

Comprehension 31: CSS 1991

13/11/2023

Q: Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

IMF
Heads of government attending the London economic summit will have no excuses if they fail to curb the level of arms exports. A new definitive study by the International Monetary Fund, not generally known for its liberal views, makes it plain that high levels of arms spending in some developing countries have retarded social programmes, economic development projects and the private sector; the latter an issue with which the seven richest market economies can identify.

The IMF, however, pick out 10 consistent offenders among developing countries which spend more than 15 percent of their GDP on the military, they are: Israel, Angola, Oman, Yemen, Jorden, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Syria, Egypt and Libya. Employing some unusually forceful language the Fund says: the levels of military expenditure certainly

led to low growth and domestic economic hardship in some countries by diverting funds from social programmes, economic development projects and the private social sector. The study poses a couple of other serious problems for the summit. It shows for instance, that military expenditure is very sensitive to financial constraints. Thus, if countries are on armaments.

Questions:

1. What are the head of Government doing at the summit?
2. What are the findings of the new study?
3. How does military expenditure affect domestic economy of a country and in what ways?
4. What is the relationship between spending and economic growth?
5. How is military expenditure related to resources?

Précis 32: CSS 1991

11/11/2023

2: Write a précis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title: (20)

Generally, European trains still stop at borders to change locomotives and staff. This is often necessary. The German and French voltage system are incompatible. Spain—though not Portugal—has a broad-gauge track. English bridges are lower than elsewhere, and passengers on German trains would need a ladder to reach French Platforms twice as high as their own. But those physical constraints pale in comparison to an even more formidable barrier national chauvinism. While officials in Brussels strive for an integrated and efficiently run rail network to relieve the French, Germany and Italy are working feverishly to develop their expensive and mutually incompatible high-speed trains.

Comprehension CSS 1991

Answer 1:

Heads of Governments are meeting at the summit. The agenda was how can they stop the arms exports.

Answer 2:

According to new study 10 countries spending 15% of their GDP on the military. These countries are Israel, Angola, Oman, Yemen, Jordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, ~~Iraq~~ Syria, Egypt and Libya.

Answer 3:

Military expenditure affects domestic economy of country. Because funds of ~~society~~ social programmes economic development projects and the private social sector diverts towards military expenditure.

Answer 4:

Relationship between spending and economic growth is: spending belongs to liabilities while growth belongs to assets.

DATE: ___/___/___

Answer 5:

Military expenditures and related to resources are inversely proportional to each other. If military expenditures become more exp resources would be less produced. If military expenditures would be less then more resources could be possible.

Precis 1991

European Trains Technical Issues

European trains need to stop at border to change locomotives and staff. These are some technical issues like voltage system incompatible, broad gauge track, lower bridge. These issues specially in between Germany, French, Spain, Portugal and English. Similarly, Ger However, rail officials from Barcelona said that they are working in making efficient rail system with the help of Germany, Italy and France.

Word count = 60/124