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ENGLISH

L DAYS PAPER-10

LIVE | 10:30 AM





Direction: In the following passage, there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers are given below the passage and against each five words have been suggested, one of which fits the blanks appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

Choose the correct option for (A) and (B).

- (1) shockingly, invitations
- (2) certainly, implements
- (3) doubtfully, unawareness
- (4) indubitably, insights
- (5) undoubtedly, intact

While factors like vaccine availability (A) played a large role in this success, we've seen that vaccination rates have often been constrained by sluggishness amongst the populace rather than a scarcity of vaccines. The UK overcame this by incorporating two key _____ (B) from behavioural economics: the default effect is powerful and choice architecture matters.

Choose the correct option for (C) and (D).

- (1) secondary, avert
- (2) leading, acknowledge
- (3) preening, reject
- (4) primary, recognize
- (5) both (2) and (4).

0:45

The default effect captures how people like to stick with the default option. The ____ (C) cause of this is the cost of decisionmaking: even if someone wants to get vaccinated, it is costly to think about when they would be free to set an appointment, for instance. Instead, they remain with the default: no appointment. It is important to (D) that this cost matters. To get vaccinated in India, you had to log on to an online portal, fill out a form, and provide details of your identity documents or wait in line for hours.

Choose the correct option for (E) and (F).

- (1) breezily, eminently
- (2) surreptitiously, sinking
- (3) proactively, strikingly
- (4) privy, prominently
- (5) Both (2) and (3)

0:45

In the UK, however, the National Health Service contacted every citizen personally, inviting them to book their appointment through a link or phone number. Those that did not respond got a follow-up phone call offering assistance. The UK tried to disable the default effect by _____ (E) contacting citizens and changing the choice architecture, simplifying the decision by offering instant support. Changing choice architecture has proven immensely helpful with organ donation drives, which are (F) similar to vaccine drives. An Ipsos survey tells us that in India, 74% of people are willing to donate their organs; however, according to the WHO, fewer than 0.1% actually do. Once more, we can point to the default effect to explain this.

Choose the correct option for (G) and (H).

- (1) explicitly, consent.
- (2) imperatively, convict
- (3) implicitly, disdain
- (4) serendipity, conviction
- (5) expectedly, dissect

0:45

India, like many other countries, operates an opt-in system where people must _____ (G) agree to donate their organs, typically while applying for a driving license. The tick-box to confirm your consent is empty at first, establishing a default option - no - for those who are in a rush or simply don't want to think about it too much. Even if everyone would like to donate their organs, many end up not ticking the box for one reason or another. Understanding the power of choice architecture, countries like Colombia and Wales have switched from a system where citizens opt-in to donate organs after death to a system where people can optout. After Wales switched from opt-in to opt-out in 2015, there was an increase in _____ (H) rates from 58% to 77% over four years.

Choose the correct option for (I) and (J).

- (1) jiving, impasse
- (2) pushing, trivial
- (3) coaxed, impale
- (4) knitting, important
- (5) nudging, imperative

0:45

By modifying how a choice is presented, we can preserve autonomy while _____ (I) people towards a public goal such as disease immunity. Now that booster shots are becoming increasingly important with the onset of the Omicron variant, it is ______ (J) that we learn from the past. In this case, behavioural economics informs us that if you want to increase vaccination rates, you should make it as easy as possible for them. Use phone calls, emails, and letters to invite people to take the vaccine. Don't fall victim once more to the default effect.



Directions:In the following question, two sentences divided into 3 parts are given. Choose the option which contains the initials of incorrect parts.



- 1) We have announced a 30% (A)/ increase in our hiring at engineering (B) / and science students for 2020 (C).
- 2) Obesity is a global problem that is common in people (P)/ which eat very fast and people who are obese often blame (Q) / their will power (R).
- C and Q
- A and R
- B and P
- B and Q
- All correct

0:45



- 1) Delhi appear to be (A)/ India's crime capital when all crime categories (B)/ are lumped together (C).
- 2) The power instead would be accounted for (P)/ the fulfilment of renewable purchase obligation (Q)/ of power distribution companies on UP (R).
- B and Q
- A and R
- 3. B and P
- C and R
- All correct





- 1) We could saw a net reduction of (A) / 5,000-7,000 associates by mid-2020, (B)/through natural attrition (C).
- 2) There has been no material change to our compensating (P) / and bench policies instead (Q)/ they now align much better with market standards (R).
- B and Q
- A and P
- B and P
- C and R
- 5. All correct





- 1) Brian has elevated a number of internal leaders (A)/ to larger roles and has also bring in (B)/ good leadership talent from outside (C).
- 2) He is simplified the organisational structure (P) / and driving greater accountability (Q)/ within the company (R).
- B and Q
- A and R
- B and P
- C and Q
- All correct

0:45



- 1) We have reskilled our employees (A)/ at scale through every (B)/ disruptive technology shift to dating (C).
- 2) From soothing a bout of lingering (P)/ cold to treating indigestion, (Q)/ this root is loaded on health benefits (R).
- B and Q
- A and R
- B and P
- C and R
- All correct

0:45



Directions: In the following question, a short passage with three blanks has been given, you have to choose the appropriate option to fill in the blanks.

The advance estimate needs to be interpreted with care. It was _____ using data that could not have captured the impact of the third wave of Covid-19 infections. The data however shows that policy to deal with the surge must from lockdowns.

- compiled, refrain, ongoing Α.
- B. refrain, compiled, ongoing
- compiled, ongoing, refrain.

0:45

(1)Only A (2)Both B & C (3)Only C (4)Both A & B



Large populations like ours don't change character dramatically in a time as short as five years. Therefore, any changes must be considered with extreme

- demographic, startling, skepticism Α.
- B. skepticism, startling, demographic
- demographic, skepticism, startling

0:45

(1)Only A

(2)Both B & C

(3)Only C

(4)Both A & B

Women's empowerment can be defined as a system that
_____ women's sense of self-worth, their ability to
_____ their own choices, and their right to
_____ social change for themselves and others.

- A. determine, promotes, influence
- B. promotes, determine, influence
- C. influence, promotes, determine



(1)Only A

(2)Both B & C

(3)Only C

(4)Both A & B

The degeneration is not unique to journalism and politics. Even our educational institutions are in this ______. Different statements from vice-chancellors, _____ and professors show that the ideological ______ is now out in the open. The same is the case with the government machinery.

- A. academicians, quagmire, divide
- B. divide, academicians, quagmire
- C. quagmire, academicians, divide

0:45

(1)Only A

(2)Both B & C

(3)Only C

(4)Both A & B



Large populations like ours don't change character dramatically in a time as short as five years. Therefore, any changes must be considered with extreme

- demographic, startling, skepticism Α.
- B. skepticism, startling, demographic
- demographic, skepticism, startling

0:45

(1)Only A

(2)Both B & C

(3)Only C

(4)Both A & B



Directions: Rearrange the following sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph, then answer the questions given below them.

QUESTION 14-20



- (A) The other: the unpublished variety, those who have accumulated dozens of
- (B) whose faces are more recognizable than the covers of their books, who are pampered by their publishers,
- (C) people who routinely get published and yet never achieve celebrity, at the most a small set of dedicated readers
- (D) we-are-sorry and better-luck-elsewhere notes over the years but still haven't given up.
- (E) There is another variety, though: writers to whom both struggle as well as success comes in small measures —
- (F) There are writers and there are other writers. One: the celebrity variety,
- (G) who earn invitations to all the respectable lit fests across the country.





Directions (Q21-30): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some question.

Paragraph 1: Between September 2017 and April 2018, as per a CSO report, the economy added 4.1 million new jobs in the formal sector. The CSO release defines jobs as ones that provide at least one government financed (or mandated) social security benefit such as Employees' Provident Fund (EPF), National Pension Scheme, or Employees' State Insurance Scheme. NITI Aayog and official economists have also put out similar estimates since early this year, inviting widespread **skepticism** among knowledgeable people.

Paragraph 2: How reliable or credible are the official estimates? Very little and for two reasons: the estimates are based on administrative records of implementing the social security schemes, whose completeness, consistency and accuracy are unknown; and since a formal sector worker, in principle, can legitimately access more than one social security scheme, double counting is a distinct possibility. The release does not explain how the problem is addressed in the database. Therefore, rightly, experts have demanded the release of the administrative data for independent verification.

Paragraph 3: Moreover, the official data suffer from a conceptual problem. The social schemes mentioned above are applicable to establishments above a certain size (of employment), and to certain kinds of enterprises. For instance, in the factory sector, those employing 20 or more workers are mandated to provide EPF to all the workers. So, if in a factory, employment goes up from 19 to 20 workers, it comes under the **purview** of the EPF, to be provided to all the 20 workers. Thus, the EPF enrolment increases by 20 workers, but the additional job created is just for one worker. Herein lies the fault.

Paragraph 4: The formal sector stands at the apex of India's labour market pyramid, agriculture being at the bottom, employing 50% of the workforce. The remaining workers are in the non-farm informal sector, spread across rural and urban areas. In fact, it is this sector that has grown in recent decades at the expense of the other two sectors mentioned above. Moreover, nearly half of the informal labour workers are self-employed in household (or own account) enterprises, often engaging unpaid family labour. Varying degrees of under-employment or disguised unemployment are the defining feature of informal labour markets.

Paragraph 5: Since 1972-73, the five-yearly Employment-Unemployment Surveys (EUS) conducted by the National Sample Survey (NSS) have been the mainstay for analysing labour market trends. Though infrequent, the database has served a valuable purpose of capturing the complexities of the labour market; access to household-level data lately has **spawned** rich and granular analyses of the informal economy. As the last round of the EUS was in held in 2011-12, there is no reliable way of updating employment trends. The EUS has been replaced with an annual Period Labour Force Survey, and a time use survey. However, it will be a while before these data series come up with stable and credible estimates. The Labour Bureau under the Ministry of Labour and Employment has been carrying out household surveys somewhat similar to the EUS since 2010-11. They show a decline in worker-population ratio between 2013-14 and 2015-16, suggesting a deteriorating employment situation recently.

Which of the following is/are synonyms of **skepticism**?

- I. Cynicism
- II. Belief
- III. Distrust
- IV. Conviction
 - (A) Only II
 - (B) Only II and IV
 - C Only I and III
 - D Only I, II and III
 - E Only I, III and IV

QUESTION 22

Which of the following is/are antonyms of spawned?

- I. Destroyed
- II. Engender
- III. Procreated
- IV. Sired
- (A) Only I
- B Only IV
- C Only II and IV
- D Only I, III and IV
- (E) Only II, III and IV



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QUESTION 23

As per paragraph 1, which of the following could weaken the importance of having added 4.1 million jobs in the economy as per the CSO report?

- I. The report is silent about the majority of the workforce engaged in the informal sector.
- II. The formal sector accounts for just about 12-15% of India's workforce.
- III. The estimates supplement the data on organised sector employment reported regularly by the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

A Only I	
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- B Only II
- C Only I and II
- D Only II and III
- E All of the above



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QUESTION 24

As per paragraph 1, which of the following could weaken the importance of having added 4.1 million jobs in the economy as per the CSO report?

- I. The report is silent about the majority of the workforce engaged in the informal sector.
- II. The formal sector accounts for just about 12-15% of India's workforce.
- III. The estimates supplement the data on organised sector employment reported regularly by the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

(A)	Only III						
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В	Only I and II					
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c	Only II and III					
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E	None of the above					
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QUESTION 25

Which of the following is a suitable gist of paragraph 3?

- A The social security databases are lists of workers enrolled in the schemes, as an entitlement or as voluntary subscribers and not employment registers.
- B The social security databases lists out workers and accurately informs the actual level of employment in the firm.
- The employees have the option to get themselves enrolled in social security schemes on reaching a particular number as specified by the Central and State laws.
- D The official data is matched with the register for social schemes to avoid any discrepancies in the calculation of the employment figures.
- E None of the above



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