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FREQUENTLY

ASKED QUESTIONS

ENGLISH

जुड़ना न भूलें

LIVE : 8 PM

WITH-DINESH SIR



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We have inherited the tradition of secrecy about the budget from Britain where also the system has been strongly attacked by eminent economists and political scientists including Peter Jay. Sir Richard Clarke, who was the originating genius of nearly every important development in the British budgeting techniques during the last two decades, has spoken out about the abuse of budget secrecy: The problems of long-term tax policy should surely be debated openly with the facts on the table. In my opinion, all governments should have just the same duty to publish their expenditure policy. Indeed, this obligation to public taxation policy is really essential for the control of public expenditure in order to get realistic taxation...(A).... Realising that democracy flourishes best on the principles of open government, more and more democracies are having an open public debate on budget proposals before introducing the appropriate Bill in the legislature.

In the United States, the budget is conveyed in a message by the President to the Congress, which comes well in advance of the date when the Bill is introduced in the Congress. In Finland, the Parliament and the people are already discussing in June the tentative budget proposals which are to be introduced in the Finnish Parliament in September. Every budget contains a cartload of figures in black and white-but the dark figures represent the myriad lights and shades of India's life, the contrasting tones of poverty and wealth, and of bread so dear and flesh and blood so cheap, the deep tints of adventure and enterprise and man's ageless struggle for a brighter morning.

The Union budget should not be an annual scourge but a part of presentation of annual accounts of a partnership between the Government and the people. That partnership would work much better when the nonsensical secrecy is replaced by openness and public consultations, resulting in fair laws and the people's acceptance of their moral duty to pay.

1. How do the British economists and political scientists react to budget secrecy?

They are

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) in favour of having a mix of secrecy and openness | (2) indifferent to the budgeting techniques and taxation policies |
| (3) very critical about maintenance of budget secrecy | (4) advocates of not disclosing in advance the budget contents |
| (5) None of the above | |

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2. The author seems to be in favour of

(1) maintaining secrecy of budget

(3) transparency in budget proposals

(5) None of the above

(2) judicious blend of secrecy and openness

(4) replacement of public Constitution by secrecy

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3. Which of the following statements is definitely TRUE in the context of the passage?

- (1) The British Government has been religiously maintaining budget secrecy. ☒
- (2) Budget secrecy is likely to lead to corrupt practices. ☒
- (3) Consulting unjustifiable taxes with public helps make them accept those taxes. ☐
- (4) There should be no control on public expenditure in democratic condition. ☒
- (5) None of the above ☒

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4. From the contents of the passage, it can be inferred that the author is
- (1) authoritarian in his approach
 - (2) a democratic person
 - (3) unaware of India's recent economic developments
 - (4) a conservative person
 - (5) None of the above

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5. Which of the following statements is/are definitely False in the context of the passage?

(A) Transparency helps unscrupulous elements to resort to corrupt practices.

(B) Open approach of Government is a sign of healthy democracy.

(C) People's acceptance of their moral duties can best be achieved through openness and public consultations.

(1) Only A

(2) Only B

(3) Only C

(4) A and B

(5) B and C

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6. Which of the following words can fit in the blank (A) to make the sentence grammatically correct and contextually meaningful?

(1) Involvement

(2) Suggestion

(3) Implication

(4) Hint

(5) Association

Directions Read each of the following sentences to find out if there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number (A, B, C or D) of this part is your answer. If there is no error in the statement, then mark option (5) as your answer choice.

7. Little credence, for example, is now accorded the idea that England's (A)/ late nineteenth-century economic decline (B)/ resulted from absentee business owners too distracted by the demands (C)/ of elite life to manage their firms properly. (D)/ No error (E)

- (1) A
(2) B
(3) C
(4) D
(5) E

Directions Read each of the following sentences to find out if there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number (A, B, C or D) of this part is your answer. If there is no error in the statement, then mark option (5) as your answer choice.

8. Each animal of the same species (A)/ looks for the same sort of food (B)/ Also, there may be other animals of different species (C)/competing with the same food. (D)/ No error (E)

(1) A

(2) B

(3) C

(4) D

(5) E

Directions Read each of the following sentences to find out if there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number (A, B, C or D) of this part is your answer. If there is no error in the statement, then mark option (5) as your answer choice.

9. ✓ Coaches have the advantage of (A)/ draw on their personal experiences (B)/ ✓ and providing their players (C)/with unique inputs. (D)/ No error (E)

- (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
- (4) D
- (5) E

of + v-ing

Directions Read each of the following sentences to find out if there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number (A, B, C or D) of this part is your answer. If there is no error in the statement, then mark option (5) as your answer choice.

✓ **10.** A radical environmentalist (A)/ stormed Into the Discovery Channels (B)/ headquarters with explosives (C)/ strapped for his body. (D)/No error (E)

- (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
- (4) D
- (5) E

Directions Read each of the following sentences to find out if there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number (A, B, C or D) of this part is your answer. If there is no error in the statement, then mark option (5) as your answer choice.

✓ **11.** They started to scratch (A)/a few years ago and leveraged (B)/ the mobile services boom (C)/ to become key market players. (D)/ No error (E)

(1) A

✓ (2) B

(3) C

(4) D

(5) E

Directions Read each of the following sentences to find out if there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number (A, B, C or D) of this part is your answer. If there is no error in the statement, then mark option (5) as your answer choice.

✓ **12.** The two most important numbers (A)/ which the mandarins of an (B)/ economy have to watch (C)/are inflation and unemployment. (D)/ No error (E)

(1) A

(2) B

(3) C

(4) D

✓ (5) E

Directions Read each of the following sentences to find out if there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number (A, B, C or D) of this part is your answer. If there is no error in the statement, then mark option (5) as your answer choice.

✓ **13.** The RBI has proposed to introduce (A)/ polymer notes after taking into considering (B)/ the cost and longevity (C)/ associated with their manufacturing. (D)/ No error (E)

(1) A

(2) B

(3) C

(4) D

(5) E

Consideration

Directions In each of the given questions, a word has been given. In the options given below, a pair of words has been given. Find the pair of the word which can be either a pair of synonym or antonym or synonym-antonym of the bold word.

14. **Obstruct**

(1) **Impede, facilitate**

(2) **Frustrate, anger**

(3) **Encumber, cease**

(4) **Sabotage, foster**

(5) **Preferment, alleviation**

Directions In each of the given questions, a word has been given. In the options given below, a pair of words has been given. Find the pair of the word which can be either a pair of synonym or antonym or synonym-antonym of the bold word.

15. Ingenious

- (1) Incentive, creative
- (2) Innovative, original
- (3) Unimaginative, aberrant
- (4) Fictitious, flounder
- (5) Unappealing, irony

Directions In each of the given questions, a word has been given. In the options given below, a pair of words has been given. Find the pair of the word which can be either a pair of synonym or antonym or synonym-antonym of the bold word.

16. **Laudable**

- (1) Commendable, aural
- (2) Connotation, callous
- (3) Luxuriant, persecute
- (4) Veracious, predominant
- (5) Praiseworthy, forbidden

Directions In each of the given questions, a word has been given. In the options given below, a pair of words has been given. Find the pair of the word which can be either a pair of synonym or antonym or synonym-antonym of the bold word.

17. Proscribe

v. f m p

- (1) Aggravate, ambiguous
- (2) Concurrent, eminent
- (3) Interdict, authorise
- (5) Refute, unexceptionable
- (4) Denounce, reticent

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