

English Language and Comprehension

1. In the following question, the first word is given in capital letters followed by four alternative words. Select from the alternatives the word nearest in meaning to the word given in capital letters.

LEVERAGING

- a) Weakening
- b) Destroying
- c) Gearing
- d) Demonstrating

2. In the following question, the first word is given in capital letters followed by four other words, one of which is the antonym of the first word. Find the word.

HEDGING

- a) Minimizing
- b) Maximizing
- c) Climbing
- d) Sidelining

Directions (3 - 5): The following sentences can be replaced with one word from the options given below them. Choose the correct word and mark as your answer.

3. A wrong or inaccurate use of a name or term

- a) Misunderstanding

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- b) Misjudge
- c) Misinterpret
- d) Misnomer

4. A person in-charge of a museum

- a) Orator
- b) Administrator
- c) Curator
- d) Operator

5. A Life story of person written by self

- a) Bibliography
- b) Autobiography
- c) Photography
- d) Lithography

Directions (6 – 9): Choose the option that completes the sentence most meaningfully and appropriately.

6. The Banks and Financial Institutions had been experiencing considerable difficulties in _____ loans and enforcement of securities charged with them.

- a) Inventing
- b) Discovering

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c) Recovering

d) Originating

7. The government will subject the recommended candidates to the necessary due _____ process before it makes the final decision on appointments.

a) Hard work

b) Diligence

c) Credit

d) Obligation

8. NPCI was started by the RBI with a mandate to develop an Indian payments switch to drive financial _____ in the country.

a) Incision

b) Incentive

c) Investment

d) Inclusion

9. Bankers estimate about a third of these bonds could potentially be turned into derivatives, helping to further _____ the young product.

a) Broach

b) Introduce

c) Boost

d) Blow

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Directions (10 - 12): Each of the following sentences is divided in to four parts. Any of the parts may contain an error. Select the part that has an error. Select option (d), if you find no error in the sentence. Ignore punctuation errors if any.

10. I will now deal with her (a)/ in a manner different from (b)/ the one I have adapted so far (c).

11. Vaani, seated in the visitors' gallery, (a)/ glanced at her watch for the (b)/ fifth time in the past ten minutes (c).

12. The boy who will score (a)/ the maximum points, (b)/ will carry the trophy (c).

Correctly Spelt Words

13. Which of the following spellings is correct?

a) Fahrenhiet

b) Fahrenheit

c) Farenheit

d) Farenhiet

Directions (14 - 18): In the following questions each sentence has an underlined part that can be improved by replacing the part with one among the four options given below. Choose the correct option and if you think no improvements can be made, then select (d) as your answer.

14. The main point **of her speech** was well understood.

a) That she spoke

b) Made when she spoke

c) Made by her speech

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d) No improvement

15. Potatoes are **dead cheap** these days.

a) Deadly Cheap

b) Dirt Cheap

c) Dust Cheap

d) No improvement

16. It is time the 2 year old **is learning** how to walk and run.

a) Has learned

b) Learnt

c) Was learning

d) No improvement

17. Is there any **place** for her to sit?

a) Space

b) Room

c) Area

d) No Improvement

18. If you come across my book anywhere, bring it to me, **can you?**

a) Don't you?

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- b) Will you?
- c) Isn't it?
- d) No Improvement

Directions (19 - 20): The following sentences have a certain phrase highlighted in bold. Choose the correct phrase from the options given below to replace the highlighted phrase and make it grammatically correct. Ignore punctuation errors if any.

19. Your remark about finances **reach the bull's-eye**.

- a) Instigate the bull's-eye
- b) Ignore the bull's-eye
- c) Approach the bull's-eye
- d) Hit the bull's-eye

20. His views on female foeticide are effectively **a paper test** of his views on women's rights.

- a) An equality test
- b) an eraser test
- c) a litmus test
- d) a gender test

Reading Comprehension

Directions (21 - 25): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

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Seeking to move towards a cashless economy, the government has proposed income tax benefits for people making payments through credit or debit cards, besides doing away with transaction charges on the purchase of petrol, gas and rail tickets with plastic money. This is the first serious effort to tackle the predominance of cash in India's economy. India is a hugely cash-dependent economy. The RBI and commercial banks annually spend around Rs 21,000 crore in currency operations costs while the citizens of Delhi alone spend Rs 9.1 crore and 60 lakh hours in collecting cash.

The scale of this burden is unique to India considering that it is among the most cash-intensive economies with a cash-to-GDP ratio of 12%, almost four times as much as other markets such as Brazil (3.93%), Mexico (5.3%) and South Africa (3.73%). Moreover, cash transactions and black money are directly linked, since a cash trail is nigh impossible to track. As such, electronic transactions and the ease of audit they afford should make the government's job much easier in terms of curbing illegal transactions.

What the switchover to payments by credit and debit cards means is that the payer must have money in the bank. This can be facilitated through a greater recourse to direct cash transfer of subsidies to banks. But, those who avail of this may not belong to the section that pays income tax. Given that less than three per cent of our population pays income tax, transactions by plastic cards may not amount to much. But, the scene is changing. For instance, payments by mobiles have grown from just 860 transactions in November 2010 to 4.4 million in August 2014. With the spread of Internet and expansion of e-commerce, online payments are fast catching on among the middle class. These are mostly cashless transactions. It is also necessary to remember that a move towards a cashless economy will eliminate the cost of printing and distributing cash. If to these expenses are added the cost of storage and maintaining the currencies in the over 60,000 ATMs, the outlay becomes prohibitive. The answer is a buoyant economy that will reduce the numbers of those who still regard cash as the only reliable legal tender.

21. According to the author of the passage, what type of economy is India?

a) Dependent Economy

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- b) Developed Economy
- c) Cash-intensive Economy
- d) Labour-intensive Economy

22. According to the passage, which country after India can be considered to be a Cash-dependent economy?

- a) Brazil
- b) Mexico
- c) South Africa
- d) Brazil or South Africa

23. According to the author of the passage, which of the following is directly linked?

- a) Credit transactions and black money
- b) Cash transactions and black money
- c) Cash and Credit Transactions
- d) Black and White Money

24. How would the e-transactions help the Government of India?

- a) Increasing the revenue of the government
- b) Increasing the paperwork of the government
- c) Curbing illegal transactions
- d) Increasing the audit work at government level

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25. Which of the following statements is incorrect according to the passage?

- a) Payments by mobiles have grown from 860 transactions in 2010 to 4.4 million in 2014.
- b) The RBI and commercial banks annually spend around Rs 21,000 crore in currency operations costs.
- c) Citizens of Delhi alone spend Rs. 9.1 crore and 60 lakh hours in collecting cash.
- d) Less than 4% of our population pays income tax.