

Quiz Date: 28th June 2020

Directions (1-5): Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is 'No error', the answer is (e). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any.)

Q1. They exclaimed with delight that it (A)/ was a very beautiful picture (B)/ and said that they have never seen (C)/ such a beautiful picture before. (D)/ No error. (E)

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) E

Q2. The sum and substance (A)/ of the speech of the leader was (B)/ that the country's (C)/ future was bleak. (D)/ No error. (E)

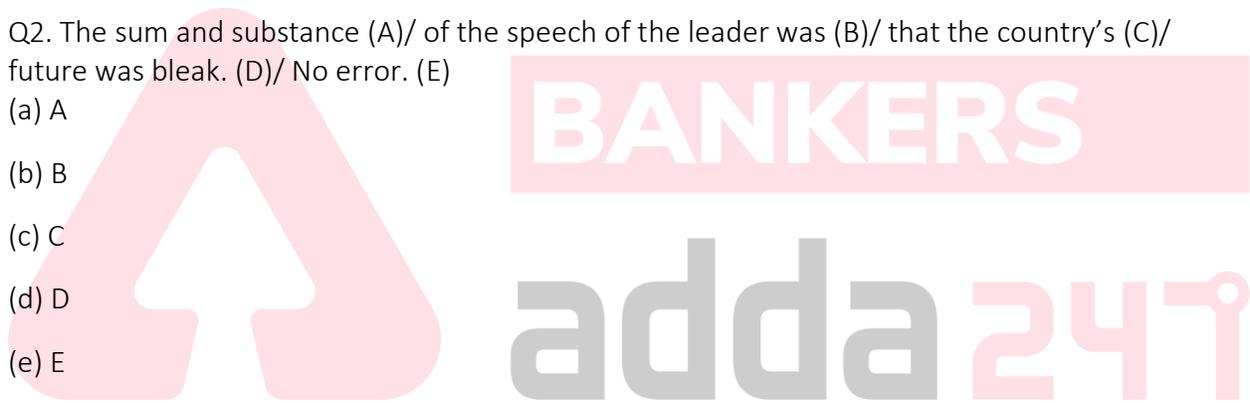
- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) E

Q3. The teacher being very angry (A)/ with the pupils asked them (B)/ why they had made (C)/ a noise like this (D)/ No error. (E)

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) E

Q4. I suggested that Ragini should (A)/ stay here at night if she (B)/ got late but she does (C)/ not pay any attention to my suggestion. (D)/ No error. (E)

- (a) A
- (b) B



(c) C

(d) D

(e) E

Q5. The hermit prayed (A)/ that God might (B)/ help me in (C)/ my mission. (D)/ No error. (E)

(a) A

(b) B

(c) C

(d) D

(e) E

Directions (6-12): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are given in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

A government-led peace process aimed at ending 60 years of civil war has little chance of success, according to civil society groups, until the government comes to grips with a multi-billion dollar jade smuggling industry that fuels **conflict** in resource-rich ethnic regions in northern Myanmar. The Ethnic Nationalities Affairs Center (ENAC), a local research group, called for “greater government emphasis on the possession, management, share of revenues, and impact of the country’s natural resources” during the latest, six-day round of the “21st Panglong Peace Conference,” which concluded May 30 in Naypyidaw, Myanmar’s capital. The Kachin and other ethnic groups signed the original Panglong Treaty with General Aung San, who led the country’s independence struggle from British colonial rule. The 1947 treaty guaranteed equal rights for all ethnic groups within a Federal Union of Burma.

Myanmar’s new leader Aung San SuuKyi, the daughter of General Aung San, has proclaimed that bringing peace to the warring nation is her top priority. However, officials conceded that little headway has been made on the federalism or increased autonomy, which are key demands for ethnic minority groups. Under Myanmar’s military government-era constitution, SuuKyi has little control over the military. Despite her **emphasis** on peace, recent fighting between the army and ethnic rebels has been the most ferocious since the 1980s. Over 100,000 local people have been displaced by the ongoing Myanmar military offensives against Kachin Independence Army (KIA)-controlled territory from 2011 until now. In the midst of this war-ravaged part of northern Myanmar sits the world’s biggest jade mine complex. The mine, in the town of Hpakant in Kachin state, is controlled by a military and business partnership.

Jade mining is a lucrative endeavor. High quality jade in the eyes of many Chinese is more precious than diamonds or rubies — thus jade’s other name, “stone of heaven.” A landmark investigation by the British NGO Global Witness estimated the total value of the jade mines was a staggering \$31 billion in 2014, reported to be nearly half of the nation’s total GDP. The 2014 figures indicate that Myanmar’s government received only about 1 percent of this amount as revenue in the form of taxes and royalties. A public screening of Jade and the Generals, the film

version of the Global Witness investigation, at Yangon's five-star Park Royal Hotel was **abruptly** cancelled on May 17. The hotel management explained that the screening would pose "risks to their business interest associated with screening a film critical of specific powerful military figures" without an official permit.

In the film, the head of the Kachin Baptist Convention (KBC) comments that "most of the jade companies are connected to the army. It is very obvious that the army is protecting the jade business and trying to control the land." In spite of the 2015 landslide election victory for the pro-democracy National League for Democracy (NLD) party led by Suu Kyi, the generals still control internal security and have regularly exerted pressure on the media to **suppress** stories critical of the military. Paul Donowitz, Global Witness campaign leader, commented, "Without allowing open debate, it makes it very hard for complicated, longstanding and important issues to get resolved." Natural Resources and the Peace Process Politics, ceasefire agreements, security arrangements, and widely differing interpretations of federal system of government were the pivotal topics at the recently concluded 21st Century Panglong Conference. These issues, the growing role of China, and its critical land border with much of the rebel-controlled zones of the Kachin, Shan, and Wa armies, have largely dominated the discourse on roadblocks obstructing a peace settlement.

But a strong civil society movement is determined that economic and environmental issues should not be sidelined. Sixty NGOs signed a statement that called on the peace conference to "stop all projects and natural resource extraction in ethnic areas" in this period prior to a peace settlement. Dr. Laurens Visser's 2016 "Peace and Conflict Analysis of Kachin State" concludes that issue of ethnic states' role in regulating economic and natural resources is no less important than security agreements to resolving the conflict. According to Visser, "Should the profit from these natural resources be more equitably distributed into developing Kachin state, and access and rights to these natural resources more equitably allocated, conflict can be positively directed away from violent outcomes."

Q6. Why is the author skeptic about the restoration of peace in Myanmar?

- (I) as the government don't have control over the multi-billion dollar jade smuggling industry.
 - (II) because of improper governance in terms of managing different possessions, revenues, natural resources, etc.
 - (III) since each individual didn't have equal share of rights under the government of Burma.
- (a) Only (I)
 - (b) Only (III)
 - (c) Both (I) and (II)
 - (d) Both (II) and (III)
 - (e) All of these

Q7. Which of the following statement(s) is/are NOT TRUE in the context of the passage?

- (a) Military holds the absolute power and take all the decisions related to environment, economy, civil rights, etc.
- (b) The Aung Sun Su Kyi led National League for Democracy (NLD) party has failed to restore peace in Myanmar
- (c) Jade mining is unofficially controlled by the Military

- (d) in spite of being considered as the stone of heaven, Jade industry constitutes only about 1 percent of the amount of revenue in the form of taxes and royalties
- (e) All of these



Q8. How Aung San Suu Kyi has failed to solve the conflict between the army and the ethnic communities in Myanmar?

- (a) As Suu Kyi has absolute control over the military.
- (b) as over 100,000 local people have been resettled due to the war between the military and the Kachin Independence Army (KIA)
- (c) as the mine in the town is controlled by a military and rebel partnership.
- (d) as the recent fighting between the army and ethnic rebels has been the most ferocious since the 1980s.
- (e) None of these

Q9. According to the passage, why Jade is considered as the “stone of heaven.” ?

- (a) because it is more precious than diamonds or rubies.
- (b) because according to an investigation made by an NGO in 2014 the total value of jade mines was estimated to be \$31 billion.
- (c) because Jade mines reportedly constitute nearly one fourth of the nation’s GDP
- (d) both (a) and (b)
- (e) All of these

Q10. Why, according to Global Witness campaign leader Paul Donowitz, is it important to hold open debate to solve various longstanding issues in Myanmar ?

- (a) because it is speculated that most of the jade companies are connected to the army.
- (b) because army generals control the internal security and exerts pressure on the media to suppress stories criticizing the working of the military
- (c) because there are large number of issues like Natural Resources, Peace Process Politics, ceasefire agreements, security arrangements, etc. to be solved.
- (d) because of the interference from China in restoring peace in the rebel controlled zones of Myanmar

(e) All of these

Q11. Give a suitable **title** for the passage.

- (a) Economics and Democracy: Myanmar's Myriad Challenges
- (b) Smuggling Away Myanmar's Chance for Peace
- (c) Economical and Democratic challenges of Myanmar
- (d) Myanmar's Southeast Asia Gambit
- (e) Myanmar towards Peace

Directions (12): Choose the word which is most SIMILAR in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in passage.

Q12. **conflict**

- (a) benevolence
- (b) conscience
- (c) strife
- (d) parity
- (e) revenge

Directions (13-15): Which of the pair of words (a), (b), (c) and (d) given below should replace the words 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, choose (e) as the answer.

Q13. By putting up a united front at the BRICS summit, and **discussing** a revival of the Panchsheel principles of peaceful cooperation, Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Chinese President Xi Jinping have **heralded** they are trying to put the bitterness of the past few months behind them.

- (a) supporting, fostered
- (b) encouraging, predicted
- (c) proposing, signalled
- (d) questioning, informed
- (e) No improvement required

Q14. With the BRICS meet concluded, it is doubly **conclusive** that Indian and Chinese officials re-engage in a sustained manner to **challenge** all areas of discord which led to the charged situation at Doklam.

- (a) important, address
- (b) overruling, respond
- (c) assured, entice
- (d) assertive, welcome
- (e) No improvement required

Q15. The two countries must **converge** the delayed meeting of the Special Representatives, and add the latest claims and counter-claims over the Sikkim boundary and the India-China-Bhutan tri-junction to the **schedule** for discussions.

- (a) convoke, strategy
- (b) convene, agenda
- (c) call off, record
- (d) mobilize, account
- (e) No improvement required



Solutions

S1. Ans. (c)

Sol. Use 'had' in place of 'have'.

The reporting speech of the sentence 'said' is in the past tense; hence reported speech of the sentence must be in past perfect tense.

S2. Ans. (e)

Sol. The sentence is grammatically correct.

S3. Ans. (d)

Sol. 'that' will be used in place of 'this' as 'this' is converted to 'that' in indirect narration.

S4. Ans. (c)

Sol. Use 'did' in place of 'does' because reporting speech 'I suggested' is in past tense, hence reported speech must be in past tense.

S5. Ans. (e)

Sol. The sentence is grammatically correct.

S6. Ans. (e)

Sol Refer to paragraph1 of the passage, we can easily conclude that there is a situation of violence, rift, inequality in Myanmar, and there are no strict measures taken by the government to solve these issues which is making the situation worse.

S7. Ans. (a)

Sol Read the passage carefully, it can be easily inferred that option (a) is incorrect in the context of the passage, remaining four statements are completely true.

S8. Ans. (d)

Sol. Refer to paragraph2 of the passage, it can be easily inferred that Aung San SuuKyi government inspite of being democratically elected, failed to solve the conflict between the army and the ethnic groups in many states of Myanmar as the violence has widely increased during her tenure.

S9. Ans. (d)

Sol. Read paragraph3 of the passage carefully, it is clearly mentioned that Jade mining is a lucrative endeavor, infact it is more precious than diamond and rubies. The jade mines estimated to constitute around \$31 billion and it can play a major role in generating huge revenues for the government.

S10. Ans. (e)

Sol. Read paragraph5 of the passage, it can be easily inferred that there are wide number of problems existing in Myanmar which has slowed down its progress and has led to violation of human rights in many states. There are two power centres- the military and the government, so it is quite difficult to maintain correct coordination among the two and work towards the progress of nation.

S11. Ans. (b)

Sol. In context of the passage, as compared to other options, option(b) seems to be the most appropriate title for the given passage.

S12. Ans. (c)

Sol. **Conflict** means a serious disagreement or argument, typically a protracted one. Hence strife has similar meaning as conflict.

S13. Ans. (c)

Sol. "proposing, signaled" is the correct use.

The phrase 'putting up' as used in the sentence means 'to present' which infers that 'proposing' is the correct word which means 'put forward'.

S14. Ans. (a)

Sol. "important, address" is the correct use.

The phrase, 'to address' is used here to 'consider' all areas of discord.

S15. Ans. (b)

Sol. 'convene, agenda' is the correct use.

Convene is used as it means to come or bring together for a meeting or activity.

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