

English

Reading Comprehension

Level-1

Q1 Read the following passage carefully and answer these questions. Certain words/phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

OpenAI's ChatGPT has opened new horizons of possibilities. The AI-powered chatbot which was launched in November 2022 quickly became a **sensation** owing to its capabilities to develop a variety of content from prompts in natural language. The chatbot has ever since evolved by leaps and bounds and users are coming up with new use cases each day. The plugins are available in Alpha to ChatGPT users and developers who are currently on the waitlist. As of now, OpenAI has said that it will give access to a small set of developers and subscribers with its premium ChatGPT Plus plan and will roll out large-scale and API access later. The company said that it will also roll out the ability for developers to create their own plugins for ChatGPT. Among the set of plugins launched by the company, the most interesting and practical seems to be its web-browsing plugin.

This plugin essentially means that ChatGPT will now be able to pull data from across the web to offer answers to prompts from users. The plugin uses the Bing Search API to **retrieve** content and it also throws up links to websites ChatGPT visited to create its responses and will also cite sources. Now, it seems ChatGPT is about to take the next leap. US-based AI powerhouse, OpenAI has endowed its viral chatbot with the ability to browse the internet. On Thursday, the company unveiled its ChatGPT plugins that will let the bot have

access to third-party databases and knowledge sources including the web. With the web-browsing plugin, ChatGPT will show users its search in real-time. For example, for a query on comparison between critically acclaimed Oscar winners in the last two years, ChatGPT will show that it is browsing the best sources and compiling the answer. The response will essentially be a summary of the content pulled from the best sources. The bot will also offer citations in terms of factual information.

Along with the web-browsing plugin, OpenAI seems to have been working on a host of plugins for ChatGPT that will let users book restaurants, book travel, buy groceries, and do complex maths problems. All this is possible owing to some of the early collaborator plugins such as FiscalNote, Instacart, Klarna, Milo, Kayak, OpenTable, Shopify, Slack, Zapier, etc. that have joined OpenAI. Interestingly, this is not the first time the company has worked on a chatbot with access to the Internet. In 2021, OpenAI worked on a chatbot called WebGPT which was reported to have quoted information from unreliable sources. Incidentally, Meta Inc. too had experimented with its now-defunct BlenderBot 3.0 which also was shelved after it gave incorrect

responses. However, with web-enabled ChatGPT, OpenAI has claimed that it has implemented all the necessary **safeguards** to prevent the bot from indulging in 'undesirable behaviours'.

What is the central theme of the passage?

- (A) Web browsing plugins
- (B) Premium chatGPT plus plan
- (C) Chatbot webGPT



- (D) ChatGPT and its benefits
 (E) None of these

Q2 Read the following passage carefully and answer these questions. Certain words/phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

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responses. However, with web-enabled ChatGPT, OpenAI has claimed that it has implemented all the necessary **safeguards** to prevent the bot from indulging in 'undesirable behaviours'.

Which of the following words can be an antonym of the word '**retrieve**', as used in the passage?

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| (A) regain | (B) recapture |
| (C) abandon | (D) replenish |
| (E) None of these | |

Q3 Read the following passage carefully and answer these questions. Certain words/phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

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As per the passage, which of the following are the purposes for which plugins will be used?

- I.to book restaurants
 - II.to buy groceries
 - III.to solve simplex math problems
- (A) Both I and II
 (B) Both II and III
 (C) Only I
 (D) All of these
 (E) None of these

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As per the passage, which of the following collaborator plugins have not joined with openAI ?

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (A) FiscalNote | (B) Kayak |
| (C) Expedia | (D) OpenTable |
| (E) Zapier | |

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responses. However, with web-enabled ChatGPT, OpenAI has claimed that it has implemented all the necessary **safeguards** to

prevent the bot from indulging in 'undesirable behaviours'.

Which of the following best represents the tone of the passage?

- (A) sarcastic
- (B) apologetic
- (C) cynical
- (D) informative
- (E) euphemistic

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As per the first paragraph of the passage, which of the following is not the use of OpenAI ?

- (A) It will give access to a small set of developers and subscribers
- (B) It will not roll out the ability for developers to create their own plugins
- (C) It develops a variety of content from prompts in natural language
- (D) It will roll out large-scale and API access
- (E) None of these

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Which of the following can be incorrect as per the second paragraph of the passage?

- (A) ChatGPT will now be able to pull data from across the web to offer answers to prompts from users
- (B) The plugin uses the Bing Search API to retrieve content
- (C) The plugins are available in Alpha to ChatGPT users
- (D) ChatGPT is about to take the next leap
- (E) None of these

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In which year AI powered chatbot chatGPT was launched?

- (A) May 2020
- (B) September 2021
- (C) November 2022
- (D) June 2022
- (E) None of these

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Which of the following words can be a synonym of the word '**safeguards**', as used in the passage?

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (A) protection | (B) assault |
| (C) aggression | (D) offensive |
| (E) attack | |

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Q11 Direction: Read the following passage carefully and answer the question given after the passage.

China is projected to hand over the baton of the most populous country to India by mid-2023. But for India, there are greater prospects for demographic advantage than serious concerns. The country must focus on reaping the available demographic dividend. Considering the limited information for both China and India, especially in the absence of the Census 2021, it is difficult to predict the exact date on which this demographic order will change. United Nation reports suggest that India will have a population of 142.86 crore by mid-2023, which is 2.9 million higher than China's population of 142.57 crore.

Population in itself is not a burden. Instead, it is the nature of population growth, size and its composition that decides when a population becomes a resource or a burden. Population is a resource as long as the country's carrying capacity is intact. Carrying capacity is not just per capita availability of natural resources; it is a **dynamic** concept which changes according to changing technology, the efficiency of production and consumption systems of a country.

There are four key mechanisms that translate a demographic bonus to economic dividend: employment, education and skills, health conditions and governance. Employment or job creation is an important mechanism to translate demographic bonus to economic dividend. If India is able to generate sufficient and quality jobs for its bulging working age population, realisation of demographic dividend will become a reality. Education, skills

generation and ensuring a healthy lifespan by preventing diseases and disabilities. A skilled and healthy workforce is critical not only for better productivity of an economic activity but it also reduces excessive public spending and helps in greater capital creation. Good governance, reflected through **conscientious** policies, is another important aspect for reaping demographic dividend as it helps in creating a healthy environment for increasing efficiency and productivity of the population. What the country needs are policies that support an enabling environment that can provide high-quality education, good health care, respectable employment opportunities, good infrastructure, and gender empowerment. If India falls short in this, its demographic dividend can become a demographic disaster.

What is the central theme of the passage?

- (A) No Need of Economic dividend
 - (B) Gender empowerment
 - (C) Need to focus on demographic dividend
 - (D) Enabling environment policies
 - (E) Carrying capacity of india

Q12 Direction: Read the following passage carefully and answer the question given after the passage.

China is projected to hand over the baton of the most populous country to India by mid-2023. But for India, there are greater prospects for demographic advantage than serious concerns. The country must focus on reaping the available demographic dividend. Considering the limited information for both China and India, especially in the absence of the Census 2021, it is difficult to predict the exact date on which this demographic order will change. United Nation reports suggest that India will have a population of 142.86 crore by mid-2023, which is 2.9 million higher than China's population of 142.57 crore.



Population in itself is not a burden. Instead, it is the nature of population growth, size and its composition that decides when a population becomes a resource or a burden. Population is a resource as long as the country's carrying capacity is intact. Carrying capacity is not just per capita availability of natural resources; it is a **dynamic** concept which changes according to changing technology, the efficiency of production and consumption systems of a country.

There are four key mechanisms that translate a demographic bonus to economic dividend: employment, education and skills, health conditions and governance. Employment or job creation is an important mechanism to translate demographic bonus to economic dividend. If India is able to generate sufficient and quality jobs for its bulging working age population, realisation of demographic dividend will become a reality. Education, skills generation and ensuring a healthy lifespan by preventing diseases and disabilities . A skilled and

healthy workforce is critical not only for better productivity of an economic activity but it also reduces excessive public spending and helps in greater capital creation. Good governance, reflected through **conscientious** policies, is another important aspect for reaping demographic dividend as it helps in creating a healthy environment for increasing efficiency and productivity of the population. What the country needs are policies that support an enabling environment that can provide high-quality education, good health care, respectable employment opportunities, good infrastructure, and gender empowerment. If India falls short in this, its demographic dividend can become a demographic disaster.

As per the passage, why is the carrying capacity of India said to be dynamic?

I. as it changes according to changing technology

Q13 Direction: Read the following passage carefully and answer the question given after the passage.

China is projected to hand over the baton of the most populous country to India by mid-2023. But for India, there are greater prospects for demographic advantage than serious concerns. The country must focus on reaping the available demographic dividend. Considering the limited information for both China and India, especially in the absence of the Census 2021, it is difficult to predict the exact date on which this demographic order will change. United Nation reports suggest that India will have a population of 142.86 crore by mid-2023, which is 2.9 million higher than China's population of 142.57 crore.

Population in itself is not a burden. Instead, it is the nature of population growth, size and its composition that decides when a population becomes a resource or a burden. Population is a resource as long as the country's carrying capacity is intact. Carrying capacity is not just per capita availability of natural resources; it is a **dynamic** concept which changes according to changing technology, the efficiency of production and consumption systems of a country.

There are four key mechanisms that translate a demographic bonus to economic dividend: employment, education and skills, health conditions and governance. Employment or job creation is an important mechanism to translate demographic bonus to economic dividend. If India is able to generate sufficient and quality jobs for its bulging working age



population, realisation of demographic dividend will become a reality. Education, skills generation and ensuring a healthy lifespan by preventing diseases and disabilities

A skilled and healthy workforce is critical not only for better productivity of an economic activity but it also reduces excessive public spending and helps in greater capital creation. Good governance, reflected through **conscientious** policies, is another important aspect for reaping demographic dividend as it helps in creating a healthy environment for increasing efficiency and productivity of the population. What the country needs are policies that support an enabling environment that can provide high-quality education, good health care, respectable employment opportunities, good infrastructure, and gender empowerment. If India falls short in this, its demographic dividend can become a demographic disaster.

Which of the following can be incorrect according to the passage?

- (A) What the country needs are policies that support an enabling environment
- (B) The divide in population growth between India's north and south could also have political implications.
- (C) There are four key mechanisms that translate a demographic bonus to economic dividend
- (D) it is difficult to predict the exact date on which this demographic order will change.
- (E) All are correct

Q14 Direction: Read the following passage carefully and answer the question given after the passage.

China is projected to hand over the baton of the most populous country to India by mid-2023. But for India, there are greater prospects for demographic advantage than serious concerns. The country must focus on reaping the available demographic dividend.

Considering the limited information for both China and India, especially in the absence of the Census 2021, it is difficult to predict the exact date on which this demographic order will change. United Nation reports suggest that India will have a population of 142.86 crore by mid-2023, which is 2.9 million higher than China's population of 142.57 crore.

Population in itself is not a burden. Instead, it is the nature of population growth, size and its composition that decides when a population becomes a resource or a burden. Population is a resource as long as the country's carrying capacity is intact. Carrying capacity is not just per capita availability of natural resources; it is a **dynamic** concept which changes according to changing technology, the efficiency of production and consumption systems of a country.

There are four key mechanisms that translate a demographic bonus to economic dividend: employment, education and skills, health conditions and governance. Employment or job creation is an important mechanism to translate demographic bonus to economic dividend. If India is able to generate sufficient and quality jobs for its bulging working age population, realisation of demographic dividend will become a reality. Education, skills generation and ensuring a healthy lifespan by preventing diseases and disabilities

A skilled and healthy workforce is critical not only for better productivity of an economic activity but it also reduces excessive public spending and helps in greater capital creation. Good governance, reflected through **conscientious** policies, is another important aspect for reaping demographic dividend as it helps in creating a healthy environment for increasing efficiency and productivity of the population. What the country needs are policies that support an enabling environment that can provide high-quality education, good health care,



respectable employment opportunities, good infrastructure, and gender empowerment. If India falls short in this, its demographic dividend can become a demographic disaster.

What will fit in the blank taken from the passage:

Education, skills generation and ensuring a healthy lifespan by preventing diseases and disabilities _____.

- (A) are also important channels that translate demographic opportunity into economic gains
- (B) began keeping global population records, that China has been knocked off the top spot.
- (C) have done little to stimulate population growth
- (D) is still expected to continue to rise for the next few decades
- (E) None of these

Q15 Direction: Read the following passage carefully and answer the question given after the passage.

China is projected to hand over the baton of the most populous country to India by mid-2023. But for India, there are greater prospects for demographic advantage than serious concerns. The country must focus on reaping the available demographic dividend. Considering the limited information for both China and India, especially in the absence of the Census 2021, it is difficult to predict the exact date on which this demographic order will change. United Nation reports suggest that India will have a population of 142.86 crore by mid-2023, which is 2.9 million higher than China's population of 142.57 crore.

Population in itself is not a burden. Instead, it is the nature of population growth, size and its composition that decides when a population becomes a resource or a burden. Population is a resource as long as the country's carrying capacity is intact. Carrying capacity is not just

per capita availability of natural resources; it is a **dynamic** concept which changes according to changing technology, the efficiency of production and consumption systems of a country.

There are four key mechanisms that translate a demographic bonus to economic dividend: employment, education and skills, health conditions and governance. Employment or job creation is an important mechanism to translate demographic bonus to economic dividend. If India is able to generate sufficient and quality jobs for its bulging working age population, realisation of demographic dividend will become a reality. Education, skills generation and ensuring a healthy lifespan by preventing diseases and disabilities _____.

A skilled and healthy workforce is critical not only for better productivity of an economic activity but it also reduces excessive public spending and helps in greater capital creation. Good governance, reflected through **conscientious** policies, is another important aspect for reaping demographic dividend as it helps in creating a healthy environment for increasing efficiency and productivity of the population. What the country needs are policies that support an enabling environment that can provide high-quality education, good health care, respectable employment opportunities, good infrastructure, and gender empowerment. If India falls short in this, its demographic dividend can become a demographic disaster.

Which of the following can be inferred from the second paragraph?

- (A) enabling environment can provide high-quality education, good health care, respectable employment opportunities
- (B) A skilled and healthy workforce reduces excessive public spending and helps in greater capital creation.
- (C) composition of population decides when a population becomes a resource or a burden



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- (D) Carrying capacity is a dynamic concept which changes according to changing technology
 (E) None of these

Q16 Direction: Read the following passage carefully and answer the question given after the passage.

China is projected to hand over the baton of the most populous country to India by mid-2023. But for India, there are greater prospects for demographic advantage than serious concerns. The country must focus on reaping the available demographic dividend. Considering the limited information for both China and India, especially in the absence of the Census 2021, it is difficult to predict the exact date on which this demographic order will change. United Nation reports suggest that India will have a population of 142.86 crore by mid-2023, which is 2.9 million higher than China's population of 142.57 crore.

Population in itself is not a burden. Instead, it is the nature of population growth, size and its composition that decides when a population becomes a resource or a burden. Population is a resource as long as the country's carrying capacity is intact. Carrying capacity is not just per capita availability of natural resources; it is a **dynamic** concept which changes according to changing technology, the efficiency of production and consumption systems of a country.

There are four key mechanisms that translate a demographic bonus to economic dividend: employment, education and skills, health conditions and governance. Employment or job creation is an important mechanism to translate demographic bonus to economic dividend. If India is able to generate sufficient and quality jobs for its bulging working age population, realisation of demographic dividend will become a reality. Education, skills generation and ensuring a healthy lifespan by

preventing diseases and disabilities ----- A skilled and healthy workforce is critical not only for better productivity of an economic activity but it also reduces excessive public spending and helps in greater capital creation. Good governance, reflected through **conscientious** policies, is another important aspect for reaping demographic dividend as it helps in creating a healthy environment for increasing efficiency and productivity of the population. What the country needs are policies that support an enabling environment that can provide high-quality education, good health care, respectable employment opportunities, good infrastructure, and gender empowerment. If India falls short in this, its demographic dividend can become a demographic disaster.

As per the passage, which of the following can be synonyms for the word 'dynamic'?

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (A) delicate | (B) powerless |
| (C) vigorous | (D) ambiguous |
| (E) halting | |

Q17 Direction: Read the following passage carefully and answer the question given after the passage.

China is projected to hand over the baton of the most populous country to India by mid-2023. But for India, there are greater prospects for demographic advantage than serious concerns. The country must focus on reaping the available demographic dividend. Considering the limited information for both China and India, especially in the absence of the Census 2021, it is difficult to predict the exact date on which this demographic order will change. United Nation reports suggest that India will have a population of 142.86 crore by mid-2023, which is 2.9 million higher than China's population of 142.57 crore.

Population in itself is not a burden. Instead, it is the nature of population growth, size and its composition that decides when a population



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becomes a resource or a burden. Population is a resource as long as the country's carrying capacity is intact. Carrying capacity is not just per capita availability of natural resources; it is a **dynamic** concept which changes according to changing technology, the efficiency of production and consumption systems of a country.

There are four key mechanisms that translate a demographic bonus to economic dividend: employment, education and skills, health conditions and governance. Employment or job creation is an important mechanism to translate demographic bonus to economic dividend. If India is able to generate sufficient and quality jobs for its bulging working age population, realisation of demographic dividend will become a reality. Education, skills generation and ensuring a healthy lifespan by preventing diseases and disabilities

----- A skilled and

healthy workforce is critical not only for better productivity of an economic activity but it also reduces excessive public spending and helps in greater capital creation. Good governance, reflected through **conscientious** policies, is another important aspect for reaping demographic dividend as it helps in creating a healthy environment for increasing efficiency and productivity of the population. What the country needs are policies that support an enabling environment that can provide high-quality education, good health care, respectable employment opportunities, good infrastructure, and gender empowerment. If India falls short in this, its demographic dividend can become a demographic disaster.

As per the passage, which of the following can be an antonym for the word 'conscientious'?

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| (A) meticulous | (B) heedful |
| (C) principled | (D) dishonorable |
| (E) scrupulous | |



Level-2

Q1 Direction: Read the following passage carefully and answer the question given after the passage.

Nature isn't classical, dammit, and if you want to make a simulation of nature, you'd better make it quantum mechanical, and by golly it's a wonderful problem because it doesn't look so easy, remarked Richard Feynman, a Nobel Prize-winning physicist with a cult status, at a lecture at the MIT Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory in 1982. This lecture, later published as a paper under the title 'Simulating Physics with Computers' in which Feynman _____ the development of different, more powerful computers by _____ the quantum mechanical properties of matter, is often considered the original idea behind quantum computers.

Four decades later, quantum computers have become a reality, though they are yet to do anything meaningful. Getting quantum computers to realise their full potential and perform tasks impossible or impractical for the **conventional** computers is one of the hottest areas of research. Last week, India decided to join in this global effort in a big way, by setting up a Rs 6,000 crore National Mission on Quantum Technologies and Applications. Development of homegrown quantum computers is one of the major objectives of the mission.

Quantum computers are not just the next generation of faster and more efficient computers. Conventional computers, when they are more powerful and have much higher capabilities, become supercomputers. But these perform their tasks in the same way as the normal home computers or mobile phones do. Quantum computers are fundamentally different in the way they handle and process information. They are meant to be useful in

some very specific situations where the traditional ways of computing are inadequate. For more mundane uses, like playing a video or browsing the internet, quantum computers would not offer any **significant** advantage over conventional computers. While elevators rely on machines and electricity to perform a task too difficult for human beings, quantum computers exploit the very special properties of matter in the sub-atomic world for calculations beyond the capabilities of ordinary computers. The excitement in the scientific community about the Quantum Mission is because _____ when it is still in the nascent stages.

What is the central theme of the passage?

- (A) Idea behind quantum computers
- (B) Simulating physics with computers
- (C) Quantum computers versus conventional computers
- (D) 7-qubit quantum computer.
- (E) Conventional computing

Q2 Direction: Read the following passage carefully and answer the question given after the passage.

Nature isn't classical, dammit, and if you want to make a simulation of nature, you'd better make it quantum mechanical, and by golly it's a wonderful problem because it doesn't look so easy, remarked Richard Feynman, a Nobel Prize-winning physicist with a cult status, at a lecture at the MIT Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory in 1982. This lecture, later published as a paper under the title 'Simulating Physics with Computers' in which Feynman _____ the development of different, more powerful computers by _____ the quantum mechanical



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properties of matter, is often considered the original idea behind quantum computers. Four decades later, quantum computers have become a reality, though they are yet to do anything meaningful. Getting quantum computers to realise their full potential and perform tasks impossible or impractical for the **conventional** computers is one of the hottest areas of research. Last week, India decided to join in this global effort in a big way, by setting up a Rs 6,000 crore National Mission on Quantum Technologies and Applications. Development of homegrown quantum computers is one of the major objectives of the mission.

Quantum computers are not just the next generation of faster and more efficient computers. Conventional computers, when they are more powerful and have much higher capabilities, become supercomputers. But these perform their tasks in the same way as the normal home computers or mobile phones do. Quantum computers are fundamentally different in the way they handle and process information. They are meant to be useful in some very specific situations where the traditional ways of computing are inadequate. For more mundane uses, like playing a video or browsing the internet, quantum computers would not offer any **significant** advantage over conventional computers. While elevators rely on machines and electricity to perform a task too difficult for human beings, quantum computers exploit the very special properties of matter in the sub-atomic world for calculations beyond the capabilities of ordinary computers. The excitement in the scientific community about the Quantum Mission is because _____ when it is still in the nascent stages.

Which of the following can be incorrect according to the passage?

- (A) Quantum computers are meant to be useful in some very specific situations where the traditional ways of computing are inadequate.
- (B) Work on quantum technologies has been going on in India for the past 10 years, more vigorously in the last four-five years
- (C) Development of homegrown quantum computers is one of the major objectives of the mission.
- (D) Conventional computers perform their tasks in the same way as the normal home computers or mobile phones do.
- (E) All are correct

Q3 Direction: Read the following passage carefully and answer the question given after the passage.

Nature isn't classical, dammit, and if you want to make a simulation of nature, you'd better make it quantum mechanical, and by golly it's a wonderful problem because it doesn't look so easy, remarked Richard Feynman, a Nobel Prize-winning physicist with a cult status, at a lecture at the MIT Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory in 1982. This lecture, later published as a paper under the title 'Simulating Physics with Computers' in which Feynman _____ the development of different, more powerful computers by _____ the quantum mechanical properties of matter, is often considered the original idea behind quantum computers.

Four decades later, quantum computers have become a reality, though they are yet to do anything meaningful. Getting quantum computers to realise their full potential and perform tasks impossible or impractical for the **conventional** computers is one of the hottest areas of research. Last week, India decided to join in this global effort in a big way, by setting up a Rs 6,000 crore National Mission on Quantum Technologies and Applications. Development of homegrown quantum



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computers is one of the major objectives of the mission.

Quantum computers are not just the next generation of faster and more efficient computers. Conventional computers, when they are more powerful and have much higher capabilities, become supercomputers. But these perform their tasks in the same way as the normal home computers or mobile phones do. Quantum computers are fundamentally different in the way they handle and process information. They are meant to be useful in some very specific situations where the traditional ways of computing are inadequate. For more mundane uses, like playing a video or browsing the internet, quantum computers would not offer any **significant** advantage over conventional computers. While elevators rely on machines and electricity to perform a task too difficult for human beings, quantum computers exploit the very special properties of matter in the sub-atomic world for calculations beyond the capabilities of ordinary computers. The excitement in the scientific community about the Quantum Mission is because _____ when it is still in the nascent stages.

As per the passage, what is the designation of Richard Feynman who said in a lecture at the MIT Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory in 1982?

- (A) Biologist
- (B) Mathematician
- (C) Economist
- (D) Physicist
- (E) None of these

Q4 Direction: Read the following passage carefully and answer the question given after the passage.

Nature isn't classical, dammit, and if you want to make a simulation of nature, you'd better make it quantum mechanical, and by golly it's a wonderful problem because it doesn't look so easy, remarked Richard Feynman, a Nobel Prize-winning physicist with a cult status, at a

lecture at the MIT Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory in 1982. This lecture, later published as a paper under the title 'Simulating Physics with Computers' in which Feynman _____ the development of different, more powerful computers by _____ the quantum mechanical properties of matter, is often considered the original idea behind quantum computers.

Four decades later, quantum computers have become a reality, though they are yet to do anything meaningful. Getting quantum computers to realise their full potential and perform tasks impossible or impractical for the **conventional** computers is one of the hottest areas of research. Last week, India decided to join in this global effort in a big way, by setting up a Rs 6,000 crore National Mission on Quantum Technologies and Applications. Development of homegrown quantum computers is one of the major objectives of the mission.

Quantum computers are not just the next generation of faster and more efficient computers. Conventional computers, when they are more powerful and have much higher capabilities, become supercomputers. But these perform their tasks in the same way as the normal home computers or mobile phones do. Quantum computers are fundamentally different in the way they handle and process information. They are meant to be useful in some very specific situations where the traditional ways of computing are inadequate.

For more mundane uses, like playing a video or browsing the internet, quantum computers would not offer any **significant** advantage over conventional computers. While elevators rely on machines and electricity to perform a task too difficult for human beings, quantum computers exploit the very special properties of matter in the sub-atomic world for calculations beyond the capabilities of ordinary computers. The excitement in the scientific community about



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the Quantum Mission is because _____ when it is still in the nascent stages.

What will fit in the blank taken from the passage:

The excitement in the scientific community about the Quantum Mission is because _____ when it is still in the nascent stages.

- (A) it is more powerful and have much higher capabilities
- (B) it is often considered the original idea behind quantum computers.
- (C) it is useful in some very specific situations
- (D) it allows India to join a global technology development race
- (E) None of these

Q5 Direction: Read the following passage carefully and answer the question given after the passage.

Nature isn't classical, dammit, and if you want to make a simulation of nature, you'd better make it quantum mechanical, and by golly it's a wonderful problem because it doesn't look so easy, remarked Richard Feynman, a Nobel Prize-winning physicist with a cult status, at a lecture at the MIT Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory in 1982. This lecture, later published as a paper under the title 'Simulating Physics with Computers' in which Feynman _____ the development of different, more powerful computers by _____ the quantum mechanical properties of matter, is often considered the original idea behind quantum computers.

Four decades later, quantum computers have become a reality, though they are yet to do anything meaningful. Getting quantum computers to realise their full potential and perform tasks impossible or impractical for the **conventional** computers is one of the hottest areas of research. Last week, India decided to

join in this global effort in a big way, by setting up a Rs 6,000 crore National Mission on Quantum Technologies and Applications. Development of homegrown quantum computers is one of the major objectives of the mission.

Quantum computers are not just the next generation of faster and more efficient computers. Conventional computers, when they are more powerful and have much higher capabilities, become supercomputers. But these perform their tasks in the same way as the normal home computers or mobile phones do. Quantum computers are fundamentally different in the way they handle and process information. They are meant to be useful in some very specific situations where the traditional ways of computing are inadequate. For more mundane uses, like playing a video or browsing the internet, quantum computers would not offer any **significant** advantage over conventional computers. While elevators rely on machines and electricity to perform a task too difficult for human beings, quantum computers exploit the very special properties of matter in the sub-atomic world for calculations beyond the capabilities of ordinary computers. The excitement in the scientific community about the Quantum Mission is because _____ when it is still in the nascent stages.

What will fit in the blanks taken from the first paragraph of passage?

This lecture, later published as a paper under the title 'Simulating Physics with Computers' in which Feynman _____ the development of different, more powerful computers by _____ the quantum mechanical properties of matter, is often considered the original idea behind quantum computers.

- (A) denied, affecting
- (B) proposed, utilising
- (C) received, promising



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- (D) extended, strapping
 (E) isolated, enquiring

Q6 Direction: Read the following passage carefully and answer the question given after the passage.

Nature isn't classical, dammit, and if you want to make a simulation of nature, you'd better make it quantum mechanical, and by golly it's a wonderful problem because it doesn't look so easy, remarked Richard Feynman, a Nobel Prize-winning physicist with a cult status, at a lecture at the MIT Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory in 1982. This lecture, later published as a paper under the title 'Simulating Physics with Computers' in which Feynman _____ the development of different, more powerful computers by _____ the quantum mechanical properties of matter, is often considered the original idea behind quantum computers.

Four decades later, quantum computers have become a reality, though they are yet to do anything meaningful. Getting quantum computers to realise their full potential and perform tasks impossible or impractical for the **conventional** computers is one of the hottest areas of research. Last week, India decided to join in this global effort in a big way, by setting up a Rs 6,000 crore National Mission on Quantum Technologies and Applications. Development of homegrown quantum computers is one of the major objectives of the mission.

Quantum computers are not just the next generation of faster and more efficient computers. Conventional computers, when they are more powerful and have much higher capabilities, become supercomputers. But these perform their tasks in the same way as the normal home computers or mobile phones do. Quantum computers are fundamentally different in the way they handle and process information. They are meant to be useful in

some very specific situations where the traditional ways of computing are inadequate. For more mundane uses, like playing a video or browsing the internet, quantum computers would not offer any **significant** advantage over conventional computers. While elevators rely on machines and electricity to perform a task too difficult for human beings, quantum computers exploit the very special properties of matter in the sub-atomic world for calculations beyond the capabilities of ordinary computers. The excitement in the scientific community about the Quantum Mission is because _____ when it is still in the nascent stages.

As per the passage, which of the following can be synonyms for the word 'significant'?

- (A) inconsiderable (B) negligible
 (C) remarkable (D) trifling
 (E) anonymous

Q7 Direction: Read the following passage carefully and answer the question given after the passage.

Nature isn't classical, dammit, and if you want to make a simulation of nature, you'd better make it quantum mechanical, and by golly it's a wonderful problem because it doesn't look so easy, remarked Richard Feynman, a Nobel Prize-winning physicist with a cult status, at a lecture at the MIT Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory in 1982. This lecture, later published as a paper under the title 'Simulating Physics with Computers' in which Feynman _____ the development of different, more powerful computers by _____ the quantum mechanical properties of matter, is often considered the original idea behind quantum computers.

Four decades later, quantum computers have become a reality, though they are yet to do anything meaningful. Getting quantum computers to realise their full potential and perform tasks impossible or impractical for the



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conventional computers is one of the hottest areas of research. Last week, India decided to join in this global effort in a big way, by setting up a Rs 6,000 crore National Mission on Quantum Technologies and Applications. Development of homegrown quantum computers is one of the major objectives of the mission.

Quantum computers are not just the next generation of faster and more efficient computers. Conventional computers, when they are more powerful and have much higher capabilities, become supercomputers. But these perform their tasks in the same way as the normal home computers or mobile phones do. Quantum computers are fundamentally different in the way they handle and process information. They are meant to be useful in some very specific situations where the traditional ways of computing are inadequate. For more mundane uses, like playing a video or browsing the internet, quantum computers would not offer any **significant** advantage over conventional computers. While elevators rely on machines and electricity to perform a task too difficult for human beings, quantum computers exploit the very special properties of matter in the sub-atomic world for calculations beyond the capabilities of ordinary computers. The excitement in the scientific community about the Quantum Mission is because ----- when it is still in the nascent stages.

As per the passage, which of the following can be an antonym for the word 'conventional'?

Q8 Direction: Read the following passage carefully and answer the question given below. Some words are printed in bold in order to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Paragraph 1- Every time a boat capsizes in Kerala, where inland cruise tourism is flourishing largely unregulated, the familiar refrain is that it was a tragedy waiting to happen. The boat that sank in the Poorapuzha estuary in Tanur municipality on Sunday evening, killing 22 people, 15 of them children, was packed with local tourists to twice its capacity and was not cleared for post-dusk operations. It remains unclear how a fishing boat fitted with an upper deck received clearance, if at all it did, to conduct inland tourist operations. Rescue workers, most of them fishermen, sustained injuries from the broken glass panels that covered the windows on its lower deck where most victims had got trapped. The Kerala government has ordered a judicial inquiry, with the support of experts, into the accident and the police have arrested the owner of the vessel. It was just a month ago that international disaster management expert Muralee Thummarukudy issued a prescient warning, which sounds eerie in hindsight, of an _____ houseboat tragedy in Kerala with at least 10 casualties.

Paragraph 2- The cautionary note flagged the absence of crew training, sparse availability and use of safety material such as life vests, lack of on board briefing of guests and erratic renewal of operational license and enforcement thereon. Inquiring into the Thekkady boat capsiz e in 2009, the worst Kerala has seen with 45 casualties, the former judge, E. Moideen Kunju, had recommended expeditious formation of a maritime board to regulate water transport. The Kerala Maritime Board was formed in 2017 by merging the Directorate of Ports, Kerala State Maritime Development Corporation Limited, and the Kerala Maritime Society. But the police investigation in the case dragged on, with a second charge sheet filed 10 years after the accident.



Paragraph 3- The trial has not begun yet. As per official data, 3,213 inland vessels are in operation in Kerala's numerous waterways, but industry insiders give a ballpark figure of about 4,000 vessels, also counting the unlicensed ones. The maritime board, vested with the responsibility to ensure the fitness, licensing and safe operation of all tourist vessels in Kerala, including houseboats, is short of adequate manpower to carry out its job. It has no enforcement wing to keep a tab on errant vessels, including those that dodge periodic renewal of license. Boat tourism holds **tremendous** potential in a State lined with waterways, but to be able to reap its benefits, the safety of the people using it should be given top priority. The government should expeditiously arm the maritime board with the wherewithal to carry out enforcement. This will ensure that erring officials are taken to task and not just the boat crew and managers.

What is the information that was highlighted in the cautionary notice?

Q9 Direction: Read the following passage carefully and answer the question given below. Some words are printed in bold in order to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Paragraph 1- Every time a boat capsizes in Kerala, where inland cruise tourism is flourishing largely unregulated, the familiar refrain is that it was a tragedy waiting to happen. The boat that sank in the Poorapuzha estuary in Tanur municipality on Sunday evening, killing 22 people, 15 of them children, was packed with local tourists to twice its capacity and was not

cleared for post-dusk operations. It remains unclear how a fishing boat fitted with an upper deck received clearance, if at all it did, to conduct inland tourist operations. Rescue workers, most of them fishermen, sustained injuries from the broken glass panels that covered the windows on its lower deck where most victims had got trapped. The Kerala government has ordered a judicial inquiry, with the support of experts, into the accident and the police have arrested the owner of the vessel. It was just a month ago that international disaster management expert Muralee Thummarukudy issued a prescient warning, which sounds eerie in hindsight, of an _____ houseboat tragedy in Kerala with at least 10 casualties.

Paragraph 2- The cautionary note flagged the absence of crew training, sparse availability and use of safety material such as life vests, lack of on board briefing of guests and erratic renewal of operational license and enforcement thereon. Inquiring into the Thekkady boat capsiz e in 2009, the worst Kerala has seen with 45 casualties, the former judge, E. Moideen Kunju, had recommended expeditious formation of a maritime board to regulate water transport. The Kerala Maritime Board was formed in 2017 by merging the Directorate of Ports, Kerala State Maritime Development Corporation Limited, and the Kerala Maritime Society. But the police investigation in the case dragged on, with a second charge sheet filed 10 years after the accident.

Paragraph 3- The trial has not begun yet. As per official data, 3,213 inland vessels are in operation in Kerala's numerous waterways, but industry insiders give a ballpark figure of about 4,000 vessels, also counting the unlicensed ones. The maritime board, vested with the responsibility to ensure the fitness, licensing and safe operation of all tourist vessels in Kerala including houseboats, is short of adequate



Q10 Direction: Read the following passage carefully and answer the question given below. Some words are printed in bold in order to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Paragraph 1- Every time a boat capsizes in Kerala, where inland cruise tourism is flourishing largely unregulated, the familiar refrain is that it was a tragedy waiting to happen. The boat that sank in the Poorapuzha estuary in Tanur municipality on Sunday evening, killing 22 people, 15 of them children, was packed with local tourists to twice its capacity and was not cleared for post-dusk operations. It remains unclear how a fishing boat fitted with an upper deck received clearance, if at all it did, to conduct inland tourist operations. Rescue workers, most of them fishermen, sustained injuries from the broken glass panels that covered the windows on its lower deck where

most victims had got trapped. The Kerala government has ordered a judicial inquiry, with the support of experts, into the accident and the police have arrested the owner of the vessel. It was just a month ago that international disaster management expert Muralee Thummarukudy issued a prescient warning, which sounds eerie in hindsight, of an _____ houseboat tragedy in Kerala with at least 10 casualties.

Paragraph 2- The cautionary note flagged the absence of crew training, sparse availability and use of safety material such as life vests, lack of on board briefing of guests and **erratic** renewal of operational license and enforcement thereon. Inquiring into the Thekkady boat capsiz in 2009, the worst Kerala has seen with 45 casualties, the former judge, E. Moideen Kunju, had recommended expeditious formation of a maritime board to regulate water transport. The Kerala Maritime Board was formed in 2017 by merging the Directorate of Ports, Kerala State Maritime Development Corporation Limited, and the Kerala Maritime Society. But the police investigation in the case dragged on, with a second charge sheet filed 10 years after the accident.

Paragraph 3- The trial has not begun yet. As per official data, 3,213 inland vessels are in operation in Kerala's numerous waterways, but industry insiders give a ballpark figure of about 4,000 vessels, also counting the unlicensed ones. The maritime board, vested with the responsibility to ensure the fitness, licensing and safe operation of all tourist vessels in Kerala including houseboats, is short of adequate manpower to carry out its job. It has no enforcement wing to keep a tab on errant vessels including those that dodge periodic renewal of license. Boat tourism holds **tremendous** potential in a State lined with waterways, but to be able to reap its benefits, the safety of the people using it



should be given top priority. The government should expeditiously arm the maritime board with the wherewithal to carry out enforcement. This will ensure that erring officials are taken to task and not just the boat crew and managers. What are the reasons for Kerala's inland cruise accidents as per the information given in the passage?

1. The warning notice drew attention to the crew's lack of safety training, training materials and resources .
 2. An estimated 4,000 inland boats, including unregistered ones, are already using Kerala's rivers.
 3. Board lacks manpower to ensure safe operation of tourist vessels.
- (A) Both a and c
 (B) Both b and c
 (C) Except a
 (D) Only c
 (E) All of the above

Q11 Direction: Read the following passage carefully and answer the question given below. Some words are printed in bold in order to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Paragraph 1- Every time a boat capsizes in Kerala, where inland cruise tourism is flourishing largely unregulated, the familiar refrain is that it was a tragedy waiting to happen. The boat that sank in the Poorapuzha estuary in Tanur municipality on Sunday evening, killing 22 people, 15 of them children, was packed with local tourists to twice its capacity and was not cleared for post-dusk operations. It remains unclear how a fishing boat fitted with an upper deck received clearance, if at all it did, to conduct inland tourist operations. Rescue workers, most of them fishermen, sustained injuries from the broken glass panels that covered the windows on its lower deck where most victims had got trapped. The Kerala government has ordered a judicial inquiry, with

the support of experts, into the accident, and the police have arrested the owner of the vessel. It was just a month ago that international disaster management expert Muralee Thummarukudy issued a prescient warning, which sounds eerie in hindsight, of an _____ houseboat tragedy in Kerala with at least 10 casualties.

Paragraph 2- The cautionary note flagged the absence of crew training, sparse availability and use of safety material such as life vests, lack of on board briefing of guests and **erratic** renewal of operational license and enforcement thereon. Inquiring into the Thekkady boat capsiz e in 2009, the worst Kerala has seen with 45 casualties, the former judge, E. Moideen Kunju, had recommended expeditious formation of a maritime board to regulate water transport. The Kerala Maritime Board was formed in 2017 by merging the Directorate of Ports, Kerala State Maritime Development Corporation Limited, and the Kerala Maritime Society. But the police investigation in the case dragged on, with a second charge sheet filed 10 years after the accident.

Paragraph 3- The trial has not begun yet. As per official data, 3,213 inland vessels are in operation in Kerala's numerous waterways, but industry insiders give a ballpark figure of about 4,000 vessels, also counting the unlicensed ones. The maritime board, vested with the responsibility to ensure the fitness, licensing and safe operation of all tourist vessels in Kerala, including houseboats, is short of adequate manpower to carry out its job. It has no enforcement wing to keep a tab on errant vessels, including those that dodge periodic renewal of license. Boat tourism holds **tremendous** potential in a State lined with waterways, but to be able to reap its benefits, the safety of the people using it should be given top priority. The government should expeditiously arm the maritime board with the



wherewithal to carry out enforcement. This will ensure that erring officials are taken to task and not just the boat crew and managers.

Which of the following can be incorrect as per the third paragraph of the passage?

- (A) The government should equip the maritime board with the necessary resources.
- (B) No enforcement wing is in place to prevent errant vessels from evading license renewal.
- (C) A state with many waterways has a small amount of potential for boat tourism, but in order to capitalize on it, user safety must come first.
- (D) Erring officials should be held accountable, not just the boat crew and managers.
- (E) None of these

Q12 Direction: Read the following passage carefully and answer the question given below. Some words are printed in bold in order to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Paragraph 1- Every time a boat capsizes in Kerala, where inland cruise tourism is flourishing largely unregulated, the familiar refrain is that it was a tragedy waiting to happen. The boat that sank in the Poorapuzha estuary in Tanur municipality on Sunday evening, killing 22 people, 15 of them children, was packed with local tourists to twice its capacity and was not cleared for post-dusk operations. It remains unclear how a fishing boat fitted with an upper deck received clearance, if at all it did, to conduct inland tourist operations. Rescue workers, most of them fishermen, sustained injuries from the broken glass panels that covered the windows on its lower deck where most victims had got trapped. The Kerala government has ordered a judicial inquiry, with the support of experts, into the accident and the police have arrested the owner of the vessel. It was just a month ago that international disaster management expert Muralee Thummarukudy issued a prescient

warning, which sounds eerie in hindsight, of an _____ houseboat tragedy in Kerala with at least 10 casualties.

Paragraph 2- The cautionary note flagged the absence of crew training, sparse availability and use of safety material such as life vests, lack of on board briefing of guests and **erratic** renewal of operational license and enforcement thereon. Inquiring into the Thekkady boat capsiz in 2009, the worst Kerala has seen with 45 casualties, the former judge, E. Moideen Kunju, had recommended expeditious formation of a maritime board to regulate water transport. The Kerala Maritime Board was formed in 2017 by merging the Directorate of Ports, Kerala State Maritime Development Corporation Limited, and the Kerala Maritime Society. But the police investigation in the case dragged on, with a second charge sheet filed 10 years after the accident.

Paragraph 3- The trial has not begun yet. As per official data, 3,213 inland vessels are in operation in Kerala's numerous waterways, but industry insiders give a ballpark figure of about 4,000 vessels, also counting the unlicensed ones. The maritime board, vested with the responsibility to ensure the fitness, licensing and safe operation of all tourist vessels in Kerala including houseboats, is short of adequate manpower to carry out its job. It has no enforcement wing to keep a tab on errant vessels including those that dodge periodic renewal of license. Boat tourism holds **tremendous** potential in a State lined with waterways, but to be able to reap its benefits, the safety of the people using it should be given top priority. The government should expeditiously arm the maritime board with the wherewithal to carry out enforcement. This will ensure that erring officials are taken to task and not just the boat crew and managers. What is the tone of the author in the entire passage?



Q13 Direction: Read the following passage carefully and answer the question given below. Some words are printed in bold in order to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Paragraph 1- Every time a boat capsizes in Kerala, where inland cruise tourism is flourishing largely unregulated, the familiar refrain is that it was a tragedy waiting to happen. The boat that sank in the Poorapuzha estuary in Tanur municipality on Sunday evening, killing 22 people, 15 of them children, was packed with local tourists to twice its capacity and was not cleared for post-dusk operations. It remains unclear how a fishing boat fitted with an upper deck received clearance, if at all it did, to conduct inland tourist operations. Rescue workers, most of them fishermen, sustained injuries from the broken glass panels that covered the windows on its lower deck where most victims had got trapped. The Kerala government has ordered a judicial inquiry, with the support of experts, into the accident and the police have arrested the owner of the vessel. It was just a month ago that international disaster management expert Muralee Thummarukudy issued a prescient warning, which sounds eerie in hindsight, of an _____ houseboat tragedy in Kerala with at least 10 casualties.

Paragraph 2- The cautionary note flagged the absence of crew training, sparse availability and use of safety material such as life vests, lack of on board briefing of guests and **erratic** renewal of operational license and enforcement thereon. Inquiring into the Thekkady boat capsize in 2009, the worst Kerala has seen with 45 casualties, the former judge, E. Moideen Kunju, had recommended expeditious formation of a maritime board to

regulate water transport. The Kerala Maritime Board was formed in 2017 by merging the Directorate of Ports, Kerala State Maritime Development Corporation Limited, and the Kerala Maritime Society. But the police investigation in the case dragged on, with a second charge sheet filed 10 years after the accident.

Paragraph 3- The trial has not begun yet. As per official data, 3,213 inland vessels are in operation in Kerala's numerous waterways, but industry insiders give a ballpark figure of about 4,000 vessels, also counting the unlicensed ones. The maritime board, vested with the responsibility to ensure the fitness, licensing and safe operation of all tourist vessels in Kerala including houseboats, is short of adequate manpower to carry out its job. It has no enforcement wing to keep a tab on errant vessels including those that dodge periodic renewal of license. Boat tourism holds **tremendous** potential in a State lined with waterways, but to be able to reap its benefits, the safety of the people using it should be given top priority. The government should expeditiously arm the maritime board with the wherewithal to carry out enforcement. This will ensure that erring officials are taken to task and not just the boat crew and managers. What will fit in the blank taken from the passage:

It was just a month ago that international disaster management expert Muralee Thummarukudy issued a prescient warning, which sounds eerie in hindsight, of an _____ houseboat tragedy in Kerala with at least 10 casualties.

Q14 Direction: Read the following passage carefully and answer the question given below. Some words are printed in bold in order to help you



locate them while answering some of the questions.

Paragraph 1- Every time a boat capsizes in Kerala, where inland cruise tourism is flourishing largely unregulated, the familiar refrain is that it was a tragedy waiting to happen. The boat that sank in the Poorapuzha estuary in Tanur municipality on Sunday evening, killing 22 people, 15 of them children, was packed with local tourists to twice its capacity and was not cleared for post-dusk operations. It remains unclear how a fishing boat fitted with an upper deck received clearance, if at all it did, to conduct inland tourist operations. Rescue workers, most of them fishermen, sustained injuries from the broken glass panels that covered the windows on its lower deck where most victims had got trapped. The Kerala government has ordered a judicial inquiry, with the support of experts, into the accident and the police have arrested the owner of the vessel. It was just a month ago that international disaster management expert Muralee Thummarukudy issued a prescient warning, which sounds eerie in hindsight, of an _____ houseboat tragedy in Kerala with at least 10 casualties.

Paragraph 2- The cautionary note flagged the absence of crew training, sparse availability and use of safety material such as life vests, lack of on board briefing of guests and **erratic** renewal of operational license and enforcement thereon. Inquiring into the Thekkady boat capsize in 2009, the worst Kerala has seen with 45 casualties, the former judge, E. Moideen Kunju, had recommended expeditious formation of a maritime board to regulate water transport. The Kerala Maritime Board was formed in 2017 by merging the Directorate of Ports, Kerala State Maritime Development Corporation Limited, and the Kerala Maritime Society. But the police investigation in the case dragged on, with a second charge sheet filed 10 years after the accident.

Paragraph 3- The trial has not begun yet. As per official data, 3,213 inland vessels are in operation in Kerala's numerous waterways, but industry insiders give a ballpark figure of about 4,000 vessels, also counting the unlicensed ones. The maritime board, vested with the responsibility to ensure the fitness, licensing and safe operation of all tourist vessels in Kerala including houseboats, is short of adequate manpower to carry out its job. It has no enforcement wing to keep a tab on errant vessels including those that dodge periodic renewal of license. Boat tourism holds **tremendous** potential in a State lined with waterways, but to be able to reap its benefits, the safety of the people using it should be given top priority. The government should expeditiously arm the maritime board with the wherewithal to carry out enforcement. This will ensure that erring officials are taken to task and not just the boat crew and managers.

Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in the meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

Tremendous

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| (A) bantam | (B) colossal |
| (C) pharaonic | (D) walloping |
| (E) None of these | |

Q15 Direction: Read the following passage carefully and answer the question given below. Some words are printed in bold in order to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Paragraph 1- Every time a boat capsizes in Kerala, where inland cruise tourism is flourishing largely unregulated, the familiar refrain is that it was a tragedy waiting to happen. The boat that sank in the Poorapuzha estuary in Tanur municipality on Sunday evening, killing 22 people, 15 of them children, was packed with local tourists to twice its capacity and was not cleared for post-dusk operations. It remains unclear how a fishing boat fitted with an upper



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deck received clearance, if at all it did, to conduct inland tourist operations. Rescue workers, most of them fishermen, sustained injuries from the broken glass panels that covered the windows on its lower deck where most victims had got trapped. The Kerala government has ordered a judicial inquiry, with the support of experts, into the accident and the police have arrested the owner of the vessel. It was just a month ago that international disaster management expert Muralee Thummarukudy issued a prescient warning, which sounds eerie in hindsight, of an _____ houseboat tragedy in Kerala with at least 10 casualties.

Paragraph 2- The cautionary note flagged the absence of crew training, sparse availability and use of safety material such as life vests, lack of on board briefing of guests and **erratic** renewal of operational license and enforcement thereon. Inquiring into the Thekkady boat capsiz in 2009, the worst Kerala has seen with 45 casualties, the former judge, E. Moideen Kunju, had recommended expeditious formation of a maritime board to regulate water transport. The Kerala Maritime Board was formed in 2017 by merging the Directorate of Ports, Kerala State Maritime Development Corporation Limited, and the Kerala Maritime Society. But the police

investigation in the case dragged on, with a second charge sheet filed 10 years after the accident.

Paragraph 3- The trial has not begun yet. As per official data, 3,213 inland vessels are in operation in Kerala's numerous waterways, but industry insiders give a ballpark figure of about 4,000 vessels, also counting the unlicensed ones. The maritime board, vested with the responsibility to ensure the fitness, licensing and safe operation of all tourist vessels in Kerala including houseboats, is short of adequate manpower to carry out its job. It has no enforcement wing to keep a tab on errant vessels including those that dodge periodic renewal of license. Boat tourism holds **tremendous** potential in a State lined with waterways, but to be able to reap its benefits, the safety of the people using it should be given top priority. The government should expeditiously arm the maritime board with the wherewithal to carry out enforcement. This will ensure that erring officials are taken to task and not just the boat crew and managers. Choose the word that is most nearly the same in meaning as the word printed in bold as used in the passage: **Erratic**

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| (A) Periodic | (B) Unremitting |
| (C) Sporadic | (D) Stationary |
| (E) None of these | |



Level-3

Q1 Directions [Set of 8 Questions]: Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

When I was a child in the 1950s, my friends and I had two educations. We had school (which was not the big deal it is today), and we also had what I call a hunter-gatherer education. We played in mixed-age neighbourhood groups almost every day after school, often until dark. We played all weekend and all summer long. We had time to explore in all sorts of ways, and also time to become bored and figure out how to overcome boredom, time to get into trouble and find our way out of it, time to daydream, time to immerse ourselves in hobbies, and time to read comics and whatever else we wanted to read rather than the books assigned to us. What I learnt in my hunter-gatherer education has been far more valuable to my adult life than what I learnt in school, and I think others in my age group would say the same if they took time to think about it.

For more than 50 years now, we in the United States have been gradually reducing children's opportunities to play, _____ many other countries. In his book ***Children at Play: An American History (2007)***, Howard Chudacoff refers to the first half of the 20th century as the 'golden age' of children's free play. By about 1900, the need for child labour had declined, so children had a good deal of free time. But then, beginning around 1960 or a little before, adults began **chipping away** at that freedom by increasing the time that children had to spend at schoolwork and, even more significantly, by reducing children's freedom to play on their own, even when they were out of school and not doing homework. Adult-directed sports for children began to replace 'pickup' games; adult-directed classes out of school began to replace hobbies; and parents' fears led them,

ever more, to forbid children from going out to play with other kids, away from home, unsupervised.

Over the same decades that children's play has been declining, childhood mental disorders have been increasing. The decline in opportunity to play has also been accompanied by a decline in empathy and a rise in narcissism, both of which have been assessed since the late 1970s with standard questionnaires given to normative samples of college students. Empathy refers to the ability and tendency to see from another person's point of view and experience what that person experiences. Narcissism refers to inflated self-regard, coupled with a lack of concern for others and an inability to connect emotionally with others. A decline of empathy and a rise in narcissism are exactly what we would expect to see in children who have little opportunity to play socially. Children can't learn these social skills and values in school, because school is an authoritarian, not a democratic setting. School fosters competition, not cooperation; and children there are not free to quit when others fail to respect their needs and wishes.

In my book, ***Free to Learn (2013)***, I document these changes, and argue that the rise in mental disorders among children is largely the result of the decline in children's freedom. If we love our children and want them to thrive, we must allow them more time and opportunity to play, not less. Yet policymakers and powerful philanthropists are continuing to push us in the opposite direction - toward more schooling, more testing, more adult direction of children, and less opportunity for free play.

Which of the following provides the most suitable title for the passage?

- (A) The Play Deficit
- (B) The Importance of Empathy



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- (C) Our Children are Unsafe
- (D) The Lack of Social Skills in Children
- (E) What Defines a 'Good' Childhood?

Q2 Directions [Set of 8 Questions]: Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

When I was a child in the 1950s, my friends and I had two educations. We had school (which was not the big deal it is today), and we also had what I call a hunter-gatherer education. We played in mixed-age neighbourhood groups almost every day after school, often until dark. We played all weekend and all summer long. We had time to explore in all sorts of ways, and also time to become bored and figure out how to overcome boredom, time to get into trouble and find our way out of it, time to daydream, time to immerse ourselves in hobbies, and time to read comics and whatever else we wanted to read rather than the books assigned to us. What I learnt in my hunter-gatherer education has been far more valuable to my adult life than what I learnt in school, and I think others in my age group would say the same if they took time to think about it.

For more than 50 years now, we in the United States have been gradually reducing children's opportunities to play, _____ many other countries. In his book ***Children at Play: An American History (2007)***, Howard Chudacoff refers to the first half of the 20th century as the 'golden age' of children's free play. By about 1900, the need for child labour had declined, so children had a good deal of free time. But then, beginning around 1960 or a little before, adults began **chipping away** at that freedom by increasing the time that children had to spend at schoolwork and, even more significantly, by reducing children's freedom to play on their own, even when they were out of school and not doing homework. Adult-directed sports for children began to replace 'pickup' games; adult-directed classes out of school began to

replace hobbies; and parents' fears led them, ever more, to forbid children from going out to play with other kids, away from home, unsupervised.

Over the same decades that children's play has been declining, childhood mental disorders have been increasing. The decline in opportunity to play has also been accompanied by a decline in empathy and a rise in narcissism, both of which have been assessed since the late 1970s with standard questionnaires given to normative samples of college students. Empathy refers to the ability and tendency to see from another person's point of view and experience what that person experiences. Narcissism refers to inflated self-regard, coupled with a lack of concern for others and an inability to connect emotionally with others. A decline of empathy and a rise in narcissism are exactly what we would expect to see in children who have little opportunity to play socially. Children can't learn these social skills and values in school, because school is an authoritarian, not a democratic setting. School fosters competition, not cooperation; and children there are not free to quit when others fail to respect their needs and wishes.

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Which of the following phrases can fit in the blank in the passage?

- (A) and the same is true in
- (B) a similar pattern in
- (C) we can observe similarities between
- (D) that is similar to



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(E) bearing stark similarities

Q3 Directions [Set of 8 Questions]: Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

When I was a child in the 1950s, my friends and I had two educations. We had school (which was not the big deal it is today), and we also had what I call a hunter-gatherer education. We played in mixed-age neighbourhood groups almost every day after school, often until dark. We played all weekend and all summer long. We had time to explore in all sorts of ways, and also time to become bored and figure out how to overcome boredom, time to get into trouble and find our way out of it, time to daydream, time to immerse ourselves in hobbies, and time to read comics and whatever else we wanted to read rather than the books assigned to us. What I learnt in my hunter-gatherer education has been far more valuable to my adult life than what I learnt in school, and I think others in my age group would say the same if they took time to think about it.

For more than 50 years now, we in the United States have been gradually reducing children's opportunities to play, _____ many other countries. In his book ***Children at Play: An American History (2007)***, Howard Chudacoff refers to the first half of the 20th century as the 'golden age' of children's free play. By about 1900, the need for child labour had declined, so children had a good deal of free time. But then, beginning around 1960 or a little before, adults began **chipping away** at that freedom by increasing the time that children had to spend at schoolwork and, even more significantly, by reducing children's freedom to play on their own, even when they were out of school and not doing homework. Adult-directed sports for children began to replace 'pickup' games; adult-directed classes out of school began to replace hobbies; and parents' fears led them, ever more, to forbid children from going out to

play with other kids, away from home, unsupervised.

Over the same decades that children's play has been declining, childhood mental disorders have been increasing. The decline in opportunity to play has also been accompanied by a decline in empathy and a rise in narcissism, both of which have been assessed since the late 1970s with standard questionnaires given to normative samples of college students. Empathy refers to the ability and tendency to see from another person's point of view and experience what that person experiences. Narcissism refers to inflated self-regard, coupled with a lack of concern for others and an inability to connect emotionally with others. A decline of empathy and a rise in narcissism are exactly what we would expect to see in children who have little opportunity to play socially. Children can't learn these social skills and values in school, because school is an authoritarian, not a democratic setting. School fosters competition, not cooperation; and children there are not free to quit when others fail to respect their needs and wishes.

In my book, ***Free to Learn (2013)***, I document these changes, and argue that the rise in mental disorders among children is largely the result of the decline in children's freedom. If we love our children and want them to thrive, we must allow them more time and opportunity to play, not less. Yet policymakers and powerful philanthropists are continuing to push us in the opposite direction - toward more schooling, more testing, more adult direction of children, and less opportunity for free play.

The passage draws to a correlation between which of the following factors?

- I. A decline in the need for child labour
 - II. An inability to feel concern for others
 - III. A decline in children's play hours
 - IV. Increased risk of childhood mental disorders
- (A) II and IV
 (B) III and II & III and IV



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- (C) IV and II
 (D) I and IV & III and IV
 (E) II and III & I and III

Q4 Directions [Set of 8 Questions]: Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

When I was a child in the 1950s, my friends and I had two educations. We had school (which was not the big deal it is today), and we also had what I call a hunter-gatherer education. We played in mixed-age neighbourhood groups almost every day after school, often until dark. We played all weekend and all summer long. We had time to explore in all sorts of ways, and also time to become bored and figure out how to overcome boredom, time to get into trouble and find our way out of it, time to daydream, time to immerse ourselves in hobbies, and time to read comics and whatever else we wanted to read rather than the books assigned to us. What I learnt in my hunter-gatherer education has been far more valuable to my adult life than what I learnt in school, and I think others in my age group would say the same if they took time to think about it.

For more than 50 years now, we in the United States have been gradually reducing children's opportunities to play, _____ many other countries. In his book ***Children at Play: An American History (2007)***, Howard Chudacoff refers to the first half of the 20th century as the 'golden age' of children's free play. By about 1900, the need for child labour had declined, so children had a good deal of free time. But then, beginning around 1960 or a little before, adults began **chipping away** at that freedom by increasing the time that children had to spend at schoolwork and, even more significantly, by reducing children's freedom to play on their own, even when they were out of school and not doing homework. Adult-directed sports for children began to replace 'pickup' games; adult-directed classes out of school began to

replace hobbies; and parents' fears led them, ever more, to forbid children from going out to play with other kids, away from home, unsupervised.

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In my book, ***Free to Learn (2013)***, I document these changes, and argue that the rise in mental disorders among children is largely the result of the decline in children's freedom. If we love our children and want them to thrive, we must allow them more time and opportunity to play, not less. Yet policymakers and powerful philanthropists are continuing to push us in the opposite direction - toward more schooling, more testing, more adult direction of children, and less opportunity for free play.

"Empathy refers to the ability and tendency to see from another person's point of view and experience what that person experiences."

Which of the following represents a situation in which empathy is being exercised?

- (A)



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- Sasha risked her life to save the life of a child from a burning building.
- (B) Prakash felt bad for a new student in his class who was being bullied, and stood up for him.
- (C) Agni did not inform his manager before taking leave since he was on his notice period anyway.
- (D) Harshi helped an old man to cross the road but was unhappy since he did not thank her and walked away rudely.
- (E) Renu was threatened by the new girl's popularity, so she made up some rumours to tarnish her image.

Q5 Directions [Set of 8 Questions]: Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

When I was a child in the 1950s, my friends and I had two educations. We had school (which was not the big deal it is today), and we also had what I call a hunter-gatherer education. We played in mixed-age neighbourhood groups almost every day after school, often until dark. We played all weekend and all summer long. We had time to explore in all sorts of ways, and also time to become bored and figure out how to overcome boredom, time to get into trouble and find our way out of it, time to daydream, time to immerse ourselves in hobbies, and time to read comics and whatever else we wanted to read rather than the books assigned to us. What I learnt in my hunter-gatherer education has been far more valuable to my adult life than what I learnt in school, and I think others in my age group would say the same if they took time to think about it.

For more than 50 years now, we in the United States have been gradually reducing children's opportunities to play, _____ many other countries. In his book ***Children at Play: An American History (2007)***, Howard Chudacoff refers to the first half of the 20th century as the 'golden age' of children's free play. By about

1900, the need for child labour had declined, so children had a good deal of free time. But then, beginning around 1960 or a little before, adults began **chipping away** at that freedom by increasing the time that children had to spend at schoolwork and, even more significantly, by reducing children's freedom to play on their own, even when they were out of school and not doing homework. Adult-directed sports for children began to replace 'pickup' games; adult-directed classes out of school began to replace hobbies; and parents' fears led them, ever more, to forbid children from going out to play with other kids, away from home, unsupervised.

Over the same decades that children's play has been declining, childhood mental disorders have been increasing. The decline in opportunity to play has also been accompanied by a decline in empathy and a rise in narcissism, both of which have been assessed since the late 1970s with standard questionnaires given to normative samples of college students. Empathy refers to the ability and tendency to see from another person's point of view and experience what that person experiences. Narcissism refers to inflated self-regard, coupled with a lack of concern for others and an inability to connect emotionally with others. A decline of empathy and a rise in narcissism are exactly what we would expect to see in children who have little opportunity to play socially. Children can't learn these social skills and values in school, because school is an authoritarian, not a democratic setting. School fosters competition, not cooperation; and children there are not free to quit when others fail to respect their needs and wishes.

In my book, ***Free to Learn (2013)***, I document these changes, and argue that the rise in mental disorders among children is largely the result of the decline in children's freedom. If we love our children and want them to thrive, we must allow them more time and opportunity to



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play, not less. Yet policymakers and powerful philanthropists are continuing to push us in the opposite direction - toward more schooling, more testing, more adult direction of children, and less opportunity for free play.

Which of the following words can replace the highlighted phrase in the passage?

Q6 Directions [Set of 8 Questions]: Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

When I was a child in the 1950s, my friends and I had two educations. We had school (which was not the big deal it is today), and we also had what I call a hunter-gatherer education. We played in mixed-age neighbourhood groups almost every day after school, often until dark. We played all weekend and all summer long. We had time to explore in all sorts of ways, and also time to become bored and figure out how to overcome boredom, time to get into trouble and find our way out of it, time to daydream, time to immerse ourselves in hobbies, and time to read comics and whatever else we wanted to read rather than the books assigned to us. What I learnt in my hunter-gatherer education has been far more valuable to my adult life than what I learnt in school, and I think others in my age group would say the same if they took time to think about it.

For more than 50 years now, we in the United States have been gradually reducing children's opportunities to play, _____ many other countries. In his book ***Children at Play: An American History (2007)***, Howard Chudacoff refers to the first half of the 20th century as the 'golden age' of children's free play. By about 1900, the need for child labour had declined, so children had a good deal of free time. But then, beginning around 1960 or a little before, adults began **chipping away** at that freedom by

increasing the time that children had to spend at schoolwork and, even more significantly, by reducing children's freedom to play on their own, even when they were out of school and not doing homework. Adult-directed sports for children began to replace 'pickup' games; adult-directed classes out of school began to replace hobbies; and parents' fears led them, ever more, to forbid children from going out to play with other kids, away from home, unsupervised.

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In my book, ***Free to Learn (2013)***, I document these changes, and argue that the rise in mental disorders among children is largely the result of the decline in children's freedom. If we love our children and want them to thrive, we must allow them more time and opportunity to play, not less. Yet policymakers and powerful philanthropists are continuing to push us in the opposite direction - toward more schooling,



more testing, more adult direction of children, and less opportunity for free play.

"Children can't learn **these social skills and values** in school, because school is an authoritarian, not a democratic setting. School fosters competition, not cooperation; and children there are not free to quit when others fail to respect their needs and wishes."

Which of the following is the author referring to when he talks about "these social skills and values"?

- (A) Being able to initiate a conversation with a new person
- (B) Being able to move about in the world and handle practical realities
- (C) Being able to connect with others emotionally and see things from their point of view
- (D) Being able to take responsibility for oneself, one's family and community
- (E) Being able to speak in front of a large crowd

Q7 Directions [Set of 8 Questions]: Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

When I was a child in the 1950s, my friends and I had two educations. We had school (which was not the big deal it is today), and we also had what I call a hunter-gatherer education. We played in mixed-age neighbourhood groups almost every day after school, often until dark. We played all weekend and all summer long. We had time to explore in all sorts of ways, and also time to become bored and figure out how to overcome boredom, time to get into trouble and find our way out of it, time to daydream, time to immerse ourselves in hobbies, and time to read comics and whatever else we wanted to read rather than the books assigned to us. What I learnt in my hunter-gatherer education has been far more valuable to my adult life than what I learnt in school, and I think others in my age group would say the same if they took time to think about it.

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children there are not free to quit when others fail to respect their needs and wishes.

In my book, ***Free to Learn (2013)***, I document these changes, and argue that the rise in mental disorders among children is largely the result of the decline in children's freedom. If we love our children and want them to thrive, we must allow them more time and opportunity to play, not less. Yet policymakers and powerful philanthropists are continuing to push us in the opposite direction - toward more schooling, more testing, more adult direction of children, and less opportunity for free play.

It can be understood from the context of the passage that the author is likely to AGREE with:

- (A) Adults believe that children learn by observing, exploring, and playing, and so they afford them unlimited time to do that.
- (B) In adult-directed settings, children are weak and vulnerable.
- (C) School is a good place for learning to do just what someone else wants you to do; it's a terrible place for practising creativity.
- (D) At play, children learn the most important of life's lessons, the ones that cannot be taught in school. To learn these lessons well, children need lots of play without interference from adults.
- (E) The reason why play is such a powerful way to impart social skills is that it is voluntary.

Q8 Directions [Set of 8 Questions]: Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

When I was a child in the 1950s, my friends and I had two educations. We had school (which was not the big deal it is today), and we also had what I call a hunter-gatherer education. We played in mixed-age neighbourhood groups almost every day after school, often until dark. We played all weekend and all summer long. We had time to explore in all sorts of ways, and also time to become bored and figure out how

to overcome boredom, time to get into trouble and find our way out of it, time to daydream, time to immerse ourselves in hobbies, and time to read comics and whatever else we wanted to read rather than the books assigned to us. What I learnt in my hunter-gatherer education has been far more valuable to my adult life than what I learnt in school, and I think others in my age group would say the same if they took time to think about it.

For more than 50 years now, we in the United States have been gradually reducing children's opportunities to play, _____ many other countries. In his book ***Children at Play: An American History (2007)***, Howard Chudacoff refers to the first half of the 20th century as the 'golden age' of children's free play. By about 1900, the need for child labour had declined, so children had a good deal of free time. But then, beginning around 1960 or a little before, adults began **chipping away** at that freedom by increasing the time that children had to spend at schoolwork and, even more significantly, by reducing children's freedom to play on their own, even when they were out of school and not doing homework. Adult-directed sports for children began to replace 'pickup' games; adult-directed classes out of school began to replace hobbies; and parents' fears led them, ever more, to forbid children from going out to play with other kids, away from home, unsupervised.

Over the same decades that children's play has been declining, childhood mental disorders have been increasing. The decline in opportunity to play has also been accompanied by a decline in empathy and a rise in narcissism, both of which have been assessed since the late 1970s with standard questionnaires given to normative samples of college students. Empathy refers to the ability and tendency to see from another person's point of view and experience what that person experiences. Narcissism refers to inflated self-



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regard, coupled with a lack of concern for others and an inability to connect emotionally with others. A decline of empathy and a rise in narcissism are exactly what we would expect to see in children who have little opportunity to play socially. Children can't learn these social skills and values in school, because school is an authoritarian, not a democratic setting. School fosters competition, not cooperation; and children there are not free to quit when others fail to respect their needs and wishes.

In my book, ***Free to Learn (2013)***, I document these changes, and argue that the rise in mental disorders among children is largely the result of the decline in children's freedom. If we love our children and want them to thrive, we must allow them more time and opportunity to play, not less. Yet policymakers and powerful philanthropists are continuing to push us in the opposite direction – toward more schooling, more testing, more adult direction of children, and less opportunity for free play.

Why does the author call his second type of education "a hunter-gatherer education"?

- (A) Similar to how hunter-gatherers lived alongside predators, the author and his friends played in an environment surrounded by danger.
- (B) Just like cavemen hunted for food, the author and his friends had to fend for themselves during their childhood.
- (C) It involved learning from the experience roaming and exploring freely in the neighbourhood without the interference of adults.
- (D) It involved the author and his friends spending their childhood days playing in the lap of nature.
- (E) None of these

Q9 Direction: Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

There are lessons to be learnt from the COVID-19 response. The COVID-19 pandemic provides

a good reflection point – even with innumerable challenges, countries were able to counter COVID-19 by drawing upon the innate human spirit to adapt, learn, experiment, and innovate. The pandemic has shown us that together, we can overcome _____ (A) _____ adversity. And if we could do it to overcome COVID-19, we can, and must certainly, do it to end TB. Over the last few years, India has made significant progress in its efforts to end TB. India's National TB Elimination Programme, or the NTEP (previously known as the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme, or RNTCP), has introduced several measures to find, notify and treat TB cases, with case notifications rising from 15.6 lakh in 2014 to over 24 lakh in 2022. This reflects the programme's expanded reach and improved detection measures. (B) **Further, novel approaches including engagement with the private sector, launch of social support provisions and introducing of diagnostic tools and new drug regimens, have improved TB management.** However, while these efforts have been commendable, lack of widespread awareness about the disease and lack of access to quality care continue to be a challenge. The recent National TB Prevalence Survey (in India) found that 64% of people with infectious TB did not seek care. (C) As a (1) **estimates**, national-level (2) **result** suggest that for every person (3) **notified** with TB, we miss (4) **detecting** almost two more cases.

Now, India needs to estimate TB burden using own system. Thus to address the challenge and _____ (D) _____ in our TB response efforts, we will need to introduce disruptive approaches and new tools to change the way we prevent, diagnose, and treat TB. India has long recognised the importance of investing in health research and development, especially in recent years. The Mission COVID Suraksha programme to develop vaccines was a good example of a public-



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private partnership, with clear goals and outcomes. The huge number of diagnostic tests developed and a variety of different vaccine platforms show that our manufacturing sector is robust and can scale rapidly.

It is also heartening to see the establishment of centres of excellence, which will facilitate

(E) _____ between Indian Council of Medical Research laboratories and the private sector. It is possible, therefore, to (F) **weaken** and expand research and development efforts for TB, to develop new tools that will help India (and other developing countries) meet the End TB targets.

India needs to prioritise TB vaccine trials. First, for any infectious disease, a vaccine is what makes elimination possible. We do have the Bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccine for TB, but it does not adequately protect adolescents and adults who are at the highest risk for developing and spreading TB. (G) There are currently over 15 TB vaccine candidates in the pipeline; we must ensure that their clinical trials are prioritised to assess their efficacy in various community settings and for different target groups. (H) Second, testing for, and diagnosing TB needs to become more (1) **suggestive** and affordable so much so that each person with (2) **accessible** symptoms or (3) **frontline** worker can test and get results within minutes, at (4) **minimal** costs. Point-of-Care Tests (POCTs), such as home-based tests for COVID, allowed decentralised, rapid and low-cost diagnostics to provide results within minutes. New innovations such as nasal and tongue swab-based tests for TB can be a game changer by reducing diagnostic delays. Further, handheld digital x-ray machines (with artificial intelligence-based software) can now be taken to villages and urban settlements to screen large numbers of high risk individuals, safely and conveniently. Third, the development and introduction of new therapeutic molecules can play a crucial role in the long run. While we

continue to invest in drug discovery, we must also scale up newer and more effective regimens and also dip into our armoury to re-purpose existing drugs for TB. Shorter, safer, and more effective regimens do exist and include the 1HP regimen for latent TB infections, the four-month regimen (HPZM) for drug-susceptible TB, and the six-month regimen (BPaL/M) for drug-resistant TB. The evidence on these regimens is clear; timelines for scale-up, however, have been too long. Finally, part of the process of strengthening the innovation ecosystem also involves creating regulatory and policy frameworks that smoothen the rollout of proven tools to reach people with as little delay as possible. This requires greater collaboration: not just between policymakers, scientists, product developers and clinical researchers across the country and even across regions, but potentially even between governments. (I) **Harmonisation of standards and regulatory processes between countries can enable mutually recognition of evidence-based standards and licences and save critical time towards rollout.**

The COVID-19 pandemic proved India's apt title: pharmacy of the world. Our scientific ingenuity during the pandemic has cemented our position as pioneers in innovation in the life sciences. In this spirit, we must create a strong platform that channelises investments in research to bring in a paradigm shift at every stage of the TB care cascade – prevention, testing, and treatment. With its G-20 presidency, India has another historical opportunity to build a global health architecture that creates equitable access for all. Let us use this opportunity to call for the (J) _____ development of transformational tools and approaches that cater to not only our own needs but also that of the under-represented but disproportionately affected developing world. TB should no longer



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be the leading infectious disease killer globally, in the 21st century, and India can lead the way. In the passage given, a sentence I is given in Italics. There may or may not be an error in one part of the sentence. Choose the part which has an error in it as your answer.

- (A) Harmonisation of standards and regulatory processes
- (B) between countries can enable mutually recognition of
- (C) evidence-based standards and licences and
- (D) save critical time towards rollout.
- (E) no error

Q10 Directions: Read the following passage and answer the questions following it. Several alphabets are given to help you assist in answering those questions.

By holding the meeting of the G-7, or the so-called group of the world's most industrialised nations, in Hiroshima, Japanese Prime Minister Fumio Kishida, who belongs to the city, wanted to send out a message of global **(A)**for peace. **(B)** In addition to the **symbolism(1)** of bringing leaders of all G-7 members with the EU **leadership(2)** to the peace **memorial(3)** for the victims of the 1945 atomic bombing, the group issued a special Hiroshima Vision Statement on Nuclear **Disarmament(4)**. The summit's importance was **(C)**by the fact that the U.S. President, Joseph Biden, only the second sitting American President to visit the city, made a particular point of attending the summit.

Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy's surprise arrival also enhanced the message by turning the spotlight on the horrors of Russia's **invasion**; Prime Minister Narendra Modi's statement that the crisis was one of 'humanity' was significant.

The G-7 members issued a separate statement on Ukraine, hitting Russia with more sanctions, but failed to highlight a path towards dialogue and ending the war. Despite the invitation of

countries such as India, Brazil, Indonesia and Vietnam with a less black-and-white view of the world, and Mr. Kishida making **pertinent** references to the views of the Global South, the summit's statements reflected a much more polarised view of the world - that of G-7 members alone. If the G-7 grouping wishes to **(D)** its prism, it must recognise that it is grossly unrepresentative of the world today.

While members together represent more than half the world's net wealth, the G-7 accounts for less than a third of the global GDP, and just over a tenth of the world's population.

Apart from Japan, the G-7 membership comprises an essentially Euro-American worldview, and is not discussing expanding that view soon. It has actually contracted, after **(E)** of areas of Georgia in 2008 and then Crimea in 2014. It is also hard to justify an economic grouping that does not include some of the world's largest economies (China and India) or the fastest growing GDPs, or biggest global energy providers.

While some efforts were made in Hiroshima to recognise the G-7's role in, for example, promoting transparent financing and debt sustainability for the developing world, or in compensating for the developed world's contribution to global warming and greenhouse gas emissions, the summit failed to propose concrete measures to help defray these responsibilities.

As the spotlight shifts to the G-20 summit later(A) this year in Delhi, it is hoped the grouping will work towards a more(B) inclusive outlook and help in building a more comprehensive global(C) consensus on some of the bigger challenges the world faces today(D)

Which of the following words given in the options should come at the place marked as **(A)** in the above passage to make it grammatically correct and meaningful? Also, the word should fill in the two sentences given



below to make them contextually correct and meaningful.

I.All of them expressed their full _____ with the Iraqi people for the unutterable suffering to which they have been subjected.

II.Mere facts must not be allowed to get in the way of _____ with victims.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (A) notoriety | (B) solidarity |
| (C) propriety | (D) ferocity |
| (E) absurdity | |

Q11 Directions: Read the following passage and answer the questions following it. Several alphabets are given to help you assist in answering those questions.

By holding the meeting of the G-7, or the so-called group of the world's most industrialised nations, in Hiroshima, Japanese Prime Minister Fumio Kishida, who belongs to the city, wanted to send out a message of global **(A)**for peace.

(B) In addition to the **memorial(1)** of bringing leaders of all G-7 members with the EU **leadership(2)** to the peace **symbolism(3)** for the victims of the 1945 atomic bombing, the group issued a special Hiroshima Vision Statement on Nuclear **Disarmament(4)**. The summit's importance was **(C)**by the fact that the U.S. President, Joseph Biden, only the second sitting American President to visit the city, made a particular point of attending the summit.

Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy's surprise arrival also enhanced the message by turning the spotlight on the horrors of Russia's **invasion**; Prime Minister Narendra Modi's statement that the crisis was one of 'humanity' was significant.

The G-7 members issued a separate statement on Ukraine, hitting Russia with more sanctions, but failed to highlight a path towards dialogue and ending the war. Despite the invitation of countries such as India, Brazil, Indonesia and Vietnam with a less black-and-white view of the world, and Mr. Kishida making **pertinent** references to the views of the Global South, the

summit's statements reflected a much more polarised view of the world - that of G-7 members alone.If the G-7 grouping wishes to **(D)** its prism, it must recognise that it is grossly unrepresentative of the world today.

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While some efforts were made in Hiroshima to recognise the G-7's role in, for example, promoting transparent financing and debt sustainability for the developing world, or in compensating for the developed world's contribution to global warming and greenhouse gas emissions, the summit failed to propose concrete measures to help defray these responsibilities.

As the spotlight shifts to the G-20 summit later(A) this year in Delhi, it is hoped the grouping will work towards a more(B) inclusive outlook and help in building a more comprehensive global(C) consensus on some of the bigger challenges the world faces today(D)

The sentence given in **(B)** has four words given in bold. Amongst the given bold words which of the following must interchange to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct and meaningful?

- (A) Only 1-2
- (B) Both 2-3 and 1-4
- (C) Only 1-3
- (D) Only 2-3



(E) No interchange needed

Q12 Directions: Read the following passage and answer the questions following it. Several alphabets are given to help you assist in answering those questions.

By holding the meeting of the G-7, or the so-called group of the world's most industrialised nations, in Hiroshima, Japanese Prime Minister Fumio Kishida, who belongs to the city, wanted to send out a message of global **(A)**for peace.

(B) In addition to the **symbolism(1)** of bringing leaders of all G-7 members with the EU **leadership(2)** to the peace **memorial(3)** for the victims of the 1945 atomic bombing, the group issued a special Hiroshima Vision Statement on Nuclear **Disarmament(4)**. The summit's importance was **(C)**by the fact that the U.S. President, Joseph Biden, only the second sitting American President to visit the city, made a particular point of attending the summit.

Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy's surprise arrival also enhanced the message by turning the spotlight on the horrors of Russia's **invasion**; Prime Minister Narendra Modi's statement that the crisis was one of 'humanity' was significant.

The G-7 members issued a separate statement on Ukraine, hitting Russia with more sanctions, but failed to highlight a path towards dialogue and ending the war. Despite the invitation of countries such as India, Brazil, Indonesia and Vietnam with a less black-and-white view of the world, and Mr. Kishida making **pertinent** references to the views of the Global South, the summit's statements reflected a much more polarised view of the world - that of G-7 members alone. If the G-7 grouping wishes to **(D)** its prism, it must recognise that it is grossly unrepresentative of the world today.

While members together represent more than half the world's net wealth, the G-7 accounts for less than a third of the global GDP, and just over a tenth of the world's population.

Apart from Japan, the G-7 membership comprises an essentially Euro-American worldview, and is not discussing expanding that view soon. It has actually contracted, after after **(E)** of areas of Georgia in 2008 and then Crimea in 2014. It is also hard to justify an economic grouping that does not include some of the world's largest economies (China and India) or the fastest growing GDPs, or biggest global energy providers.

While some efforts were made in Hiroshima to recognise the G-7's role in, for example, promoting transparent financing and debt sustainability for the developing world, or in compensating for the developed world's contribution to global warming and greenhouse gas emissions, the summit failed to propose concrete measures to help defray these responsibilities.

As the spotlight shifts to the G-20 summit later(A) this year in Delhi, it is hoped the grouping will work towards a more(B) inclusive outlook and help in building a more comprehensive global(C) consensus on some of the bigger challenges the world faces today(D)

Select the part which is erroneous in the sentence highlighted in the passage?

- (A) While members together represents
- (B) more than half the world's net wealth
- (C) the G-7 accounts for less than a third of
- (D) the global GDP, and just over a
- (E) tenth of the world's population

Q13 Directions: Read the following passage and answer the questions following it. Several alphabets are given to help you assist in answering those questions.

By holding the meeting of the G-7, or the so-called group of the world's most industrialised nations, in Hiroshima, Japanese Prime Minister Fumio Kishida, who belongs to the city, wanted to send out a message of global **(A)**for peace.

(B) In addition to the **symbolism(1)** of bringing



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leaders of all G-7 members with the EU **leadership(2)** to the peace **memorial(3)** for the victims of the 1945 atomic bombing, the group issued a special Hiroshima Vision Statement on Nuclear **Disarmament(4)**. The summit's importance was **(C)**by the fact that the U.S. President, Joseph Biden, only the second sitting American President to visit the city, made a particular point of attending the summit.

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While some efforts were made in Hiroshima to recognise the G-7's role in, for example,

promoting transparent financing and debt sustainability for the developing world, or in compensating for the developed world's contribution to global warming and greenhouse gas emissions, the summit failed to propose concrete measures to help defray these responsibilities.

This year in Delhi, it is hoped the grouping will work towards a more(A)as the spotlight shifts to the G-20 summit later(B) inclusive outlook and help in building a more comprehensive global(C) consensus on some of the bigger challenges the world faces today(D).

Which of the given options is the correct rearrangement of the sentence given in italics?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (A) CBAD | (B) ABDC |
| (C) BACD | (D) CBDA |
| (E) CADB | |

Q14 Directions: Read the following passage and answer the questions following it. Several alphabets are given to help you assist in answering those questions.

By holding the meeting of the G-7, or the so-called group of the world's most industrialised nations, in Hiroshima, Japanese Prime Minister Fumio Kishida, who belongs to the city, wanted to send out a message of global **(A)**for peace.

(B) In addition to the **symbolism(1)** of bringing leaders of all G-7 members with the EU **leadership(2)** to the peace **memorial(3)** for the victims of the 1945 atomic bombing, the group issued a special Hiroshima Vision Statement on Nuclear **Disarmament(4)**. The summit's importance was **(C)**by the fact that the U.S. President, Joseph Biden, only the second sitting American President to visit the city, made a particular point of attending the summit.

Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy's surprise arrival also enhanced the message by turning the spotlight on the horrors of Russia's **invasion**; Prime Minister Narendra Modi's statement that the crisis was one of 'humanity' was significant.



The G-7 members issued a separate statement on Ukraine, hitting Russia with more sanctions, but failed to highlight a path towards dialogue and ending the war. Despite the invitation of countries such as India, Brazil, Indonesia and Vietnam with a less black-and-white view of the world, and Mr. Kishida making **pertinent** references to the views of the Global South, the summit's statements reflected a much more polarised view of the world - that of G-7 members alone. If the G-7 grouping wishes to **(D)** its prism, it must recognise that it is grossly unrepresentative of the world today.

While members together represent more than half the world's net wealth, the G-7 accounts for less than a third of the global GDP, and just over a tenth of the world's population.

Apart from Japan, the G-7 membership comprises an essentially Euro-American worldview, and is not discussing expanding that view soon. It has actually contracted, after after **(E)** of areas of Georgia in 2008 and then Crimea in 2014. It is also hard to justify an economic grouping that does not include some of the world's largest economies (China and India) or the fastest growing GDPs, or biggest global energy providers.

While some efforts were made in Hiroshima to recognise the G-7's role in, for example, promoting transparent financing and debt sustainability for the developing world, or in compensating for the developed world's contribution to global warming and greenhouse gas emissions, the summit failed to propose concrete measures to help defray these responsibilities.

As the spotlight shifts to the G-20 summit later(A) this year in Delhi, it is hoped the grouping will work towards a more(B) inclusive outlook and help in building a more comprehensive global(C) consensus on some of the bigger challenges the world faces today(D)

Which of the following is the correct word to fill the blank labeled (C)?

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (A) embattled | (B) underlined |
| (C) truncated | (D) dissected |
| (E) unrivaled | |

Q15 Directions: Read the following passage and answer the questions following it. Several alphabets are given to help you assist in answering those questions.

By holding the meeting of the G-7, or the so-called group of the world's most industrialised nations, in Hiroshima, Japanese Prime Minister Fumio Kishida, who belongs to the city, wanted to send out a message of global **(A)**for peace. **(B)** In addition to the **symbolism(1)** of bringing leaders of all G-7 members with the EU **leadership(2)** to the peace **memorial(3)** for the victims of the 1945 atomic bombing, the group issued a special Hiroshima Vision Statement on Nuclear **Disarmament(4)**. The summit's importance was **(C)**by the fact that the U.S. President, Joseph Biden, only the second sitting American President to visit the city, made a particular point of attending the summit.

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While some efforts were made in Hiroshima to recognise the G-7's role in, for example, promoting transparent financing and debt sustainability for the developing world, or in compensating for the developed world's contribution to global warming and greenhouse gas emissions, the summit failed to propose concrete measures to help defray these responsibilities.

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Which of the following is the correct word to fill the blank labeled (D)?

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| (A) abridge | (B) lessen |
| (C) diminish | (D) broaden |
| (E) shrunken | |

Q16 Directions: Read the following passage and answer the questions following it. Several alphabets are given to help you assist in answering those questions.

By holding the meeting of the G-7, or the so-called group of the world's most industrialised nations, in Hiroshima, Japanese Prime Minister Fumio Kishida, who belongs to the city, wanted

to send out a message of global (A)for peace. (B) In addition to the **symbolism(1)** of bringing leaders of all G-7 members with the EU **leadership(2)** to the peace **memorial(3)** for the victims of the 1945 atomic bombing, the group issued a special Hiroshima Vision Statement on Nuclear **Disarmament(4)**. The summit's importance was (C)by the fact that the U.S. President, Joseph Biden, only the second sitting American President to visit the city, made a particular point of attending the summit.

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As the spotlight shifts to the G-20 summit later(A) this year in Delhi, it is hoped the grouping will work towards a more(B) inclusive outlook and help in building a more comprehensive global(C) consensus on some of the bigger challenges the world faces today(D)

Which of the following words is suitable to replace the word 'invasion' as underscored in the paragraph?

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (A) withdrawal | (B) retreat |
| (C) onslaught | (D) obedience |
| (E) surrender | |

Q17 Directions: Read the following passage and answer the questions following it. Several alphabets are given to help you assist in answering those questions.

By holding the meeting of the G-7, or the so-called group of the world's most industrialised nations, in Hiroshima, Japanese Prime Minister Fumio Kishida, who belongs to the city, wanted to send out a message of global **(A)**for peace. **(B)** In addition to the **symbolism(1)** of bringing leaders of all G-7 members with the EU **leadership(2)** to the peace **memorial(3)** for the victims of the 1945 atomic bombing, the group issued a special Hiroshima Vision Statement on Nuclear **Disarmament(4)**. The summit's importance was **(C)**by the fact that the U.S. President, Joseph Biden, only the second sitting American President to visit the city, made a particular point of attending the summit.

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comprehensive global(C) consensus on some of the bigger challenges the world faces today(D)

Which of the following is the antonym of the word 'pertinent' given in the passage?

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (A) expedient | (B) enactment |
| (C) apposite | (D) extraneous |
| (E) admissible | |

Q18 Directions: Read the following passage and answer the questions following it. Several alphabets are given to help you to assist in answering those questions.

By holding the meeting of the G-7, or the so-called group of the world's most industrialised nations, in Hiroshima, Japanese Prime Minister Fumio Kishida, who belongs to the city, wanted to send out a message of global **(A)**for peace.

(B) In addition to the **symbolism(1)** of bringing leaders of all G-7 members with the EU **leadership(2)** to the peace **memorial(3)** for the victims of the 1945 atomic bombing, the group issued a special Hiroshima Vision Statement on Nuclear **Disarmament(4)**. The summit's importance was **(C)**by the fact that the U.S. President, Joseph Biden, only the second sitting American President to visit the city, made a particular point of attending the summit.

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Which of the following phrases should fill the blank **(E)** to make the statement

contextually and grammatically meaningful and correct?

- (A) in compensating for the developed world's contribution
- (B) the summit failed to propose concrete measures
- (C) but failed to highlight a path towards dialogue
- (D) it expelled Russia over its annexation



(E) None of these



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Answer Key

Level-1

Q1 (D)

Q2 (C)

Q3 (A)

Q4 (C)

Q5 (D)

Q6 (B)

Q7 (C)

Q8 (C)

Q9 (A)

Q10 (B)

Q11 (C)

Q12 (D)

Q13 (B)

Q14 (A)

Q15 (D)

Q16 (C)

Q17 (D)



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Level-2

Q1 (C)
Q2 (B)
Q3 (D)
Q4 (D)
Q5 (B)
Q6 (C)
Q7 (B)
Q8 (D)

Q9 (C)
Q10 (E)
Q11 (C)
Q12 (B)
Q13 (C)
Q14 (A)
Q15 (C)



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Level-3

Q1 (A)
Q2 (A)
Q3 (B)
Q4 (B)
Q5 (B)
Q6 (C)
Q7 (D)
Q8 (C)
Q9 (B)

Q10 (B)
Q11 (C)
Q12 (A)
Q13 (C)
Q14 (B)
Q15 (D)
Q16 (C)
Q17 (D)
Q18 (D)



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Hints & Solutions

Level-1

Q1 Text Solution:

Option D is the correct answer. The theme of the passage is 'chatGPT and its benefits'. The whole passage depicts the chatbot ChatGPT, which is launched by openAI. As of now, OpenAI has said that it will give access to a small set of developers and subscribers with its premium ChatGPT Plus plan and will roll out large-scale and API access later.

Q2 Text Solution:

Option C is the correct answer. The antonym for the word 'retrieve' is 'abandon', which means 'to leave somebody/something that you are responsible for'. The rest of the words are synonyms of the word 'retrieve', which means 'to find information that has been stored'.

Q3 Text Solution:

Option A is the correct answer.

Only I and II are correct. III is incorrect as the passage talks about complex maths problems and not simple maths problems. Refer to the following lines of the third paragraph- "Along with the web-browsing plugin, OpenAI seems to have been working on a host of plugins for ChatGPT that will let users book restaurants, book travel, buy groceries, and do complex maths problems".

Q4 Text Solution:

Option C is the correct answer. Refer to the following lines of the third paragraph- "All this is possible owing to some of the early collaborator plugins such as FiscalNote, Instacart, Klarna, Milo, Kayak, OpenTable, Shopify, Slack, Zapier, etc. that have joined OpenAI".

Q5 Text Solution:

Option D is the correct answer. The tone of the passage is 'informative'. The whole passage gives the information of chatbot ChatGPT which has been launched by openAI. Till now,

open AI has allowed a small set of developers who are waiting for their chance. Plugins launched by the company help in pulling the data across the web in order to give answers quickly to users. It tells the various advantages of openAI.

Sarcastic- using remarks that clearly mean the opposite of what you say to humorously

Apologetic- feeling or showing that you are sorry for something you have done

Cynical- distrusting the motives of others

Euphemistic- using a word or phrase to avoid saying a more unpleasant or offensive word

Q6 Text Solution:

Option B is the correct answer. From the first paragraph of the passage, it is clear that various uses of openAI are given. Only option B is not the use of openAI. Rest options have mentioned the use of open AI as it has allowed permission to developers and subscribers. It also contains content in natural language which can be easily read.

Q7 Text Solution:

Option C is the correct answer. The sentence in option C does not contribute to the second paragraph of the passage, as it states the use of plugins in chatGPT. Rest of the sentences are taken from the passage .

Option A talks about the advantages of chatGPT.

Option B talks about the use of bing search API by plugins to get back content.

Option D talks about the steps taken by chatGPT.

Q8 Text Solution:

Option C is the correct answer. It is quite evident from the first paragraph of the passage where it is given "The AI-powered chatbot which was launched in November 2022 quickly became a **sensation** owing to its capabilities to



develop a variety of content from prompts in natural language".

Q9 Text Solution:

Option A is the correct answer. The synonym for the word 'safeguards' is 'protection', which means 'the act of keeping somebody/something safe'. The rest of the words are antonyms of 'safeguard'.

Aggression- ready or likely to fight or argue

Offensive- causing someone to feel upset and angry

Assault- a sudden attack on somebody

Q10 Text Solution:

Option B is the correct answer. The synonym for the word 'sensation' is 'awareness', which means 'knowledge, consciousness or interest'.

Insensitivity- lack of concern for others

Classic- high quality

Q11 Text Solution:

Option C is the correct answer. The central theme of the passage is 'need to focus on economic dividend'. Whole passage revolves around India as the most populous country. United Nation reports suggest that India will have a population of 142.86 crore by mid-2023, which is 2.9 million higher than China's population of 142.57 crore. Population is the nature of population growth, size and its composition that decides when a population becomes a resource or a burden. Basically, there are four key mechanisms that convert a demographic bonus to economic dividend- employment, education and skills, health conditions and governance. India needs to make policies that support an enabling environment that can provide high-quality education, good health care, respectable employment opportunities, and good infrastructure.

Q12 Text Solution:

Option D is the correct answer. From the second paragraph of the passage, it is clear

that the carrying capacity of India is said to be dynamic as changes according to changing technology, the efficiency of production and consumption systems of a country.

Q13 Text Solution:

Option B is the correct answer. All the sentences in the options are taken from the passage except B. Whole passage revolves around India as the most populous country. United Nation reports suggest that India will have a population of 142.86 crore by mid-2023, which is 2.9 million higher than China's population of 142.57 crore. There are four key mechanisms that translate a demographic bonus to economic dividend: employment, education and skills, health conditions and governance.

Q14 Text Solution:

Option A is the correct answer. Here, the sentence is taken from the second paragraph of the passage. The context says the factors that help in translating demographic opportunity into economic gains. Rest of the options are contextually incorrect as they can not fit the blank.

Q15 Text Solution:

Option D is the correct answer. The sentence in option D is mentioned in the second paragraph of the passage that talks about the concept of carrying capacity in india. Carrying capacity is not just per capita availability of natural resources, it is a concept which changes according to changing technology, the efficiency of production and consumption systems of a country. Rest of the options do not infer to the second paragraph so they are incorrect.

Q16 Text Solution:

Option C is the correct answer. The synonym of the word 'dynamic' is 'vigorous' which means 'very forceful or energetic'. The Rest of the words are the antonyms of 'dynamic'.

Other word meanings:



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Delicate-easy to damage or break
Ambiguous-doubtful or uncertain
Halting-marked by a lack of sureness or effectiveness

Q17 Text Solution:

Option D is the correct answer. The antonym of the word 'conscientious' is 'dishonorable' which

means 'showing lack of honor or integrity'. The Rest of the words are the antonyms of 'conscientious' which means 'done with great care and attention'

Other word meanings:

Principled-based on a given set of rules

Scrupulous-careful to do what is right or honest



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Level-2

Q1 Text Solution:

Option C is the correct answer.

Central theme of the passage is 'Quantum computers versus conventional computers'. The whole passage revolves around the comparison between quantum computers and conventional computers. It also talks about India's mission to set up the National Mission on Quantum Technologies and Applications. Conventional computers, when they are more powerful and have much higher capabilities, become supercomputers. But these perform their tasks in the same way as the normal home computers or mobile phones do. Quantum computers are fundamentally different in the way they handle and process information. They are meant to be useful in some very specific situations where the traditional ways of computing are inadequate.

Q2 Text Solution:

Option B is the correct answer. All the sentences except B are taken from the passage. Option A talks about the use of quantum computers which has been mentioned in the second paragraph of the passage. Option C talks about the objective of the mission. Option D talks about the performance of conventional computers.

Q3 Text Solution:

Option D is the correct answer.

From the first paragraph of the passage, Richard Feynman, a Nobel Prize-winning physicist said in a lecture at the MIT Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory in 1982.

Q4 Text Solution:

Option D is the correct answer.

It is quite evident from the last paragraph of the passage. The context says about the excitement regarding quantum mission as it will

allow India to join a global technology development race. Rest of the options are contextually incorrect and do not fit into the blank perfectly.

Q5 Text Solution:

Option B is the correct answer.

The context says about the lecture in which Feynman gave his ideas regarding the development of computers by using quantum mechanical properties of matter. The words 'proposed' which means 'to formally suggest something as a possible plan or action' and 'utilising' which means 'to make use of something' fit the given blanks perfectly.

Other word meanings-

Strapping-powerfully built

Enquiring-interested in learning new things

Q6 Text Solution:

Option C is the correct answer.

The synonym of the word 'significant' is 'remarkable' which means 'unusual and surprising in a way that people notice'. The Rest of the words are the antonyms of 'significant'.

Other word meanings:

Trifling-very small or unimportant

Anonymous-not named or identified

Q7 Text Solution:

Option B is the correct answer.

The antonym of the word 'conventional' is 'contemporary' which means 'of the present time'. The Rest of the words are the synonyms of 'conventional' which means 'normal or ordinary'.

Other word meanings:

Customary-usual in a particular society or situation

Traditional-relating to or based on very old customs

Q8 Text Solution:

Option D is the correct answer.



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It is quite evident from the first line of the second paragraph that- 'the cautionary note flagged the absence of crew training, sparse availability and use of safety material such as life vests, lack of on board briefing of guests and erratic renewal of operational license and enforcement thereon.'

Both statements a and c are mentioned in the second paragraph.

Whereas, statement b is incorrect as it is opposite to the information mentioned in the paragraph.

Hence, option D is the correct answer choice.

Q9 Text Solution:

Option (c) is the most appropriate choice.

The passage emphasizes the potential of boat tourism in Kerala but highlights the need to prioritize safety. It also suggests that the government should equip the maritime board with the necessary resources to enforce safety measures and regulations. Additionally, the passage mentions that the Kerala government has ordered a judicial inquiry and arrested the owner of the vessel, addressing safety concerns and taking legal actions.

Q10 Text Solution:

Option (E) is the most appropriate choice.

Statement a is correct as it can be deduced from the second paragraph, given, "The cautionary note flagged the absence of crew training, sparse availability and use of safety material such as life vests, lack of on board briefing of guests and erratic renewal of operational license and enforcement thereon."

Statement b is also correct as it can be deduced from the third paragraph, given, "As per official data, 3,213 inland vessels are in operation in Kerala's numerous waterways, but industry insiders give a ballpark figure of about 4,000 vessels, also counting the unlicensed ones."

Statement c is also correct and can be deduced from the third paragraph, given, "The

maritime board, vested with the responsibility to ensure the fitness, licensing and safe operation of all tourist vessels in Kerala including houseboats, is short of adequate manpower to carry out its job. It has no enforcement wing to keep a tab on errant vessels including those that dodge periodic renewal of license."

Therefore, all statements a, b and c are correct, so option (E) is the correct answer .

Q11 Text Solution:

The correct option that can be considered incorrect as per the third paragraph of the passage is:

C. A state with many waterways has a small amount of potential for boat tourism, but in order to capitalize on it, user safety must come first.

The passage actually suggests the opposite – that boat tourism holds tremendous potential in a state lined with waterways. The emphasis in the paragraph is on ensuring the safety of people using boat tourism, not on downplaying the potential of boat tourism in a state with numerous waterways.

Q12 Text Solution:

According to the passage - The Kerala government has ordered a judicial inquiry into the accident, and the owner of the vessel has been arrested. The government should arm the maritime board with the necessary manpower and enforcement wing to ensure the safety of people using boat tourism in Kerala. The author strongly denigrates the negligence of the Kerala government in maintaining law and order.

Thus, the tone of the author in the entire paragraph is critical.

Critical - it is a tone that often describes a fault-finding attitude of the author in a negative sense. It may also indicate a deep analysis of an issue with an impartial outlook.



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Commiserating - expressing or feeling pity or sympathy.
 Provocative -stimulating; irritating.
 Prejudiced - favouring one thing/person/group over another for personal reasons.
 Hence, option b is the correct answer.

Q13 Text Solution:

It is clear from the first paragraph of the passage that Muralee Thummarukudy issued a prescient warning of an anticipated houseboat tragedy in Kerala, with at least 10 casualties, a month ago.

After filling in the missing blank, the complete sentence will be, "It was just a month ago that international disaster management expert Muralee Thummarukudy issued a prescient warning, which sounds eerie in hindsight, of an imminent houseboat tragedy in Kerala with at least 10 casualties."

Imminent- about to happen, forthcoming, expected.

All the other words are contextually irrelevant.
 Egalitarian-supporting or following the idea that all people are equal and should have the same rights and opportunities.

Deleterious - causing harm or damage.

Gregarious- friendly, sociable.

Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.

Q14 Text Solution:

Option (a) is the most appropriate choice to be suited as the answer of the question.

Tremendous means unusually large, huge.
 Bantam - of a size that is less than average, small.

So, the antonym of tremendous is bantam.

The rest are all synonyms for the given word.

Walloping - unusually large.

Colossal - unusually large.

Pharaonic- extremely large.

Thus, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q15 Text Solution:

Option (c) is the most appropriate choice to be suited as the answer of the question.

Erratic means not even or regular in pattern, unpredictable, inconsistent etc.

Sporadic - lacking in steadiness or regularity of occurrence.

So, the synonym of erratic is sporadic. Rest all are the antonyms of the given word.

Periodic- appearing or occurring repeatedly from time to time.

Unremitting- going on and on without any interruptions.

Stationary- fixed in a place or position.

Thus, option (c) is the correct answer.



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Level-3

Q1 Text Solution:

The passage revolves around the idea that the number of play hours children indulge in, have drastically fallen along with the rise of adult-directed play ever since the second half of the 20th century began. This deficit leads to children being more narcissistic and less empathetic towards others. Option A encapsulates the essence of the passage, which will make it the right answer.

B is discussed briefly in the passage, but does not form its central focus. The safety of children today is not debated in the passage, which will make C incorrect. D is incorrect because the passage does not talk about the lack of social skills; it only speaks of one or two skills that are lacking in children these days. E is incorrect because the passage does not seek to address this question.

Q2 Text Solution:

The sentence in which the blank appears tells us how people in the US have been reducing children's opportunities to play, which is similar to other countries. A can fit grammatically and contextually. Thus, A is the right answer.

B, C and D do not establish a grammatically correct link with the preceding part of the sentence. E is incorrect because the preposition 'to' is lacking after it.

Q3 Text Solution:

Refer to the lines: "Over the same decades that children's play has been declining, childhood mental disorders have been increasing. The decline in opportunity to play has also been accompanied by a decline in empathy and a rise in narcissism, both of which have been assessed since the late 1970s with standard questionnaires given to normative samples of college students. Empathy refers to the ability and tendency to see from another person's

point of view and experience what that person experiences. Narcissism refers to inflated self-regard, coupled with a lack of concern for others and an inability to connect emotionally with others. A decline of empathy and a rise in narcissism are exactly what we would expect to see in children who have little opportunity to play socially." From these lines, we can conclude that the author draws a correlation between a decline in children's play hours and an increased risk of childhood mental disorders (III and IV), and a correlation between a decline in children's play hours and narcissism - an inability to feel concern for others (III and II). Thus, B is the right answer.

Q4 Text Solution:

According to the given definition of empathy, B conveys a suitable example to illustrate it, as it talks about how Prakash felt bad for a student who was being bullied and stood up for him. It is understandable here that Prakash would have been able to empathise with the student's feelings on being bullied, which is why he extended his support. Thus, B is the right answer.

None of the other options present a situation in which empathy is being displayed.

Q5 Text Solution:

The phrase CHIP AWAY means to reduce something bit by bit. CURTAILING (restricting or reducing) will convey the meaning of the phrase and replace it. Thus, B is the right answer.

Performing - carrying out.

Ceasing - stopping.

Exercising - enacting.

Detesting - hating.

Q6 Text Solution:

Refer to the lines: "The decline in opportunity to play has also been accompanied by a decline in empathy and a rise in narcissism, both of



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which have been assessed since the late 1970s with standard questionnaires given to normative samples of college students. Empathy refers to the ability and tendency to see from another person's point of view and experience what that person experiences. Narcissism refers to inflated self-regard, coupled with a lack of concern for others and an inability to connect emotionally with others. A decline of empathy and a rise in narcissism are exactly what we would expect to see in children who have little opportunity to play socially." From these lines, we can understand that the author believes that a fall in empathy and a rise in narcissism are the consequences of an overemphasis on schooling. We can conclude that being able to connect with others emotionally (the lack of which is termed as narcissism) and seeing things from the point of view of others (empathy) are the social skills that the author is speaking of. Thus, C is the right answer.

The other options are not implied in the passage.

Q7 Text Solution:

Refer to the lines: "We played in mixed-age neighbourhood groups almost every day after school, often until dark. We played all weekend and all summer long. We had time to explore in all sorts of ways, and also time to become bored and figure out how to overcome boredom, time to get into trouble and find our way out of it, time to daydream, time to immerse ourselves in hobbies, and time to read comics and whatever else we wanted to read rather than the books assigned to us. What I learnt in my hunter-gatherer education has been far more valuable to my adult life than what I learnt in school, and I think others in my age group would say the same if they took time to think about it." From these lines and from the context of the passage, we can conclude that the author believes that children learn valuable

lessons of life during play without adult interference. He is likely to agree with D. Thus, D is the right answer.

A is contradicted by the information given in the passage. B is incorrect as the author does not imply that children are weak and vulnerable in adult-directed settings. The concept of creativity is not discussed in the passage, which rules out C. E is incorrect because the voluntary nature of play is not touched upon in the passage.

Q8 Text Solution:

Refer to the lines: "We had school (which was not the big deal it is today), and we also had what I call a hunter-gatherer education. We played in mixed-age neighbourhood groups almost every day after school, often until dark. We played all weekend and all summer long. We had time to explore in all sorts of ways, and also time to become bored and figure out how to overcome boredom, time to get into trouble and find our way out of it, time to daydream, time to immerse ourselves in hobbies, and time to read comics and whatever else we wanted to read rather than the books assigned to us." From these lines, we can gather that the author refers to his second type of education as a hunter-gatherer education, as he had valuable learning experiences during playful exploration with his friends without any adult supervision or interference. Thus, C is the right answer.

The other options are not mentioned or implied in the passage.

Q9 Text Solution:

The given sentence is grammatically incorrect. In part b, the word 'mutually' is incorrect. Before the word 'recognition', we need a noun (for a noun phrase) or an adjective. The use of the adverb 'mutually' is incorrect here. We need the adjective 'mutual' here. The correct sentence will be – Harmonisation of standards and regulatory processes between countries can enable mutual recognition of evidence-based



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standards and licences and save critical time towards rollout.

Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

Harmonisation of standards and regulatory processes between countries can enable mutually recognition of evidence-based standards and licences and save critical time towards rollout.

Q10 Text Solution:

'Solidarity' means 'the support of one group of people for another because they agree with their aims.' The correct word to fill the blanks is 'solidarity'. The context of the blanks talks about the support that is needed for victims. All other given words are not contextually suitable to fill the given blanks. Hence, option (b) becomes the most suitable answer choice.

Other word meanings:

Notoriety-the state of being well known for something bad.

Propriety- correct and acceptable moral and social behaviour.

Ferocity- cruel and aggressive behaviour.

Absurdity-the quality of being stupid and unreasonable.

Q11 Text Solution:

According to the statement, The position of the words 'memorial' and 'symbolism' is contextually incorrect. The positions of the words (2) and (4) are correct. Upon interchanging 1-3, we get a sentence which is grammatically and contextually meaningful and correct. Hence, the option (c) is the correct answer.

Thus, the correct sentence is:

In addition to the **symbolism** of bringing leaders of all G-7 members with the EU **leadership** to the peace **memorial** for the victims of the 1945 atomic bombing, the group issued a special Hiroshima Vision Statement on Nuclear **Disarmament**.

Symbolism -the use of symbols to represent things.

Disarmament-reducing the number of weapons that a country has.

Q12 Text Solution:

The error is in part (a) of the sentence as the plural form of the verb will be used in the case of the plural noun. Therefore, instead of 'represents', the verb 'represent' will be used. 'Represent' means 'to act or speak in the place of somebody else'. Hence, option (a) becomes the most suitable answer choice.

The correct sentence is:

While members together represent more than half the world's net wealth, the G-7 accounts for less than a third of the global GDP and just over a tenth of the world's population.

Q13 Text Solution:

The correct arrangement is BACD. Hence, option (c) becomes the most suitable answer choice.

The rearranged sentence is:

As the spotlight shifts to the G-20 summit later this year in Delhi, it is hoped the grouping will work towards a more inclusive outlook and help in building a more comprehensive global consensus on some of the bigger challenges the world faces today.

Q14 Text Solution:

The statement states the effort made by Biden to attend the summit.

Therefore, the correct word to fill the blank is 'underlined'. Underlined means 'emphasized (something)'. All other given words are contextually incorrect to fill in the given blanks. Hence, option (b) becomes the most suitable answer choice.

Other word meanings:

Embattled-involved in or prepared for war.

Truncated-to make something shorter, especially by cutting off the top or end.

Dissected and cut up into parts.

Unrivaled- much better than any other of the same type.



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Q15 Text Solution:

The statement states that for the G-7 group to enlarge its limit, it must acknowledge its lack of representation. Therefore, the correct word to fill in the blank is 'broaden'. All other given words are not contextually suitable to fill the given blanks. Hence, option (d) becomes the most suitable answer choice.

Other word meanings:

Abridge- to make something shorter by removing parts of it.

Shrunken- having become smaller or made smaller than before.

Diminish- make or become less.

Q16 Text Solution:

As in the statement, it is said that the unexpected appearance of Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy significantly strengthened the message by drawing attention to the atrocities of Russia's invasion. 'Invasion' means 'the action of entering another country with an army in order to take control of it'.

Therefore, the correct word to replace the word 'invasion' as underscored in the paragraph, is 'onslaught', which means 'a violent or strong attack'. Hence, option (c) becomes the most suitable answer choice.

Other word meanings:

Withdrawal-moving or being moved back or away from a place.

Retreat- to move backwards in order to leave a battle.

Obedience-a behaviour that is respectful and mindful of rules and laws.

Surrender-to stop fighting and admit that you have lost.

Q17 Text Solution:

The meaning of 'pertinent' is 'closely connected with the subject being discussed', and the antonym is 'extraneous', which means 'irrelevant or unrelated to the subject being dealt with'. All other given words are not contextually suitable to fill the given blanks. Hence, option (d) becomes the most suitable answer choice.

Expedient-helpful or useful in a particular situation, but sometimes not morally acceptable.

Enactment-the process of passing legislation.

Aposite- apt in the circumstances or in relation to something.

Admissible- that can be allowed or accepted, especially in a court of law.

Q18 Text Solution:

The correct phrase to fill the blank is 'it expelled Russia over its annexation'. All other phrases are contextually and grammatically incorrect to make the sentence meaningful. Hence, option (d) becomes the most suitable answer choice.

The complete sentence thus is:

It has actually contracted after it expelled Russia over its annexation of areas of Georgia in 2008 and then Crimea in 2014.



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