

# PRACTICE TEST PAPER NO. 4

## English Usage and Reading Comprehension

*Direction (Q. 1-15): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/ phrases are printed in bold to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.*

During a two-day meeting later this week in a stately neo-baroque building in Tokyo, nine men may vote to end of one of the oddest periods in the history of central banking – and send one of the clearest signals yet that Japan’s economy has finally emerged from 15 years of stagnation. Led by governor Toshihiko Fukui, the monetary policy committee at the Bank of Japan (BOJ) will vote on whether to raise its overnight lending rate to 0.25% or leave it at zero, where it has been for more than five years. That shift would not just demonstrate that the BOJ believes the world’s second largest economy is now on sound footing- it would also have a profound effect on global markets and both corporate and private borrowers.

The rate hike is by no means guaranteed- the BOJ could wait until its next meeting in August or beyond. But 32 out of 41 analysts and traders surveyed by Reuters last week said they expect an increase at this week’s meeting. Yasunari Ueno, chief market economist at Mizuho Securities, says, “I put the possibility for a hike this week at 80% to 90%. If it doesn’t happen, there’s nonetheless a widespread belief that it will inevitably do so in the next few months- and that the first rise will likely be followed by more.

This conviction is an indication of just how far the Japanese economy has come. Following the stock and properly collapse of the early ‘90s, most businesses and consumers drastically cut their spending and investments. With demand falling, prices dropped too, exacerbating businesses’ unwillingness to invest in new ventures, and Japan found itself in a disastrous deflationary spiral. In desperation, the BOJ reduced interest rates to zero. In 1999, but it had little impact for years because, Japanese companies were hobbled by so many other problems, like bloated payrolls and debt-laden balance sheets. Under the reform agenda initiated by Prime Minister, Junichiro Koizumi in 2001, however, Japanese industry began to modernize and streamline : Taking the helm of the BOJ in 2003 as Koizumi’s handpicked favorite. Fukui led central-bank intervention into uncharted waters. His predecessor frequently claimed impotence, saying there was little a central bank could do to stoke an economy’s fires once it had lowered rates to zero. But Fukui stepped up or initiated a series of unorthodox “quantitative easing” programs designed to flood the market with easy money. For example, he more than doubled the target for current- account deposits held by financial Institutions and he ramped up the BOJ’s purchases of corporate and government bonds. With increase deposits, banks had more money to put on the Street ; and the BOJ’s shopping spree also put more money in circulation.

- Q.1 It appears that about one and a half decades ago, Japan’s economy was in a state of
- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (1) Jeopardy      | (2) progress       |
| (3) hibernation   | (4) severe decline |
| (5) None of those |                    |

- Q.2 The change in lending rate by Bank of Japan (BOJ) would affect which of the following?
- (a) Give a perception to the world that it is on concrete footing.
  - (b) Markets all over the world.
  - (c) It will not have any impact on corporate and private borrowers.
    - (1) (A) and (B) only
    - (2) (B) and (C) only
    - (3) (A) and (C) only
    - (4) All the three
    - (5) None of these
- Q. 3. It can be inferred from the passage that –
- (1) the initial move by BOJ was unexpected.
  - (2) the rate increase could have been avoided.
  - (3) the current move by BOJ was not unpredictable.
  - (4) the proposed increase in lending rate is of an Insignificant impact.
  - (5) None of these.
- Q. 4 Which of the following was a demonstrable result of the debacle of Japan's economy in the last decade of the last century?
- (a) Substantial education in spending and investments by consumers.
  - (b) Consumers and businesses refrained from investing in new ventures.
  - (c) Japan's global presence was negligible.
    - (1) Only (a)
    - (2) Only (b)
    - (3) Only (c)
    - (4) All the three
    - (5) None of these
- Q. 5 BOJ's reduction of interest rate to zero in 1999 was intended to
- (1) reduce the exorbitant salaries of employees
  - (2) salvage debt – ridden companies
  - (3) invigorate the dormant economy
  - (4) revitalize balance sheets of big companies
  - (5) None of these
- Q. 6 Who among the following felt that central bank's intervention was going to be futile?
- (1) Junichiro Koizumi
  - (2) Toshihiko Fukui
  - (3) Yasunari Ueno
  - (4) Bank of Japan's committee members
  - (5) None of these
- Q. 7 Which of the strategies was adopted by Fukui to bring Japan's economy on the proper track?
- (a) Schemes to pump lots of easy money into the market.
  - (b) Increasing the target of current account deposits held by financial institutions by more than 100%.
  - (c) Drastically cutting the purchasing power of consumers.
    - (1) a and c only
    - (2) a and b only
    - (3) b and c only
    - (4) All the three
    - (5) None at these

- Q. 8 Which of the following best describes the term “quantitative easing” as used in the passage ?
- (1) series of unorthodox measures
  - (2) initiating superficial remedies
  - (3) resorting to strategies to gain cheap popularity
  - (4) pumping more money for hassle free excess
  - (5) None of these
- Q. 9 Which of the following statement(s) is/ are TRUE in the context of the passage?
- (a) BOJ’s reduction of interest rate to zero in the last century had a desirable effect.
  - (b) Spending and investments by consumers and businesses do not have any significant impact on the economy.
  - (c) A regulatory central bank cannot boost the economy if the interest rates are lowered to 0%.
- (1) A and B only
  - (2) B and C only
  - (3) C and A only
  - (4) All the three
  - (5) None of these

**Direction (Q. 10-12):** Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word given in bold as used in the passage.

- Q. 10 **emerged**
- (1) divided
  - (2) reunited
  - (3) born
  - (4) surfaced
  - (5) invented
- Q. 11 **surveyed**
- (1) audited
  - (2) measured
  - (3) counted
  - (4) apprised
  - (5) interviewed
- Q. 12 **desperation**
- (1) nervousness
  - (2) anxiety
  - (3) confusion
  - (4) complexity
  - (5) effect

**Direction (Q.13-15):** Choose the word/ group of words which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word given in bold as used in the passage :

- Q. 13 **sound**
- (1) silence
  - (2) calmness
  - (3) loose
  - (4) concrete
  - (5) noisy
- Q. 14 **exacerbating**
- (1) Improving
  - (2) aggravating
  - (3) Intensifying
  - (4) redeeming
  - (5) demonstrating

**Q. 15 predecessor**

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| (1) ancestor  | (2) forerunner |
| (3) precursor | (4) successor  |
| (5) colleague |                |

**Direction (Q.16-18):** Read the following sentence carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Cash- strapped U.K. Universities are now ready to accept applicants from India and China who are less meritorious than those from U.K. as they pay the full \$ 27,000 fees for an arts degree”.

Q. 16 Which of the following can be concluded from the above statement?

- |   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| (a) Victory of wealth over qualities of brain.  |                  |
| (b) U.K. students are not as brilliant as those from India and China.                 |                  |
| (c) Students from India and China cannot afford to pay fees of domestic universities. |                  |
| (1) Only A  | (2) Only B       |
| (3) Only C  | (4) Only A and B |
| (5) Only B and C  |                  |

Q. 17 The act of the U.K. Universities can be called as –

- |  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| (a) a wise decision to impart education to students from developing countries. |                  |
| (b) a graceful social services to India and China.                             |                  |
| (c) compromise on quality of education for survival.                           |                  |
| (1) Only A   | (2) Only B       |
| (3) Only C   | (4) Only A and B |
| (5) Only B and C   |                  |

Q. 18 Which of the following can most probably be inferred from the statement?

- |   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| (a) Quality of education in India and China is inferior to that in the U.K.                             |                  |
| (b) Wealthy and mediocre students from India and China are ready to pay huge fees for a foreign degree. |                  |
| (c) The U.K. students are superior in intelligence to those from India and China.                       |                  |
| (1) Only A  | (2) Only B       |
| (3) Only C  | (4) Only A and B |
| (5) Only B and C  |                  |

**Direction (Q. 19-30):** Which of the phrases (1), (2), (3) and (4) given below should replace the phrase given in bold in the following sentence to make the sentence grammatically meaningful and correct, if the sentence is correct as it is and ‘No correction is required’. mark (5) as the answer.

Q. 19 A student was arrest for displaying an indecently art work in public.

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| (1) an indecent    | (2) indecently      |
| (3) the indecently | (4) any of indecent |

- (5) No correction required
20. He did not like me to smoking in the presence of our teacher yesterday.
- (1) that I smoke (2) my smoking  
(3) me smoking (4) smoking by me  
(5) No correction required
21. The government has granted permission to prosecute the public servant.
- (1) granted permission to prosecution  
(2) sanction to prosecuting  
(3) sanctioned permission to prosecute  
(4) grant permission to prosecute  
(5) No correction required
22. The scenery around the hill stations of Himachal Pradesh is quite picturesque and enjoyed.
- (1) quite picturesque and enjoyable  
(2) quite picturesque and enjoyed  
(3) quietly picturesque and enjoyed  
(4) quietly picturesque and enjoyable  
(5) No correction required
23. These awards are the only regional awards to recognize marketing campaigns that show real results.
- (1) in recognition to market  
(2) for recognizing the marketer.  
(3) in the recognition of markets.  
(4) to recognizing the market.  
(5) No correction required.
24. Within three years, he demonstrated a dramatic improved business performance.
- (1) the dramatic improved  
(2) the dramatically improved  
(3) a dramatically improved  
(4) a dramatic improvement  
(5) No correction required
25. He is bound to get disappointment if he is not selected.
- (1) binding to get disappointment  
(2) bound to get disappointment  
(3) bound to be disappointment  
(4) binding to get disappointed  
(5) No correction required
26. If in case you want to resign within one, month you will have to pay Rs. 10,000/-
- (1) If the case (2) In the case of

- (3) If all in case                      (4) In case  
(5) No correction required
27. He was visibly upset when he heard the sad news of his debacle in the election.  
(1) of his debacle of                      (2) of his being debaced in  
(3) with his debacle in                      (4) stating he debaced or  
(5) No correction required
28. Had he been presented there, he would have put an end to the happenings.  
(1) If he had been presented                      (2) If he had been present  
(3) Had he present                      (4) If he had present  
(5) No correction required
29. Your defence that you found the purse lying on the floor cannot be trust.  
(1) cannot be trusted                      (2) can hardly be trust  
(3) can never be trust                      (4) could not be trust  
(5) No correction required
30. Expeditiously completion of the process will be appreciated by everyone involved.  
(1) Expeditiously complete                      (2) Expeditious complete  
(3) Expeditious completion                      (4) Expeditious completion  
(5) No correction required

Direction (31-35): **Rearrange the following six sentences (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.**

- (a) There is ample justification fro the phenomenon of the description.  
(b) In the present era also, efforts are being made to rejuvenate Pali.  
(c) A curious researcher can study them provided he has mastery over Pali language.  
(d) The Indian tradition describes Buddha as an advocate of analytical method.  
(e) Pali was perhaps the most commonly used language in those days.  
(f) This Justification is found in several discourses.
31. Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?  
(1)a    (2) e    (3) c    (4) d    (5) e
32. Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?  
(1)a    (2) e    (3) c    (4) d    (5) e
33. Which of the following should be the FOURTH sentence after rearrangement?  
(1)a    (2) e    (3) c    (4) d    (5) e
34. Which of the following should be the FIFTH sentence after rearrangement?  
(1)a    (2) e    (3) c    (4) d    (5) e
35. Which of the following should be the SIXTH (LAST) sentence after rearrangement?

- (1)a (2) e (3) c (4) d (5) e

**Direction (36-40):** In each question below a sentence with four words printed in bold type is given. These are numbered as (1), (2), (3) and (4). One of these four words maybe either wrongly spelt or Inappropriate in the context of the sentence. Find out the word which is wrongly spelt or inappropriate, if any. The number of that word is your answer. If all the four words are correctly spelt and also appropriate in the context of the sentence, mark (5) i.e. 'All Correct' as your answer.

36. The **turgid**(1) **article** (2) on liberalization is very **complicated** (3) to following (4) All Correct (5)
37. The **suspicion** (1) was **paralysed** (2) due to the impact of the **tortuous**(3) **interrogation**(4). All Correct (5)
38. While **convincing** (1) others about false claims, he **maintains**(2) a **strait**(3) face(4). All Correct(5).
39. Due to financial (1) **constrents** (2) can't help you **solve** (3) your **problems**(4). All Correct (5)
40. **Meditation** (1) **enables** (2) us to acquire **piece** (3) and **tranquility** (4). All Correct(5)

**Direction (41-50):** In the following passage, there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested one of which fits the blank appropriately, Find cut the appropriate word in each case.

Some places are so beautiful that they (141) the viewer for all eternity. So it was for Emperor Muhammad Zahiruddin Babur, the 16<sup>th</sup> century monarch who (142) away his time in the pleasure gardens of Kabul before heading south to India in 1525 to (143) the Mughal Empire. Though Babur built a dynasty that was to last for 300 years, he never (144) his beloved Kabul, and (145) vast riches to recreate the gardens (146) the subcontinent. Those Mughal ancient capitals from Delhi to Srinagar with their (148) vistas and strict architectural symmerry. But Babur never really (149) at home in India and asked that (150) his death his body be returned to Kabul and laid to rest in his favourite garden.

41. (1) attracted (2) haunt  
(3) fascinated (4) accommodate  
(5) implore
42. (1) cast (2) fed  
(3) gave (4) whiled  
(5) deported
43. (1) establish (2) traveled

- (3) crown  
(5) find
44. (1) reached  
(3) saw  
(5) forgot
45. (1) accumulates  
(3) exhausted  
(5) looted
46. (1) into  
(3) overlooking  
(5) encroaching
47. (1) destroyed  
(3) rebuilt  
(5) known
48. (1) elegant  
(3) obnoxious  
(5) infrequent
49. (1) went  
(3) felt  
(5) enjoyed
50. (1) before  
(3) till  
(5) at
- (4) situate
- (2) visited  
(4) remembered
- (2) confiscated  
(4) demanded
- (2) over  
(4) throughout
- (2) dilapidated  
(4) inhabited
- (2) notorious  
(4) fragrant
- (2) dwelt  
(4) rested
- (2) upon  
(4) in



## Answer Keys

- |         |         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (1)  | 12. (3) | 23. (5) | 34. (5) | 44. (5) |
| 2. (1)  | 13. (3) | 24. (3) | 35. (2) | 45. (3) |
| 3. (1)  | 14. (4) | 25. (2) | 36. (4) | 46. (4) |
| 4. (2)  | 15. (4) | 26. (4) | 37. (1) | 47. (5) |
| 5. (3)  | 16. (1) | 27. (5) | 38. (3) | 48. (1) |
| 6. (5)  | 17. (3) | 28. (2) | 39. (2) | 49. (3) |
| 7. (2)  | 18. (4) | 29. (1) | 40. (3) | 50. (2) |
| 8. (4)  | 19. (1) | 30. (3) | 41. (2) |         |
| 9. (5)  | 20. (2) | 31. (4) | 42. (4) |         |
| 10. (4) | 21. (5) | 32. (1) | 43. (1) |         |
| 11. (5) | 22. (1) | 33. (3) |         |         |

[www.thorpeseducation.com](http://www.thorpeseducation.com)