1. We want to become internationally ……………… in terms of technological research
   1. familiar
   2. great
   3. **renowned**
   4. notorious
2. All members will have a fixe five-year …………………..
   1. tenet
   2. tenor
   3. **tenure**
   4. tenement
3. There are many textile mills in the market that compete with each ………… to gain the largest share of the market
   1. person
   2. **other**
   3. contestants
   4. individual
4. ……. person is bound to insure himself against all types of losses.
   1. **circumspect**
   2. reckless
   3. impetuous
   4. petrified
5. Is the most refreshing and tranquil island in the US.
   1. is most refreshing and tranquility
   2. is most refresh and tranquil
   3. is a most refreshing and tranquil
   4. **no improvement needed**
7. Many people of world keep procrastinating and then they lose in the end
   1. Many people in the world keeps
   2. Many people in world keep
   3. **Many people in the world keep**
   4. No improvement needed
9. Give people power and discretion, and whether they are grand viziers or border guards some will use their position to enrich themselves. The problem can be big enough to hold back a country’s development. For most people in the world, though, the worry is not that corruption may slow down their country’s GDP growth. It is that their daily lives …………………. by endless hassles, big and small. And for all the evidence that some culture suffer endemic corruption while others are relatively clean attitudes toward corruption, and even the language describing bribery, is remarkable similar around the world.

In a testament to most people’s basic decency, bribe-takers and bribe-payers have developed elaborate theatre of dissimulation. This is not just to avoid detection. Even in countries where corruption is so common as to be unremarkable and unprosecutable and even when the transaction happens far from snooping eyes, a bribe is almost ways dressed up as some other kind of exchange. Though most of the worlds plagued by corruption, even serial officers try to conceal it.

One manifestation of this linguistic. Surprisingly few people say: “You are going to have to pay me if you want to get that done” Instead, they use a wide variety of euphemisms. One type of quasi-official terminology. The term widely used to border crossings is “expediting fee”. For a euphemism it is surprisingly accurate, paying it will keep your bag and perhaps your contraband, from being dumped onto a floor and sifted through at a leisurely pace. (A related term, used in India is “speed money”, paying it can get essential business permits issued considerably faster.)

A second type of euphemism dresses up a dodgy payment as a friendly favour done by the bribe payer. These plenty of creative scope. Nigerian policemen are known to ask for “a little something for the weekend”. Mexican traffic police will request that you buy them a Refresco, a soft drink, as will Angolan and Mozambican petty officials, who call it a Gazoso in Portuguese.

Double meaning can help soothe the awkwardness of bribe-paying. Baksheesh, originally a Persian word now found in many countries of the Middle East, can mean “tip”, “aims” and “bribe”. In Kenya a machine gun wielding guard suggested to a terrified Canadian aid worker: “Perhaps you would like to discuss this over chai?” The young Canadian was relieved the difficulty could be resolved with some chai, which means both “tea” and “bribe”.

Along with obscurantist language, bribe-taking culture around the world often involved the avoidance of physically handling the money from one person to another. One obvious reason is to avoid detection, which is why bribers are known as “envelopers” in countries from China to Greece. But avoidance of a direct hand-over is common even where there is no change of detection. There will always be some officials who will take money right from a bribe payer’s hands, but most seem to prefer to find some way to hide the money from view.

What is the contextual meaning of the word “dissimulation” given in the first line of the second paragraph?

* 1. **Hypocrisy**
  2. Clarity
  3. Frankness
  4. Insult

1. Paragraph & question not visible
2. The labor union decided to go on strike because the management was adamant and did not agree to their terms. The discussion had reached a / an ………………..
   1. climax
   2. obstacle
   3. impetus
   4. **impasse**
3. She has been lived in Michigan since she was eight
   1. lived
   2. **has been living**
   3. have lived
   4. is living
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What would the author most likely agree with?

* 1. People generally do not try to hide the money taken as bribe
  2. People hid the money taken as bribe primarily to avoid detection
  3. **People hide the money taken as bribe from view even if detection possibility is low**
  4. People hide the money taken as bribe to hide their economic background

1. The unique Iron Age Experimental Centre at Lejre, about 25 miles west of Copenhagen serves as a museum, a classroom and a place t get away from it all. How did people live during the Iron Age? How did they support themselves? What did they eat and how did they cultivate the land. These and a myriad of other questions prodded the pioneers of Lejre experiment.

Living in the open and working 10 hours a day, volunteers from all over Scandinavia led by 30 experts, built the first village of the ancient encampment in a matter of months. The house walls were of clay, the roofs of bay, all based on original design. Then came the second stage – getting back to the basics of living. Families were invited to stay in the “prehistoric village” for a week or two in a time and rough it in the Iron Age style.

Initially this experiment proved none too easy for modern Danes accustomed to central heating, but it convinced the centre that there was something to the Lejre project. Little by little the modern Iron Agers learned that their huts were, after all habitable. The problems were nemours - smoke belching out from the rough-and-ready fireplaces into the rooms and are so on. These problems however have led to some discoveries, domed smoke ovens made to clay. For example, give out more heat and consume less fuel than an open and when correctly stoked they are practically smokeless.

By contacting other museums, the Lejre team has been able to reconstruct ancient weaving, looms and potter kilns. Iron Age dyeing technique using local natural vegetation have also been revived, as have ancient baking and cooking methods.

What is the main purpose of building the Iron Age Experiment Centre?

* 1. To build a prehistoric village where people can stay for a week or two to get away from modern living
  2. **To replicate the Iron Age to get a better understanding of the time and people of that era**
  3. To discover the differences between a domed smoke oven and an open fire and to identify the more efficient one
  4. To revive activities such as weaving, pottery, dyeing, cooking and baking that were prominent in the ancient times

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What can be inferred to be the center’s initial outlook toward the Lejre project?

* 1. **It was not too keen on starting it**
  2. It eagerly supported it
  3. It felt the project was very unique
  4. It was apprehensive about it.

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What would be the most suitable title for the passage?

1. Modern Techniques Find Their Way into Prehistoric Villages
2. Coexistence Of Ancient And Modern Times
3. Glad to Be Ling in The 21st Century
4. **Turning Back Time**
5. The unique Iron Age Experimental Centre at Lejre, about 25 miles west of Copenhagen serves as a museum, a classroom and a place t get away from it all. How did people live during the Iron Age? How did they support themselves? What did they eat and how did they cultivate the land. These and a myriad of other questions prodded the pioneers of Lejre experiment.

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What is the meaning of the sentence given below?

“Initially this experiment proved none too easy for modern Danes accustomed to central heating, but it convinced the centre that there was something to the Lejre project”

1. Even though it wasn’t easy for the modern people to stay in the huts, the centre say merit in the simple living within huts compared to expensive apartments.
2. It was quite easy for the modern people to stay in the huts and the centre also saw merit in the simple living within the huts compared to expensive apartments.
3. **The way of living of the Iron Age proved difficult for the people of the modern age who are used to living in luxury, but the centre saw a scope of breakthrough in their project**
4. The way of living of the Iron Age proved very easy for the people of the modern age since it was hot inside the huts and they were anyway used to heated rooms.
5. Sediments …………. The footprints of moving animals when they become rocks.
   1. Present
   2. **………….**
   3. Take
   4. **Etch**
6. Economists are a difficult lot to please and are ……….. impressed by either an increase in government expenditure of a cut in the taxes.
   1. always
   2. **often**
   3. seldom
   4. scarcely
   5. easily
7. The monk wanders here and there in search of silence and peace. He lives a ……………life
   1. **nomadic**
   2. boring
   3. religious
   4. busy
8. Movies are becoming a medium of culture contacts, good relation and …….. among different countries.
   1. wars
   2. love
   3. harmony
   4. conformity
9. The most obvious downside to this pessimism is that *it is coming at their expenses*.
   1. it comes at their expense
   2. **it is costing at their expense**
   3. it will have came at their expense
   4. it was coming at their expense
10. People who have a habit of day dreaming should spend some of their time ………… concentration.
    1. trying
    2. **practicing**
    3. seeing
    4. creating
11. The appropriate atmospheric conditions made it possible for the astronomers to see the stars and they could even distinguish the sizes.
    1. **and even distinguish the sizes**
    2. and they were even distinguishing the size
    3. and he could even distinguish the sizes
    4. and even distinguishing the sizes
12. Once he has signed the agreement, he won’t be able to ………………….
    1. back up
    2. back in
    3. back at
    4. **back out**
13. A writer always is having his own vision of life
    1. always has
    2. always had
    3. **always have**
    4. have always
    5. no improvement needed
14. 1. Many people in the world keeps
    2. Many people in world keep
    3. **Many people in the world keep**
    4. No improvement needed
15. A – disappointed if

B – not fulfilled

C – do not be

D – or

E – Promises are

F – your friends let you down

1. CFDAEB
2. CABDEF
3. CAFDBE
4. CAFDEB
5. There are many textile mills in the market that compete with each ……………. to gain the largest share of the market.
   1. person
   2. **other**
   3. constants
   4. Individuals
6. But each attempt ended in ……….. failure, just as such attempts have failed all over the world.
   1. gloomy
   2. spectacular
   3. intense
   4. dismal