Directions (1-5): Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

Shirley Schmitt is no one’s idea of a dangerous criminal. She lived quietly on a farm in Iowa, raising horses and a daughter, until her husband died in 2006. Depressed and suffering from chronic pain, she started using methamphetamine. Unable to afford her habit, she and a group of friends started to make the drug, for their own personal use. She was arrested in 2012, underwent drug treatment, and has been sober ever since. She has never sold drugs for profit, but federal mandatory minimum rules, along with previous convictions for drug possession and livestock neglect, forced the judge to sentence her to ten years in prison. Each year she serves will cost taxpayers roughly $30,000—enough to pay the fees for three struggling students at the University of Iowa. When she gets out she could be old enough to draw a pension. Barack Obama tried to reduce the number of absurdly long prison sentences in America. His attorney-general, Eric Holder, told federal prosecutors to avoid seeking the maximum penalties for non-violent drug offenders. This reform caused a modest reduction in the number of federal prisoners (who are about 10% of the total). Donald Trump’s attorney-general, Jeff Sessions, has just torn it up.

This month he ordered prosecutors to aim for the harshest punishments the law allows, calling his new crusade against drug dealers “moral and just”. It is neither. Prisons are an essential tool to keep society safe. A burglar who is locked up cannot break into your home. A mugger may leave you alone if he thinks that robbing you means jail. Without the threat of a cell to keep them in check, the strong and selfish would prey on the weak, as they do in countries where the state is too feeble to run a proper justice system. But as with many good things, more is not always better. The first people any rational society locks up are the most dangerous criminals, such as murderers and rapists. The more people a country imprisons, the less dangerous each additional prisoner is likely to be. At some point, the costs of incarceration start to outweigh the benefits. Prisons are expensive—cells must be built, guards hired, prisoners fed. The inmate, while confined, is unlikely to work, support his family or pay tax. Money spent on prisons cannot be spent on other things that might reduce crime more, such as hiring extra police or improving pre-school in rough neighbourhoods. And—crucially—locking up minor offenders can make them more dangerous, since they learn felonious habits from the hard cases they meet.
inside. America passed the point of negative returns long ago. Its incarceration rate rose fivefold between 1970 and 2008. Relative to its population, it now locks up seven times as many people as France, 11 times as many as the Netherlands and 15 times as many as Japan. It imprisons people for things that should not be crimes (drug possession, prostitution, unintentionally violating incomprehensible regulations) and imposes breathtakingly harsh penalties for minor offences. Under “three strikes” rules, petty thieves have been jailed for life. A ten-year sentence costs ten times as much as a one-year sentence, but is nowhere near ten times as effective a deterrent. Criminals do not think ten years into the future. If they did, they would take up some other line of work. One study found that each extra year in prison raises the risk of reoffending by six percentage points. Also, because mass incarceration breaks up families and renders many ex-convicts unemployable, it has raised the American poverty rate by an estimated 20%. Many states, including Mr Sessions’s home, Alabama, have decided that enough is enough. Between 2010 and 2015 America’s incarceration rate fell by 8%. Far from leading to a surge in crime, this was accompanied by a 15% drop. America is an outlier, but plenty of countries fail to use prison intelligently. There is ample evidence of what works. Reserve prison for the worst offenders. Divert the less scary ones to drug treatment, community service and other penalties that do not mean severing ties with work, family and normality. A good place to start would be with most of the 2.6m prisoners in the world—a quarter of the total—who are still awaiting trial. For a fraction of the cost of locking them up, they could be fitted with GPS-enabled ankle bracelets that monitor where they are and whether they are taking drugs. Tagging can also be used as an alternative to locking up convicts—a “prison without walls”, to quote Mark Kleiman of New York University, who estimates that as many as half of America’s prisoners could usefully be released and tagged. A study in Argentina finds that low-risk prisoners who are tagged instead of being incarcerated are less likely to reoffend, probably because they remain among normal folk instead of sitting idly in a cage with sociopaths. Justice systems could do far more to rehabilitate prisoners, too. Cognitive behavioural therapy—counselling prisoners on how to avoid the places, people and situations that prompt them to commit crimes—can reduce recidivism by 10-30%, and is especially useful in dealing with young offenders. It is also cheap—a rounding error in the $80 billion a year that America spends on incarceration and probation. Yet, by one estimate, only 5% of American prisoners have access to it. Ex-convicts who find a job and a place to stay are less likely to return to crime. In Norway prisoners can start their new jobs 18 months before they are released. In America there are 27,000 state licensing rules keeping felons out of jobs such as barber and roofer. Norway has a lower recidivism rate than America, despite locking up only...
its worst criminals, who are more likely to reoffend. Some American states, meanwhile, do much better than others. Oregon, which insists that programmes to reform felons are measured for effectiveness, has a recidivism rate less than half as high as California’s. Appeals to make prisons more humane often fall on deaf ears; voters detest criminals. But they detest crime more, so politicians should not be afraid to embrace proven ways to make prison less of a school of crime and more of a path back to productive citizenship.

1. Choose the synonym for Felonious
   a) Official pardon
   b) Bartender
   c) Sage
   d) Criminal
   e) None of these.

2. What is author’s tone during description of the passage?
   a) Critical
   b) Analytical
   c) Biased
   d) Both a and b
   e) None of these.

3. Choose Antonym for Embrace
   a) Mock
   b) Detest
   c) Thrash
   d) Welcome
   e) None of these.

4. Choose the most appropriate title for the passage.
   a) Jail break
   b) Deciding on Jail laws
   c) Jail and America
   d) All of the above
   e) None of these.

5. Which of the following is true?
   a) The Jails in America are the only ones not working well
   b) America needs to learn from India in terms of Jail manipulation
   c) There are various alternatives available to putting in jail for minor offenders
   d) All of the above
   e) None of these.

Direction (6-10): Five sentences denoted by A, B, C, D and E have been given. Identify the odd sentence and arrange rest of the four sentences in such a way that they make a meaningful paragraph.

6. (A) The report, which summarizes 2016 data for 4,300 cities, ranks 14 Indian cities among the 20 most polluted ones globally. (B) In 2016 alone, it says, around 4.2 million people died owing to outdoor air pollution, while 3.8 million
people succumbed to dirty cooking fuels such as wood and cow dung. 

(C) All the countries in their region are making efforts to expand the availability of clean fuel and technologies. 

(D) A new report from the World Health Organisation highlights not only how widespread air pollution is in urban India, but also how deficient air quality monitoring is. 

(E) The report puts the global death toll from air pollution at seven million a year, attributable to illnesses such as lung cancer, pneumonia and ischemic heart disease. 

7. 

(A) “This situation would not have arisen if the ASI had done its job”, bench of Justices told Additional Solicitor General. 

(B) The counsel for ASI told the court that the problem of insects was due to stagnation of water of river Yamuna. 

(C) The Supreme Court on Wednesday came down heavily on the Archological Survey of India for its failure to take appropriate steps to protect and preserve the iconic Taj Mahal. 

(D) “It also added, “we are surprised at the way ASI is defending itself and Centre please consider if the ASI is needed there or not”. 

(E) The apex court also expressed concern over Taj Mahal being infected by insects and asked the authorities, including the ASI, what steps they have taken to prevent this. 

a) BEAC 

b) ADEC 

c) CAEB 

d) EBDA 

e) DAEB 

8. 

(A) If a salaried individual earns income from other sources then they have to pay advance tax too. 

(B) Advance tax is the tax payable on total income of the year earned from different sources including salary, business, profession, rent, etc. 

(C) Advance tax is applicable to individuals who earn income from sources other than salary like Interest earned on fixed deposits, Income received via capital gains on shares etc. 

(D) Advance tax can be paid through tax payment challans at bank branches which are authorised by the Income Tax department. 

(E) Salaried individuals need not pay advance tax as they already pay tax at source because their employer deducts the tax at source. 

a) EBAC
9. (A) In his inaugural speech, Mr. Putin said he would stay focused on domestic issues in his new term, particularly the economy, which has just recovered from a painful recession.
(B) Mr. Putin presents himself as a strongman seeking to restore Russia’s lost glory.
(C) Vladimir Putin, who has maintained a tight grip on power in Russia for almost two decades, begins his fourth term as president at a time when the country is going through a difficult period, economically and diplomatically.
(D) Mr. Putin’s muscular foreign policy is a more solid source of public support for him.
(E) In the March presidential election he won 77% of the popular vote, the largest margin for any post-Soviet leader.

b) DAEC
c) CAEB
d) BECA
e) ADCE

10. (A) This tax could be paid either to the local state government or Municipal Corporation, depending on government policies.
(B) Every property is an asset which is taxable and the property tax is an annual amount paid by a property/land owner to the government.
(C) This tax amount is used to develop local amenities including road repairs, maintenance of parks and public schools, etc.
(D) Taxes are the primary source of income for a government and it dictate about the resources available to citizens.
(E) The word “property” in this context refers to all tangible real estate under the ownership of an individual and includes houses, office buildings and premises rented to third parties.

a) BEAC
b) DAEC
c) CAEB
d) DBAE
e) ADCE

Directions (11-15): In the questions given below, there is a sentence in which one part is given in bold. The part given in bold may or may not be grammatically correct. Choose the best alternative among the four given which can replace the part in bold to make the sentence grammatically correct. If the part given in bold is already correct and does not require any replacement, choose option (e), i.e. “No replacement required” as your answer.

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11. His overbearing nature was often a cause of concern.
   a) Cause concern
   b) Cause for concern
   c) Causing concern
   d) Cause in concern
   e) No replacement required

12. The commandos need to familiarize themselves with the topography and the dynamics of violence in the region before they can launch an attack.
   a) Make familiar themselves with the topography
   b) Make themselves familiar with topography
   c) Familiarize them with the topography
   d) Familiarize themselves within the topography
   e) No replacement required

13. They found it necessary to continuously monitoring areas of convergence of terrorist groups as part of the anti terrorism program.
   a) Continually monitor in areas of convergence
   b) Continuously monitoring areas in convergence
   c) Continuously monitor areas of convergence
   d) Continuously monitor areas that converged
   e) No replacement required

14. The government was accused of not taking necessary measures to curb terrorism since such terrorist groups continuing to operate with freedom and impunity.
   a) Continued to operate within freedom and impunity
   b) Continued to operate with freedom and impunity
   c) Continuing to operate for freedom and impunity
   d) Continues to operate under freedom and impunity
   e) No replacement required

15. Notwithstanding the incessant downpour of shellfire and bullets, they charged on and took charge of the situation.
   a) Notwithstanding the incessantly downpour
   b) Notwithstanding of the incessant downpour
   c) Notwithstanding with the incessant downpour
   d) Notwithstanding the incessant downpouring
   e) No replacement required

Directions (16-20): In the following questions two columns are given containing three sentences/phrases each. In first column, sentences/phrases are A, B and C and in the second column the sentences/phrases are D, E and F. A sentence/phrase from the first column may or may not connect with another sentence/phrase from the second column to make a grammatically and contextually correct sentence. Each question has five options, four of which display the sequence(s) in which the sentences/phrases can be joined to form a grammatically and contextually correct sentence. If none of the options given forms a correct sentence after combination, mark (e), i.e. “None of these” as your answer.

16. 
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column 1</th>
<th>Column 2</th>
<th>17. A) She knew that she was expendable,</th>
<th>D) because she too sick to work.</th>
<th>B) She had to call it a day</th>
<th>E) since it was a sunny day.</th>
<th>C) She will no longer work for them</th>
<th>F) and that assistants were a dime a dozen.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) A-D</td>
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<td>e) None of these</td>
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<td>18. Column 1</td>
<td>Column 2</td>
<td>A) He got fired after only a week</td>
<td>D) give him the benefit of the doubt</td>
<td>B) He wore all black because</td>
<td>E) he wanted to be inconspicuous</td>
<td>C) Although she had heard rumors</td>
<td>F) as they found out that he was cutting corners.</td>
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<td>a) A-E</td>
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<td>e) None of these</td>
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<tr>
<td>19. Column 1</td>
<td>Column 2</td>
<td>A) He often hesitates before</td>
<td>D) making any formal commitments.</td>
<td>B) Expressions can have many nuances</td>
<td>E) require a great deal of experience and expertise.</td>
<td>C) The intricacies of war tactics and strategies</td>
<td>F) even a look can speak volumes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>a) A-E</td>
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<td>b) C-F &amp; B-A</td>
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</table>
B) His overbearing nature is often E) spoke her mind.
C) She was ridiculed when she F) should indulge once in a while.

| a) A-D | b) C-A & B-F | c) C-E | d) A-E & C-F | e) None of these |

Directions (21-23): Choose the most appropriate word from the options given below to make the phrasal verb correct in its usage according to the context of the sentence.

21. It will be easy to bring him ______ to embrace our ideology.
   a) out  b) round  c) up  d) on  e) towards

22. The sufferings he saw in his village cut him ______ terribly.
   a) off  b) into  c) up  d) upon  e) across

23. I don’t get ______ with arrogant people.
   a) off  b) on  c) across  d) into  e) from

Directions (24-26): In a given passage. Some sentences begin with a number (corresponding to the question number) and some words are highlighted in bold. One of the highlighted words is grammatically incorrect. Choose the word from the option as your answer. If all the highlighted words are correct, mark 'All correct' as your answer.

24. Appraisal season is here. Many salaried persons have already finalized how they would spend the extra money that would accompany a salary hiked.

25. However, some financial advisors are reach out to their clients to increase their investments to achieve their financial goals without any trouble.

“Increment season is the best time for investors to go through their portfolio to check if the funds are performing as per their goals. More important they can analyze if they need to invest more towards any long term goal and allocate a portion of their increment towards it,” says Ankita Tanna Narsey, Founder, Oaktree Financial Advisors. According to advisors, when you plan for a goal that is 20 years away, say, your child’s higher education or marriage, you made your calculations based on certain
assumptions like rate of inflation, return on investment, etc.

24. a) is  
b) finalized  
c) would  
d) hiked  
e) No correction required

25. a) reach  
b) their  
c) portfolio  
d) performing  
e) No correction required

26. a) invest  
b) allocate  
c) made  
d) assumptions  
e) No correction required

Directions (27-30): In each of the following sentences there is one blank space. Below each sentence there are four words denoted by a), b), c) and d). Find one word that to be fitted in both the sentences I and II and another word that to fit in sentence III and to make it meaning fully complete, In case no word is fit to these sentences, option 'e' is the answer.

27. The price of the shares has ________ and it will definitely help the company in arranging more funds for future investment.
   a) rushed  
b) dashed  
c) darted  
d) sprinted  
e) surged

28. “This is only the strategy by which we can ________ our rivals,” said the marketing manager to marketing head of the company.
   a) mislead  
b) misinform  
c) outwit  
d) outsmart  
e) deceive

29. Coach clearly mentioned that ________ and bad performers in practice match will not be included in the team for final match.
   a) vigorous  
b) brisk  
c) active  
d) lethargic  
e) adept
30. As soon as children reached the picnic spot they started ______ around the spot.

a) playing
b) gamboling
c) skipping
d) leaping
e) diving