



It is generally agreed that a number of factors affect achievement in later years and that age is by no means the sole determiner. The first of these is the original level of intelligence. Vernon gives evidence that the rate of decline is the slowest among those whose original score was high. There is therefore accentuation of individual differences. The second factor is stimulation and use of intellectual ability. A number of studies suggest a slow decline among those who make the greatest use of their intellectual ability and a more rapid decline among those who do not. It is also possible that stimulation may have physical consequences for the brain. Evidence from animal studies shows that the weight of the cerebral cortex is affected by stimulation from environment.

A third factor of education and training, studies suggest that the manipulative, occupational, mental and social skills acquired through experience help to offset a decline in abilities as a result of ageing process. Other important factors connected to this process are state of health and motivation. There are a number of important implications for the trainer. Demographic graph indicates the availability of fewer younger people in the work force and an increasing dependence upon the services of older people. There is evidence that employees in their late 40's and early 50's tend to stay with the organization much longer than those in their early 20's, that they have lower absenteeism and accident rates, often

have greater spirit and reliability and may already possess useful skills.

Fear of training should not therefore be used as a barrier of discriminatory factor in recruiting more mature workers. If people are at their most receptive to learning in youth and in later years draw upon their attainments, it is essential that the young are given every opportunity to learn. If those with lower cognitive ability are likely to show greater deterioration than those with average potential, it is extremely important that a broad based training is given to young people so that through vertical transfer they may find it easier to learn a variety of skills when they are older.

1. Choose the word which is most nearly the opposite in meaning of the word Accentuation as used in the passage.

- (a) Mitigation
- (b) Evolution
- (c) Proliferation
- (d) Abdication

2. The rate of decline in performance is slowest among those who:-

- (a) Keep themselves physically fit
- (b) Work on simple cognitive tasks
- (c) Have initially high level of intelligence
- (d) Do not learn skills through transfer of training

3. What is the evidence from the animal studies?



- (a) Fast deterioration of the muscles due to ageing
- (b) Function of cerebral cortex does not get affected by external factors
- (c) With advancing age size of the cerebral cortex increases
- (d) None of the above

4. State of individual's health and motivation:-

- (a) Affects individual's attitude and value system
- (b) Has a close link with the ageing process
- (c) Can modify his intellectual curiosity
- (d) None of the above

5. What is the evidence as reported by the passage, with regard to the older employees?

- (a) High absenteeism and accident rate
- (b) High horizontal transfer of skills
- (c) Shorter tenure with the employer
- (d) High spirit and credibility

6. Which of the following is not true in context of the passage?

- (a) Brain cells deteriorate slowly in persons whose level of intelligence is high
- (b) Older employees have higher rate of absenteeism and accidents
- (c) Broad based training helps in the vertical transfer of skills

(d) Weight of cerebral cortex is affected by stimulation from the environment

7. Broad based training will help those who:-

- (a) Possess social and manipulative skills
- (b) Are old and ageing
- (c) Are prone to high absenteeism and accident
- (d) Possess lower cognitive ability than those with above average ability

8. Choose the word which is most nearly the same in meaning of the word Cognitive as used in the passage.

- (a) Motivational
- (b) Intellectual
- (c) Emotional
- (d) Rational

A knowledge economy is either economy of knowledge focused on the economy of the producing and management of knowledge, or a knowledge-based economy. In the second meaning, more (1) used, it is a phrase that refers to the use of (2) to produce economic benefits. The (3) was popularized by Peter Drucker in his book The Age of Discontinuity. In this new economy it is (4) that the key to success is "knowledge". But the rules and (5) that determine (6) in the industrial economy of the 20th Century need rewriting in an interconnected (7) where resources such as know-how are more (8) than other economic resources. These rules need to



be rewritten at the (9) of films and industries in terms of knowledge management and at the level of public policy as knowledge policy or knowledge-related policy.

- 1. 1. unusually                      2. rarely
- 3. frequently                      4. plainly
- 2. 1. knowledge                  2. learning
- 3. education                      4. wisdom
- 3. 1. phrase                        2. clause
- 3. example                        4. language
- 4. 1. evident                      2. elementary
- 3. essential                        4. mainly
- 5. 1. duties                        2. practices
- 3. progress                        4. advantages
- 6. 1. employment                2. pleasure
- 3. enjoyment                      4. success
- 7. 1. firm                          2. site
- 3. company                        4. world
- 8. 1. critical                        2. ready
- 3. different                        4. easy
- 9. 1. gates                         2. doors
- 3. ways                             4. level

Sentence Arrangement.

1. P: And if I think about something which didn't happen I start thinking about all the other things which didn't happen.

Q: But there is only ever one thing which happened at a particular time and a particular place.

R: And there are an infinite number of things which didn't happen at that time and that place.

S: A lie is when you say something happened which didn't happen.

- (a) QSRP                              (b) SQPR
- (c) SRQP                              (d) SQRQ

2. P: This is despite the fact that there is a rampant migration of rural families to urban centres.

Q: Generally the gains of being a unit of the urban population are less than the disadvantages and risks that are inbuilt in the urban life.

R: Rural population still dominates the urban population as far as the number is considered.

S: India is a country of villages.

- (a) QRSP                              (b) RPQS
- (c) SRQP                              (d) QPRS

3. P: It has been the handmaid of the ruling class.

Q: Therefore, ever since the dawn of civilization, persons in power have always tried to supervise or control education.



R: Education is an instrument which imparts knowledge and therefore, indirectly controls power.

S: It is an old saying that knowledge is power.

- (a) SQPR
- (b) PRQS
- (c) SRQP
- (d) PSQR

4. P: When the game of life is finally over there is no second chance to correct our errors.

Q: Time is the greater equalizer of all mankind.

R: Time offers opportunity but demands a sense of regard.

S: It has taken away the best and the worst of us without regard of either.

- (a) QSRP
- (b) RSQP
- (c) PQRS
- (d) RSPQ

5. P: For one, very few entrepreneurs are willing to take on a new outsource, unless it comes with a guarantee of a certain level of sales.

Q: This invariably acts as an incentive for outsources to be lax in developing the business.

R: Despite being the dominant partner in the relationship, the outsourcer doesn't always have all the advantages.

S: The trade refers to it as the minimum guarantee clause, which means that if a outsource is unable to reach an anticipated sales level, he will be compensated for the balance amount.

- (a) PRQS
- (b) SPQR
- (c) QSPR
- (d) RPSQ

Passage

- 1. A
- 2. C
- 3. D
- 4. B
- 5. D
- 6. B
- 7. D
- 8. b

cloze test 1

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



7. 4

8. 1

9. 4

Para jumbles

1. B

2. C

3. C

4. A

5. D

English With Rani Ma'am