COMPREHENSION TEST
EXPLANATIONS

(1-5)
1. (1) Future of Technology in Education
2. (2) The writer sees ipad as the only future in education
3. (4) All three I, II and III
4. (5) All the above
5. (3) Only III

(6-8)
6. (1) Robust (Adjective): strong and healthy; able to survive being used a lot and likely to break; sturdy; vigorous.
7. (1) Emergence (Noun): coming out of a confined thing; becoming known; transpiration.
8. (1) Collaborate (Verb): to work together with somebody in order to achieve something

(9-10)
9. (2) Paramount (Adjective): more important than anything else; having the highest position.
paranoid (Adj.) afraid/suspicious of other people and believing that they are trying to harm you
parched (Adj.) very dry; very thirsty
10. (3) Embrace (Verb): to accept an idea, a proposal etc; to include something
Reject (Verb): to refuse to accept or consider
emboil (V.): to involve some body/yourself in an argument/a difficult situation

(11-15)
11. (2) Both I and III
12. (3) The writer of this article has studied managers in the vast majority of enterprises over the past 30 years.
13. (4) Preventive, complexity-related ad intelligent
14. (2) Because failure and fault are virtually inseperable in most cultures and every child learns at some point that admitting failure means taking the blame.
15. (1) Learning from Failures

(16-18)
16. (1) Exhort (Verb): to try hard to persuade somebody to do something urge.
17. (2) Jettison (Verb): to throw something to make lighter; to get rid of: discard.
18. (1) Dichotomy (Noun): the separation that exists between two groups that are completely opposite to each other.
diæresis (N.): the mark placed over a vowel to show that it is pronounced separately

(19-20)
19. (2) Incontrovertible (Adjective): that is true and cannot be disagreed or denied; in/disputable.
Disputable: that can or should be questioned or argued about. Its antonym is disputable
20. (4) Overly (Adverb): too very; excessively
Meagrely: small in quantity Its antonym is meagrely

(21-26)
21. (3) Today privatisation is once again ‘alive and well’ says Dag Detter
22. (5) All three, I, II and III
23. (5) None of these
24. (5) All are correct
25. (1) Dawn of Re-privatisation in OECD.
26. (5) All three I, II and III

(27-28)
27. (1) Buoyant(Adjective): tending to increase or stay at a high level, usually showing financial success
28. (3) Revive (Verb): (make something start again

(29-30)
29. (3) Benign (Adjective): kind and gentle; not hurting anybody malevolent (Adj.) : wicked
bequeathed (V.): to say in a will that you want somebody to have your property, money, etc, after you die
Its antonym is malevolent
30. (4) **Offload (Verb)**: to get rid of something
   Its antonym is **get rid of**

**31-35**
31. (5) All are true
32. (2) Corporations have been becoming more hierarchical and less collaborative for decades
33. (1) How to define a good leader
34. (5) All I, II and III
35. (1) sense making, relating, visioning and inventing

**36-38**
36. (1) **Meld (Verb)**: to combine with something else; to make something combine with something else; blend.
   **Incomprehensibly (Adv.)**: in a way that is impossible to understand
37. (2) **Unfathomably (Adverb)**: too strange or difficult to be understood
   **Incomprehensibly (Adv.)**: in a way that is impossible to understand
38. (1) **Relying (Gerund)**: needing or depending on something /somebody; trusting or having faith.

**39-40**
39. (4) **Humble (Verb)**: to defeat an opponent; to make somebody feel that they are not as good or important as they thought they were.
   Its antonym is **strengthen**
40. (5) **Foster (Verb)**: to encourage somebody; promote.
   Its antonym is **discourage**

**41-55**
41. (4) **Last (Adjective)**: previous, latest, hindmost, most recent.
42. (4) Today the task of financial regulation is tricky
43. (2) **Crowd (Verb)**: to move in large numbers; flock.
44. (1) Only (C)
45. (1) These are unnecessary and harmful to banks.
46. (4) It encouraged financial activity in the country

47. (1) **Limits (Noun)**: restrictions, caps; an upper limit on an amount of money that can be spent or borrowed.
48. (1) The financial crisis of 2008 did not impact developing countries
49. (1) To indicate that regulations were relaxed without appreciating the impact on the economy.
50. (3) Striking a balance between protecting and stifling the economy
51. (3) They were innovative and took a lot of risks.
52. (1) **Tentatively (Adverb)**: not definitely or certainly; hesitantly.
   Its antonym is **certainly**
53. (2) Only (B) and (C)
54. (3) **Fall (Verb)**: to not be successful in achieving something.
   Its antonym is **successful**
55. (2) Regulators were passive and did not intervene in the working of financial organisations in the past.

**56-60**
56. (2) Northern China is experiencing a water crisis and suggested remedies need to be rethought.
57. (3) Only (A)
58. (1) China is over exploiting its water resources which is detrimental
59. (5) Northern China : A Future Drying Up
60. (3) Implement a multi-pronged approach-keeping in mind economic and environmental conditions.

**61-75**
61. (4) recent
62. (4) Today the task of financial regulation is tricky
63. (2) **flock**
   (1) **Crowd (V.)**: to move in large numbers; flock.
64. (1) Only (C)
65. (1) These are unnecessary and harmful to banks
66. (4) It encouraged financial activity in the country.

67. (1) caps

**Limits (N.):** restrictions, caps; an upper limit on an amount of money that can be spent or borrowed.

68. (1) The financial crisis of 2008 did not impact developing countries.

69. (1) To indicate that regulations were relaxed without appreciating the impact on the economy.

70. (3) Striking a balance between protecting and stifling the economy.

71. (3) They were innovative and took a lot of risks.

72. (1) certainly

(1) Tentatively (Adv.): not definitely or certainly; hesitantly

73. (2) Only (B) and (C)

74. (3) successful

**Fail (V.):** to not be successful in achieving something.

75. (2) Regulators were passive and did not intervene in the working of financial organisations in the past

(76-85)

76. (1) restricted to

**Limited (Adj.):** restricted to a particular limit of time, place, numbers etc.

77. (4) Role of LES in development of communities

78. (5) trivial

**Pivotal (Adj.):** of great importance because other things depend on it.

**Trivial (Adj.):** not important or serious; not worth considering.

79. (2) Only (B)

80. (2) separate

**Bind (V.):** to tie; to unite people organisation etc. so that they live or work together; to associate.

**Separate (V.):** to divide into different parts.

81. (3) LESSs encourage communities to become self-supporting

82. (5) All the three (A), (B) and (C)

83. (5) What is presented may not necessarily be true

84. (3) forfeit

**Regain (V.):** to get back something you no longer have.

**Forfeit (V.):** to lose something.

85. (5) the gap between the rich and the poor is increasing

(86-95)

86. (5) tying

**Tagging (Adj.):** tying; fastening a tag.

87. (4) restrict

**Free (V.):** to rid; make available; release.

**Restrict (V.):** to stop something from moving or acting freely; to control something with rules or laws.

88. (5) Only (B) and (C)

89. (5) There is trouble brewing in China’s small unlisted banks

90. (4) indicates

**Point (V.):** to lead or to suggest a particular development; indicate.

91. (5) None of the given options is true in the context of the passage.

92. (2) Many such large Chinese asset management companies are failing

93. (5) decreasing

**Mounting (Adj.):** increasing; growing.

94. (2) These are growing substantially and indicate the need for reform of small banks

95. (5) Other than those given as options

(96-105)

96. (4) devastate

**Ravage (V.):** to damage something badly; devastate.

**Devastate (V.):** To completely destroy

97. (2) Unemployment is Australia on rise.

98. (1) Bank assets are heavily concentrated in the housing sector

99. (5) Other than those given as options

100. (3) rise

**Dip (V.):** to go downwards; fall; to go to a lower level; decline.
Rise (V.): increase in amount; go up.
101. (2) insignificantly

Fabulously (Adv.): extremely good; terrifically.
102. (5) huge

Bumper (Adj.): unusually large; huge.
103. (5) Only (B)

104. (4) Australia’s banking sector is vulnerable and headed for difficulty
105. (2) Australia should withdraw from risky emerging markets