

MARUTHI SCHOOL OF BANKING (MSB)
ENGLISH - ODD SENTENCE (NEW PATTERN) -

1.A) In the battle between open and closed, Mr Macron is broadly for open in both trade and immigration.

B) Jean Marie Fiévet, a fireman, will join her from a constituency in Deux Sèvres in the west.

C) They belong to La République en Marche! (LRM), the movement behind Emmanuel Macron, who last month also won his first ever election—and duly took control of the Elysée Palace.

D) Florence Lehericy is a nurse, but on Monday she is likely to start a new career as a parliamentary deputy for Calvados, in northern France.

E) Both are political novices.

A

The correct sequence is DBEC. A talks about Mr macron and forms of trade but that is not relevant at all with remaining sentences.

2.A) For 29 years, from 1934 to 1963, it was America's toughest top security prison.

B) It was deemed impossible to escape from, and though there were several daring attempts it remains to this day doubtful whether any escapee ever made it to the mainland.

C) Alcatraz. The name itself inspires terror and brings a shiver to the spine.

D) The rock was ideally positioned as a base for the military defence of San Francisco Bay and in 1850 it was taken over by the US Army.

E) Built on an inhospitable rock a few miles from the city of San Francisco and surrounded by cold treacherous waters, it was an ideal location to house the country's most dangerous and violent criminals.

D

The correct sequence is CAEB. The starting sentence is C; talks about the name of something, A and E explain it further and B tells why it is so called.

3.A) It has since become the most prominent tech startup in the world,

B) It has been a wild ride. Seven years ago Uber launched itself as an app connecting well heeled users with nearby limousines

C) with a valuation of \$70bn.

D) The company's hard charging culture—embodied in Travis Kalanick, Uber's co founder and boss—was celebrated, not questioned.

E) Uber is going to strengthen its board, which has been under the thumb of Mr Kalanick.

E

The correct sequence is BACD. All the sentences except E are positive in meaning.

4.A) By analysing wood samples, scientists can now say with almost complete certainty, not only what species the wood sample is, but the area of forest it originally came from.

B) In some countries, the destruction of tropical forests has reduced the natural habitat of endangered species.

C) And because tree DNA is unique to every tree, they can even identify the specific tree from which it was cut.

D) Advances in genetic testing techniques have begun to prove invaluable in the war against illegal logging and uncontrolled deforestation

E) So if timber that has been harvested illegally ends up in DIY stores or as flooring or furniture, it can be detected.

B

The correct sequence is DACE. The main idea is advancement in the field of genetics and its use in wood industry.

5.A) The attorney-general omitted the fall in property crime, and the nationwide decline in violence that preceded the recent spike.

B) Activists worry about voting rights and police oversight.

C) To hear Jeff Sessions and Donald Trump tell it, American cities are becoming "war zones"; and Memphis, Tennessee is one of them.

D) Visiting last month, Mr Sessions lamented a 43% rise in murders in 2016, to a record annual total.

E) Heroin-related deaths were soaring too, he noted.

B

The correct sequence is CDEA. The passage talks about worsening situation in American cities.

6.A) Despite great efforts to improve the quality of education for all, it is a common situation in many countries that far too many schools are still unable to reach appropriate targets.

B) One common problem in failing schools is a lack of discipline

C) This means that an insufficient percentage of their pupils gain an appropriate educational standard.

D) and those schools where the pass rate among pupils is unacceptably low are deemed to be underperforming.

E) The standards required are measured in terms of results in standardized national tests,

B

The correct sequence is ACED. The main idea is – improving the quality of education.

7.A) Studies show that getting a good IQ score is linked to physical exercise.

B) Does a person's intelligence never change?

C) They believed that people's IQ scores were determined by their genes and nothing else.

D) Will a person's IQ score always be the same? In the past, scientists thought so.

E) But about 20 years ago, Professor James Flynn discovered something interesting about IQ.

A

The correct sequence is BDCE

8.A) For years residents of Dong Tam, a village on the edge of Vietnam's capital, have fought for the right to continue tending farms on land earmarked for military development.

B) Their patience evaporated in April, when authorities arrested a group of elders whom they had chosen to press their case with the government.

C) The villagers overpowered dozens of policemen who had been sent to secure the settlement, holding them captive in a municipal hall.

D) The total area of farmland lost to development over the past two decades is difficult to quantify.

E) Supporters blocked nearby lanes with rubble, and at least one hothead threatened to set the hall on fire.

D

The correct sequence is ABCE. The passage talks about the struggle of people in Dong Tam village in Vietnam.

9.A) When he began in business, many of Ford's ideas were new. Today, some of those methods have become standard.

B) Henry Ford once said, "There is one rule in business: make good quality products at the lowest possible cost and pay your employees well."

C) The Model T was the first car designed for ordinary people.

D) It is a principle that helped the Ford Motor Company become a successful global business.

E) It is good advice for any businessman today.

C

The correct sequence is BEDA. The passage talks about the ideas of Henry Ford.

10.A) Without their support, officials feared, the party's grip on power would be in jeopardy.

B) To Mr Xi, the lawyers look like an organised, liberal-minded force that could challenge the legitimacy of Communist rule.

C) Shortly after he took over as China's leader in 2012, Xi Jinping had some encouraging words—at least, so they seemed to some of China's eternally beleaguered liberals.

D) His exhortation was aimed at the rapidly growing middle class that wanted the Communist Party to rule with a lighter and fairer touch.

E) It was essential, said Mr Xi, "to ensure that all citizens are equal before the law, to respect and guarantee human rights, and to enable citizens to enjoy extensive rights and freedoms in accordance with the law."

B

The correct sequence is CEDA. The main idea is victory of Xi Jinping and his winning speech and strategy to include middle class in his agenda.

11.A) This cannot continue and the trend must be put down. Political leaders must make it absolutely clear that

B) damaging India's multicultural tradition and robbing it of the fruits of economic reform.

C) Lynch mobs have come to threaten not just lone lives but the vitality of the nation itself.

D) And that they put the unity of the people, social peace, law and order above all other considerations.

E) They themselves and the governments they lead will not tolerate mob frenzy whipped up in whatever name

B

The correct sequence is CAED. The passage talks about lynch mobs and possible solutions to the problem.

12.A) The national carrier has its own maintenance and repair centre, which gives it cost advantage over other players.

B) But will any sane investor buy a stake in the company that is laden with debt even if 100% equity is handed over for, say, Rs1?

C) A privatised Air India would cease to be a

drain on the exchequer and also gain a sustainable capital structure and become more efficient.
D) The government's in-principle approval to divest stake in the loss-making national carrier Air India is welcome.

E) Air India's total debt is over Rs52,000 crore, and the annual interest outgo is about Rs4,500 crore.

A

The correct sequence is DCBE. The passage deals with Air India and its disinvestment procedure to be carried out soon. A is giving its advantage that is not matching with the theme.

13.A) Investment as a proportion of GDP is today lower than at any point of time since 2004-05, and

B) Especially since the Supreme Court cancelled a bunch of telecom licences in 2011, private investment in infrastructure has virtually dried up.

C) This is principally on account of falling private corporate investment.

D) banks are laden with bad loans and companies with debt they cannot service.

E) After a series of public-private-partnership projects in the infrastructure turned sour post the financial crisis and

D

The correct sequence is ACEB. The main idea is less percentage of investment on total GDP in recent times and reasons for same.

14.A) The target of 175 GW of new renewable energy capacity by 2022 still seems ambitious.

B) India's renewable energy generation capacity is now at a little over 57 GW.

C) National renewable energy markets are projected to continue to grow strongly in the coming decade and beyond

D) But much more needs to be done.

E) In nearly doubling the renewable energy portfolio in three years, the government has shown its commitment to low-carbon development.

C

The correct sequence is BEDA. The main idea is target of renewable energy and the bottlenecks in the path. C deals with growth part that is not relevant.

15.A) The US also expressed support for the UN Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism

B) Trump is no dyed-in-the-wool Republican but he is a businessman.

C) As an emerging economy with a healthy growth rate and immense economic opportunities, India is a desirable partner.

D) Historically, Republican administrations have been good for India, with the exception of the Nixon-Indira Gandhi rupture

E) The Modi-Trump meeting in Washington demonstrates that the India-US relationship has a momentum of its own

A

The correct sequence is ECDB. A is not matching with the main theme of relations between India and the U.S.

16.A) Many firms advertise their goods or services, but are they wasting economic resources?

B) Some economists reckon that advertising merely manipulates consumer tastes and creates desires that would not otherwise exist

C) By increasing product differentiation and encouraging brand loyalty advertising may make consumers less price sensitive

D) moving the market further from perfect competition towards imperfect competition and increasing the ability of firms to charge more than marginal cost.

E) Some managers with lots of shares have engaged in accounting fraud in order to increase the value of those long enough for them

E

The correct sequence is ABCD. The passage deals with advertising and E with accounting frauds.

17.A) This has to be resolved through quiet diplomacy, without bluster and verbal aggression of the kind that runs riot on most television channels when they discuss relations with Pakistan or China.

B) The political leadership and India's diplomatic cadre must follow through on this logic.

C) The first attempt to formally demarcate boundaries took place under colonial rule and this has left its mark on Sino-Indian relations, the two countries fighting a brief war over rights over territory.

D) There is no gainsaying that the Chinese decision to block passage through the Nathu La pass for Kailash Mansarovar pilgrims is a setback.

E) India and China are two ancient civilisations that have coexisted in peace and mutual respect for millennia.

B

The correct sequence is DAEC. The main idea is

china's decision of blocking passage through nathu la pass. B is saying about some logic which is nowhere talked about so odd sentence.

18.A) It gives us a clear sense of what has been achieved and what more can possibly be done in the remaining 18 months before the political class shifts to campaign mode.

B)The question remains: who will make the assessment?

C) It is, no doubt, an interim report but one that may not deviate wildly from the final assessment.

D)Three years, in a five-year term, is a reasonable time for assessing any government.

E) Based entirely on perception, offer an indication of likely voting intentions two years later, unless something dramatic intervenes.

E

The correct sequence is DACB. The passage says about assessment of any government and reasons for that. E is odd one.

19.A) That social media undoubtedly confers, with insolence, rudeness, wilful annoyance and even profane language is understandable.

B)The lack of decorum of some (often anonymous) individuals who equate democratic empowerment

C)This was a question that agitated me last week upon witnessing the ungainly exchange between a venerable retired civil servant and his baiters.

D) some exchanges in the social media often resemble a no-holds-barred catfight.

E) What is it about social media that turns even the best of people into rough streetfighters?

D

The correct sequence is ECBA. The passage talks about social media and reasons for bad incidents witnessed over it in recent times.

20.A) that is breaking down the supply chain of companies and halting production.

B) Links in the supply chain can use the credit available from enhanced OD limits.

C) The shortage of new currency notes has disrupted economic activity in the country, hurting small and large businesses.

D)Direct banks to raise overdraft limits of all current accounts, to help businesses tide over the currency shortage

E)Even as the government steps on the gas on replacing old notes with new ones, it should step up credit availability to replace, at least in part, the missing cash for transactions.

B

The correct sequence is CEDA. The main idea is shortage of currency and its consequences.

21.A) Changing temperatures and chemistry, overfishing and pollution have stressed its ecosystems for decades.

B) Humans have long assumed that the ocean's size allowed them to put anything they wanted into it and to take anything they wanted out.

C) As sea-floor soundings proliferate, the supervision of deep-sea mining, which is overseen by the International Seabed Authority in areas beyond national jurisdiction, should get better.

D) The ocean stores more than nine-tenths of the heat trapped on Earth by greenhouse-gas emissions.

E) Coral reefs are suffering as a result; scientists expect almost all corals to be gone by 2050.

C

The correct sequence is: BADE. The passage talks about problems related to ocean.

22.A) Twenty years ago America was home to 8,000 listed domestic firms; now the total is close to 4,000.

B) In 2016, 74 firms made their stockmarket debut, compared with 600 two decades ago. This winnowing is unwelcome. Merger activity, which reduces the number of listed firms, is damaging competition.

C) Private markets have slowly opened up to a wider pool of investors, mutual funds among them.

D) Overregulation, which deters younger firms from floating, deprives ordinary investors of opportunities to benefit from America's corporate successes.

E) THE public markets in America are much less crowded than they once were.

C

The correct sequence is: EABD. The passage talks about how new players in American Markets have reduced due to over regulations. C) is not related to this central theme.

23.A) 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.

B) A study in 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.

C) 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.

D) 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.

E) 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.

B

The correct sequence is: CAED. The passage discusses the pros and cons of imprisoning. The passage starts with advantage followed by disadvantage.

24.A) The war against corruption is only starting, and the fighting is carried out office by office, ministry by ministry.

B) Ukraine is fighting two wars. One is near its eastern border, where it faces Russian aggression. The other is at its core, where it is wrestling with some of the worst corruption of any post-Soviet state.

C) One of the main sources of corruption that feeds the system, state procurement, has been slowly overhauled, producing some positive results.

D) Patients of Ukraine, an NGO, has estimated that 1,600 Ukrainians die daily from the resulting lack of medicine.

E) Naftogaz, a state oil and gas firm which once epitomised the country's misgovernment, has been cleaned up. Some of the most powerful oligarchs have been squeezed.

D

The correct sequence is: BAEC. The passage is about fight against corruption in Ukraine.

25.A) What is most unusual about Bastoy is not that it treats prisoners like human beings, but that it treats them like adults.

B) Bastoy, an island prison in Norway allows the inmates to wander where they like on the island, go cross-country skiing in the winter and fish in the summer. So long as they keep it tidy they can enjoy the beach

C) Bastoy prisoners walk around with hammers, axes and chainsaws. They chop down trees for

furniture, grow vegetables and raise livestock. D) This is despite the fact that Norway reserves prison for hard cases, who would normally be more likely to reoffend.

E) Prisons in other parts of the world try to stop inmates from laying hands on any piece of metal that could be shaped into a weapon.

D

The correct sequence is: BAEC. The passage shows the difference between an island prison bastoy and prison in rest of the world.

26.A) This is helped along by chemicals—lots of them, confides a winemaker based near the town of Thuir in the Pyrenees.

B) The number of potential compounds that have to be synthesised and tested for each new substance, in case they are harmful, has risen from 50,000 to over 140,000, a process that can take as long as a decade.

C) In their absence, vineyards would need natural fertilisers and to be weeded by hand, both costly.

D) French farmers use more chemicals than anyone else in Europe: 65,000 tonnes of pesticides alone each year.

E) As spring arrives, the hills of Languedoc in southern France turn green with the leaves of grapevines.

B

The correct sequence is: EACD. The passage talks about use of chemicals and fertilizers in vineyards of France.

27.A) Long after Apple had become one of the planet's most valuable firms, its boss, Steve Jobs (who died in 2011), obsessed over "the finish on a piece of metal, the curve of the head of a screw, the shade of blue on a box", writes his biographer, Walter Isaacson.

B) Most chief executives would say they are more pickers than polishers.

C) Bosses come in all shapes and sizes. One way to categorise them is to split them into two types: polishers and pickers. Polishers put their energy into products, improving and reimagining their design and production in a quest for perfection. D) In the 1970s the logic of starving lousy businesses and feeding good ones was spread by management-consulting firms.

E) Pickers, by contrast, are capital allocators, who stand back and decide unsentimentally how the firm should deploy resources. An example of this approach is Jeff Immelt, who runs General Electric (GE), the world's most valuable industrial

firm. Mr Immelt's record since taking over in 2001 shows that capital allocation is far harder than you might think.

D

The correct sequence is: CAEB. Passage starts with categorizing the bosses in sentence C) then an example of polishers is given in A) this can be inferred from the meaning given in C) and the expression used in A) followed by pickers and its example. Last is B) Means the theme is about polishers and pickers.

28.A) What is the point of buying shares? Ultimately investors must hope that the cash they receive from the company will offer an attractive long-term return.

B) But since the 1980s American firms have increasingly used share buy-backs, which have tax advantages for some investors.

C) Over the long run, reinvested dividends rather than capital gains have comprised the vast bulk of returns.

D) Buy-backs have been higher than dividend payments in eight of the past ten years.

E) The stockmarket is much more international than it used to be; almost half the revenues of S&P 500 companies come from outside America.

E

The correct sequence is: ACBD. The passage is about buybacks of shares and dividends.

29.A) That pulp is washed and refined, before being beaten to a finer slush.

B) A piece of paper is a complicated product. Trees are felled, stripped of their bark, chipped, mashed, and then mixed with water and churned into pulp.

C) Laid out flat, drained of water, then squeezed between large rollers, the slush at last becomes one large, long sheet of paper.

D) At the same time, by backlighting the paper, the researchers can take their picture through the entire depth of the paper, rather than just relying on the patterns on its surface.

E) All those machinations introduce a great deal of randomness to the arrangement of fibres within an individual piece of paper.

D

The correct sequence is: BACE. The passage talks about production of paper.

30.A) As with computers, though, scientists need a way to control their creations. To date, that has been done with chemical signals.

B) Instead of chemicals, he and his colleagues demonstrate how to control customised cells with coloured light.

C) The central idea of synthetic biology is that living cells can be programmed in the same way that computers can, in order to make them do things and produce compounds that their natural counterparts do not.

D) Scientists have toyed with the idea of using vats of genetically altered bacteria to produce things like artificial sweeteners or drugs.

E) In a paper published in Nature Chemical Biology, Christopher Voigt, a biologist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, describes an alternative.

D

The correct sequence is: CAEB. The passage is about customization of cells

31.A) Although Sony's operating income forecast for the year through March 2018 was slightly below analysts' estimates, there's a sense that the company may be low-balling the numbers so it can give investors an upward revision later in the year.

B) In reality, it's Sony's games division that will anchor sales growth in the coming year, and continue the bottom-line gains delivered in the 2016 financial year.

C) The standout among the various divisions was a massive turnaround at Sony's chip business. But most of that can be attributed to one-time gains from asset sales and the absence of earthquake-related losses that weighed on performance a year ago.

D) Between them, games and music account for half of Sony's value, according to a sum of the parts valuation

E) If the hype and success of either platform brings gamers back to consoles, then these habits can be rebuilt, leading to further title sales.

E

The correct sequence is: ACBD. The passage talks about the sales of Sony and estimates related to the sales. E) is not related to this theme.

32.A) The enhanced tinkering with deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA)—the building blocks of life—can be used to achieve end goals as diverse as enhancing crop quality and disease resistance, treating genetic diseases, and even addressing the associated risk of antibiotic resistance through a Crispr pill that substitutes

antibiotics.

B) Scientists all over the world are now able to carry out gene editing at costs much lower than ever before, and much more accurately.

C) The relatively minimal development of silencing reagents ensure significant, specific, consistent and lasting knockdown of the target gene.

D) While RNAi is a gene silencing technology that inhibits protein synthesis in target cells using double-stranded RNA, antisense technology achieves the same result through single-stranded RNA.

E) But the media attention hogged by this technology should not blind us to new advances in ribonucleic acid (RNA) research. This polymeric molecule—essential for regulation and expression of genes—has already been the subject of research, in areas such as RNA interference (RNAi) and antisense technology.

C

The correct sequence is: BAED
The passage is an introduction to DNA and RNA.
C) is not related to this theme.

33.A) NITI Aayog is preparing a 15-year vision and a seven-year strategy document, and has circulated a three-year action agenda. The goal of transforming India and attaining the desired level of economic and social outcomes will require higher and sustainable growth in coming years.

B) It is now well accepted that high levels of non-performing assets—particularly in public sector banks—are a drag on investments and growth.

C) The vice-chairman of NITI Aayog, Arvind Panagariya, in his presentation on Sunday, showed that the size of the Indian economy will increase from a level of Rs137 trillion in 2015-16 to Rs469 trillion by 2031-32 (2015-16 prices)—a compound annual growth of about 8%.

D) Higher economic growth will not only create employment, but will also generate higher revenue which will help increase government spending without disturbing the budgetary balance.

E) Higher growth is the best way of lifting standards of living, as has been demonstrated by China in recent decades. Attaining and sustaining this level of growth is feasible, but will need policy action on various fronts—as has also been highlighted in NITI Aayog's action agenda.

B

The correct sequence is: ADCE
The passage is about higher growth rate and the

action plan of NITI Aayog. B) doesnot fits in this theme.

34.A) The paper is not going to be offered to BA English Honours students. Therefore, this will be a Commerce or Science or History student's introduction to popular fiction in English literature.

B) Bhagat's book will be sharing space with Louisa May Alcott's Little Women, Agatha Christie's Murder on the Orient Express, and JK Rowling's Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone.

C) Delhi University has announced that Chetan Bhagat's book, Five Point Someone will be part of the popular fiction syllabus of the general elective course offered to second-year undergraduate students studying either Honours or programme courses under the Choice-Based Credit System (CBCS).

D) Writing does not necessarily mean writing heavyweight non-fiction books or highly dramatised fiction. It also includes writing generic but important content properly such as that for blog posts.

E) To be fair, apart from Little Women, none of the other books can be considered high literature.

D

The correct sequence is: CABE
The passage discusses the introduction of a novel written by Chetan Bhagat in the curriculum of Delhi University.

35.A) The Supreme Court collegium has recently cleared a record 51 names for high court judge posts. Of these, 20 are judicial officers and 31 are advocates.

B) In the rush to fill judicial vacancies, there should be no compromise in the quality of judicial decisions and ensure judges are capable of dealing with increasingly complex issues interlinking law, economics, technology, intellectual property, competition and allied fields.

C) Historically, the Indian judiciary has dealt with socially significant issues such as health, education, reservations in education and employment, priority sector lending, bank nationalization, bank branch licensing in remote locations, etc.

D) An inability or unwillingness to take into account economic considerations in judicial decisions is putting a significant number of jobs at risk, and a substantial amount of investment in peril.

E) Other than this, not much information is available in the public domain about the expertise of the selected individuals.

C

The correct sequence is: AEED
The passage discusses about the appointment of judges to court and what impact it can have if these position are filled in rush and without proper consideration.

36.A) But the G20 should assess whether cybersecurity is a business objective or a means towards the larger goal of promoting digital access and financial inclusion.

B) No country is more affected by the weaknesses in digital payments systems, global and domestic, than India, which is tackling the twin challenge of Internet adoption and expansive digitalization.

C) A prominent concern outlined by this group related to the threat to global financial systems because of greater interconnectivity and the creation of novel, untested architectures to manage payment processes.

D) In the run-up to the ministerial meeting, a T20 task force comprising think tanks and academia, was constituted to offer recommendations that would strengthen digital economies and manage the “digitalization” of traditional sectors.

E) Last month, Germany convened the first-ever G20 “digital ministers” meeting, indicating how the future of connected societies and economies is now firmly at the top of the global agenda.

A

The correct sequence is: EDCB
The passage talks about the weakness in digitization and digital economies and how to strengthen them that was discussed at the G-20 meet. A) doesnot match with any other sentence as cybersecurity that is being talked about in A) has not been mentioned anywhere else.

37.A) IPRs are critical to incentivizing innovation, which, in turn, is key to sustaining economic growth and increasing living standards.

B) The good news is that intellectual property rights (IPRs) have greater public visibility these days. The bad news is that a lot of it is misguided scepticism.

C) Scholars around the world have found this statement to hold true based on rigorous empirical testing across a cross-section of countries and time periods.

D) In India, there is still a dearth of evidence-based research that can inform our laws, practice and policy-making pertaining to IPRs.

E) Just because a handful of sectors in India have tasted (limited) success and partially fuelled the Indian engine of growth in the recent past does not mean that policymakers can afford to be complacent.

E

The correct sequence is: BACD
The passage talks about IPR.

38.A) The three conditions that the donor agency proposed (according to a communique by the trustees of the recipient organization) was: (a)The trust to be renamed to include the name of the donor; (b) A permanent place for the donor on the board of trustees; and (c) The land or building named after the donor.

B) However, donations in the past were a mutual contract between the donor corporation and a recipient not-for-profit and were not mandated by law.

C) Instead of getting into the specifics in this particular instance, we should examine the larger issues of governance from the perspective of the donor in the context of the CSR law.

D) There has been a debate in Bengaluru recently relating to a donation made by construction firm Puravankara to the Suchitra Cinema and Cultural Academy Trust.

E) While the details of the organizational structure of the recipient are intricate, the debate has revolved around three contentious issues about the conditionality imposed on a corporate social responsibility (CSR) grant by the company.

B

The correct sequence is: DEAC
The passage discusses about the issues in CSR law. B) is not related to any other sentence

39.A) The winner—the strategy most likely to produce a cooperative outcome—was Anatol Rapoport’s tit-for-tat (TFT) strategy.

B) As with any human interaction, international relations, whether economic or political, is a combination of cooperation and competition.

C) Facing the temptation of duplicity, they may become concerned, or even suspicious, that their partners—facing the same temptation—are betraying them. As a result, they become even more tempted to betray their partners first.

D) The “cooperation” part benefits all involved, whether by sustaining world peace or boosting growth and prosperity through free trade. The “competition” part creates serious risks, from economic impediments to war and environmental

destruction.

E) So why don't countries cooperate more?The answer comes down, in part, to the so-called prisoner's dilemma. Countries may suspect that by betraying their partners, they can obtain a better "deal" for themselves.

A

The correct sequence is: BDEC

40.A) The services sector in India shows some similarities with the services sector in the US, with both exhibiting agglomeration economies. However, there are also some differences.

B) In the US, agglomeration economies in services dominate in medium-density locations. Three of the main high-tech counties in the US are in Santa Clara, California (Silicon Valley); Middlesex, Massachusetts (Route 128); and Durham, North Carolina (Research Triangle).

C) The evidence of agglomeration in the services sector in the US is in cities with densities of employment below 150 employees per sq. km, while in India, agglomeration is found in cities with densities above this threshold
D) Although India has experienced rapid growth over the last two decades, spatial disparities have increased.

E) In contrast, in India, agglomeration economies are more dominant in high-density locations, such as Hyderabad and Chennai.

D

The correct sequence is: ABEC

The passage talks about the differences in the service sector of India and the US.

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