household work and also (c)/ perform their chores. (d)/ No error (e)

Q88. Closing the doors to a foreign citizen (a)/ seeking employment in India, the High Court on Thursday ruled (b)/ that it is not a foreign national's fundamental right (c)/ to get an employment visa in the country. (d)/ No error (e)

Q89. Demand for diesel cars, which has (a)/ been on the rise for the last few years, (b)/ may dip as the government is increasing the price (c)/ of the fuel, bringing it closer to that of petrol. (d)/ No error (e)

Q90. Not only was the actress over the Moon (a)/ as winning an award, but was (b)/ also deeply touched by the support (c)/ she got from the industry. (d)/ No error (e)

Directions (91-100): In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate words.

The capital's "airpocalypse", the choking smog that descended on Beijing in the winter of 2012-13, galvanised public opinion and(91).. the government. The strange thing is, though, that information about air pollution—how extensive it is, how much damage it does—has long been sketchy, ...(92).... mostly on satellite data or computer models. Until now.

....(93).... to the outcry, the government set up a national air-reporting system which now has almost 1,000 monitoring stations, pumping out hourly reports on six pollutants, including sulphur dioxide, ozone and (the main(94)... particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter, or PM2.5. These are tiny particles which lodge in the lungs and(95).... respiratory disease. The six are the main cause of local pollution but have little to do with climate change, since they do not include carbon dioxide, the main greenhouse gas. Scientists from Berkeley Earth, a not-for-profit foundation in America, have ...(96)... through this recent cloud of data for the four months to early August 2014, sieved out the bits that are manifestly wrong (readings where the dial seems to be stuck, for



instance) and emerged with the most detailed and up-to-date picture of Chinese air pollution so far.

Pollution is sky-high ...(97).... in China. Some 83% of Chinese are ...(98).. to air that, in America, would be deemed by the Environmental Protection Agency either to be unhealthy or unhealthy for sensitive groups. Almost half the population of China experiences levels of PM2.5 that are ...(99).. America's highest threshold. That is even ...(100)... than the satellite data had suggested.

Q91. (a) Frightened
(c) Startled
(e) Agitated

(b) Spooked
(d) Pleased

Q92. (a) Situated
(c) Based
(e) Disambiguated

(b) Stationed
(d) Enacted

Q93. (a) Countering
(c) Answering
(e) Responding

(b) Retorting
(d) Greeting

Q94. (a) Fugitive
(c) Miscreant
(e) Suspect

(b) Felon
(d) Culprit

Q95. (a) Hamper
(c) Lead
(e) Originate

(b) Cause
(d) Result

Q96. (a) Seined
(c) Carried
(e) Propelled

(b) Drained
(d) Trawled

Q97. (a) All over
(c) Around
(e) Everywhere

(b) Nowhere
(d) Ubiquitous

Q98. (a) Exposed
(c) Exhibited
(e) Concealed

(b) Obscured
(d) Blocked

Q99. (a) Above
(c) Aloft
(e) After

(b) Over
(d) Beyond

Q100. (a) Better
(c) Poo
(e) Repugnant

(b) Worse
(d) Horrible

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