

Course: IBPS MAINS  
Subject: Miscellaneous

Time: 15 minutes

Publish Date: 29<sup>th</sup> November 2020

**Directions (1-5):** Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error 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. The dense fog on Friday morning (a)/ forced the Airport Authority of India to divert (b)/ eight flights, includes two international flights, (c)/ out of the international Airport. (d)/ No error (e)

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

L1Difficulty 3

QTags error correction

QCreator Bank English

Q2. The civic authorities had scrapped the trade license (a)/ of a well known restaurant after investigation proved that (b)/ it had chopped down a full grown tree simple because (c)/ the tree was blocking the view of the restaurant. (d)/ No error (e)

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

L1Difficulty 3

QTags error correction

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Q3. Investigating officers have found (a)/ a lot of gaps between (b)/ the information they gather on their own (c)/ and the version of events narrated by the accused. (d)/ No error (e)

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

L1Difficulty 3

QTags error correction

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Q4. The minister told reporters that (a)/ although reservations for the backward classes already existed (b)/ based on social aspects, there was no quota for them (c)/ based on political backwardness. (d)/ No error (e)

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

L1Difficulty 3

QTags error correction

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Q5. The death of the man has brought (a)/ to the fore the plight of thousands of migrants (b)/ languishing behind bars in India after (c)/ being apprehended with the border. (d)/ No error (e)

(a) A

(b) B

(c) C

(d) D

(e) E

L1Difficulty 3

QTags error correction

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**Directions (6-15): Read the following interview and answer the given questions based on that. Some words have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.**

A pioneering new book, *Gender and Green Governance*, explores a central question: If women had adequate representation in forestry institutions, would it make a difference to them, their communities and forests as a national resource? Interview with the author.

Why has access to forests been such a conflict-ridden issue?

This is not surprising. Forests constitute not just community and national wealth, but global wealth. But for millions, forests are also critical for livelihoods and their daily lives.

Your first book, *Cold Hearts and Barren Slopes* (1986), was about forests, is there an evolution of argument here?

Yes indeed : In *Cold Hearts and Barren Slopes*, I had argued that social forestry, with its top-down implementation and focus on commercial species, was neither 'social nor forestry', that would protect neither forestry, that would protect neither forests nor village livelihoods. The answer, I argued, lay in allowing forests. Finally, in 1990, India launched the joint forest management programme and Nepal also started community forestry. So I decided to see for myself how community forestry was actually doing.

Between 1995 and 1999, I travelled extensively across India and Nepal and found **paradox**: Forests were indeed becoming greener but women's problem of firewood shortage persisted and in many cases had become more **acute**. Also, despite their high stakes in forests, women continued to be largely exclude from forest management. I coined the term "**Participatory exclusion**" to describe this. However, the current book is less about women's exclusion. I ask : What if women were present in forest governance? What difference would that make?

But has this question not been raised before?

Economists researching environmental collective action has paid little attention to gender. Scholars from other disciplines focusing on gender and governance have been concerned mainly with women's near absence from governance institutions. The presumption is that once women are present all good things will follow. But can we assume this? No, Rural women's relationship with forests is complex.

On the one hand, their everyday dependence on forests for firewood, fodder, etc, creates a strong stake in conservation. On the other, the same dependence can compel them to extract heavily from forests. As one landless woman told me : Of course, it hurts me to cut a green branch but what do I do if my children are hungry? Taking an agnostic position, I decided to test varied propositions, **controlling** for other factors.

What did you find?

First, women's greater presence enhance their effective voice in decision-making. And there is a critical mass effect: If forests management groups have 25-33 per cent female members in their executive committees it significantly increases the likelihood of women attending meetings, speaking up and holding office. However, the inclusion of landless women present in sufficient numbers they are more likely to attend meeting and voice their concerns than landed women. So what matters is not just including more women, but more poor women.

Second, and unexpectedly, groups with more women typically make stricter forest use rules. Why is this the case? Mainly because they receive poorer forests from the forest department. To regenerate these they have to sacrifice their immediate needs. Women from households with some land have some fallback. But remarkably even in groups with more landless women, although extraction is higher, they still balance self-interest with conservation goals, when placed in decision-making positions.

Third, groups with more women outperform other groups in improving forest conditions, despite getting poorer forests. Involving women substantially improves protection and conflict resolution, helps the use for their knowledge of local biodiversity, and raises children's awareness about conservation.

Q6. Which of the following is one of the reasons of forests being a conflict-ridden issue?

- (a) Some countries have larger forest cover
- (b) There is less awareness about global warming
- (c) High dependence of many on forests
- (d) Less representation of women
- (e) Less representation of local women

L1Difficulty 3

QTags Reading Comprehension

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Q7. Which of the following best describes "participatory exclusion", as used in the interview?

- (a) Outside support
- (b) Over dependence
- (c) Benefitting without self interest
- (d) Contributing with profits
- (e) None of the above

L1Difficulty 3

QTags Reading Comprehension

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Q8. In the second question, the interviewer asked- 'Is there an evolution of argument here?' Which of the following best describes that?

- (a) From Barren to Greener slopes
- (b) From local groups to local groups with more women
- (c) A fine balance between conservation and commercial forestry
- (d) Top-down approach to community forestry
- (e) Participatory exclusion to Greener slopes

L1Difficulty 3

QTags Reading Comprehension

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Q9. What percent of female members in the Executive committee for forest Management is being recommended by the author?

- (a) Less than 25%
- (b) More than 50%
- (c) 100%
- (d) About 75%
- (e) None of the above

L1Difficulty 3

QTags Reading Comprehension

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Q10. Why does author say, 'Rural women's relationship with forests is complex'?

- (a) Dependence forces them to extract and also have concern for conservation
- (b) If they protect forests, their livelihood is severely affected
- (c) Poor women have been excluded from forest management
- (d) They cannot be asked to restore forests which are critical for them
- (e) Greener forests do not meet the requirement of firewood

L1Difficulty 3

QTags Reading Comprehension

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Q11. Landless women, when in decision making role

- (a) extract much more from forest
- (b) improve their own financial status
- (c) don not care for forest
- (d) are able to meet conservation objectives as well as their own interest
- (e) fulfill their own interest at the cost if conservation goals

L1Difficulty 3

QTags Reading Comprehension

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Q12. When more women are involved, which of the following also happens?

- (a) They get poorer forests
- (b) They come to know about conservation needs
- (c) Children becomes more aware about conservation
- (d) They are able to devote more time to conservation
- (e) They get a more comprehensive understanding of local biodiversity

L1Difficulty 3

QTags Reading Comprehension

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Directions (13-15): Choose the word/group of words which is **most nearly the same** in meaning to the word/group of words printed in **bold**.

Q13. **Controlling**

- (a) holding **in** check
- (b) increasing
- (c) decreasing
- (d) passing
- (e) ignoring

L1Difficulty 3

QTags Reading Comprehension

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Q14. **Paradox**

- (a) similarity
- (b) position
- (c) anomaly
- (d) difference
- (e) excuse

L1Difficulty 3

QTags Reading Comprehension

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Q15. **Acute**

- (a) accurate
- (b) severe
- (c) dull
- (d) focused
- (e) refined

L1Difficulty 3

QTags Reading Comprehension

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S1. Ans.(c)

Sol. Here, preposition 'including' should be used. Hence, eight flights including two international flights ...will be the correct usage.

S2. Ans.(c)

Sol. Here, the adverbial form of 'simple' should be used. Hence, it had chopped down a full grown tree simply because ...will be the correct usage.

S3. Ans.(c)

Sol. Here, Simple Past (V<sub>2</sub>) i.e., the information they gathered ..... should be used.

S4. Ans.(e)

Sol. No error

S5. Ans.(d)

Sol. Here, being apprehended across the border ....should be used.

S6. Ans.(c)

Sol. High dependence of many on forests

S7. Ans.(c)

Sol. Benefitting without self interest

S8. Ans.(d)

Sol. Top-down approach to community forestry

S9. Ans.(e)

Sol. None of the above

S10. Ans.(a)

Sol. Dependence forces them to extract and also have concern for conservation

S11. Ans.(d)

Sol. are able to meet conservation objectives as well as their own interest

S12. Ans.(c)

Sol. Children becomes more aware about conservation

S13. Ans.(a)

Sol. The meaning of word Control (Verb) as used in the passage is: to have power over a person etc; to limit something; to manage to make yourself remain calm; to stop something from getting worst or spreading.

**Look at the sentence**

Fire fighters are still trying to control the blaze. Hence, the synonym of **Controlling** should be **holding in check**.

S14. Ans. (c)

Sol. The meaning of the word **Paradox (Noun)** as used in the passage is: a person, thing or situation that has two opposite features and therefore seems strange; a statement containing two opposite ideas. Its synonym should be **anomaly**.

S15. Ans.(b)

Sol. The meaning of the word **Acute (Adjective)** as used in the passage is : very serious or severe.

**Look at the sentence**

There is an acute shortage of water.