1. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question No. 22:

Mira’s thesis examined how language shapes the ethics of attention in classrooms. Observing tenth graders, she recorded that when problems were posed in the local language with technical terms introduced after conceptual consensus, fewer students disengaged. She noted especially that peer explanations—delivered in the students’ home speech—carried an authority that no textbook could simulate. However, administrative directives insisted that all wall charts, anchor posters, and even corridor displays be in the international language, as if understanding could be installed like signage. The contradiction between what worked inside the lesson and what was mandated outside it formed the core of her critique. In interviews, teachers admitted they rehearsed lessons bilingually but “cleaned” the board for inspections; in surveys, students reported that the most memorable moments were when complex ideas became sayable at home. Mira concluded that attention is ethical when language honors the learner’s first comprehension, and becomes performative when language outruns what the learner can responsibly explain.

Mira’s central finding was that engagement increased when  
(A) technical terms preceded conceptual framing  
(B) concepts were established in the local language first  
(C) corridor displays were multilingual  
(D) textbooks replaced peer explanations

2. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question No. 23:

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The administrative directive reflects an assumption that  
(A) visual language determines comprehension automatically  
(B) peer explanations should be central  
(C) local language has no role in learning  
(D) signage can substitute for pedagogy

3. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question No. 24:

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The phrase “installed like signage” most nearly critiques the idea that understanding is  
(A) constructed through interaction  
(B) passively absorbed through display  
(C) independent of language  
(D) solely a matter of assessment

4. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question Nos. 22, 23 and 24:

Consider the tension between scale and locality. A national platform desires consistency—uniform categories, common price cards, standard toolkits. Local realities mock uniformity: water pressure differs by ward, wiring practices by builder, etiquette by neighborhood. The platform that insists on sameness will spend its days issuing apologies; the platform that surrenders to chaos will dissolve into a message board. The middle path is a federated model: central standards for safety and billing, local autonomy for buffer times, spares stocking, and service scripts. In effect, the brand becomes a vocabulary; each city writes its own sentences, with grammar intact.

Data can help, but only if interpreted by those who understand local syntax. A spike in cancellations in a particular cluster may mean a flyover is closed for repairs, or it may mean a festival shifted routines. An increase in requests for female providers may reflect not marketing but a genuine safety concern after a headline. Platforms that keep local advisory councils—providers and clients who meet quarterly—gain foresight that dashboards cannot deliver. Culture, then, is not a slogan; it is a habit of listening.

The author advocates a model that is  
(A) fully centralized with no local variation  
(B) fully decentralized without standards  
(C) federated: central safety/billing with local autonomy on operations  
(D) crowdsourced with no brand oversight

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Local advisory councils are valuable because they  
(A) replace the need for data  
(B) translate data signals into context-aware insights  
(C) eliminate cancellation spikes  
(D) allow platforms to ignore headlines

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Uniform price cards without local tuning will likely  
(A) optimize satisfaction everywhere  
(B) generate apologies and friction  
(C) eliminate the need for buffers  
(D) increase spontaneous bookings only

7. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question No. 22:

A parliamentary committee reviewed testimony on permafrost thaw, a subject often overshadowed by sea-level headlines. Scientists explained that thaw unlocks previously frozen organic matter, releasing greenhouse gases that act as a feedback, amplifying warming. Infrastructure built on once-stable ground—pipelines, roads, housing—buckles as ice-rich soils subside unevenly. While these processes do not directly raise the sea, they reshape northern economies and add carbon to the global ledger. One member asked whether a cool winter could “reset” the terrain; the witness replied that permafrost has a thermal memory measured in decades, not seasons. The committee’s report recommended emissions cuts and region-specific adaptation, acknowledging that mitigation and adaptation are not substitutes but complements.

The feedback described in the passage refers to  
(A) sea-level rise causing permafrost thaw  
(B) thaw releasing greenhouse gases that increase warming  
(C) cooling winters reversing long-term trends  
(D) infrastructure stabilizing soils

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The scientist’s response about “thermal memory” indicates that  
(A) one cold season can reverse thaw damage  
(B) permafrost responds over long timescales, limiting quick fixes  
(C) seasonal weather is irrelevant to permafrost  
(D) adaptation is unnecessary if winters are cold

9. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question No. 24:

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The report’s recommendation frames mitigation and adaptation as  
(A) mutually exclusive strategies  
(B) equivalent substitutes for each other  
(C) complementary and both necessary  
(D) unnecessary given current uncertainties

10. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question Nos. 22, 23 and 24:

In Meghalaya’s coal country, a decade of reportage has turned the phrase “rat-hole mining” into a metonym for risk: shafts as narrow as a man’s shoulders, ladders that remember only ascent, and a geology that forgives until it doesn’t. Advocates point to school fees paid and roofs repaired; opponents point to streams turned the color of rust and lungs that labor by forty. The policy debate swings between prohibition and regularization, while enforcement staggers under the weight of terrain, economics, and complicity. The most honest sentence in the entire discourse may be the simplest: livelihoods cannot be banned; they must be transformed.

Transformation, however, needs scaffolding: alternative jobs that are not only promised but practiced, a reclamation economy that pays as much to heal a slope as to hurt it, and medical screening that treats miners’ bodies as ledgers to be balanced, not debts to be written off. Schools must smell of chalk rather than coal dust, and rivers must be made to remember their original clarity. The law, if it is to be law, must stop oscillating between spectacle raids and blind eyes, and become a steady hand that guides a hard transition.

The author’s stance toward rat-hole mining is best described as  
(A) uncritical endorsement of prohibition  
(B) pragmatic recognition of livelihood dependence and need for transition  
(C) denial of environmental impacts  
(D) belief that voluntary compliance will suffice

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The image of “ladders that remember only ascent” emphasizes  
(A) ease of safe exits  
(B) difficulty and danger of retreat once underground  
(C) modern safety standards in practice  
(D) tourists visiting mines

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The phrase “streams turned the color of rust” most likely refers to  
(A) natural seasonal variation  
(B) acid mine drainage and contamination  
(C) improved water quality measures  
(D) intentional dyeing for monitoring