



**Cloze Test.**

There is a glimmer of (1) with India registering a slight drop in the number of new tuberculosis cases and TB deaths in 2016 compared with 2015. From an estimated 2.84 million new cases in 2015, the number dropped marginally to 2.79 million in 2016, according to the World Health Organisation's Global tuberculosis report, 2017. Incidence estimates for India are considered interim, pending a national TB prevalence survey scheduled (2) 2017-2018. In terms of mortality, the drop was from 0.51 million in 2015 to 0.43 million in 2016. The number of deaths and the incidence rate have been falling both globally and in India. The targets set in the End TB strategy are global (3) of 20% in incidence and 35% in mortality by 2020, taking 2015 as the base year. To reach that target, the global drop in incidence has to be 4-5% a year — currently it is about 2% a year. Also, the percentage of deaths should come down from the current 16% to 10%. With India accounting for the highest TB incidence (23%) and mortality (26%)

globally, success in (4) the End TB targets (5) largely on the country strengthening its systems. The first step in defeating the disease and achieving the targets is to record every diagnosed patient through case notification (that is, when a person is diagnosed with TB, it is reported to the national surveillance system, and then on to the WHO).

1. (a) light (b) ray  
(c) hope (d) night
2. (a) on (b) for  
(c) to (d) up to
3. (a) growth (b) rise  
(c) down (d) reduction
4. (a) reducing (b) realizing  
(c) covering (d) restoring
5. (a) depend (b) hinges  
(c) rest (d) related

**Passage**



The economics of climate change is straightforward. When we burn fossil fuels, we inadvertently emit CO<sub>2</sub> into the atmosphere, and this leads to many potentially harmful impacts. Such a process is an 'externality', which occurs because those who produce the emissions do not pay for that privilege, and those who are harmed are not compensated. One major lesson from economics is that unregulated markets cannot efficiently deal with harmful externalities. Here, unregulated markets will produce too much CO<sub>2</sub> because there is a zero price on the external damages of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

Global warming is a particularly thorny externality because it is global and extends for many decades into the future. Economics points to one inconvenient truth about climate change policy: for any policy to be effective, it must raise the market price of CO<sub>2</sub> and other GHG emissions. Putting a price on emissions corrects for the underpricing of the externality in the marketplace. Prices can be raised by

putting a regulatory tradable limit on amount of allowable emissions ('cap and trade') or by levying a tax on carbon emissions (a 'carbon tax'). A central lesson of economic history is the power of incentives. To slow climate change, the incentive must be for everyone to increasingly replace their fossil fuel-driven consumption with low-carbon activities. The most effective incentive is a high price for carbon.

1. When we burn fossil fuels, what is emitted into atmosphere?

CO<sub>2</sub>

0. O<sub>2</sub>

1. Carbon

2. Nitrogen

2. What is the major lesson we learn from economics?

1. Regulated markets cannot efficiently deal with harmful externalities

2. Unregulated markets can efficiently deal with harmful externalities



3. Regulated markets can efficiently deal with mild externalities
4. Unregulated markets cannot efficiently deal with harmful externalities

3. What is inconvenient truth about climate change policy as pointed by economics?

1. For any policy to be effective, it must raise the market price of CO<sub>2</sub> and other GHG emissions
2. Unregulated markets will produce too much CO<sub>2</sub> because there is a zero price on the external damages of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions
3. Global warming is a particularly thorny externality
4. All of the above

4. What is central lesson of economic history?

1. Power of production
2. Power of supply
3. Power of incentives
4. None of these

5. What is the most effective incentive?

1. High price for fuel
2. High price for carbon dioxide

3. High price for carbon

4. High price for oxygen

6. How can prices be raised on carbon emissions?

1. Regulatory tradable limit on amount of allowable emissions ('cap and trade')
2. Levying a tax on carbon emissions (a 'carbon tax')
3. By replacing fossil fuel driven products
4. Both 1 and 2

1. P. A sensitive mind easily absorbs the vibrations emanating from the thought of the people it associates with.

Q. We often say that a person is known by the company he keeps.

R. The violent can be made calm by exuding thought of love and compassion.

S. Visits to holy places are considered good because the good thoughts of the holy people gathered there and the ensuing vibrations definitely affect one in a positive fashion.

- 1) RQPS   2) QRSP   3) PQRS   4) SRQP



**2. P: Practical farming includes knowledge of fruit and vegetable farming.**

**Q: These schools need not necessarily have their own farms because the village itself will provide ample field work facilities.**

**R: Agriculture should be made compulsory in higher secondary schools; alternatively, the urban students can be taught townplanning, industrial planning etc.**

**S: Therefore, at this stage, only theoretical education for the village students would suffice.**

**1) QRSP 2) RPQS 3) RSPQ 4) QPRS**

**3. A. They also believe that one must not hold on to things if one doesn't use them and love them anymore.**

**B. Finally it's a very good idea to give the things to someone who can and will use them.**

**C. They further advise that one can begin the process of decluttering by first checking if the things one wishes to give away are still usable and valuable.**

**D. Minimalists believe that clutter causes a lot of stress and wastes precious space.**

**1. DCBA 2. ABDC 3. DACB 4. CADB**

**4. A. As soon as she was given the slippers, she broke into a dance strutting around in her first ever pair of slippers.**

**B. This story may seem strange but it is a fact that, in many villages of India, people don't have anything to put on their feet.**

**C. Goonj , a leading NGO of India, runs a Cloth for Work Scheme and gives clothes and useful items in exchange for work done.**

**D. Recently, as part of the scheme, an old lady in a Madhya Pradesh village was given a pair of slippers.**

**1. DACB 2. CABD 3. CDAB 4. DBAC**

**5. A. This move is part of the government's reform agenda for PSBs under Enhanced Access and Service Excellence Programme (EASE) 2.0.**

**B. Banks have already agreed to keep branches operational for customers for uniform working hours in one**



location and this will be another step towards standardizing operating hours.

C. Under EASE a banker's panel has recommended that every region adopt one of three sixhour time slots — 9 am to 3 pm, 10 am to 4 pm or 11 am to 5 pm.

D. Public sector banks (PSBs) across the country will soon have standard operating hours as per a recent move.

1. BCDA 2. CDBA 3. DCBA 4. DACB

### Sentence Improvement

1. The porter denied to take the money.

1. No substitution
2. denied taking
3. denied from taking
4. denied for taking

2. There is no exception with these rule.

1. about this rule
2. to this rule
3. for these rule
4. No substitution

3. He lost his heart because he could not cope with the difficult situation.

1. No substitution
  2. loss the heart
  3. lose his heart
  4. lost heart
4. His fine voice has never heard in this hall again.

1. will never be heard
  2. never be heard
  3. will never hear
  4. No substitution
5. It is time we should have done something useful.

1. would do
2. have done
3. No substitution
4. did

6. He is determined in expanding his business.

1. determined to expand
2. determined at expansion
3. No substitution
4. determining for expanding

7. It is time for the children to go to bed.

1. for going in bed
2. to being in bed
3. should be in bed



**4. No substitution**

**8. What kind of the book do you want?**

- 1. kind of the books
- 2. kind of book
- 3. kinds of a book
- 4. No substitution

**Sentence improvement**

- 1. 2
- 2. 2
- 3. 4
- 4. 1
- 5. 4
- 6. 1
- 7. 4
- 8. 2

**Cloze test 1**

- 1. C
- 2. B
- 3. D
- 4. B
- 5. B

**Passage**

- 1. 1
- 2. 4
- 3. 1
- 4. 3
- 5. 3
- 6. 4

**Pqrs**

- 1. 1
- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 3
- 5. 4

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