



IAS 100

A Civil Services Chronicle Initiative

## **CSAT READING COMPREHENSION**



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## READING COMPREHENSION

**O**ur reading habits, if properly honed can be effectively used to enhance our CSAT preparation in a variety of ways, especially in the Comprehension part.

In Management Entrance Exams, during the 90s, the verbal section constituted around 50-60% of the total questions, thereby giving the edge to those with good command over the language, especially since a lot of vocabulary based questions were asked. But from 1999 the trend has changed, now all three sections have equal weightage. The pattern and type of questions also showed a distinct change in 2001, stress was more on usage of words and language ability rather than knowledge. Reading is one of the ways by which one can improve one's ability over the English Language as a whole. The stress in **Management Entrance Exams** is on usage of words and phrases rather than on their dictionary meaning. The same also follows for CSAT.

As far as **CSAT** questions regarding Reading Comprehension are concerned, they are relatively easy as far as the length and the subject matter of the passages are concerned, but the questions are those which test the essence of the passage as opposed to questions which test one's recollection of facts which used to be quite frequent in previous **Management Entrance Exams**. Since the CSAT Exam is a new concept and to a certain limit unknown, so the difficulty level can vary from easy to tough questions.

**Some areas which would need special focus and have become important are:**

- a. A good reading speed and an

ability to do close reading whenever required in a bid to penetrate and understand the subject matter of the passage.

- b. Knowledge of a wide variety of topics.
- c. Vocabulary with stress on Usage.

**Now let us see how our reading habits can help us achieve all the above-mentioned objectives. We all usually indulge in two distinct types of reading called:**

- a. **Leisure reading:** when we read Comics, novels, magazines, etc.
- b. **Study / Information reading:** Academic books, Newspapers, Magazines, etc.

But, CSAT requires a combination of 'skimming' and 'demanding' or 'close' reading. For this we would recommend:

1. **General and Regular Reading** of newspapers like The Hindu, Economic Times, Business Standard, etc. and at least one business magazine and a political magazine like the Outlook or the Frontline. The reading experience you will receive in terms of language and content would be awesome. Do give special time and attention to the editorials.
2. **Reading with a Focus on Vocabulary:** Every time you read you can tick mark or underline the difficult words encountered while reading and check their meaning in the dictionary. These days dictionaries are online. In fact lot of resources are available on the net like [www.yourdictionary.com](http://www.yourdictionary.com) which sends you a new word with meaning and usage by mail every

day for free, so do search for these and similar resources in the web. Another good one is the word power booklets published by Readers Digest. So please ensure that you spend around 2-3 hours on general reading. You should get familiar with a large number of words.

**3. Speed Reading:** Speed-reading is immensely beneficial for attempting RC. The good thing about RC is that once you have gone through the passage properly the chances of making mistakes is minimized. In CSAT you can expect passages from such diverse topics like psychology and economics to rocket science and medicine. You can also try some speed reading techniques, which can make a dramatic improvement to your reading speed. Though it must be said that 'close reading' would be more applicable in the current test scenario, speed reading enables the student during his preparation by increasing the volume of things being read. Also it does give an edge as one can attempt more and also save time for the other sections, if necessary.

**4. Variegated Reading:** The most common problem in RC is when one encounters an unfamiliar subject matter. So read a wide variety of topics so as to be ready for any type of passage. All that is required is an ability to penetrate the passage sufficiently enough to answer the questions. The paper setters are careful not to be biased to any specific group like Arts, Commerce or Science.

#### SOURCES OF THE PASSAGES

The passages are usually drawn from:

**1. Pure Sciences:** articles from physics, biology, chemistry,

geography or any other sub branche or related disciplines.

Or

- ❖ evaluation of research hypotheses.
- ❖ discussion of recent findings.
- ❖ research reports drawn from science journals.
- ❖ latest scientific observations.
- ❖ new developments in a specific science discipline.
- ❖ history of a discovery / events that led to a discovery.

**2. Socio-political/cultural:** A passage from the field of social / economic / political / history. It may be a discussion on:

- ❖ achievements of Indians, since Independence or achievements of Chinese / Americans.
- ❖ cultural aspects.
- ❖ some happening from history.
- ❖ social and cultural aspects of the lives of people.
- ❖ significant economic happenings or economic analysis of a particular country.
- ❖ observations on famous revolutions or movements, like the French revolution.

**3. Art / literature:** A passage from humanities - related to art, literary criticism, or history of any of these.

- ❖ book review.
- ❖ author review.
- ❖ comparative discussion of books / authors.
- ❖ discussion on / evaluation of art forms.
- ❖ trends / progress in art / literature.
- ❖ philosophical discourses / discussions.
- ❖ literary movements.
- ❖ philosophical articles.

**4. Management articles** on Marketing, Finance or Human Resources or Business trends.

One can expect the same in Management Exams too.

### ***Eye-span and Fixation time:***

The human eye which is a great marvel of nature tends to read in bursts and pauses. This can be understood if one were to take a video of a person's ideas while he is reading and then play it back in slow motion. The eyes settle on a phrase or a group of words. When the reader is able to make sense of the words, the eyes go into a burst mode and then again pause on the next group of words. Now a person's, eye-span is the number of words that the eyes of the person can read in one glance. The eye-span of a human being usually is 1-5 words. The time taken by the eyes to understand a group of words i.e the brain-time to understand the meaning of the groups of words is called fixation time.

- ❖ A below average reader may read word by word and hence his reading speed would be low.
- ❖ An average reader may read 2-3 words in one glance
- ❖ An efficient reader usually takes in 3-5 words in a glance. Hence speed is good and concentration is also good.
- ❖ So increasing eye-span and decreasing fixation time can increase reading speed and comprehension.

### ***How to read 'between the lines'***

#### ***There are two ways to practically implement this:***

- ❖ While reading a newspaper column try to scroll it down so as to take nearly a line in one glance.
- ❖ While reading a normal text use a pen to become aware of one's eye-span, and then try to improve the same.

Read with an attempt to reduce fixation time and increase eye-span. Try to read paying attention to thought groups and ideas and not just individual words. If

one continues this for a period of time, the efficiency of reading - both speed and comprehension is bound to go up.

### ***Tackling the main problems in Reading:***

❖ **Vocalization:** Speaking words aloud or murmuring and making some noise while reading is called vocalization. This is a problem from which many students suffer. Vocalization limits your reading speed and hence reading and comprehending ability. Vocalization has probably resulted from children being forced to read aloud by teachers or parents. To break this habit, one has to take a firm decision to stop murmuring or vocalizing while reading. If one is aware of this while reading then in a short period of time one can make a shift from vocalization to mental and silent reading which makes for efficient reading.

❖ **Subvocalization:** This is the phenomenon in which one hears words being repeated inside one's head while reading. Though it is a limitation, research has shown that even with subvocalization one can read at a speed of 700- 800 wpm with good comprehension. So in the current scenario of 'close reading' where one needs to have a reading speed of not more than 250-300 wpm this phenomenon is not important and one need not worry about it.

❖ **Regression:** Regression is a common problem among readers which leads to low reading speed and comprehension. Regression means reading those words or phrases which one has not been able to grasp in the first go. This leads to going backward instead of forward and hence leads to low reading speed.



**Test:** Keep your book upside down. If you can read and comprehend well, you are a winner!

***There are two types of regression:***

**A. Passage Regression:** This is when one regresses while reading a passage.

***Some of the reasons for passage regression are:***

❖ **Tough Subject Matter:** When the subject matter of a passage is tough or abstruse then one finds that there is more regression in order to understand the passage. The solution for this is to read a wide variety of topics so as to become reasonably comfortable with reading any topic. And remember, a subject matter seems tough only when one is not fully familiar with the topic. Thus, varied/ eclectic reading will solve the purpose.

❖ **Poor Concentration:** This arises due to poor reading habits which can be traced back to even one's childhood days. Reading with the TV switched on or amidst various distractions develops a habit of reading in which one is never reading with 100% concentration. In order to overcome this, one has to ignore distractions and give one's full attention while reading. Also one has to maintain a check on the tendency to 'look back

***Read any time and  
all the time at random.***

Test-Concentration can be increased by reading in noisier conditions. One fine day you will get immune to the noise !

or re-read' and just read with minimal regression for some time. Some amount of regression which happens during close reading is actually beneficial but giving into regression makes one a below - average reader.

❖ **Poor Vocabulary:** When one's vocabulary is below average then

one finds oneself regressing every now and then in order to understand tough words in the passage. This is one of the important reasons why one should improve vocabulary.

**B. Question Regression:** Many times one goes back into the passage in order to find the answer to a particular question. It also happens when one is half- sure of the answer and wants to crosscheck things. So question regression is helpful to a certain extent but too much of it indicates that one is a lazy reader and is not able to comprehend or retain details of the passage well after reading.

***Types of Questions:***

The common comprehension questions are:

**I. CORE QUESTIONS**

The questions that are based on the core information in the passage are Core questions. They are of two types:

- (i) Main idea questions.
- (ii) Specific details questions.

**II. LOGICAL STRUCTURE BASED QUESTIONS**

These questions ask you to analyze and evaluate —

- (i) the organization and logic of a passage.
- (ii) the author's style of writing.
- (iii) how the paragraphs are arranged.
- (iv) how the author takes the discussion forward.

**III. FURTHER APPLICATION QUESTIONS**

These are the questions that ask to apply the information in the passage to a context outside the passage. These include —

- (i) Going beyond the scope of the passage.
- (ii) Agreement/ Disagreement of the author to something not given in the passage.

- (iii) The profession of the author.
- (iv) The source of the passage.

#### IV. INFERENCE BASED QUESTIONS

These questions normally ask - the implication of things given in the passage.

#### V. CRITICAL REASONING TYPE QUESTIONS

##### a. Assumption Questions

These are the questions in which you are required to identify the assumption that the author is making while stating something within a passage.

##### b. Logical Conclusion Questions

In this question type you are asked to identify a statement that would logically follow the passage. The answer is closely related to the content in that. It summarizes the ideas discussed in the passage.

#### VI. TONE BASED QUESTIONS

These questions are about the tone or attitude of the author with respect to the subject matter of the passage or a particular entity in the passage.

### NOW LET US STUDY EACH OF THESE QUESTION TYPES IN DETAIL.

#### I. CORE QUESTIONS

1. **Main idea questions:** If one understands the main idea then answering other questions is also facilitated. Normally one main idea question appears in every passage.

**The central idea question is phrased in one of the following ways.**

- ❖ Which of the following best states the central idea of the passage?
- ❖ The author's primary purpose / objective is to...
- ❖ Which of the following is the principal topic of the passage?

- ❖ The author's main concern is...
- ❖ The central idea / theme / topic of the passage is...
- ❖ Which of the following best summarizes the passage as a whole?
- ❖ In the passage, the author is primarily interested in...
- ❖ Which of the following titles best summarizes the passage as a whole?
- ❖ The primary purpose of the second paragraph is which of the following?
- ❖ The last paragraph of the passage performs which of the following functions?
- ❖ A suitable title for the passage would be...
- ❖ Which of the following questions answers the central theme of the passage?

#### 2. Specific Detail Questions:

**Following are some ways of improving accuracy in main idea questions :**

- ❖ One should Read proactively so that the main idea is more or less gauged by the time one finishes the passage. Then when one actually attempts the questions it will be easier to eliminate and arrive at the right option. Most of the students are not proactive and as a result they tend to search the whole passage --- which leads to errors and delay as well.
- ❖ Many times the main idea is stated or can be gauged by reading the beginning and the end of a passage.
- ❖ One should also note the side ideas of the passage as they lead to the main idea as a whole.
- ❖ In order to increase one's ability over these questions, one has to cultivate an eye for details while reading the passage.
- ❖ If one is closely aware of the logical structure of the passage then it helps to locate the details more easily.
- ❖ It is advisable to go back to the passage if one is not sure of a specific detail rather than assuming things and marking the wrong answer.



**II. Logical Structure Questions:** These questions test one's understanding of the logical structure of the passage and also the reason for the structure being of a certain way. eg. There could be a question on why a specific data is given in a specific paragraph. Or there could be a question on why a specific example is being furnished at a specific point. So Logical structure questions test "Why?".

**III. Further Application Questions:** These questions ask you to extend the information in the passage to contexts outside it. So, one has to comprehend the passage properly and also extend it within limits.

**Most common ways in which this appears**

- ❖ "the author is most probably a..."
- ❖ "the next para is likely to deal with"
- ❖ "similar situation/example etc.",
- ❖ "with which of the following statements the author is most likely to agree/disagree"

The right approach for these questions can be said to be---- attempt them but not at the cost of time of the other questions. Also it is a wrong perception that these questions are tricky and hence one should leave them. Many times these questions are simple and straight.

**IV. Implied Idea Questions:** Implied Idea or Inference is a conclusion based on facts. Hence, inference is different from a fact -which is picked directly from the passage. Inference requires you to read between the lines.

- ❖ Illustrate ways of wording these questions.
- ❖ Eliminate choices which seem like a restatement from the passage.
- ❖ You may look back at the relevant portion to reread the facts which form the basis for the inference

**V. Critical Reasoning Type Questions:**

**A. Assumption questions.** These questions test your understanding of the assumptions behind a certain premise statement or conclusion in the passage. Assumption is that link which leads to the conclusion or premise is but not given. It is a gap in the argument which is taken for granted. For eg. When someone says that "The Commonwealth games should take place in India", some of the assumptions are that "India is capable of hosting the Commonwealth games" and that "The Commonwealth games would be good for India."

**B. Logical Conclusion questions:** These questions are usually direct and they ask you to perceive a logical outcome of the facts or statements in the passage or a specific para of the passage. The conclusion usually flows out of the data in the passage. One has to watch out for "except" or "not" in these question types.

We have

- ❖ **Positive tones like** --- praising, extolling, supporting, eulogizing, laudatory, reverential, adulatory, exemplary, facetious, euphoric, conciliatory, unrelenting, harmonious
- ❖ **Neutral tones like** --- describing, analyzing, arguing, objective, wary, metaphor, abnormal, polemical; disputatious, implausible, ambivalent, speculative, controversial
- ❖ **Negative tones like** --- biased, criticizing, angry, regretful, vituperative, lampooning, denigrating; disparaging, derisive, skeptical, lukewarm, etc.

**VI. Tone Questions:** The tone of a person in real life is the emotion or mood that is conveyed when the person speaks. Similarly the dominant emotion or attitude that is conveyed from what the author has stated in the passage or from the way the author has written the passage or approached the specific issues in the passage is called the Tone of the passage.



Knowledge of the meaning of the tones helps immensely here.

Also, the tones can be classified as mild, moderate and extreme. For example irritation is mild, anger is moderate **and** rage is extreme.

For gauging the tone, it helps to pay close attention to the adjectives used by the author in the passage, as also the signing off statements of the author.

**Summary: In Management Exams,** it is necessary to have a good command over Reading Comprehension. For improving one's ability in RC it is necessary to read a wide variety of topics, tackle the problems of Reading, have a good reading speed with an ability to do close reading and understand and crack the various types of questions appearing in entrance exams.

- ❖ There is no doubt that RC is time-consuming. However, if a student is well aware of proper strategy and technique, it will become a strong point. Research shows that students with good reading habits can use RC to boost their exam scores.
- ❖ For those aspirants / candidates who don't have the best reading habits, let us focus on how to prepare and overcome the fear factor. The most important point is to read consistently and for longer periods of time. Unfortunately, most students nowadays do not take this step, which makes acing RC almost impossible.
- ❖ Those who do read are often limited to magazines and newspapers. Even then, they only read about Bollywood or the latest fashion tips. Given the elementary vocabulary used in these articles, it can hardly be qualified as reading. In fact, it is a futile exercise.

- ❖ If you intend to take the Management Exam, it is necessary to read extensively and from varied genres. There ought to be a purpose -- to develop your reading comprehension and to bolster your vocabulary.

You should read novels, non-fiction, short stories, magazines, journals, newspapers and biographies.

- ❖ After finishing a piece, try to review what you read. Make sure that you have perfect comprehension, and if you are uncertain, check with friends, parents and teachers.

Skipping words that you do not understand can be disastrous. Instead, underline such words and refer to their dictionary meanings intermittently. This practice will surely give you amazing results.

- ❖ If you understand each word, your overall comprehension is enhanced and you will realize the true meaning of the piece.
- ❖ If you are not usually a reader, start slowly. Begin with newspapers, then magazines and gradually move towards novels and non-fiction.

'Read something you are not interested in'; and then try to comprehend!

- ❖ If you hate reading philosophy, read a philosophical piece all the more -- it will give you a clear picture of your speed, accuracy, patience and focus. The passages in CAT will most likely not match your tastes. They will be from the life sciences, humanities, physical sciences, social sciences, philosophy and so on.
- ❖ For a student who really wants to master RC, it is necessary to have a great vocabulary. Read authors such as Ayn Rand, Stephen Hawkins, RM Lala, Alvin Toffler, Charles Dickens, Jane Austen, Richard Bach and J

Krishnamurthy. Also, read the Bhagvadgita and 'The Autobiography of a Yogi'. These books feature extensive vocabulary and complex sentences.



There's a chance that a passage from one of these books may end up in the exam!

- ❖ Now, you must develop speed and accuracy as a reader. The first technique to learn is skimming. It requires a lot of practice, but mastering it will dramatically increase your speed.
- ❖ Skimming consists of quickly going through a passage and picking out the main ideas. You find key phrases and underline nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs. In other words, aim at the ideas that are important and leave out phrases and sentences that are not.
- ❖ I suggest that while skimming, go through the questions simultaneously at times, you will come across a question that is linked to something you just read in the previous paragraph.
- ❖ The underlining process relieves you from storing or memorizing everything you read. After reading the questions you can go back to the passage, refer to the underlined areas and mark the correct answer.
- ❖ You can also take the help of transitional key words, such as Moreover, Besides, Furthermore, that support the passage or the author's view.
- ❖ Words such as however, although, but, on the other hand, are against the flow.
- ❖ Finally, words like hence, thus, and therefore are conclusions, and can be easily spotted in the final paragraphs or at the end of the

passage. To prevent confusion, it is better to encircle these words so as to locate them easily when referring to the passage.

- ❖ The test-makers also use language traps that can hurt your score. For example, a period of two years mentioned in the passage is referred to as 24 months in the question; or, the passage mentions a distance in miles while the question uses kilometres. So stay alert and keep a hawk's eye for these traps.
- ❖ Apart from this, the best way for average students to complete the RC section is by using one of two strategies -- Some Questions from All Passages (SQAP) and All Questions from Some Passages (AQSP).
- ❖ With SQAP, you should not attempt questions with options such as none of these, All of these, Except, Least Agree, Least Disagree, True and Not True. These are the most difficult RC questions and should be avoided. Instead, answer the direct questions that, most of the time, are given in inverted commas. After answering all the direct questions in a passage, move on to the next one.
- ❖ In case you find passages that give only direct and specific information questions, you can immediately change your strategy and go for 'All Questions from Some Passages' (AQSP). With this strategy, you answer all the questions from the passages with direct questions, while avoiding the passages that have the most indirect questions.
- ❖ While taking the CSAT, do not try to attempt every RC question, particularly if you are not sure of the answer, since this will attract negative marking and hurt your score.

*Follow the aforesaid tips and  
see where your score goes!  
Up to the skies !!*

# SAMPLE QUESTIONS WITH EXPLANATIONS

## PASSAGE - I

While federalism is a grand, macro-constitutional concept, its operational reality is the creation, operationalisation and imbibing of the culture of local self-government, including municipal self-administration. If the federal concept is the chariot, the Constitution its majestic horse and the organs of state its harmonious wheels, then local self-government and panchayati raj alone can qualify as the ultimate destination of this chariot. The Indian irony- some would rightly call it tragedy-was that although Panchayati Raj had been an integral part of rural India and although panchayats had played a key role for centuries in maintaining social order in Indian villages, the institution had virtually died during centuries of colonial rule and existed only on paper in an anemic condition till the late Rajiv Gandhi decided to revitalize, reinvigorate and reinstall ancient India's established forms of self-governance. He not only personally set up a High Powered apex Committee for revitalization of panchayati raj but zealously followed up its recommendations to ensure their implementation. His untiring commitment to the cause led to the enactment of the 73rd and 74th Constitution (Amendment) Act in 1992, respectively for rural and urban areas.

Despite its many imperfections, the result of this constitutional impulse has been electrifying. India has over 2,50,000 elected panchayats involving over 3.2 million elected representatives i.e., more than the population of Norway. Within the relatively short span of the last decade, over 1.2 million women now hold elected positions in the panchayat. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which had experienced participatory democracy only in name or on paper or inside mega government reports have found real empowerment and real grassroots participation in decision-making. The structure is intended to be three-tiered with the village assembly (gram sabha) being

the foundation of local democracy, followed by the Panchayat samiti at the taluk level and headed by the zilla parishad at the district level. Holding of regular elections has been made mandatory and, while apex institutions like Parliament and State Assemblies still differ over women's reservation, 33 per cent of all seats in panchayat bodies are actually occupied by women. This is apart from and in addition to quota for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and in some states for Other Backward Classes (OBCs).

1. Consider the following statements regarding the above passage.

1. During British Rule PRIs were in anemic condition.
2. According to our Constitution the destination of the wheels of federalism is the local rural body.
3. In the three tier structure village Panchayat is the base of local democracy.
4. A sizeable number of seats in PRIs are now being held by women.

Choose the correct answer:

- (a) 1, 2, 3                      (b) 2, 3 only  
(c) 2, 4 only                      (d) 2, 3, 4 only

2. According to the passage what had been the after effects of 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments?

1. The number of elected people is equivalent to the population of a scandinavian country.
2. The marginalized people have become a party to decision making process.
3. Unlike central and state legislatures, now there is visible representations in PRIs.

Choose the correct answer:

- (a) 1, 2, 3                      (b) 2, 3 only  
(c) 3 only                      (d) 1, 2 only

3. Of the following what is Correct about federalism?

- (a) Federalism must be able to put into existence local rural and urban bodies.

- (b) Federalism should be able to promote rapid socio economic development.  
 (c) Both (a) and (b) are correct.  
 (d) Both (a) and (b) are incorrect.
4. What are the contributions of Late Rajiv Gandhi that led to make two progressive enactments?
1. He persuaded the parliamentarians to support the Bill that led to passing of 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendment Act.
  2. He took active interest in follow up action of the Committee recommendation.
- Choose the correct answer:
- (a) 1 only                      (b) 2 only  
 (c) Both 1 and 2          (d) None
5. According to the passage what were the drawbacks of the so called 'participatory democracy' prior to 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment?
1. Some of the records of government had made recommendations for this effect but were never put to practice till date.
  2. Through some paper work and mega reports, government had done its homework properly and it was just a matter of days before it could be realized.
  3. Marginalized class were given these rights and privileges (Participatory role) in theory but not in practice.
- Choose the correct answer:
- (a) 1, 2 only                      (b) 1, 2, 3  
 (c) 2, 3 only                      (d) 1, 3 only

### **PASSAGE - II**

Presently, global warming, extinction of biodiversity, worldwide food shortages and spiralling food grain prices have resurrected the specter of a hungry world, roiled with unrest and political upheavals. Several theories have also been brought out of the closet to explain, or rationalize, this haunting vision. World biodiversity

has declined by almost one third in the past 35 years mainly due to habitat loss and the wildlife trade, the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) said on 16th May 2008. It warned that climate change would lead increasingly to the wildlife woes over the next three decades. Some scientists see the loss of plants, animals and insects as the start of the sixth great species wipe out in the Earth's history, the last being in the age of the dinosaurs which disappeared 130 million years ago and since then, no rate of extinction has been observed as yet.

The technological bind of improved varieties is that they eliminate the resource upon which they are based. Since the past 10,000 years, crop plants have proliferated to an innumerable number of locally - adapted genotypes. These landraces and folk varieties of indigenous and peasant agriculture have been the genetic reservoir for the plant breeder in crop improvement. Suddenly this genetic diversity is being replaced with a relatively small number of varieties bred for high yield and other adaptations necessary for high input agriculture. In addition, the scarcity of land is forcing changes in land use and agro-practices resulting in the disappearance of habitat which harbor the wild progenitors/ weedy forms of our basic food plants. As a result of these two trends, there is urgent need to collect and conserve the diverse genetic materials that remain. In a world where per capita resources are decreasing on pace with growing human population, the concept of a sustainable future is becoming a matter of great concern. Biological diversity is one of the components of any sustainable future that includes all the organisms and safeguarding them through scientific skill should be our goal.

6. According to the passage what is the apprehension made by the scientists regarding extinction of

some of the plants and animals species?

1. Global warming would lead increasingly to the wildlife woes over the next three decades.
2. Loss of plants, animals and insects will be the end of the sixth great species wipeout.
3. The sixth great species wipeout in the earth's history was the disappearance of dinosaurs.

Choose the correct answer:

- (a) 1, 2 only                      (b) 2, 3 only  
(c) 1, 2, 3                      (d) None

7. According to the passage there are important and direct causes for the loss of biodiversity. Some of the cause are...

1. Global warming which has led to extinction of several species.
2. Political upheavals has also been a major factor that has contributed to loss of biodiversity.
3. There has been illegal trade of wild animals.
4. Habitat loss has also been an important factor behind loss of biodiversity.

Choose the correct answer:

- (a) 1, 2, 3 only                      (b) 2, 3, 4 only  
(c) 3, 4 only                      (d) 1, 2, 3, 4

8. According to the author why it is important to collect and conserve genetic materials that remain?

1. Scarcity of land has forced the farmers and cultivators to opt for high yielding varieties which require a balanced use of fertilizers and insecticides.
2. Genetic diversity is being replaced by home grown varieties which require high inputs.

Choose the correct answer:

- (a) 1 only                      (b) 2 only  
(c) Both 1 and 2                      (d) None

9. According to the passage why 'land races and folk varieties of indigenous and peasant agriculture' should be protected?

1. They play a significant role in improvement of crops.
2. They are the base substance which could be modified at a later stage.
3. One does not need a water reservoir to irrigate these varieties.

Choose the correct answer:

- (a) 1, 2 only                      (b) 2, 3 only  
(c) 1, 3 only                      (d) 1, 2, 3

10. What is the correct conclusion drawn from the above passage?

- (a) There could be colossal loss of climate change.
- (b) It is essential to collect and conserve the diverse genetic resources.
- (c) Both (a) and (b) above.
- (d) None of the above.

### **PASSAGE - III**

The Planning Commission was established in 1950 through a Government resolution to formulate long-term development Plans and to recommend them to the Union Cabinet. In framing its recommendations, the Commission has to act in close understanding and consultation with the ministries of the Central government and the governments of the States. The responsibility for policy decisions and implementation rests with the Central and State governments. Many have regarded and some still regard, that the Indian Plans are modelled on Soviet-type "command" planning. This is true only to the extent that there was considerable emphasis, particularly in the Second and Third Plans, on creation of a heavy industrial base under the auspices of the State. Under the aggressive intellectual leadership of Prof. P.C. Mahalanobis and a few other technical experts of the Commission, this objective was given a pride of place in development planning. Subsequently, as a result of severe difficulties, higher priority was accorded to agriculture.

The Industrial policy resolutions of 1948 and 1956 provided the basic framework of industrial development and regulation. The Industrial policy Resolution of 1948 envisaged careful planning and integrated effort and that a progressively increased role will be assumed by the Central and State governments in the process of economic growth and in industrial development in particular, by the public sector within a mixed economy. It demarcated industries between the public and private sectors, providing for exclusive monopoly of the basic and infrastructural industries to the former. The Industrial policy Resolution of 1956 gave priority to development of heavy industries and machine-making industries, expansion of public sector, besides promoting the co-operative sector.

11. Consider the following assumptions regarding the above passage.

1. The recommendations of Planning Commission is mandatory for Union and State governments.
2. Under industrial policy resolution 1948 both union government and state governments have to take some initiatives for economic growth through public sector undertakings.
3. The industrial policy resolution 1956 has prioritized heavy industries, machine making industries and cooperative sector through public sector undertakings.

Choose the correct answers:

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| (a) 1, 2 only | (b) 2, 3 only |
| (c) 1, 2, 3   | (d) None      |

12. According to the passage what were the characteristics of 'command' planning?

1. Union and state governments were expected to take initiatives for creation of industrial infrastructure.
2. Planning for development became the important agenda.

Choose the correct answer:

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| (a) 1 only | (b) 2 only |
| (c) Both   | (d) None   |

13. According to the author what were the after effects of industrial policy resolutions of 1948 and 1956?

1. Public sector will play a dominant role.
2. Industrial development will be almost monopolized by public sector undertakings.
3. The resolution provided the necessary guidelines that led to enactments of several rules and regulations.
4. 1948 resolution required the joint action to be taken both by union and state governments for economic and industrial development.

Choose the correct answer:

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| (a) 1, 2, 3 only | (b) 2, 3 only  |
| (c) 3, 4 only    | (d) 1, 2, 3, 4 |

14. Consider the following features of 1948 industrial policy resolution.

- (a) Private sector could take up some industries which do not fall under the category of basic and infrastructure.
- (b) It reiterated the importance of mixed economy for economic growth and industrial development.
- (c) Planning will be a mode for economic and industrial development.
- (d) All the above.

15. What is the correct inference drawn from the above passage?

- (a) Role of Planning Commission was merely advisory.
- (b) 'Command Planning' was necessary in the given situation.
- (c) Industrial policy resolutions 1948, and 1956 gave necessary guidance for economic and industrial growth.
- (d) None of the above.

#### **PASSAGE - IV**

India's spectacular growth performance in recent years has attracted the attention of researchers, analysts and policy makers around the globe. It is projected that with consistently high growth rates India would emerge as one of the largest economies of the world. While growth projection appear encouraging, the major challenge of India would be to meet the



emerging human resource requirements of an expanding economy. Despite its population of more than 1.21 billion India suffers from manpower deficiency, mainly due to absence of required skills among the vast majority of its workforce. This gets reflected in the fact that about 80% of the workforce in rural and urban areas do not possess any identifiable marketable skills.

Skill shortage can really hurt India's growth prospects. The so called demographic dividends can wither away very fast if 'young India' is not represented by people with right skills. The problem of skill shortage, however is not unique to India as many developed and developing countries are also suffering from this malaise. But what makes India's case perhaps worse than others is that while the country is deficient in skilled manpower, it has to deal with a huge surplus manpower which is ready to work but lacks employability due to not having the skills that the market demands. According to NASSCOM-McKinsey Report (2005) about 25% of technical graduates and 10-15% of general college graduates from India are suitable for employment in the offshore IT and BPO industries respectively. A relatively recent report (2008) by Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and Boston Consulting Group (BCG) also highlights the fact that over the next five years the Indian economy will experience a severe shortfall of skilled workers in the presence of huge surplus of unskilled manpower.

Thus the task before India is quite challenging. The country has to maintain the growth momentum by ensuring adequate availability of skilled workforce, which is currently in short supply. On the other hand, it has to create ample employment opportunities for a vast population having low or no skills. The problem gets intensified when one considers shifting surplus manpower from agriculture to other economic activities.

According to the Eleventh Five Year Plan Document, only 2% of existing workforce in India has skill training. While the corresponding figures are 96%, 80% and 75% respectively for Korea, Japan and Germany.

16. Consider the following statements regarding the above passage.

1. It is problematic to transfer a sizeable number of people for core farming to allied activities.
2. India has surplus manpower that is competent but there are no employment opportunities.
3. Our national robust GDP growth has developed a curiosity across the world.
4. Majority of the unemployed people do not possess necessary competency.

Choose the correct answer:

- (a) 1, 2, 3 only      (b) 2, 3, 4 only  
(c) 1, 3, 4 only      (d) 1, 2, 3, 4

17. According to the passage India's position is both similar and different regarding 'skill shortage' comparing with many developed and developing nations. Consider the following assumptions regarding this aspect.

1. In China and Korea more than 75% of the 'workforce' is skilled.
2. 'Skilled manpower' availability in India is negligible.
3. Fairly large segment in India lacks the employability because of absence of necessary skills.

Choose the correct answer:

- (a) 1, 2 only      (b) 2, 3 only  
(c) 1, 3 only      (d) 1, 2, 3

18. According to the passage what is needed to take advantage of 'demographic dividends'?

1. Provide them with functional literacy to enable them to have elementary technical training.

2. Unskilled people should be made skilled to take maximum advantages.

Choose the correct answer:

- (a) 1 only                      (b) 2 only  
(c) Both 1 and 2              (d) None

19. According to the passage our country is facing a major challenge which could be effectively met by.

- (a) Rapid economic development so as to create sufficient employment opportunities for both semi and unskilled people.  
(b) In order to have sustainable agriculture, additional manpower has to be shifted to alternative profession.  
(c) Both 'a' and 'b' above.  
(d) None of the above.

20. What is the correct conclusion from the above passage?

- (a) Non availability of skilled work force is a major obstruction in economic development.  
(b) Skill development is overdue.  
(c) Skill development is a major challenge before India.  
(d) India has poor skill work force in comparison with other developing countries.

### **PASSAGE - V**

Excellence in public services requires a civic environment that is safe and peaceful. The ordinary citizen must feel secure. This is where good policing matters. Unfortunately, the common citizen's perception in respect of police is one of fear and distrust. This has to change. Police is a uniformed force with clear command lines and prescribed standards of conduct and discipline. The ground reality, sadly, is different. Police is often used by political parties in power for their own ends. Maintaining peace

and order, preventing, controlling and investigating crimes, surveillance, etc, are their main tasks. These do not receive the required attention. Police is deployed in large numbers on personal security and VIP duties. Their working hours are often unduly long and arduous. Their training, equipment and living conditions are deficient in many ways. Their morale is low. They have developed external loops of loyalty and find ways to bring outside influence for their postings. The command lines of a uniformed force stand undermined by these developments. Police and policing reforms are indeed an area of priority.

21. According to the passage what are the main functions of police?

1. Protecting life of the VIPs
2. Maintenance of Public Order.
3. Crime control.

Choose the correct answer:

- (a) 1, 2, 3                      (b) 2, 3  
(c) 1, 3                          (d) 1, 2

22. According to author why the attention of Police is not on its Core functions?

1. Its core functions do not get priority because most of the time it is busy in personal security.
2. There is politicalisation of police force.

Choose the correct answer:

- (a) 1 only                      (b) 2 only  
(c) 1 and 2 only              (d) None

23. According to the passage, what means by 'police is a uniformed force with clear command lines'?

1. Its structure is uniform throughout the country.
2. It has a hierarchy which binds it in discipline.
3. There are strict guidelines for its conduct which is supposed to be maintained.
4. It has to be under strict discipline.

5. Members of the force wear identical dress so that their presence is felt. Choose the correct answer:

- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4                      (b) 2, 3, 4  
(c) 2, 3, 4, 5                      (d) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

24. According to the passage why good policing is significant?

- (a) Citizens should feel that it is safety and peace everywhere.  
(b) Common man feels that he is secure.  
(c) 'a' and 'b' above.  
(d) None of the above.

25. Why command lines in police has been undermined?

1. They do not have reasonable residential facilities.
2. Police has to work for long hours.
3. Transfer and pooling in police is influenced by external forces who are not the part of police hierarchy.
4. They are still performing their duty with the help of obsolete arms and ammunition.

Choose the correct option:

- (a) 1, 2, 3 only                      (b) 2, 3, 4 only  
(c) 3, 4                                  (d) 1, 2, 3, 4

#### **PASSAGE -VI**

Recent years have witnessed a phenomenal rise in the role and importance of farm product marketing in our country. It is increasingly realized today that a predominantly agrarian economy like ours cannot march ahead on a rapid growth trajectory without ensuring a remunerative price to the cultivators for their produce. Primarily, this is the function of an efficient system of agricultural marketing. If the agriculturists do not see any easily accessible market outlet where they can sell their produce, they will have little incentive to regard agriculture as a gainful

occupation. This, in turn, may demotivate them to step-up agricultural production, which may ultimately result into a grim situation of non availability of adequate foodstuffs for people, in general, and for those below poverty line, in particular, as witnessed in many parts of the world today.

Moreover, post-globalization developments have brought in a new role for agricultural marketing. Agricultural marketing in the present milieu is fast emerging as a coordinating force between production and consumption activities. As people migrate from rural areas to the cities and these urban centres increase in size, more and more of the urban consumers' food expenditures must go for marketing services, including transportation, storage, processing, packing and product grading. As incomes increase, more marketing services are demanded. Thus, as economic development occurs, the proportion of consumer expenditure for marketing services tends to increase and the marketing system becomes more important as a coordinator of production and consumption activities. It is against this backdrop that the approach paper to Eleventh Five Year Plan observes, "an efficient and reliable marketing system by itself can stimulate increase in agricultural production, while lack of it can lessen, subdue and shrink the impact of production programmes, administrative efforts and volume of investment."

26. According to the passage lack of an efficient and reliable marketing system will...

1. Reduce the effect of production.
2. It can also adversely affect the quantum of investment.
3. Demoralise the administrative efforts.

Choose the correct option:

- (a) 1, 2, 3                      (b) 2, 3 only  
(c) 1, 3 only                      (d) None

27. According to the author after globalisation agricultural marketing has undergone a change which includes.

1. Increase in the population of cities resulting into impact on the expenditure of the people living there.
  2. Urban consumer will have to meet extra expenditure on transport, packaging, etc.  
Choose the correct answer:  
(a) 1 only                      (b) 2 only  
(c) 1, 2 only                  (d) None
- 28.** How remunerative price to the cultivators can be ensured?
1. Compelling the government for favorable announcement.
  2. By introducing efficient system of agricultural marketing.
  3. By collective efforts of the farmers by putting pressure on the government.
  4. By making available market outlets where agriculturists could sell their produce.  
Choose the correct option:  
(a) 1, 2, 3 only              (b) 2, 3, 4 only  
(b) 1, 3 only                  (d) 2, 4 only
- 29.** According to the passage what could be after effects of poor agricultural marketing?
- (a) Poor availability of foodgrains to extremely poor people.
  - (b) People may migrate from rural areas to cities.
  - (c) Both 'a' and 'b' above.
  - (d) None of the above.
- 30.** What is the correct inference drawn from the above passage?
- (a) Agriculture marketing is fast emerging as a coordinating force.
  - (b) Efficient and reliable marketing system can stimulate agricultural production.
  - (c) Remunerative price to cultivators is the pre-condition of agricultural development.
  - (d) As income increases, more marketing services are demanded.

### **PASSAGE -VII**

The story of modern pharmaceutical industry in India began in 1959 when, on the recommendation of Justice Ayyangar, a parliamentary committee was formed to formulate a new Patent Act to make pharmaceuticals affordable to Indians. The result of that endeavor was the Indian Patent Act 1970, which by granting process patent protection only, allowed Indian pharma companies to produce and market cheaper versions of the latest drugs by re-engineering processes, at a fraction of a cost of the original ones produced in countries offering product patent production. This, coupled with the tremendous re-engineering skills of Indian Chemists laid the foundation of today's pharmaceutical industry. The size of the Indian Pharmaceutical industry was over Rs. 65,000 Crores in 2006-07. The CAGR (compound annual growth rate) from 2002-03 to 2006-07 is 23.4%. Today India is recognized as one of the lowest cost manufacturers of drugs and pharmaceuticals, holding 4th position in terms of volume (8%) and 13th in terms of value (1%). Some estimates suggest that by the year 2014, the size of the industry could grow to Rs. 1,00,000 Crores.

However, India's joining of WTO in 1995 marked the beginning of the end of process patent regime. In consonance with our obligations under WTO, the government made our IPR laws TRIPS (Trade Related aspects of Intellectual property Rights) compliant by amending the Indian Patent Act, 1970 in 2005. The 2005 amendment of Indian Patent Act, 1970, marked the end of an era for Indian pharmaceutical industry, an era of process patent only, of reverse engineering and of low cost generic drugs. The amendment has brought in the era of product patents where it will be difficult for our pharma companies to produce cheap generic drugs by re-engineering processes.

- 31.** Consider the following statements regarding the above passage.

1. Indian Patent Act was formed on the recommendation of Justice Ayyangar.
2. The Patent Act facilitated the production of drugs at an affordable price.
3. Amendment brought out in 2005 would reverse the process and now no one should expect cheaper varieties by reengineering process.
4. We made our Intellectual Property Rights laws contrary to our obligations under WTO.

Choose the correct option:

- (a) 1, 2, 3 only      (b) 2, 3 only  
(c) 2, 3, 4 only      (d) 1, 2, 3, 4

32. According to the passage how the Indian pharmaceutical industry has progressed?

1. It was due to untiring efforts of Indian chemists.
2. Reengineering process that reduced the cost of original drug.
3. The legislation on patent also facilitated the reduction of the drug price.

Choose the correct option:

- (a) 1, 2 only      (b) 2, 3 only  
(c) 1, 3 only      (d) 1, 2, 3

33. What the author implies by India's joining, of WTO in 1995 marked the beginning of the end of process patent regime?

1. India was under obligation to take some follow up action that were contrary to its interest.
2. Process of re-engineering will be difficult to do.

Choose the correct option from codes given below:

- (a) 1 only      (b) 2 only  
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Both are incorrect

34. According to the passage what were the long-term effects of Indian Patent Act, 1970?

1. The size of the Indian pharmaceutical industry grew substantially.

2. The production cost of the drugs fell considerably.

3. India became a leading manufacturer of drugs.

Choose the correct option:

- (a) 1, 2, 3      (b) 2, 3 only  
(c) 1, 3 only      (d) 1, 2 only

35. What is the correct conclusion of the passage?

- (a) Indian Patent Act, 1970 laid the foundation of pharmaceutical industry.  
(b) Amendment of 2005 was contrary to the interest of pharmaceutical industry.  
(c) Both 'a' and 'b' above.  
(d) None of the above.

### **PASSAGE -VIII**

Indian Railways are the principal mode of transport in the country and are an integral part of our socio-economic life. From a system which essentially served the colonial interests of the British in the first 94 years of its existence when the first wheels rolled on rails from Bombay to Thane on April 16, 1853, Indian Railways have emerged, since Independence, as the main vehicle for socio-economic development of free India.

With over 63,000 km of route, they are today entrusted with the indispensable task of fulfilling the country's transport needs, particularly in respect of long distance passenger and goods traffic. This indispensability also extends to the suburban traffic at India's major cities. Freight trains carrying over 1.1 million tonnes of originating traffic operate on Indian Railways every day, transporting in their wagons every conceivable commodity, from steel to cement, coal to petroleum, fertilisers to fodder and foodgrains to fruits. Everyday 7,525 passenger trains carry over 11-million

passengers across India's mountains, deserts and rivers and under the ground.

The pre-eminent position of Indian Railways in the nation's economy is essentially due to the fact that they remain, even today, the most economical mode of vehicular transport. At a time when the country is confronted with severe scarcity in energy resources, the indispensability of railways is even greater than ever before. Energy efficiency of rail transport is six times that of road transport and many more times that of air transport. In India, the relevance of railways as the prime low cost carrier of goods and passengers over long distances is, therefore, bound to continue for ever.

**36.** According to the passage what is the most important factor that has made Indian Railways a popular mode of transport?

- (a) It is a cheaper mode.
- (b) It is user friendly.
- (c) It is energy efficient.
- (d) It has been responsible for socio-economic development of the country.

**37.** Consider the following assumptions regarding the above passage.

- 1. It served the colonial interest for more than a century.
- 2. Railways had been partly responsible for socio-economic development of India.
- 3. Railways is responsible and is indispensable for both long distance and short distance destinations.

Choose the correct option:

- (a) 1, 2 only                      (b) 2, 3 only
- (c) 1, 2, 3                      (d) None

**38.** How railways have played a significant role in socio-economic development of free India?

- (a) Railways are being used for transportation of various goods, including essential commodities.

- (b) Both rich and poor use the railways.
- (c) Both 'a' and 'b' above.
- (d) None of the above.

**39.** According to the passage why railways should be preferred over other modes of transport?

- 1. It will consume less fuel and will transport more people.
- 2. It will cause less pollution.
- 3. It is also preferred by suburban population.

Choose the correct option:

- (a) 1, 2 only                      (b) 2, only
- (c) 1, 2, 3                      (d) 1, 3 only

**40.** What is the correct inference drawn from the above passage?

- (a) Expansion of Indian Railways is inevitable.
- (b) Indian Railways is cost efficient.
- (c) Railways are fuel efficient.
- (d) None of the above.

### **PASSAGE - IX**

The primary objective of all the endeavours of the Rural Development Ministry has been the welfare of people, especially the rural poor. The policies and programmes have been designed with the aim of alleviation of rural poverty, which has been one of the primary objectives of planned development in India. A sustainable strategy of poverty alleviation is usually based on increasing the productive employment opportunities as the inbuilt process of growth itself. Elimination of poverty, ignorance, diseases and inequality of opportunities and providing a better and higher quality of life are the basic premises of rural development.

Rural Development implies both the economic betterment of people as well as greater social transformation. In order to provide rural people with better prospects for economic development; increased



participation of people in rural development programmes, decentralization of planning, better enforcement of land reforms and greater access to credit are envisaged. The growth of the Indian economy will have to be inclusive in nature, which means renewed importance for the development of the rural areas and weaker sections of our society.

NREGA has arrived as an unprecedented opportunity for rural India as it guarantees one of the crucial rights, Right to Work, envisaged in the Article 41 of the Indian Constitution. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act has the potential to provide a "big push" in India's regions of distress. Gram Panchayats have a central role in the implementation and monitoring of the Schemes under NREGA. Under the provisions of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), eligible households apply to the Gram Panchayat which, after due verification, issues the job card. Each district has to prepare a shelf of projects on bottom-up basis, which is done on the basis of priority assigned by the Gram Sabha. At least 50% of the works have to be compulsorily allotted to Gram Panchayats for execution.

41. According to the passage what the author implies by 'the growth of the Indian economy will have to be inclusive'?

1. Empowering weaker sections of the society so that they could demand equality.
2. Giving importance for the development of rural areas as was done before.

Choose the correct option:

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| (a) 1 only  | (b) 2 only |
| (c) 1 and 2 | (d) None   |

42. What is the significance of providing a "big push"?

1. It can open up employment opportunities in those regions where it is not available.

2. It is a 'right to work' which it guarantees will fulfil the constitutional obligation.

3. It will push up the Indian economy and enhance substantial GDP growth.

Choose the correct option:

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| (a) 1, 2 only | (b) 2, 3 only |
| (c) 1, 3 only | (d) None      |

43. According to the passage what are the salient features of NREGA?

1. Minimum half of the work under the scheme should be executed through Gram Panchayat.
2. Job Cards to be issued immediately after head of the family makes an application to the Gram Panchayat.
3. Priority of the schemes are to be decided by Gram Sabha.
4. 'Social Audit' is to be a component of the scheme.

Choose the correct option:

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| (a) 1, 2, 3 only | (b) 2, 3 only  |
| (c) 1, 3 only    | (d) 1, 2, 3, 4 |

44. According to the passage what are the fundamental components of rural development?

1. Alleviation of rural poverty.
2. Increasing the productive employment opportunities.
3. Providing elementary education.
4. Making available healthcare facilities.

Choose the correct options:

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| (a) 1, 2, 3 only | (b) 2, 3 only  |
| (c) 3, 4 only    | (d) 1, 2, 3, 4 |

45. What is essentially to be done to achieve economic development for the rural poor?

1. Rural people have to be provided with better access to credit facility.
2. Land reforms legislations must be carried out.
3. 'Grass root' planning to be achieved by decentralising the planning system.

Choose the correct option:

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| (a) 1, 2 only | (b) 2, 3 only |
| (c) 1, 2, 3   | (d) 1, 3 only |

### PASSAGE - X

The need for Women's empowerment was felt in India long back. Mahtama Gandhi had announced at the Second Round Table Conference that his aim was to establish a political society in India in which there would be no distinction between people of high and low classes and in which women would enjoy the same rights as men and the teeming millions of Indians would be ensured dignity and justice-social, economic and political.

The country's concern in safeguarding the rights and privileges of women found its best expression in the Constitution of India, covering Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy. The Constitution (73 and 74 Amendment) Acts, 1992 provides that not less than one third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Panchayat and Municipality shall be reserved for women. To make this *de-jure* equality into a *de-facto* one, many policies and programmes were put into action from time to time, besides enacting/enforcing special legislations, in favour of women. There is hardly any programme to address the cultural and traditional discrimination against women that leads to her abject conditions.

Apart from the constitutional provisions, a large number of laws have been enacted to protect the Human Rights for Women. The important policies which have vital implications for the women are National Policy for Empowerment of Women 2001 and others relating to population, health, nutrition, education, agriculture, industry, forest, water, housing, credit, science and technology, media, etc.

Since Women's empowerment is a global issue, UNO has also expressed concern in the matter. The Charter of the United

Nations declares equal dignity and worth of human person-all types of human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural. In 1993, the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action proclaimed the rights of women and girl child as "Inalienable, integral and indivisible part - Priority objective of the international community".

46. Consider the following statements regarding the above passage.

1. United Nations declare all types of human rights to both men and women in respect of social, cultural, religious, political and economic matters.
2. Gandhian view was that there has not to be any distinction between high and low classes and women must get preferential treatment.

Choose the correct option:

- (a) 1 only                      (b) 2 only  
(c) 1, 2 only                  (d) None

47. According to the passage what specific measures have been taken to make equality to women '*de-facto*' from '*de-jure*'?

1. Some special schemes have been launched for the welfare of women.
2. Some mechanism has been put into place to ensure that special laws for women are properly implemented.
3. Some progressive policies have been put into place.
4. Some special laws have been enacted to enforce the women rights.

Choose the correct option:

- (a) 1, 2 only                      (b) 3, 4 only  
(c) 2, 3, 4 only                  (d) 1, 2, 3, 4

48. According to the passage what are the various provisions for women as per Indian Constitution.

1. One third of the seats in Panchayats and Municipalities will be reserved for women.

2. Some of the rights of women get a mention in fundamental rights list and in directive principles of state policy.

Choose the correct answer:

- (a) 1 only                      (b) 2 only  
(c) 1 and 2                    (d) None

49. Apart from the Constitution, where from other rights of women could be derived?

1. National policy on housing.
2. National forest policy.
3. National agriculture policy.
4. National policy on tribals.

Choose the correct answer:

- (a) 1, 2, 3 only  
(b) 2, 3, 4 only  
(c) 1, 3, 4 only  
(d) 1, 2, 3, 4

50. What is the correct inference drawn out from the passage?

- (a) Women empowerment is on the top of national agenda.  
(b) There had been consistent efforts for women empowerment and rights.  
(c) There is a global concern for women rights.  
(d) India has taken special steps for women's rights.

### ANSWERS & EXPLANATIONS

1. c.

**Exp.** Passage mentions that PRIs virtually died during centuries of colonial rule and existed only on paper in an anemic condition after the independence till the enactment of 73rd Constitution (Amendment) Act in 1992. **Hence statement 1 is incorrect.** Passage mentions that If the federal concept is the chariot, the Constitution its majestic horse and the organs of state its harmonious

wheels, then local self-government and panchayati raj alone can qualify as the ultimate destination of this chariot. **Hence statement 2 is correct.** Passage mentions that the structure is intended to be three-tiered with the village assembly (gram Sabha) being the foundation of local democracy. **Hence statement 3 is incorrect.** Passage mentions that 33 per cent of all seats in panchayat bodies are actually occupied by women. **Hence statement 4 is correct.**

2. b.

**Exp.** Passage mentions that India has over 2, 50,000 elected panchayats involving over 3.2 million elected representatives i.e., more than the population of Norway. **Hence statement 1 is incorrect.** Passage mentions that Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which had experienced participatory democracy only in name or on paper or inside mega government reports have found real empowerment and real grassroots participation in decision-making. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

3. a.

**Exp.** Passage mentions that federalism is a grand, macro-constitutional concept, its operational reality is the creation, operationalisation and imbibing of the culture of local self-government. **Hence option "a" is correct.** Passage mentions that federalism is macro-constitutional concept which focuses on decentralization of power to local level. But it does not mention about the rapid development through federalism. **Hence option "b" is incorrect.**

4. b.

**Exp.** Passage mentions that Rajiv Gandhi not only set up a High Powered apex Committee for revitalization of panchayati raj but zealously followed up its recommendations to ensure their implementation. It does not mention that he persuaded the parliamentarians to support the bill although he vigorously worked for the enactment of the bill. **Hence statement 1 is incorrect and statement 2 is correct.**

5. d.

**Exp.** Passage mentions that PRIs existed only on paper in an anemic condition after the independence till the enactment of 73rd Constitution (Amendment) Act in 1992. Hence PRIs were not an effective tool in the hand of the people for participatory democracy before the enactment of the Act. **Hence statement 1 is correct.** Passage does not mention that the government has major reports and paper work for effective participatory democracy. **Hence statement 2 is incorrect.** Passage mentions that Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which had experienced participatory democracy only in name or on paper or inside mega government reports have found real empowerment and real grassroots participation in decision-making after the enactment of 73rd Constitution (Amendment) Act in 1992. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**

6. d.

**Exp.** Passage mentions that climate change would lead increasingly to the wildlife woes over the next three decades. **Hence statement 1 is incorrect.** Passage mentions that some scientists see the loss of

plants, animals and insects as the start of the sixth great species wipe out in the Earth's history, **Hence statement 2 is incorrect.** Passage mentions that the last wipeout was of the dinosaur which was fifth species wipeout. **Hence statement 3 is incorrect.**

7. c.

**Exp.** Passage mentions that climate change led to extinction. **Hence statement 1 is incorrect.** Passage does not mention anything about the political instability and its direct relationship with species extinction. **Hence statement 2 is incorrect.** Passage mentions that World biodiversity has declined by almost one third in the past 35 years due mainly to habitat loss and the wildlife trade. **Hence statements 3 and 4 are correct.**

8. d.

**Exp.** Passage mentions that the scarcity of land is forcing changes in land use and agro-practices resulting in the disappearance of habitat which harbor the wild progenitors/weedy forms of our basic food plants. **Hence statement 1 is incorrect.** Passage mentions that genetic diversity is being replaced with a relatively small number of varieties bred for high yield and other adaptations necessary for high input agriculture. **Hence statement 2 is incorrect.**

9. a.

**Exp.** Passage mentions that landraces and folk varieties of indigenous and peasant agriculture have been the genetic reservoir for the plant breeder in crop improvement. **Hence statements 1 and 2 are**

**correct.** Passage does not mention about the need of water for these varieties. **Hence statement 3 is incorrect.**

10. c.

**Exp.** Passage discussed about the role of climate change in biodiversity and emphasises that genetic diversity should be preserved to conserve the biodiversity. **Hence option “c” is more appropriate.**

11. d.

**Exp.** Passage mentions that the responsibility for policy decisions and implementation rests with the Central and State governments. Hence Planning Commission has an advisory role. **Hence statement 1 is incorrect.** Passage mentions that The Industrial policy Resolution of 1948 envisaged that a progressively increased and important role will be assumed by the Central and State governments in the process of industrial development. **Hence statement 2 is incorrect.** Passage mentions that The Industrial policy Resolution of 1956 gave priority to development of heavy industries and machine-making industries, expansion of public sector, besides promoting the co-operative sector. **Hence statement 3 is incorrect.**

12. c.

**Exp.** Passage mentions that the Indian Plans were modeled on Soviet-type “command” planning and there was considerable emphasis, particularly in the Second and Third Plans, on creation of a heavy industrial base under the auspices of the State. **Hence both statement 1 and 2 are correct.**

13. d.

**Exp.** Passage mentions that The Industrial policy Resolution of 1948 envisaged careful planning and integrated effort and that a progressively increased role will be assumed by the Central and State governments in the process of economic growth and in industrial development in particular, by the public sector within a mixed economy. **Hence statements 1, 2 and 4 are correct.** The Industrial policy resolutions of 1948 and 1956 provided the basic framework of industrial development and regulation. **Hence statement 3 is also correct.**

14. d.

**Exp.** Passage mentions that Industrial policy Resolution of 1948 demarcated industries between the public and private sectors, providing for exclusive monopoly of the basic and infrastructural industries to the former. **Hence option “a” is correct.** Passage mentions that the Industrial policy Resolution of 1948 envisaged careful planning and integrated effort and that a progressively increased role will be assumed by the Central and State governments in the process of economic growth and in industrial development in particular, by the public sector within a mixed economy. **Hence option “b” and “c” are correct.**

15. d.

16. c.

**Exp.** Passage mentions that the problem of unemployment gets intensified when one considers shifting surplus manpower from agricul-

ture to other economic activities. **Hence statement 1 is correct.** Passage mentions that despite its population of more than 1.21 billion India suffers from manpower deficiency, mainly due to absence of required skills among the vast majority of its workforce. **Hence statement 2 is incorrect.** and statement 4 is correct. Passage mentions that India's spectacular growth performance in recent years has attracted the attention of researchers, analysts and policy makers around the globe. Hence statement 3 is correct.

17. b.

**Exp.** Passage mentions that only 2% of existing workforce in India has skill training. While the corresponding figures are 96%, 80% and 75% respectively for Korea, Japan and Germany. **Hence statement 1 is incorrect.** Passage mentions that about 80% of the workforces in rural and urban areas do not possess any identifiable marketable skills. India has a huge surplus manpower which is ready to work but lacks employability due to not having the skills that the market demands. **Hence both statement 2 and 3 are correct.**

18. b.

**Exp.** Passage mentions that Skill shortage can really hurt India's growth prospects. The so called demographic dividends can wither away very fast if 'young India' is not represented by people with right skills. Hence skill development is necessary for reaping the benefits of demographic dividend. It does not mention about the functional literacy. **Hence statement 1 is incorrect and statement 2 is correct.**

19. c.

**Exp.** Passage mentions that India has to create ample employment opportunities for a vast population having low or no skills which can be done only through rapid economic development. **Hence option "a" is correct.** Passage mentions that the problem of unemployment gets intensified when one considers shifting surplus manpower from agriculture to other economic activities. **Hence option "b" is correct.**

20. a.

**Exp.** Passage mentions that only 2% of existing workforce in India has skill training and Skill shortage can really hurt India's growth prospects. Hence it is a major hurdle in economic development of the country. **Hence option "a" is more appropriate.**

21. b.

**Exp.** Passage mentions that Maintaining peace and order, preventing, controlling and investigating crimes, surveillance, etc, are their main tasks. **Hence statement 1 is incorrect, and statements 2 and 3 are correct.**

22. c.

**Exp.** Passage mentions that Police is often used by political parties in power for their own ends. Police is deployed in large numbers on personal security and VIP duties. **Hence both statements 1 and 2 are correct.**

23. c.

**Exp.** Passage mentions that Police is a uniformed force with clear command lines and prescribed standards of conduct and discipline.



Hence statements 2, 3, 4 and 5 are correct. Passage does not mention about uniform structure of police in the country. Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

24. c.

**Exp.** Passage mentions that Excellence in public services requires a civic environment that is safe and peaceful. The ordinary citizen must feel secure. This is where good policing matters. Hence both statement 1 and 2 are correct.

25. d.

**Exp.** Passage mentions that their working hours are often unduly long and arduous. Their training, equipment and living conditions are deficient in many ways. Their morale is low. They have developed external loops of loyalty and find ways to bring outside influence for their postings. Hence all statements are correct.

26. a.

**Exp.** Passage mentions that an efficient and reliable marketing system by itself can stimulate increase in agricultural production, while lack of it can lessen, subdue and shrink the impact of production programmes, administrative efforts and volume of investment." Hence all statements are correct.

27. c.

**Exp.** Passage mentions that as people migrate from rural areas to the cities and these urban centers increase in size, more and more of the urban consumers' food expenditures must go for marketing services, including transportation,

storage, processing, packing and product grading. As incomes increase, more marketing services are demanded. Hence both statement 1 and 2 are correct.

28. d.

**Exp.** Passage mentions that ensuring a remunerative price to the cultivators is the foundation of an efficient system of agricultural marketing. If the agriculturists do not see any easily accessible market outlet where they can sell their produce, they will have little incentive to regard agriculture as a gainful occupation. Hence both statement 2 and 4 are correct. Passage does not mention about the use of pressure tactics by the farmers for remunerative price. Hence both statement 1 and 3 are incorrect.

29. a.

**Exp.** Passage mentions that lack of agricultural marketing may ultimately result into a grim situation of non availability of adequate food stuffs for people, in general, and for those below poverty line, in particular, as witnessed in many parts of the world today. Hence option "a" is correct.

30. b.

**Exp.** Agricultural marketing is the main focus of passage and Passage mentions that an efficient and reliable marketing system by itself can stimulate increase in agricultural production. Hence option "b" is correct.

31. b.

**Exp.** Passage mentions that, a parliamentary committee was formed to

formulate a new Patent Act to make pharmaceuticals affordable to Indians. **Hence statement 1 is incorrect.** Patent Act allowed Indian pharma companies to produce and market cheaper versions of the latest drugs by re-engineering processes. Hence statement 2 is correct. The 2005 amendment of Indian Patent Act, 1970, marked the end of an era for Indian pharmaceutical industry, an era of process patent only, of reverse engineering and of low cost generic drugs. **Hence statement 3 is correct.** In consonance with obligations under WTO, the government made IPR laws TRIPS (Trade Related aspects of Intellectual property Rights) compliant. **Hence statement 4 is incorrect.**

32. b.

**Exp.** Passage mentions that tremendous re-engineering skills of Indian Chemists laid the foundation of today's pharmaceutical industry. **Hence statement 1 is incorrect.** Passage mentions that Indian Patent Act 1970, by granting process patent protection only, allowed Indian pharma companies to produce and market cheaper versions of the latest drugs by re-engineering processes. **Hence both statement 2 and 3 are correct.**

33. c.

**Exp.** Passage mentions that in consonance with obligations under WTO, the government made IPR laws TRIPS (Trade Related aspects of Intellectual property Rights) compliant. And it marked the end of an era for Indian pharmaceutical industry, an era of

process patent only, of reverse engineering and of low cost generic drugs. **Hence both statement 1 and 2 are correct.**

34. a.

**Exp.** Passage mentions that Indian Patent Act 1970 allowed Indian pharma companies to produce and market cheaper versions of the latest drugs. The size of the Indian Pharmaceutical industry was over Rs.65, 000 Crore in 2006-07. **Hence all statements are correct.**

35. c.

**Exp.** The main focus of passage is on Patent Act 1970 which allowed Indian pharma companies to produce and market cheaper versions of the latest drugs. And amendment made in the Act in 2005 after India joined the WTO. **Hence both option "a" and "b" are correct.**

36. a.

**Exp.** Passage mentions that In India, the relevance of railways as the prime low cost carrier of goods and passengers over long distances is, therefore, bound to continue forever. **Hence option "a" is correct.**

37. d.

**Exp.** Passage mentions that railway served the colonial interests of the British in the first 94 years of its existence. **Hence statement 1 is incorrect.** Passage mentions that, Indian Railways have emerged, since Independence, as the main vehicle for socio-economic development of free India. **Hence statement 2 is incorrect.** Passage

mentions that railways are today entrusted with the indispensable task of fulfilling the country's transport needs, particularly in respect of long distance passenger and good traffic. **Hence statement 3 is incorrect.**

38. a.

**Exp.** Passage mentions that Indian Railways every day, transporting in their wagons every conceivable commodity, from steel to cement, coal to petroleum, fertilizers to fodder and food grains to fruits. **Hence option "a" is correct.** Passage does not mention of rich and poor classes.

39. c.

**Exp.** Passage mentions that Energy efficiency of rail transport is six times that of road transport and many more times that of air transport. And use electric power mostly. **Hence both statements 1 and 2 is correct.** Passage mentions that indispensability of railways also extends to the suburban traffic at India's major cities. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**

40. d.

41. d.

**Exp.** Passage mentions that the growth of the Indian economy will have to be inclusive in nature, which means renewed importance for the development of the rural areas and weaker sections of our society. But it does not mention about the demand of equality and before there was lack of development in rural areas. **Hence both statements 1 and 2 are incorrect.**

42. a.

**Exp.** Passage mentions that NREGA provides an opportunity for rural India as it guarantees one of the crucial rights, Right to Work, especially in India's region of distress as envisaged in the Article 41 of the Indian Constitution. **Hence both statements 1 and 2 are correct.** Passage does not mention that NREGA can enhance the GDP. **Hence statement 3 is incorrect.**

43. c.

**Exp.** Passage mentions that under the provisions of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), At least 50% of the works have to be compulsorily allotted to Gram Panchayats for execution. **Hence statement 1 is correct.** Gram Panchayat after due verification, issues the job card. **Hence statement 2 is incorrect.** Passage mentions that each district has to prepare a shelf of projects on bottom-up basis, which is done on the basis of priority assigned by the Gram Sabha. **Hence statement 3 is correct.** Passage does not mention about social audit. **Hence statement 4 is incorrect.**

44. c.

**Exp.** Passage mentions that Elimination of poverty, ignorance, diseases and inequality of opportunities and providing a better and higher quality of life are the basic premises of rural development. **Hence both statements 1 and 2 are incorrect but both statements 3 and 4 are correct.**

45. d.

**Exp.** Passage mentions that In order to provide rural people with better prospects for economic development; increased participation of people in rural development programmes, decentralization of planning, better enforcement of land reforms and greater access to credit are envisaged. **Hence statement 1 and 3 are correct and statement 2 is incorrect** because passage mention that better enforcement of land reforms is necessary rather than enactment of laws.

**46. d.**

**Exp.** Passage mentions that the charter of the United Nations declares equal dignity and worth of human person-all types of human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural and does not include religious rights. **Hence statement 1 is incorrect.** Gandhi had an aim to establish a political society in India in which there would be no distinction between people to high and low classes and in which women would enjoy the same rights as men. **Hence statement 2 is incorrect.**

**47. d.**

**Exp.** Passage mentions that to make this de-jure equality into a de-facto one, many policies and programmes were put into action from time to time, besides enacting/enforcing special legislations, in favour of women. **Hence all statements are correct.**

**48. b.**

**Exp.** Passage mentions that The Constitution (73 and 74 Amendments) Act 1992 provides that not less than one third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Panchayat and Municipality shall be reserved for women. **Hence statement 1 is incorrect.** Passage mentions that Rights and privileges of women found its best expression in the Constitution of India, covering Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of state Policy. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

**49. a.**

**Exp.** Passage mentions that The important policies which have vital implications for the women are National Policy for Empowerment of Women 2001 and others relating to population, health, nutrition, education, agriculture, industry, forest, water, housing, credit, science and technology, media, etc. **Hence statements 1 2, and 3 are correct and statement 4 is incorrect.**

**50. b.**

**Exp.** Passage discussed about the various provisions included in constitution of India and in the UN charter related to women empowerment. **Hence option “b” is more appropriate.**

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## QUESTIONS FOR PRACTICE

### Passage 1



First AOL and Time Warner announced their intention to combine. Then came Time Warner/EMI and Tribune/ Times Mirror. Even more significant, however, has been the speculation that these mergers have caused: If these transactions are consummated, a large number of additional media mergers are expected. There is even the possibility of a nightmare scenario—a wave of media mergers so large that within a decade most of our information will be supplied by perhaps six of these huge conglomerates and a fringe of much smaller firms.

It's time to ask two critical questions. Is this kind of media oligopoly what we, as a society, want? And if not, can the antitrust laws effectively prevent the threatened merger wave? The answer to the first question is clear. We do not want a media oligopoly. The answer to the second question, however, is far less certain. We should distrust a media oligopoly because it would give undue control to a small number of individuals. This need not manifest itself in a price rise for the daily newspaper or AOL's monthly fee. Rather, it could consist of a change in editorial viewpoints, a shift in the relative prominence of links to certain websites or a decision not to cover certain topics, because they are not "newsworthy". These problems could exist without any improper intent on the part of the media barons. Even if they try to be fair and objective, they will necessarily bring their own worldview to the job. And in time some of these conglomerates may be controlled by people who are not fair or objective.

At first it might appear that the antitrust laws can be of little help in grappling with the issues presented by large media mergers. The anti-merger laws are commonly understood as protecting price competition, and a relatively small number of firms—to greatly oversimplify, let's say at most half a dozen—are normally thought to be enough to keep a market price-competitive. In industry after industry firms merge until there is only a handful left, and the antitrust enforcers are normally unable to do anything to prevent this. (In former years mergers were governed by an "incipiency" standard that prevented mergers and merger waves well before they would have led to very large or likely anti-competitive problems.) Even if a handful of firms are enough to insure effective competition in most industries, would six conglomerate media firms be sufficient for the diversity of viewpoints necessary to democracy? Would we be reassured if they could somehow guarantee that they would sell their magazines and Internet advertisements at competitive prices?

I am hopeful that the antitrust laws, if correctly and vigorously interpreted, are adaptable enough to meet this challenge. This is because antitrust is not exclusively about price. It is essentially about choice—about giving consumers a competitive range of options in the marketplace so that they can make their own, effective selection from the market's offerings. Consumers should be able to make their choices along any dimension important to them—including price, variety and editorial viewpoint.

Communications media compete in part by offering independent editorial viewpoints and an independent gatekeeper function. Six media firms cannot effectively respond to the demand for choice or diversity competition by extending their product lines, because new media products will inevitably bear, to some degree, the perspective of their corporate parent. For these reasons competition in terms of editorial viewpoint or gate-keeping can

be guaranteed only by ensuring that a media market contains a significantly larger number of firms than is required for price competition in other, more conventional markets.

It is unclear, however, whether this interpretation of the anti-trust laws will be applied by the enforcement agencies and the courts. What is needed, therefore, is a much more careful look at the challenges that will be raised by future media mergers.

This could best be accomplished if Congress created a Temporary Committee to Study Media Mergers and Media Convergence. This committee could include members of Congress; the heads of the Federal Trade Commission, the Federal Communications Commission and the Justice Department's antitrust division; CEOs of media companies; and representatives of consumer groups. The committee would identify problems that may be caused by large media mergers and by media convergence. If the committee concludes that existing antitrust laws are inadequate, it should recommend to Congress that new anti-merger legislation be enacted. This may be the only way to prevent the nightmare scenario of a media oligopoly.

1. A wave of media mergers could

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| a. be a threat to democracy         | b. result in limiting editorial viewpoints |
| c. result in misuse of certain laws | d. both (1) and (2)                        |

2. According to the passage, what could be the most significant outcome of media oligopoly?

- a. An increase in the cost of newspapers
- b. The fact that in the long run, there will be a shift of power to people who might not be balanced and fair in the way they deal with the media
- c. Certain websites may get more prominence than others
- d. There will be no competition among the newspapers

3. Which of the following statements, according to the author, are true?

- A. Half a dozen firms are enough to keep the market price - competitive
  - B. Half a dozen companies are not enough to provide a democratic media
  - C. Enforcement agencies may not interpret the anti-trust laws correctly
  - D. Half a dozen companies will be inadequate to meet the consumer demand for product diversity
- |               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| a. A, B       | b. A, B, C |
| c. A, B, C, D | d. A, C, D |

4. The current anti- trust laws

- a. are not sufficient to deal with issues relating to large scale media mergers
- b. can prevent mergers from happening
- c. will be effective if properly interpreted
- d. favour a particular company or group of companies

5. To get a clear picture of the challenges posed by media mergers, the author recommends:-

- a. creation of strict laws
- b. strengthening the enforcement agencies
- c. creation of a study committee by the congress
- d. none of the above



## Passage 2 (550 words)

**S**printer-hurdler PT Usha has overcome many challenges in her illustrious career, but today she faces the biggest hurdle of her life -- running her dream project, the Usha School of Athletics, to produce champion athletes.

"Running and hurdling are far easier than running an academy," Usha sums up her eight-year experience of managing the academy at Koyilandy, a 30-minute drive from the coastal city of Kozhikode in Kerala.

She started the academy in 2002, with the state government providing land and some money, but thereafter money has not been easy to come by.

"The financial crunch is crippling. We can't scout around the country for talent. We are struggling to have proper facilities; we only have mud tracks," Usha said.

"The Kerala government provided me 30 acres of land and Rs. 2 million. Not enough to equip an academy with synthetic tracks."

"Now Olympic Gold Quest (launched by cueist Geet Sethi and badminton great Prakash Padukone with hockey star Viren Rasquinha as CEO) has come out to help 20 of her athletes. That's not enough; it's quite tough to get people to pool in money for the academy," Usha said.

Usha is not the one to give up. With grit and single-minded determination she is shaping up the careers of a few talented youngsters like middle-distance runner Tintu Luka, who is making waves in the women's 800 metre. Luka is seen as a medal hopeful at the Commonwealth Games in October.

Luka clocked her personal best, 2 minutes 1.24 seconds, to win the 800m gold at the All-Star Asian Athletic meet on Thursday. Usha feels that more and more international exposure would do her protege a world of good.

"In our days we never got exposure. I do not want these girls to meet the same fate. They need to compete in more and more international events. Their training needs to be properly managed. They need to chalk out their personal schedule in advance and plan accordingly," said Usha, who has over 100 international medals to her credit and yet she is remembered more for missing the bronze medal at the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics by 1/100th of a second.

"Luka is very hard working. And she is improving fast. There are some other promising girls in the academy and they are performing well."

Usha said that the Athletics Federation of India (AFI) should provide world class training and competition to the youngsters.

"Last year I could not get entries for her (Luka) in some of the meets where I wanted her to compete because AFI did not forward the entries. This year I have been told that we will get to compete in two good meets before the Commonwealth Games."

Usha feels Luka should be a lot better by the time the Commonwealth Games get under way. She will participate in an international meet in England before running in a Diamond League meet in Brussels Aug 27.

Asked whether AFI is not sending the team for exposure trips outside, Usha said sending athletes for training in Ukraine, the preferred choice of AFI, is of little use.

"What is there in Ukraine? I do not want to send my trainees to places like Ukraine. We have better coaches here."

"We need to work at the grassroot level. There is enough potential in India, but what are we doing to reach out to hone the talent? The promising athletes need to be nurtured," says Usha.

6. P.T. Usha believes that:

- a. there is much talent in India and the promising athletes need to be nurtured.
- b. we have better coaches here in India than Ukraine has.
- c. Running and hurdling are far easier than running an academy.
- d. All the above.

7. It can be inferred from the passage:

- a. We can win some gold medals at the International Level.
- b. Practice in any sports is a must to win acclaim.
- c. PT Usha is a living example of patience and perseverance.
- d. None of the three.

8. Olympic Gold Quest is a \_\_\_\_\_ body/organization.

- a. Private
- b. Public
- c. Charitable
- d. None of the above

9. Why PT Usha is against the idea of sending Indian athletes to Ukraine?

- a. Poor Management
- b. Below - Par coaching
- c. Below - Par facilities
- d. All of the above

### Passage 3: (879 words)

French philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre focussed more sharply on the moral consequences of existentialist thought. In literary texts as well as in philosophical treatises, Sartre emphasized the vital implications of human subjectivity.

Sartre's 1946 lecture *L'Existentialisme est un humanisme* ("Existentialism is a Humanism") offers a convenient summary of his basic views. The most fundamental doctrine of existentialism is the claim that-for human beings at least-existence precedes essence. As an atheism, Sartre demands that we completely abandon the traditional notion of human beings as the carefully designed artifacts of a divine creator. There is no abstract nature that one is destined to fill. Instead, each of us simply is in the world; what we will be is then entirely up to us. Being human just means having the capacity to create one's own essence in time.

But my exercise of this capacity inevitably makes me totally responsible for the life I choose. Since I could always have chosen some other path in life, the one I follow is my own. Since nothing has been imposed on me from outside, there are no excuses for what I am. Since the choices I make are ones I deem best, they constitute my proposal for what any human being ought to be. On Sartre's view, the inescapable condition of human life is the requirement of choosing something and accepting the responsibility for the consequences.

## **Responsibility**

But accepting such total responsibility entails a profound alteration of my attitude towards life. Sharing in the awesome business of determining the future development of humanity generally through the particular decisions I make for myself produces an overwhelming sense of anguish. Moreover, since there is no external authority to which I can turn in an effort to escape my duty in this regard, I am bound to feel abandoned as well. Finally, since I repeatedly experience evidence that my own powers are inadequate to the task, I am driven to despair. There can be no relief, no help, no hope. Human life demands total commitment to a path whose significance will always remain open to doubt.

Although this account of human life is thoroughly subjective, that does not reduce the importance of moral judgment. Indeed, Sartre maintained that only this account does justice to the fundamental dignity and value of human life. Since all of us share in the same situation, we must embrace our awesome freedom, deliberately rejecting any (false) promise of authoritative moral determination. Even when we choose to seek or accept advice about what to do, we remain ourselves responsible for choosing which advice to accept.

This doesn't mean that I can do whatever I want, since free choice is never exercised capriciously. Making a moral decision is an act of creation, like the creation of a work of art; nothing about it is predetermined, so its value lies wholly within itself. Nor does this mean that it is impossible to make mistakes. Although there can be no objective failure to meet external standards, an individual human being can choose badly. When that happens, it is not that I have betrayed my abstract essence, but rather that I have failed to keep faith in myself.

## **Self-Deception**

Sartre thoroughly expounded his notion of the self-negation of freedom in *l'Être et le néant* (Being and Nothingness) (1943). Since the central feature of human existence is the capacity to choose in full awareness of one's own non-being, it follows that the basic question is always whether or not I will be true to myself. Self-deception invariably involves an attempt to evade responsibility for myself. If, for example, I attribute undesirable thoughts and actions to the influence upon me of the subconscious or unconscious, I have made part of myself into an "other" that I then suppose to control the real me. Thus, using psychological theory to distinguish between a "good I" and a "bad me" only serves to perpetuate my evasion of responsibility and its concomitants.

Sartre offered practical examples of *mauvaise foi* (bad faith) in action. People who pretend to keep all options open while on a date by deliberately ignoring the sexual implications of their partners' behavior, for example, illustrate the perpetual tension between

facticity and transcendence. Focussing exclusively on what-we-might-become is a handy (though self-deceptive) way of overlooking the truth about what-we-are. Similarly, servers who extravagantly "play at" performing their roles illustrate the tendency to embrace an externally-determined essence, an artificial expectation about what we ought-to-be. But once again, of course, the cost is losing what we uniquely are in fact.

The ability to accept ourselves for what we are-without exaggeration-is the key, since the chief value of human life is fidelity to our selves, sincerity in the most profound sense. In our relationships with other human beings, what we truly are is all that counts, yet it is precisely here that we most often betray ourselves by trying to be whatever the other person expects us to be. This is invidious, on Sartre's view, since it exhibits a total lack of faith in ourselves: to the extent that I have faith in anyone else, I reveal my lack of the courage to be myself. There are, in the end, only two choices-sincerity or self-deception, to be or not to be.

**10. Sartre's Existentialism could be defined as:**

- a. Essence preceding existence.
- b. the individual's unique position as a self-determining agent responsible for the authenticity of his or her choices.
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. None of these

**11. We can infer from the passage that the irony of life is that:**

- a. It is impossible to commit mistakes.
- b. the account of human life is thoroughly objective, that reduces the importance of moral judgment.
- c. Sincerity and self-deception are the two sides of the same coin, i.e, human nature. We want to be sincere but end up being self-deceptive (in Sartre's view).
- d. None of the above.

**12. What is/are inescapable condition of Human Life?**

- a. To take responsibilities of own actions.
- b. To accept the consequences of self actions.
- c. Both a and b
- d. Neither a nor b

**13. What is sincerity according to Sartre?**

- a. Honesty with self
- b. Honesty with others
- c. Both a and b
- d. None of the above

**Passage 4: (1213 words)**

**T**he argument over whether the universe has a creator, and who that might be, is among the oldest in human history. But amid the raging arguments between believers and skeptics, one possibility has been almost ignored - the idea that the universe around us was created by people very much like ourselves, using devices not too dissimilar to those available to scientists today.

As with much else in modern physics, the idea involves particle acceleration, the kind of thing that goes on in the Large Hadron Collider in Switzerland. Before the LHC began operating, a few alarmists worried that it might create a black hole which would destroy the world. That was never on the cards: although it is just possible that the device could generate an artificial black hole, it would be too small to swallow an atom, let alone the Earth.

However, to create a new universe would require a machine only slightly more powerful than the LHC - and there is every chance that our own universe may have been manufactured in this way.

This is possible for two reasons. First, black holes may - as science fiction aficionados will be well aware - act as gateways to other regions of space and time. Second, because of the curious fact that gravity has negative energy, it takes no energy to make a universe. Despite the colossal amount of energy contained in every atom of matter, it is precisely balanced by the negativity of gravity.

Black holes, moreover, are relatively easy to make. For any object, there is a critical radius, called the Schwarzschild radius, at which its mass will form a black hole. The Schwarzschild radius for the Sun is about two miles, 1/200,000th of its current width; for the Earth to become a black hole, it would have to be squeezed into a ball with a radius of one centimeter.

The black holes that could be created in a particle accelerator would be far smaller: tiny masses squeezed into incredibly tiny volumes. But because of gravity's negative energy, it doesn't matter how small such holes are: they still have the potential to inflate and expand in their own dimensions (rather than gobbling up our own). Such expansion was precisely what our universe did in the Big Bang, when it suddenly exploded from a tiny clump of matter into a fully-fledged cosmos.

Alan Guth of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology first proposed the now widely accepted idea of cosmic inflation - that the starting point of the Big Bang was far smaller, and its expansion far more rapid, than had been assumed. He has investigated the technicalities of "the creation of universes in the laboratory", and concluded that the laws of physics do, in principle, make it possible.

The big question is whether that has already happened - is our universe a designer universe? By this, I do not mean a God figure, an "intelligent designer" monitoring and shaping all aspects of life. Evolution by natural selection, and all the other processes that produced our planet and the life on it, are sufficient to explain how we got to be the way we are, given the laws of physics that operate in our universe.

However, there is still scope for an intelligent designer of universes as a whole. Modern physics suggests that our universe is one of many, part of a "multiverse" where different regions of space and time may have different properties (the strength of gravity may be stronger in some and weaker in others). If our universe was made by a technologically advanced civilisation in another part of the multiverse, the designer may have been responsible for the Big Bang, but nothing more.

If such designers make universes by manufacturing black holes - the only way to do it that we are aware of - there are three levels at which they might operate. The first is just to manufacture black holes, without influencing the laws of physics in the new universe. Humanity is nearly at this level, which Gregory Benford's novel *Cosm* puts in an entertaining context: an American researcher finds herself, after an explosion in a particle accelerator, with a new universe on her hands, the size of a baseball.

The second level, for a slightly more advanced civilisation, would involve nudging the properties of the baby universes in a certain direction. It might be possible to tweak the black holes in such a way that the force of gravity was a little stronger than in the parent universe, without the designers being able to say exactly how much stronger.

The third level, for a very advanced civilisation, would involve the ability to set precise parameters, thereby designing it in detail. An analogy would be with designer babies - instead of tinkering with DNA to get a perfect child, a scientist might tinker with the laws of physics to get a perfect universe. Crucially, though, it would not be possible in any of these cases - even at the most advanced level - for the designers to interfere with the baby universes once they had formed. From the moment of its own Big Bang, each universe would be on its own.

This might sound far-fetched, but the startling thing about this theory is how likely it is to happen - and to have happened already. All that is required is that evolution occurs naturally in the multiverse until, in at least one universe, intelligence reaches roughly our level. From that seed point, intelligent designers create enough universes suitable for evolution, which bud off their own universes, that universes like our own (in other words, suitable for intelligent life) proliferate rapidly, with "unintelligent" universes coming to represent a tiny fraction of the whole multiverse. It therefore becomes overwhelmingly likely that any given universe, our own included, would be designed rather than "natural".

While the intelligence required to do the job may be (slightly) superior to ours, it is of a kind that is recognizably similar to our own, rather than that of an infinite and incomprehensible God. And the most likely reason for such an intelligence to make universes is the same for doing things like climbing mountains, or studying the nature of subatomic particles - because we can. A civilisation that has the technology to make baby universes would surely find the temptation irresistible. And if the intelligences are anything like our own, there would be an overwhelming temptation at the higher levels of universe design to improve upon the results.

This idea provides the best resolution yet to the puzzle Albert Einstein used to raise, that "the most incomprehensible thing about the Universe is that it is comprehensible". The universe is comprehensible to the human mind because it was designed, at least to some extent, by intelligent beings with minds similar to our own.

The great British astronomer Fred Hoyle suggested that the laws of physics were so uniquely conducive to human existence that the universe must be "a put-up job". I believe he was right: the universe was indeed set up to provide a home for life, even if it evolved through a process of natural selection, with no need for outside interference. It isn't that man was created in God's image - rather that our universe was created, more or less, in the image of its designers.

14. According to the passage, our Universe was created:

- a. by a machine only slightly more powerful than the LHC
- b. by people very much like ourselves
- c. the process of Natural selection
- d. All the above.

15. What does the word "aficionados" in the first line of the fourth paragraph mean?
- a. Fans (Fanatics---Lovers of a particular thing)
  - b. Curious people
  - c. Well educated people
  - d. None of the above.
16. What do you understand by the line "the most incomprehensible thing about the Universe is that it is comprehensible".
- a. The most of the things or facts about the Universe are still unknown, although we claim to know them.
  - b. The concept of Universe is understandable as it was designed by the human mind.
  - c. Universe was indeed set up to provide a home for life.
  - d. None of these.
17. Who can be referred to as an intelligent designer?
- a. God
  - b. Nature
  - c. Some intelligent Species/Races in the Past.
  - d. All of the above

**Passage 5: (925 words)**

**I**n the 108 years since it was published, Joseph Conrad's colonial fable *Heart of Darkness* has infected TS Eliot, been excoriated for racism by Nigerian writer Chinua Achebe and transplanted to Vietnam by Francis Ford Coppola.

Now the book has been reinterpreted as a graphic novel in whose monochrome pages Conrad's exploration of power, greed and madness plays out as disturbingly as ever.

Catherine Anyango, whose drawings are peppered with David Zane Mairowitz's adaptation of the text, had her doubts about tackling the Polish-born novelist's most famous work.

Those reservations had more to do with the original medium than the enduring controversy over Conrad's views or the familiarity of *Heart of Darkness*.

"I wasn't sure initially if it was a good subject for a graphic novel as the writing is so dense and the style of it is partly what attracts me to the book," she said.

"As I knew we couldn't keep most of the text in, I tried to make the drawings very rich in detail and texture so that immersive feeling you get, especially when he describes the river and the jungle, was carried across."

Anyango was determined not to allow the horror of the book's subject matter to overwhelm her drawings. "I wanted to draw the reader in with seductive imagery, and then show them that even in the most beautiful of settings, terrible things can happen."

There was also Coppola's 1979 epic to contend with.

"I was too terrified to watch *Apocalypse Now*," the Kenyan-Swedish artist said. "Partly because I didn't want to end up with any similar visuals and also I had been warned that something nasty happens to a cow ... [but] *Apocalypse Now* is huge and well, apocalyptic, but *Heart of Darkness* is a much quieter story."

Anyango, who grew up in Kenya where she went to a British school, wanted to steer a course that was as true as possible to the original so that her version did not sink under the weight of too much intellectual baggage.

"When I was dealing with the book, I was focused solely on the particular events of the Congo, rather than colonialism in general," she said. "I wasn't trying to tell the history of colonialism either, but to situate this particular narrative in a way that people might ask: what on earth was the attitude of that time that these things could happen?"

To reinforce the geographical and historical immediacy of Conrad's tale, the graphic novel is interspersed with excerpts from *The Congo Diary* - the journal Conrad kept of his 1890 voyage up the river.

Anyango's research also led her to the story of a man from a village in the Upper Congo called Nsala. She came across a photograph of him sat on a step contemplating the hand and foot of his daughter, which had been cut off by guards sent to his village by the Anglo Belgian India Rubber Company. The men, ordered to attack Nsala's village for failing to provide the company with enough rubber, devoured his wife and daughter, leaving only the child's hand and foot.

"I put him on one page, and similar portraits on others, so the Congolese characters have resonance at least for me, even if they remain stereotyped because of the existing narrative," she said.

In her efforts to ensure the authenticity of the uniforms she drew - the protagonist, Marlow, is given a cap with a prominent Belgian lion badge - Anyango was shocked to discover how markedly Belgian perceptions of the occupation of Congo still vary.

For some, it is a shameful episode in the country's history, while others still view it as a benign experience despite the evidence uncovered by recent histories such as Adam Hochschild's 1998 book, *King Leopold's Ghost*, which laid bare the barbarism inflicted on Congo.

The artist found that Belgium's colonial deeds "seem to have vanished into history, with the [country's] education system not dwelling on anything but positive aspects of the colonial rule".

That may not be not wholly surprising: at her school in Nairobi, Anyango did not learn about Britain's colonies.

It is this creeping colonial amnesia - not to mention a catalogue of recent and current events- which, she argues, give *Heart of Darkness* both its relevance and its universality.

"It's about the idea of entitlement; [how] through the ages we enforce our feelings of entitlement in whatever way that age will allow - from Leopold II owning the Congo as a private possession to the corporations involved with blood diamonds. The effects of entitlement have not so much gone out of fashion as out of sight."

Dr Keith Carabine, who teaches literature at the University of Kent and chairs the Joseph Conrad Society, agrees that Kurtz, the ivory trader whose misplaced idealism has putrefied into savagery and madness, has become an archetypal figure.

"*Heart of Darkness* is the most important book in the last 100-plus years not because it's the best, but because it anticipated how 20th century leaders with visions of bringing light and creating new models for humans beings - Hitler, Lenin, Pol Pot, Mao - all ended up," he said. "When disappointed by the response of the very groups they wanted to save



or help or transform, they, like Kurtz, wish to (and actually do, of course) 'exterminate all the brutes!'"

Of the Edwardian novella's continuing relevance, Carabine is unequivocal. "If Bush and Cheney and the neocons had read *Heart of Darkness* and understood it, they would not have invaded Iraq under the absurd utopian illusion that the Iraqis were gagging for democracy."

18. What do you understand by the phrase "under the absurd utopian illusion that the Iraqis were gagging for democracy," in the last lines of the passage.
- a. how one nation gets corrupted by other's greed.
  - b. the desire of US to spread 'freedom and democracy' throughout the Middle East.
  - c. The Iraq was under the illusion that they would soon stop being a democratic state.
  - d. None of the above.
19. What do you understand by the word "excerpt" used in the passage?
- a. Text taken from a journal describing voyage.
  - b. An extract taken from any book, film, play etc.
  - c. Both (a) and (b).
  - d. None of the above.
20. Which former Belgian Colony was being referred?
- a. Iraq
  - b. Congo
  - c. Kenya
  - d. None of the above
21. What is the biggest challenge in turning 'Heart of Darkness' into a graphic novel?
- a. Too many expectations
  - b. Very dark subject matter.
  - c. An already existing motion picture
  - d. To edit and reduce texts.
22. What is the problem with Belgium's History Books?
- a. It ignores the colonial pasts.
  - b. It just covers up the positive aspects of Colonial Past.
  - c. They are not accessible to Africa.
  - d. None of the above.

**Passage 6: (617 words)**

According to Freudian psychoanalysis, the psychic structure is divided into 3 parts: the Id, Ego, Superego. The ID is the unorganized reservoir of energy includes all instinct sinherent at birth, encompasses all basic biological drives, self-preservation, libido, aggression, dominated by the pleasure principle, completely unconscious, deduced from dreams, slips of the tongue, free association, neurosis. The EGO represents the reality principle, functions to suspend pleasure according to the environment, logical and ordered, it is what makes reason and judgment possible. The SUPEREGO is the conscience, it evolves by satisfactorily completely Oedipal stage, moral and judicial, and comes from internalization of parental restrictions and customs.

Freudian psychoanalysis involves analyzing free associations, dreams, resistances, and confrontation, and consists of a combination of clarification, interpretation, working, and through. Freud posited that when the ego is unable to ward off danger (anxiety) through rational, realistic means, it resorts to one of its Defense Mechanisms.

Defense mechanisms are employed by ego to relieve pressures of drives, they are unconscious and they operate to avoid activating anxiety. Defense Mechanisms are as follows: Repression serves as rejecting painful/shameful experiences. This prevents unacceptable impulses from reaching consciousness and the aim of therapy is to bring conflicts out from repression.

Reaction formation replaces unacceptable urges by their opposite and is typical of obsessive disorders. Rationalization is giving a socially-acceptable reason to explain an unacceptable behavior or thought. Projection is attributing unacceptable wishes to another which includes prejudice and hypervigilance to danger. Fixation is returning to a developmental stage when you are unable to cope. Sublimation is transferring libidinal urges to socially-acceptable behaviors.

This is the most mature of all the defense mechanisms. Projection identification is depositing unwanted feelings onto another who accepts them which sometimes involves pressure. Splitting is deciding that external objects are all good or all bad. Intellectualization is controlling impulses by thinking about them instead of experiencing them. Undoing is a symbolic acting out in reverse of something unacceptable that has already been done. Denial involves refusing to accept external reality because it's too threatening; the gross reshaping of external reality to meet internal needs is called distortion; projection occurs when one attributes to others one's own unacceptable thoughts/emotions.

Passive aggression refers to indirectly expressing aggression toward others; acting out is the direct expression of an unconscious impulse without conscious awareness; idealization is subconsciously viewing another person as more positive than they are. Displacement involves shifting sexual or aggressive impulses to a more acceptable target; intellectualization is an extreme separation of emotion from ideas in order to distance oneself from anxiety; and reaction formation refers to converting unconscious inappropriate impulses into their opposites. Humor is the overt expression of ideas or feelings in such a way to give others pleasure; introjection occurs when one identifies so deeply with some idea that it becomes a part of that person's character; sublimation refers to transferring/expressing negative emotions or instincts in positive, more acceptable ways. Repression is the rejection of painful or shameful experiences from consciousness and prevents unacceptable impulses/desires from reaching consciousness; rationalization is the process of giving a socially acceptable reason to explain unacceptable thoughts or actions; fixation occurs when a person becomes stuck in a successfully completed developmental stage and returns to this stage in response to difficult life problems.

The id, a completely unorganized reservoir of energy that includes all instincts and reflexes that are inherited at birth, operates according to The Pleasure principle. The ego is that part of the id that has been modified by its interaction with the external world, functions to suspend the pleasure principle, and represents the reality principle. The superego acts as the conscience and is constructed largely from internalization of parental restrictions, prohibitions, and customs.

23. Defense mechanisms are:

- a. Employed by ego to relieve pressures of drives.
- b. Conscious and they operate to avoid activating anxiety.
- c. Repression serving as rejecting pain or shame.
- d. All the above.

24. Which one of the following statements is correct?

- a. Displacement involves shifting sexual or aggressive impulses to a more acceptable target.
- b. Rationalization is giving a socially-unacceptable reason to explain an unacceptable behavior or thought.
- c. Projection is attributing unacceptable wishes to another which includes prejudice and hyper-vigilance to danger.
- d. Passive aggression refers to directly expressing aggression toward others; acting out is the direct expression of an unconscious impulse without conscious awareness.

25. Which of the following is a characteristic of ID - driven behaviour?

- a. Aggression
- b. Passive Aggression
- c. Logic
- d. Morality

#### Passage 7 (Political)

A little over a month ago, when Google made defiant noises of shutting down its office in China, the stand-off was phrased with great fanfare as the new clash of civilisations. Google stood for the innovative, knowledge-based western culture: the free world. China, well, for China: mixed ownership, private property rights, strong shut-your-mouth government intervention.

Google said in January 2010 that it was likely to close down its China-based search engine as it believed digital bandits in China stole some of its computer coding and attempted to break into the e-mail accounts of Chinese dissidents. It is interesting to note that the agency representing the universal spirit of freedom has been relegated in our mind from a country or a people to a multinational company that specialises in organising information online.

Safeguarding freedom and human rights is traditionally associated with the dogged American pursuit of happiness. The US monopoly of freedom is now strangely the home turf of Google. The US is happy to back it, of course. Secretary of state Hillary Clinton's defence of Google last month in a reaction to Chinese cyber vandalism was proof that US foreign policy now extended to the internet.

Clinton added to the four basic freedoms that Franklin Roosevelt stated in the 1941 State of the Union address, against the backdrop of Hitlerian assaults on the democratic sensibility of the world. The four basic freedoms are freedom of expression, freedom of worship, freedom from want, and freedom from fear that "people everywhere in the world ought to enjoy." Clinton added the freedom to connect. As she said in her speech on January 21: "... ultimately, this issue isn't just about information freedom; it is about what kind of world we want and what kind of world we will inhabit. It's about whether we live on a planet with one internet, one global community, and a common body of knowledge that benefits and unites us all, or a fragmented planet in which access to information and opportunity is dependent on where you live and the whims of censors."

Since Google is the champion of a new freedom spawned by a new technology, what it does is likely to largely define the nature of the lifestyle of future generations. But, it has been a disappointing battle so far. Google officials say they are in talks with the Chinese government since mid-January, when they threatened to walk out of China, unless that country rolled back its censorship laws.

China's online population is 384 million, the largest in the world. Most of them prefer the local engine Baidu to Google. Reports estimate that by 2014, China's internet ad market could range from \$15 billion to \$20 billion annually, up from about \$3 billion now. If Google stays on, it is likely to net around \$5 billion to \$6 billion of the revenue even if it plays second fiddle to Baidu.

That's a lot of money to kiss goodbye to. Which is why after the fleeting first moments of bravado and grandstanding, Google has kept a low profile and the much-hyped confrontation with the 'Other' culture has muted down to confabulations.

One of the famous philosophies of Google is "you can make money without doing evil." This is a questionable premise as a lot really depends on what you mean by evil. Baldly put, if Google chooses to stay on in China despite censorship and hacking, it'd be for profit. And that'd be at the expense of basic freedoms and at the expense of a few hundred lives at least. If that transpires evil would have been perpetrated any way.

The current clash of civilizations turns out to be not so much about a new freedom as an old and careworn spectre: the ethics of business. It'd be great fun to see if one of the world's most innovative companies can indeed find a way around making money without doing evil. Virtually, or otherwise.

**26.** According to the passage, it could be inferred that:

- a. It's difficult to find a way around making money without doing evil.
- b. If Google closes down its China-based search engine, it would be a major setback to the whole world.
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. None of these.

**27.** According to the author, the four basic freedoms:

- a. people everywhere in the world ought to enjoy.
- b. Determine what kind of world we live in.
- c. Depend on where you live and the whims of censors.
- d. All of the above.

**28.** Why does author believe that America wants to extend its monopoly to internet also?

- a. Its obvious as all major websites and majority of internet traffic is of US origin.
- b. Because secretary of the State, Hilary Clinton defended Google.
- c. Because America wants to extend its idealism of 4 core values of freedom to entire world and internet is best suited for doing that.
- d. All of the above.

**Passage 8: (866 words)**

**P**oliticians and activists constantly propose new rights - the right to work, to education, and now to food. The word "rights" is being twisted to mean entitlements, and there is a big difference.

Rights are freedoms from oppression by the state or by society (through ethnicity, religion and gender). These rights do not entail government handouts. Entitlements, however, are welfare measures entailing government handouts. Rights are not limited by budget constraints, but entitlements are. So, rights are universal but entitlements are not.

Historically, India has provided only limited welfare. It can certainly afford to provide more as it grows richer. Yet fiscal crises in the West warn us that entitlements can grow so rapidly as to threaten even rich governments with bankruptcy. Because of budget constraints, entitlements must be limited. But rights should not be limited. So, don't confuse rights with entitlements.

US economists calculate that three welfare measures - social security (for the aged), Medicare (for the aged) and Medicaid (for the poor)-will triple from 7% of GDP to 20% in the next decade, swallowing up virtually all federal tax revenue. Jagadeesh Gokhale of the Cato Institute calculates that, including social security, the US is headed for a national debt that's 500% of GDP, and Europe of 434%. Laurence Kotlikoff of Boston University says welfare measures have become a Ponzi scheme, which work by constantly shifting burdens to future generations.

Greece, which prides itself on socialist entitlements, looks certain to default on its public debt despite a recent rescue by the European Union. Spain, Britain, Portugal and Ireland are seeking to cut entitlements to stave off a future debt crisis. Entitlements need to be narrower and better targeted.

Welfarism was once touted as the great Marxist vision, but is actually intrinsic to all democracies and capitalist systems. Britain's Poor Laws dating from the 16th century provided workfare to the destitute through workhouses, at very low wages. This was not called a right to work or to doles. It was seen as Christian charity, and as a way of stopping desperate people from taking to crime.

The British Bill of Rights in 1689 created a constitutional monarchy. The rights included freedom from royal interference with the law, from taxation without parliamentary approval and from martial law in times of peace; and free elections and free speech. These were all rights, not entitlements.

In 1776, the US Declaration of Independence said all men were equal with a fundamental right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The US Bill of Rights in 1789 provided for freedom of religion and speech; for the right to due process of law and peaceful assembly; for freedom against military confiscation in peacetime, unlawful seizure and arrest, excessive bail, torture, self-incrimination and excessive or cruel punishment; for the right to bear arms in a militia, to public trial by a jury, and to legal counsel.

The French Revolution produced its own Rights of Man. This declared that men are born free and equal, and have inalienable rights to liberty, property, security and resistance to oppression. It provided for equal civil participation by all, due process of law, freedom of speech and religion.

These three countries spearheaded the concept of fundamental rights. In all three, rights were about freedoms, not entitlements.

In subsequent centuries, people said this was not enough, and proposed entitlements - which some called second-generation rights. Marxists declared that rights to free speech, elections and personal freedom were bourgeois illusions that did not empower the poor. So Lenin proposed a dictatorship of the proletariat that took away all basic freedoms, and instead offered the right to food, shelter and work. Mind you, nobody could sue Lenin for poor provision. Nobody could throw out Mao for the Great Leap Forward that killed 30 million people. Nobody could topple Stalin for murdering four to six million peasants in the Ukraine.

The communist experience shows that giving welfare rights priority over basic freedoms is the road to serfdom. And the capitalist welfare state now shows that entitlements, although desirable and inevitable in democracies, must be limited and targeted at the needy, so that they do not hog all spending or bankrupt governments.

What lessons follow for India's welfare reforms? Some changes - like the right to information - are true rights, requiring no budgetary outlays. Others, like the employment guarantee scheme or right to food, are entitlements. These must be restricted to the needy, not made universal, as some activists want. Mukesh Ambani must have the right to free speech, but why on earth should he be entitled to 35 kg of rice at Rs 3?

**29.** Which one of the following is incorrect?

- a. Rights are the elaborated versions of entitlements.
- b. French Revolution emphasizes on the fact that men are born free and equal.
- c. India has provided only limited welfare in its past history.
- d. All the above.

**30.** "Mukesh Ambani must have the right to free speech, but why on earth should he be entitled to 35 kg of rice at Rs 3?" By this statement, which of the following could be inferred?

- a. Rights and not the entitlements should not be given to the rich.
- b. Fundamental right is the right of every individual, but entitlements should be restricted to the needy.
- c. Mukesh Ambani is a good orator, hence he should have freedom of speech.
- d. None of these.

**31.** What is the meaning of Ponzi scheme?

- |                        |                            |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. Sustainable Schemes | b. Non-sustainable schemes |
| c. Welfare Schemes     | d. Exploitative Schemes    |

#### **Passage 9:**

The advances and convergence of IT and telecommunication can bring the entire health care services to the patient's doorstep. Telemedicine is delivery of health care information across distances using telecom technology. This includes transfer of images like X-rays, CT, MRI, ECG, etc. from patient to expert doctors seamlessly, apart from the live video conferencing between the patient at remote hospital with the specialists at the super speciality hospital for tele-consultation and treatment.

Telemedicine has been successful in reaching masses and telemedicine is set to revolutionise the health care system because it is one of the innovative methods of connecting two distant hospitals through Satcom-based communication link. It may be noted that generally 90 per cent of the patients do not require surgery and if so the doctor generally need not touch the patient, and in that case both need not to be at the same place. They can be at different locations and still the patient can be treated. Telemedicine makes an ordinary doctor in rural area do extraordinary work since the doctor is advised by the specialist in handling the medical problems including emergencies. Further, the needy patient need not undertake long and difficult journey to towns and cities, especially when the condition of the patient is serious like in case of heart attack or trauma. There will be cost-saving in terms of reduced necessity to travel for the patient and the family when telemedicine facility is used.

ISRO as the part of application of space technology has initiated a number of pilot projects under GRAMSAI (Rural Satellite) programme in the area like water shed development, drinking water mission, tele-education and more importantly telemedicine which is a project of deep social relevance.

ISRO has initiated a number of telemedicine pilot projects which are very specific to the needs of development of our society. ISRO telemedicine projects consist of linking hospitals in remote and inaccessible areas with superspeciality hospital located in the city through Indian National Satellite (INSAT). Remote areas covered are J&K and Ladakh in North, offshore islands of Andaman and Lakshadweep, interior parts of Orissa, north-eastern states of country and some tribal districts in the mainland states.

Telemedicine is most effective for India which is vast and has different regions like the mountain region of J&K and Ladakh, far-flung areas of North East and offshore islands of Andaman and Lakshadweep. With a majority of our population living in rural area and majority of doctors living in urban areas, telemedicines can be the only solution for providing improved health care for benefits like improved access, reduced cost, reduced isolation of doctors and finally improved quality of health care.

Major state government and super-speciality hospitals have come forward and requested support from ISRO for setting up telemedicine facility. It is not capital-intensive. The cost of telemedicine system and VSAT communication is around Rs 12 lakh per site.

The hospitals get their manpower trained for utilisation of telemedicine facility which is provided by the telemedicine system vendors.

The telemedicine has good potential to grow since it provides speciality health care to the remote hospitals. The growth could be the connectivity between a) district hospitals/ health centres and super-speciality hospitals in the cities. b) Community Health Centres (CHC) at block level and district hospital and c) Primary Health Centre (PHC) at village level and community health centres for health care and delivery of medical advice. Further, there could be a network of super-speciality hospitals providing telemedicine consultation to any of the regions.

The major challenges ahead include evolving an effective operations and revenue model for making the telemedicine facility self-sustainable through innovative health insurance schemes with public and private institutions partnerships for assuring quality health care to the citizens.

- 32.** Telemedicine involves which of the following as per the passage?
- a. Transfer of medical information online and in real time for use in diagnosis, treatment and education across distances.
  - b. Innovative methods of connecting several hospitals through Satcom-based communication link.
  - c. Capital-intensive support to ISRO.
  - d. None of the above.
- 33.** It can be inferred from the passage
- a. As telemedicine technologies and processes gradually mature, the extent and breadth of medical specialities should reduce.
  - b. Telemedicine facility is self-sustainable.
  - c. Telemedicine as a discipline has the highest effectiveness in the vast regions like India.
  - d. None of the three.
- 34.** What could be the suitable title for the passage?
- a. A leaf towards successful e-governance.
  - b. Telemedicine - set to revolutionize the health care system.
  - c. Major challenges ahead of Telemedicine.
  - d. None of the above.

#### **Passage 10**

Some modern anthropologists hold that biological evolution has shaped not only human morphology but also human behavior. The role those anthropologists ascribe to evolution is not of dictating the details of human behavior but one of imposing constraints - ways of feeling, thinking, and acting that "come naturally" in archetypal situations in any culture. Our "frailties" - emotions and motives such as rage, fear, greed, gluttony, joy, lust, love-may be a very mixed assortment quality: we are, as we say, "in the grip" of them. And thus they give us our sense of constraints.

Unhappily, some of those frailties our need for ever-increasing security among them are presently maladaptive. Yet beneath the overlay of cultural detail, they, too, are said to be biological in direction, and therefore as natural to us as are our appendixes. We would need to comprehend thoroughly their adaptive origins in order to understand how badly they guide us now. And we might then begin to resist their pressure.

- 35.** The primary purpose of the passage is to present
- a. A position on the foundations of human behavior and on what those foundations imply
  - b. A theory outlining the parallel development of human morphology and of human behavior
  - c. An overview of those human emotions and motive's that impose constraints on human behaviour
  - d. A practical method for resting the pressures of biologically determined drives.



36. Our constraints are the result of our frailties.

- a. That there is little or no overlay of cultural detail that masks one's true nature.
- b. We are the slaves to our own emotions.
- c. None of them.

37. It can be inferred from the above passage

- a. Human morphology and human behavior are a result of biological evolution.
- b. Changes in the total human environment can outpace evolutionary change.
- c. Our mal-adaptiveness of our frailties results in our misunderstanding of the Evolution.
- d. None of these.

#### Passage 11: (974 words)

Towards the end of the 19th century, and in the wake of Wagner's achievement in *Tristan und Isolde* and *Parsifal*, the musical language which had been common property of Western composers since the Renaissance, underwent a crisis.

What we now know as tonality, which is the system of keys and scales, and the harmonic progressions, which had been accepted by audiences since at least the end of the Middle Ages, entered a kind of flux. Keys were no longer stable; dissonances began to resolve onto other dissonances (as in the *Prelude to Tristan und Isolde*), new harmonies began to insert themselves into the old sequences, and the scale expanded from eight notes to the twelve-note chromatic scale, using notes at random from other keys, and constructing sinuous melodic lines that seemed more adapted to dark and solitary emotions than to the cheerful day-light exuberance of choral song.

The crisis deepened during the first quarter of the 20th century, as a result of two striking innovations. The first was that of Debussy, anticipated by Liszt, who began to use the whole-tone scale (the scale without semitones). This scale, emphasizing each note equally, and being without a dominant, is directionless and lacks the dynamic tension of the traditional major and minor modalities. From the whole-tone scale new harmonies emerge - static, indolent, yet somehow not at rest. Debussy combined this scale with post-Wagnerian harmonies, in music which was guided entirely by his own sensitive ear, and by none of the rules of classical harmony, not even those followed and stretched by Wagner. Ravel followed suit, and in due course the French composers were to influence Bartók, Stravinsky and Janáček, all of whom borrowed the whole-tone language when they needed it, meanwhile inventing with the ear.

The second innovation, yet more subversive, was the introduction of entirely atonal melodies and harmonies by Schoenberg, who also, in his vocal setting *Pierrot Lunaire*, used *Sprachgesang* - a kind of insinuating sing-song, in which words are deftly stuck onto the musical line, rather than being sung to a melody of their own. It was impossible to dismiss Schoenberg's innovations as the work of a second-rate composer trying to disguise his incompetence. In *Gurrelieder*, *Verklärte Nacht*, and *Pelléas et Mélisande* he had shown total mastery of tonality and of late romantic harmony, and these great works remain part of the repertoire today. But by the time of the *Piano Pieces op. 11* he was writing music which to many people no longer made sense, with melodic lines that began and ended nowhere, and harmonies that seemed to bear no relation to the principal voice. At the same time, Schoenberg's atonal pieces were meticulously composed, according to schemes that involved the intricate relation of phrases and thematic ideas.

In due course this meticulousness led to an obsession with structure and the quasi-mathematical idiom of twelve-tone serialism, in which the linear relations of tonal music were entirely replaced by a permutational grammar. The result, in the hands of a musical genius like Schoenberg, was intriguing, often (as in the unfinished opera *Moses und Aron*, and *The Survivor from Warsaw*) genuinely moving. Schoenberg's pupils Alban Berg and Anton Webern developed the idiom, the one in a romantic and quasi-tonal direction, the other towards a refined pointillistic style that is uniquely evocative. But it should be remembered that all these experiments were begun at a time when Mahler was composing tonal symphonies, with great arched melodies in the high romantic tradition, and using modernist harmonies only as rhetorical gestures within a strongly diatonic style. And in England Vaughan Williams and Holst were working in a similar way, treating dissonances as by-ways within an all-including tonal logic.

A concert-goer in the early 1930s would have been faced with two completely different musics - one (Vaughan Williams, Holst, Sibelius, Walton, Strauss, Busoni) remaining within the bounds of the tonal language, the other (Schoenberg and his school) consciously departing from the old language, and often striking a deliberately defiant pose towards it. Somewhere in between those two musics hovered the great eclectic geniuses, Stravinsky, Bartók and Prokofiev. And meanwhile the polemics abounded, some dismissing the tonal idiom as reactionary and exhausted, some attacking the modernists as nonsensical and deliberately insulting to the good bourgeois audiences who paid for their self-indulgence.

As we know the contest between tonality and atonality continued throughout the 20th century. The first was popular, the second, on the whole, popular only with the elites. But it was the elites who controlled things, and who directed the state subsidies to the music that they preferred - or at least, that they pretended to prefer. From the time (1959) when the modernist critic Sir William Glock took over the musical direction of BBC's Third Programme, only the second kind of contemporary music was broadcast over the airwaves in Britain. Composers like Vaughan Williams were marginalized and experimental voices given an airing in proportion to their cacophonousness. During the 1950s there also grew up in Darmstadt a wholly new pedagogy of music, under the aegis of Karlheinz Stockhausen. Composition, as taught by Stockhausen, consisted in total randomness of inspiration combined with a meticulous mathematization of the score, to produce music which makes little or no sense to the ear, but which fascinates the eye when spelled out on the page.

Stockhausen's own works - bulbous monstrosities which make maximum demands on the listener's attention and give next to nothing in return - received and still receive extensive, usually state-subsidised performances all across the world. His older Austrian contemporary, Gottfried von Einem, who was at the time writing powerful operas in a tonal idiom influenced by Stravinsky and Prokofiev, was in comparison ignored, not because his music is trivial, but because he was perceived to be out of touch with a musical culture determined to clear away the dangerous vestiges of the romantic worldview.

**38.** What was the crisis in the western classical music?

- a. Their music was left redundant.
- b. Their scales were declared wrong.
- c. Traditional systems and classifications of music changed.
- d. None of the above.

39. How many notes were there in a scale?

- a. 8
- b. 10
- c. 11
- d. 12

40. What is the author trying to establish in the given passage?

- a. That the music has been evolving.
- b. Music is becoming too complex with time.
- c. Changes are inevitable.
- d. Music hasn't lost all its appeal despite the changes.

#### Passage - 12

**H**itler and his henchmen victimized an entire continent and exterminated millions in his quest for a so-called Master Race.

But the concept of a white, blond-haired, blue-eyed master Nordic race didn't originate with Hitler. The idea was created in the United States, and cultivated in California, decades before Hitler came to power. California eugenicists played an important, although little-known, role in the American eugenics movement's campaign for ethnic cleansing.

Eugenics was the pseudoscience aimed at "improving" the human race. In its extreme, racist form, this meant wiping away all human beings deemed "unfit," preserving only those who conformed to a Nordic stereotype. Elements of the philosophy were enshrined as national policy by forced sterilization and segregation laws, as well as marriage restrictions, enacted in 27 states. In 1909, California became the third state to adopt such laws. Ultimately, eugenics practitioners coercively sterilized some 60,000 Americans, barred the marriage of thousands, forcibly segregated thousands in "colonies," and persecuted untold numbers in ways we are just learning. Before World War II, nearly half of coercive sterilizations were done in California, and even after the war, the state accounted for a third of all such surgeries.

California was considered an epicenter of the American eugenics movement. During the 20th century's first decades, California's eugenicists included potent but little-known race scientists, such as Army venereal disease specialist Dr. Paul Popenoe, citrus magnate Paul Gosney, Sacramento banker Charles Goethe, as well as members of the California state Board of Charities and Corrections and the University of California Board of Regents.

Eugenics would have been so much bizarre parlor talk had it not been for extensive financing by corporate philanthropies, specifically the Carnegie Institution, the Rockefeller Foundation and the Harriman railroad fortune. They were all in league with some of America's most respected scientists from such prestigious universities as Stanford, Yale, Harvard and Princeton. These academicians espoused race theory and race science, and then faked and twisted data to serve eugenics' racist aims.

Stanford President David Starr Jordan originated the notion of "race and blood" in his 1902 racial epistle "Blood of a Nation," in which the university scholar declared that human qualities and conditions such as talent and poverty were passed through the blood.

In 1904, the Carnegie Institution established a laboratory complex at Cold Spring Harbor on Long Island that stockpiled millions of index cards on ordinary Americans, as researchers carefully plotted the removal of families, bloodlines and whole peoples. From Cold Spring Harbor, eugenics advocates agitated in the legislatures of America, as well as the nation's social service agencies and associations.

The Harriman railroad fortune paid local charities, such as the New York Bureau of Industries and Immigration, to seek out Jewish, Italian and other immigrants in New York and other crowded cities and subject them to deportation, confinement or forced sterilization.

German eugenics program and even funded the program that Josef Mengele worked in before he went to Auschwitz.

Much of the spiritual guidance and political agitation for the American eugenics movement came from California's quasi-autonomous eugenic societies, such as Pasadena's Human Betterment Foundation and the California branch of the American Eugenics Society, which coordinated much of their activity with the Eugenics Research Society in Long Island. These organizations -- which functioned as part of a closely-knit network -- published racist eugenic newsletters and pseudoscientific journals, such as *Eugenical News* and *Eugenics*, and propagandized for the Nazis. Eugenics was born as a scientific curiosity in the Victorian age. In 1863,

Sir Francis Galton, a cousin of Charles Darwin, theorized that if talented people married only other talented people, the result would be measurably better offspring. At the turn of the last century, Galton's ideas were imported to the United States just as Gregor Mendel's principles of heredity were rediscovered. American eugenics advocates believed with religious fervor that the same Mendelian concepts determining the color and size of peas, corn and cattle also governed the social and intellectual character of man.

In a United States demographically reeling from immigration upheaval and torn by post-Reconstruction chaos, race conflict was everywhere in the early 20th century. Elitists, utopians and so-called progressives fused their smoldering race fears and class bias with their desire to make a better world. They reinvented Galton's eugenics into a repressive and racist ideology. The intent: Populate the Earth with vastly more of their own socioeconomic and biological kind -- and less or none of everyone else.

The superior species the eugenics movement sought was populated not merely by tall, strong, talented people. Eugenicists craved blond, blue-eyed Nordic types. This group alone, they believed, was fit to inherit the Earth. In the process, the movement intended to subtract emancipated Negroes, immigrant Asian laborers, Indians, Hispanics, East Europeans, Jews, dark-haired hill folk, poor people, the infirm and anyone classified outside the gentrified genetic lines drawn up by American raceologists.

How? By identifying so-called defective family trees and subjecting them to lifelong segregation and sterilization programs to kill their bloodlines. The grand plan was to literally wipe away the reproductive capability of those deemed weak and inferior -- the so-called unfit. The eugenicists hoped to neutralize the viability of 10 percent of the population at a sweep, until none were left except themselves.

Eighteen solutions were explored in a Carnegie-supported 1911 "Preliminary Report of the Committee of the Eugenic Section of the American Breeder's Association to Study and to Report on the Best Practical Means for Cutting Off the Defective Germ-Plasm in the Human Population." Point No. 8 was euthanasia.

The most commonly suggested method of eugenicide in the United States was a "lethal chamber" or public, locally operated gas chambers. In 1918, Popenoe, the Army venereal disease specialist during World War I, co-wrote the widely used textbook, *Applied Eugenics*, which argued, "From an historical point of view, the first method which presents itself is execution . . . Its value in keeping up the standard of the race should not be underestimated."

"Applied Eugenics" also devoted a chapter to "Lethal Selection," which operated "through the destruction of the individual by some adverse feature of the environment, such as excessive cold, or bacteria, or by bodily deficiency."

Eugenic breeders believed American society was not ready to implement an organized lethal solution. But many mental institutions and doctors practiced improvised medical lethality and passive euthanasia on their own. One institution in Lincoln, Ill., fed its incoming patients milk from tubercular cows believing a eugenically strong individual would be immune. Thirty to 40 percent annual death rates resulted at Lincoln. Some doctors practiced passive eugenicide one newborn infant at a time. Others doctors at mental institutions engaged in lethal neglect.

Nonetheless, with eugenicide marginalized, the main solution for eugenicists was the rapid expansion of forced segregation and sterilization, as well as more marriage restrictions. California led the nation, performing nearly all sterilization procedures with little or no due process. In its first 25 years of eugenics legislation, California sterilized 9,782 individuals, mostly women. Many were classified as "bad girls," diagnosed as "passionate," "oversexed" or "sexually wayward." At the Sonoma State Home, some women were sterilized because of what was deemed an abnormally large clitoris or labia.

In 1933 alone, at least 1,278 coercive sterilizations were performed, 700 on women. The state's two leading sterilization mills in 1933 were Sonoma State Home with 388 operations and Patton State Hospital with 363 operations. Other sterilization centers included Agnews, Mendocino, Napa, Norwalk, Stockton and Pacific Colony state hospitals.

Even the U.S. Supreme Court endorsed aspects of eugenics. In its infamous 1927 decision, Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote, "It is better for all the world, if instead of waiting to execute degenerate offspring for crime, or to let them starve for their imbecility, society can prevent those who are manifestly unfit from continuing their kind . . . Three generations of imbeciles are enough." This decision opened the floodgates for thousands to be coercively sterilized or otherwise persecuted as subhuman. Years later, the Nazis at the Nuremberg trials quoted Holmes' words in their own defense.

Only after eugenics became entrenched in the United States was the campaign transplanted into Germany, in no small measure through the efforts of California eugenicists, who published booklets idealizing sterilization and circulated them to German officials and scientists.

Hitler studied American eugenics laws. He tried to legitimize his anti-Semitism by medicalizing it, and wrapping it in the more palatable pseudoscientific facade of eugenics. Hitler was able to recruit more followers among reasonable Germans by claiming that science was on his side. Hitler's race hatred sprung from his own mind, but the intellectual outlines of the eugenics Hitler adopted in 1924 were made in America.

**41. Why eugenics movement spread that much in California?**

- a. Because of active support by active philanthropists.
- b. Because people were very racist.
- c. Because most of the scientist associated with movement were in California.
- d. Because Californian Government and Institutions actively supported the movement.

42. What was the objective behind Corporate philanthropy?
- a. They wanted to ensure racial supremacy.
  - b. They wanted Jews to be deported out.
  - c. They wanted Blacks to be deported out.
  - d. None of the above.
43. Which of those races were not considered fit by eugencies movement of that time?
- a. White men with Blue eyes.
  - b. White men with curly blonde hair.
  - c. White men with dark hair.
  - d. White men belonging to Nordic Race.
44. What is the author trying to explain in the passage?
- a. Eugencies was a pseudo science.
  - b. Eugencies was supported by people with racial agenda.
  - c. Americans were no less responsible for Jewish holocaust than Hitler.
  - d. Americans are racist.

### Passage -13

While ethnic conflict has many dimensions, one of the first to strike the observer is the territorial one. Marching rituals in Northern Ireland, for instance, are designed frequently to express symbolic control over territory, and the very creation of Belfast's 'peace line' represents an effort to give concrete geographical shape to a profound interethnic division. The contours of the ethnic mosaic of Cyprus became increasingly clearly defined in the 1960s, and in 1974 the ethnic map of the country was radically reformed, as the long-established bicomunal patchwork yielded to a partitioned country, a 'green line' extending through Nicosia and the rest of the island separating the Turkish North from the Greek South. In a similar development, intercommunal conflict in Lebanon was eventually transformed into competition over territory, with another 'green line' stretching through Beirut and partitioning it into western (Muslim) and eastern (Christian) sectors. This pattern is commonly to be found elsewhere, with Kashmir and Israel/Palestine offering vivid contemporary examples.

The prominence of territorial demands in the rhetoric of ethnic activists is an extremely common phenomenon-demands for autonomy within a state, for separation from it, or for unification with another state. The link between ethnicity and territoriality is, then, well established, but it is also complex. Ethnic affiliation and territorial location have long been acknowledged as sources of national identification; the distinction between the two may be traced back to that between *jus sanguinis* and *jus soli* in public international law. Just as these two criteria of identification may give conflicting answers regarding the position of an individual, so too may they give rise to conflict at the collective level, at the level of the community.

In this domain, two sources of potential conflict between the state and the community or communities that reside within its borders may in principle be identified. Both arise from the essentially territorial nature of the state. It is hardly necessary to go back to Weber's description of the state as 'a compulsory

organisation with a territorial basis' to make the point that state boundaries are frequently clear-cut in physical reality, and that they are almost always clearly defined in graphic representation. Since the boundaries of social groups nearly always lack these characteristics, the potential for conflict is immediate. Corresponding to the legal distinction between *jus sanguinis* and *jus soli*, social psychologists have noted people and land as the two primary stimuli of patriotism and nationalism, in that they act as powerful foci for group loyalty. From the state's perspective, the problem is that these two sources of identification may give different answers to the question where any boundary should lie, and that both of these answers may conflict with the preferences of the dominant group within the state itself.

The first difficulty arises from the fact that it is obviously the case that persons who feel that they belong to the same ethnic community may occupy a very imprecisely defined territory, and that, even if the territory in which they predominate may be precisely defined, this does not necessarily coincide with the territory of a state. Almost every state includes non-members of the ethnic community with which it is associated, but it also fails to include some members of this community. As the gap between the territory actually occupied by the ethnic community and the territory of its state increases, so too does the probability of ethnic tension, other things being equal.

Second, whatever the spatial distribution of their members, many ethnic communities feel a strong association with a particular relatively clearly defined segment of territory. In the case of indigenous peoples, this may be seen as having a sacred character. Many 'modern' ethnic communities identify a so-called 'national' territory, and use historical, pseudo-historical or even fabricated arguments to press their claims to this. Outlying portions of this territory may be inhabited by other ethnic groups (as in the case of the North East of Ireland), the core of the 'national territory' itself may be inhabited predominantly by an 'alien' community (as in the cases of Vilnius in Lithuania in the past or Pamplona in the Basque Country), or the entire territory may be inhabited by another community (as in the case of Israel at the beginning of the twentieth century), but the claim nevertheless attracts powerful public support. Historical arguments may, indeed, be reinforced by geographical, economic or strategic ones.

**45.** There is no conflict in determining the nationality of an individual

- a. When the principles of *Jus Sanguinis* and *Jus Soli* are applied as specified in public international law.
- b. Whose parents hail from a nation where he was not born.
- c. Who belongs to the same ethnic community as his parents.
- d. Whose place of birth is the same as that of his parents.

**46.** Based on the passage, we can say that the chances of an ethnic conflict in a state or a country are most

- a. When members of one community suffer racial discrimination.
- b. When the state does not follow a secular path
- c. When 'sons of the soil' feel their territorial rights have been infringed
- d. When the state allows the occupation of its territory by more than one ethnic group

47. In the phrase, "since the boundaries of social groups nearly always lack these characteristics", "these characteristics" refer to
- a. Marked physical features
  - b. Clear graphic representation
  - c. Distinct traits
  - d. All of the above
48. Kashmir and Israel have been cited by the author as examples of
- a. The predominant territorial facet in all ethnic conflicts.
  - b. Age-old ethnic conflicts which have defied solutions.
  - c. A territorial divide causing ethnic conflicts.
  - d. Ethnic struggles with religious overtones.
49. Which of the following is TRUE of ethnic activists?
- a. They sometimes press for a division of the state on religious lines.
  - b. They want state borders to be drawn based on ethnic group ins.
  - c. They doctor history to fight their case.
  - d. They demand autonomy within a state.

#### Passage 14

While complex in the extreme, Derrida's work has proven to be a particularly influential approach to the analysis of the ways in which language structures our understanding of ourselves and the world we inhabit, an approach he termed deconstruction. In its simplest formulation, deconstruction can be taken to refer to a methodological strategy which seeks to uncover layers of hidden meaning in a text that have been denied or suppressed. The term 'text', in this respect, does not refer simply to a written form of communication, however. Rather, texts are something we all produce and reproduce constantly in our everyday social relations, be they spoken, written or embedded in the construction of material artifacts. At the heart of Derrida's deconstructive approach is his critique of what he receives to be the totalitarian impulse of the Enlightenment pursuit to bring all that exists in the world under the domain of a representative language, a pursuit he refers to as logocentrism. Logocentrism is the search for a rational language that is able to know and represent the world and all its aspects perfectly and accurately. Its totalitarian dimension, for Derrida at least, lies primarily in its tendency to marginalize or dismiss all that does not neatly comply with its particular linguistic representations, a tendency that, throughout history, has all too frequently been manifested in the form of authoritarian institutions. Thus logocentrism has, in its search for the truth of absolute representation, subsumed difference and oppressed that which it designates as its alien 'other'. For Derrida, western civilization has been built upon such a systematic assault on alien cultures and ways of life, typically in the name of reason and progress.

In response to logocentrism, deconstruction posits the idea that the mechanism by which this process of marginalization and the ordering of truth occurs is through establishing systems of binary opposition. Oppositional linguistic dualisms, such as rational/ irrational, culture/nature and good/bad are not, however, construed as equal partners as they are in, say, the semi-logical structuralism of Saussure. Rather, they exist, for Derrida, in a series of hierarchical relationships with the first term normally occupying a superior position. Derrida defines the relationship between such oppositional terms using the neologism difference. This refers to the realization that in any statement, oppositional terms differ from each other (for instance, the difference between rationality and irrationality is



constructed through oppositional usage), and at the same time, a hierarchical relationship is maintained by the deference of one term to the other (in the positing of rationality over irrationality, for instance). It is this latter point which is perhaps the key to understanding Derrida's approach to deconstruction.

For the fact that at any given time one term must defer to its oppositional 'other', means that the two terms are constantly in a state of interdependence. The presence of one is dependent upon the absence or 'absent-presence' of the 'other', such as in the case of good and evil, whereby to understand the nature of one, we must constantly relate it to the absent term in order to grasp its meaning. That is, to do good, we must understand that our act is not evil for without that comparison the term becomes meaningless. Put simply, deconstruction represents an attempt to demonstrate the absent-presence of this oppositional 'other', to show that what we say or write is in itself not expressive simply of what is present, but also of what is absent. Thus, deconstruction seeks to reveal the interdependence of apparently dichotomous terms and their meanings relative to their textual context; that is, within the linguistic power relations which structure dichotomous terms hierarchically. In Derrida's own words, a deconstructive reading "must always aim at a certain relationship, unperceived by the writer, between what he commands and what he does not command of the patterns of a language that he uses. . . .It attempts to make the not-seen accessible to sight."

Meaning, then, is never fixed or stable, whatever the intention of the author of a text. For Derrida, language is a system of relations that are dynamic, in that all meanings we ascribe to the world are dependent not only on what we believe to be present but also on what is absent. Thus, any act of interpretation must refer not only to what the author of a text intends, but also to what is absent from his or her intention. This insight leads, once again, Derrida's further rejection of the idea of the definitive authority of the intentional agent or subject. The subject is decentred; it is conceived as the outcome of relations of *différance*. As author of its own biography, the subject thus becomes the ideological fiction of modernity and its logocentric philosophy, one that depends upon the formation of hierarchical dualisms, which repress and deny the presence of the absent 'other'. No meaning can, therefore, ever be definitive, but is merely an outcome of a particular interpretation.

50. According to the passage, Derrida believes that the system of binary opposition
- weakens the process of marginalization and ordering of truth
  - deconstructs reality.
  - represents a prioritization or hierarchy
  - reconciles contradictions and dualities.
51. According to the passage, Derrida believes that :
- Language limits our construction of reality.
  - We need to uncover the hidden meaning in a system of relations expressed by language.
  - Reality can be construed only through the use of rational analysis.
  - A universal language will facilitate a common understanding of reality
52. Derrida rejects the idea of 'definitive authority of the subject' because
- any act of interpretation must refer to what the author intends
  - interpretation of the text may not make the unseen visible
  - the implicit power relationship is often ignored
  - the meaning of the text is based on binary opposites.

53. To Derrida, 'logocentrism' does not imply

- a. Interdependence of the meanings of dichotomous terms.
- b. A strategy that seeks to suppress hidden meanings in a text
- c. A totalitarian impulse.
- d. A domain of representative language.

#### Passage 15

There was an increase of about 10 % in the investment in the public sector, like electricity, irrigation quarrying, public services and transport; even though the emphasis leaned towards transport and away from the other sectors mentioned. A 16-17% growth in investment, including a 30% increase in investment in business premises has been recorded in trade and services. Although there continued to be a decline in the share of agriculture in total gross investment in the economy, investment grew by 9% in absolute terms, largely spurred on by a 23% expansion of investment in agriculture equipment. Housing construction had 12% more invested in it in 1964, not so much owing to increase demand, as to fears of impending new taxes and limitation of building.

There was a rise of close to 11% in the total consumption in real terms during 1964 and per capita personal consumption by under 7%, as in 1963. The undesirable trend towards a rapid rise in consumption, evident in previous years, remains unaltered. Since at current prices consumption rose by 16% and disposable income by 13%, there was evidently a fall in the rate of saving in the private sector of the economy. Once again a swift advance in the standard of living was indicated in consumption patterns. Though fruit consumption increased, expenditure on food, especially bread and staple items, declined significantly. There was a continuing increase in the outlay on furniture and household equipment, health, education and recreation. The greatest proof of altered living standards was the rapid expansion of expenditure on transport (including private cars) and personal services of all kinds, which occurred during 1964. The changing composition of purchased durable goods demonstrated the progressive affluence of large sectors of the public. On the one hand increased purchase of automobiles and television sets were registered, a point of saturation was rapidly being approached for items like the first household radio, gas cookers, and electric refrigerators.

54. It is possible to conclude from this passage, that the people of the country were

- a. spending more money than they earn
- b. investing and consuming at an accelerated pace
- c. saving more money than previously
- d. spending their money wisely

55. According to the author the trend towards a rapid rise in consumption is "undesirable" as:

- a. the people were affluent
- b. there was a rise in the standard of living
- c. people were eating less
- d. people were saving less

56. It is possible to conclude that the United States is not the discussed country as:

- a. there was a decline in the expenditure for food
- b. From the statement that the saturation point was rapidly being approached for first household radios .
- c. there is no mention of military expenditure.
- d. the people were affluent

### Passage 16

India is one of the world's 12 mega-biodiversity centres, and the subcontinent one of the six Vavilovian centres of origin of species. Some 45,000 plant species and over 89,000 species of animals have been documented here, comprising some 6.5 per cent of all known wildlife.

The faunal diversity comprises inter alia 2,500 fishes, 150 amphibians, 450 reptiles, 1,200 birds, 850 mammals and 68,000 insects. Although India is designated as a mega-biodiversity area, it also has two of the world's most threatened 'hot spots', the Eastern Himalayan region and the Western Ghats. To quote Professor M.S. Swaminathan, both are paradises of valuable genes but are inching towards the status of 'Paradise Lost.'

At least 10 per cent of India's recorded wild flora and possibly more of its wild fauna are on the brink of obliteration. Of the wild fauna, 80 species of mammals, 47 of birds, 15 of reptiles, three of amphibians and a large number of moths, butterflies and beetles are endangered. Out of 19 species of primates, 12 are endangered. The cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*) and the pink-headed duck (*Rhodonessa caryophyllacea*) are among species that have become extinct. There must be many more that have been annihilated, unrecorded either because they were not that spectacular or because their existence remained unknown.

Global warming and climate change pose threats to plant and animal species as many organisms are sensitive to carbon dioxide concentration in the atmosphere that may lead to their disappearance. Pesticide, troposphere ozone, sulphur and nitrogen oxides from industries also contribute to the degradation of natural ecosystems. Poaching puts pressure on wild animals. Elephants are being hunted for their tusks, the tiger is being shot for its skin.

Nature is beautifully balanced; each little thing has its own place, its duty and special utility. Ecosystem stability is a compelling reason for preserving biodiversity. All living organisms are an internal part of the biosphere and provide invaluable services. These include the control of pests, recycling of nutrients, replenishment of local climate and control of floods.

57. Which gas does not contribute into acid rains?

- a. Carbon dioxide
- b. Sulphur dioxide
- c. Ammonia
- d. Nitric oxide

58. Glaciers are found on every continent except:

- a. North America
- b. Australia
- c. South America
- d. Asia

59. Which one of the following has the largest green house effects?

- a. Water Vapour
- b. Carbon Dioxide
- c. Methane
- d. Chlorofluoro Carbons

60. Consider the two statements regarding ozone:

- i. The layer of ozone that begins approximately 60 km above Earth, shields the earth from harmful ultraviolet radiation from the sun.
- ii. Natural events such as volcanoes and solar flares can produce changes is of greatest concern than man made changes.

Which is correct?

- a. (i) is Correct
- b. (ii) is Correct
- c. both (i) and (ii) are Correct
- d. both (i) and (ii) are wrong

61. Too much ultraviolet radiation can not:

- a. Burn the skin
- b. Melt the glaciers
- c. Cause skin Cancer
- d. Cause Cataracts

### Passage 17

Having killed 76 paramilitary troops in April, Maoists have killed 30 more in a bus explosion in Dantewada district, Chhattisgarh. Some cabinet ministers want aerial bombing of Dantewada's jungles to kill Maoists. This will kill civilians and strengthen the Maoists. The problem is not military, and has no military solutions.

Home minister Chidambaram says he wants the air force not for bombing but surveillance and logistics. This too is a quasi-military approach, short-sighted and doomed to failure.

Maoists have flourished in several states but been routed in Andhra Pradesh. AP achieved success not through military force but a well trained and politically empowered police, plus intelligent politics. A similar model crushed Sikh terrorism in Punjab. It needs replication in all Maoist-hit states.

Initially, the then AP chief minister Rajasekhara Reddy tried negotiating with the Maoists but found they were merely buying time. So he formulated a new strategy using the full administration, not the police alone.

First, the police got additional staff, superior training, arms, vehicles and communications, as in Punjab. Second, the government built an intensive network of roads in the jungles of the four worst affected northern districts. Trying to control a jungle belt with a few roads is a death trap, as shown in Dantewada.

In AP, the new road network was used to set up not just new police stations but the full range of government offices and services. This included irrigation, schools and health clinics, and welfare services (cheap rice, employment schemes). Earlier, when Maoists ruled supreme, most government staff had run away, leaving a vacuum filled by the Naxalites. To reoccupy that vacuum, Reddy provided the full range of government services. This gave locals the confidence that the state government was here to fight to the finish. Only then could the police recruit informers, infiltrate Maoists groups and winkle them out.

**62.** What is not the reason of spread of Naxalism?

- a. Land acquisition Act 1894 and its application
- b. Mining work in and around forest area
- c. Police excesses
- d. Irregularities in the distribution of compensation

**63.** Consider the two statements regarding police action against extremists:

- i. There is no proper coordination between state police and central Paramilitary Forces and also that extremists have sophisticated telecommunication network.
  - ii. Ultra are more dependent on mines hidden under roads and also they are younger than the police personnel. Which of the statement/statements is/are Correct?
- a. (i) only
  - b. (ii) only
  - c. Both (i) and (ii)
  - d. Neither (i) nor (ii)

**64.** Which is the most successful anti -Naxalite operation?

- a. Operation 'green-hounds'
- b. Operation 'COBRA'
- c. Operation 'Black-Thunder'
- d. Operation 'Leopard'

**65.** What is the most common strategy adopted by naxalites against the police personnel?

- a. Shooting from a close range
- b. Shooting from a distant range
- c. Open warfare
- d. Ambush

### Passage 18

**I**t sounds like a child's riddle: what do you get when you cross a firefly with a tobacco plant? Answer: tobacco that lights itself. That is essentially what a team of scientists at the university of California at San Diego has done. By outfitting a fragment of a plant virus with the gene that tells firefly cells to produce a protein central generating light, the researchers have created a plant that literally glows in the dark.

The technique, reported in last week's issue of the journal "Science", is significant not so much as a demonstration of virtuoso genetic engineering but because it will provide scientists with a valuable research tool for studying how genes go about their business. By fusing the firefly gene to the genetic material of other plants and animals, biologists gain a visual cue that will help them understand in detail how genes tell different cells what their duties are within an organism. Armed with such specific knowledge, researchers may some day understand exactly why these instructions are occasionally garbled and, perhaps, why cancer and other gene-influenced diseases occur.

In studying genes, scientists deal basically with two components: one part supplies the code for the production of a particular protein, and the other, a sort of a regulatory switch, turns the protein producing mechanism on and off. In the human body, as in all organisms, every cell contains the complete genetic code, and in theory, has the potential to serve any function. A liver cell has the instructions necessary to grow hair, for example, and a bone cell to transmit information as a nerve does. The reason these things do not happen is that the instructions - the genes --- are switched on only under very specific conditions. If researchers can fuse the firefly gene to specific plant or animal genes, they will be able to monitor the "expression" or turning on, of those genes simply by looking at what parts of the organism light up, and when.

The initial impetus for the research came from a rather oblique direction. UCSD biochemist Marlene Deluca has been investigating for 20 years how the firefly protein—in this case, an enzyme called luciferase — produces light. But the process of collecting and grinding up fireflies to extract the enzyme was laborious and costly. She and Helinski, a molecular geneticist, decided to isolate the luciferase gene, cloning exact copies of it and splicing it into the genetic machinery of the common bacterium *E. coli*. The *E. coli* could then mass produce luciferase by the vat. Deluca and Helinski accomplished this task by using standard recombinant DNA techniques developed over the past 20 years and now widely employed in industrial microbiology labs.

The UCSD team quickly realized that the successful harnessing of luciferase might yield other benefits. If the firefly gene was a simple, straightforward and easily manipulated one-gene-one-enzyme system, it might be possible to use it as a marker, or "reporter" gene. "We lucked out" says Helinski. "It did turn out to be a single gene that we could manipulate."

They enlisted Howell and a colleague, David Low, who began trying to package the gene in a way that could prove useful to the research of gene expression. The resulting procedure though the simplest available, might have been designed by Rube Goldberg. The luciferase gene was spliced to the regulatory switch of a gene belonging to a virus that infects plants. The altered two-part piece of DNA was then inserted into a circular strand of DNA, called a plasmid, from the bacterium *Agrobacterium*. The bacterial plasmid was incubated with tobacco-leaf cells, and the cells were nurtured into full-fledged plants.

Why choose tobacco? says Howell. "Tobacco is the laboratory rat of plant molecular biologists. It is a model system that we use in these sorts of experiments". Responding to orders from the firefly-virus gene, the plants dutifully produced their own luciferase.

**66.** The author mentions Rube Goldberg's design to suggest that the procedure was:

- a. Unbelievably simple
- b. Long-winded and time consuming
- c. Intricate and ingenious
- d. Painstaking

**67.** The specific purpose of the scientists in "crossing the firefly with a tobacco plant was":

- a. To examine the causes of gene influenced diseases.
- b. To monitor the turning on of the genes.
- c. To find out why the instructions genes give to cells are frequently garbled.
- d. To study the general function of genes.

**68.** It can be inferred that one of the possible causes of diseases such as cancer could be:

- a. The genes in a cancer patient are deficient in protein production.
- b. The regulatory switch on and off sometimes fail to operate.
- c. The instructions given to different cells are sometimes garbled.
- d. None of the above.

**69.** Though every cell in any organism can serve all functions, in practice, however, they serve only a limited number of them because:

- a. The cells are limited in number.
- b. The instruction giving genes are activated under specific conditions.
- c. The switch on and off mechanism is slow to respond.
- d. It is not possible to monitor the "expression" of genes.

70. The UCSD team possibly could not have contributed to the research of gene expression if :

- a. Grinding up fireflies was the only method for extracting luciferase.
- b. Luciferase was not a single enzyme -----several genes system.
- c. Cloning exact copies of luciferase gene was not possible.
- d. Luciferase could not be mass produced by using standard recombinant DNA technique.

### Passage 19

After every solitary night,  
The sun will shine bright.  
All that happens is for your good,  
So never cease to give a try  
For behind every dark cloud,  
There is a highlighted sky.

Don't stop these tears from falling  
And many will reach to wipe your sigh  
In the area of pain, hearts merge  
And compassion reveals its true worth  
Hope always ripens into one's well being  
Isn't autumn followed by spring?

Nothing great in that routine  
Unless you part how will you miss?  
True love strikes, when not before the eye  
And as you meet, the joy will multiply

One may swing the bat and  
Still lose the game, but  
Beneath the loss, there may be some gain  
Only when you fall, you learn to stand  
And the victory becomes truly divine.

Don't curse trouble as it teaches to pray  
And once you are through you know,  
There is a GOD and great is his way!

So again I repeat,  
Whatever happens is for your benefit.  
It's the reality of life, you can't deny  
For a new soul is born,  
Only when the other bids goodbye

71. The reality of life as per the poem is that

- a. We should try to find happiness in life.
- b. We must bid goodbye to all worldly pleasures to achieve eternal bliss.
- c. Pleasure and pain are intermingled in life.
- d. Nothing is eternal.

72. The advantage of separation is that
- a. You forget the person in his/ her absence.
  - b. You look forward to meeting the person.
  - c. It makes the heart grow fonder.
  - d. You make new friends in the meantime.
73. According to the poet, when you face misfortune
- a. Hope is one's only companion.
  - b. One looks forward to better days.
  - c. One curses one's fate.
  - d. Many come to share your grief.
74. What, according to the poet, is the benefit of failure?
- a. One won't repeat the mistake.
  - b. One learns from it.
  - c. Every loss ensures a gain.
  - d. None of these.

**Passage 20:**

Gervais is Gervais, too bright and too giggly; Mackenzie Crook the kind, laconic pragmatist; and now I've interviewed the third of my hat-trick from The Office, Martin Freeman, and I have to say: wowza! Searingly intelligent, angry, direct, caustic, lefty, swears, as stunningly far from "Tim" as you could get, because, as I fast realise, he's a real actor.

He's in a play, at the Royal Court, Bruce Norris's Clybourne Park, about racism and property, the first half set in the 1950s, half now, in America, and is quite happy with his Chicago accent, and talks with such wit and insight about racism, and the corollary: political correctness gone not mad but simply haunted by the anti-intellectualism of its birth.

"It was just so well-written. I started to read it not necessarily expecting to think of doing it - it's a while out of your life, and most things I don't want to do - but, within pages, such wit, and a real nice nastiness to it. It's also got people of different colours, different classes, echoing things that were said by people 50 years before but about a different colour or sex or power or class - it shows how things shift, and it's magnificent. It's about prejudice - literally, to prejudge a situation."

And, yes, as a lefty, he does worry about multiculturalism, a bit. "In London we give ourselves a pat on the back, rightly, for not killing one another, for our prejudice being subtle rather than lethal. But nor are we waking up every morning saying, 'I can't wait to speak to my different X or Y neighbours about food or music.'"

And he's on, accidentally, to the Beatles, music being his other passion, and of course to the amazing success of BBC1's Sherlock, in which he played Dr Watson. "Look, it sounds arrogant to hell, but I remember reading an NME interview with McCartney and they'd been in Abbey Road, doing Sgt Pepper, when everyone was saying, 'What's happened to the Beatles?', and it was, 'Just you wait until this comes out.' Same thing happened. I knew it was great, writing great... I really must stop swearing."



The signs look good for a recommissioning, he says, but, apart from that he doesn't have a specific life-plan, acting wise; he just wants to be true to himself in picking the parts, because "I've always got my eye on my deathbed. Will I be proud, or think I've sold out? I've got an overly developed sense of what selling out is, and I of course worry about it too much. Having said that, I am aware I am very lucky to be able to afford to say that. But if you are lucky enough to have some career or financial buffer to allow you to say that, then why wouldn't you? You'll last more than eight minutes that way."

There was so much more. This is a truly good actor; a truly good man.

75. Which of the following cannot be inferred from the passage ?

- a. Being a real actor, Martin Freeman is able to do justice to his character in "The Office" even though it is quite different from his real nature.
- b. Martin feels that people in London have adjusted to multiculturalism so well that they do not resort to killing each other nor are they prejudiced.
- c. The Beatles had surprised everyone when they were doing Sgt Pepper as people had not expected them to be successful in that venture.
- d. Martin doesn't want to feel like a sold-out actor at the end of his life by doing unnecessary parts which do not make him feel proud of himself.

76. The primary purpose of the passage is ?

- a. Martin admits that he worries a bit more than necessary about being sold out though he does not want to correct this trait in his nature as this trait would lead to sustaining his image as a quality actor.
- b. Martin admits that he worries a bit more than necessary about being sold out though he does not want to correct this trait in his nature as there is monetarily no need to do so.
- c. Martin admits that he worries a bit more than necessary about being sold out and that he would want to correct this trait in his nature if he did not have a viable career or a financial buffer.
- d. None of the above.

### Passage 22

**F**idel Castro's wry comment to US journalist Geoffrey Goldberg that Cuba's economic system isn't working has become an issue that has echoed round the world as columnists and commentators have seized upon it as the confession of a man preparing to meet his maker.

However, as it is wont to do with Cuba, the world's media (especially that which is vehemently opposed to socialism) is perhaps reading a little too much into the comment. Fidel is a keen media watcher himself and seeing the attention his remark has received will surely be clarifying his views in the days to come, but you can be sure it will not be to say that capitalism is the answer. Indeed, elsewhere in the Goldberg interview he told his interlocutor that he was still very much a dialectical materialist.

So what exactly did the old man say? To be specific: "The Cuban model doesn't even work for us anymore," was his answer to being asked if he believed it was something still worth exporting. That is hardly an admission of total failure. He clearly thinks it worked

once, and since he does not elaborate on the reasons why he thinks it doesn't work now, it is premature to assume that he is chucking in the towel.

Nor can the statement be interpreted as him saying that socialism per se has failed - merely that Cuba's current model of it no longer fits the times. He has consistently held the view that there are as many models of socialism as there are countries that try it out. As a Marxist he believes that the particular circumstances of each society and the peculiarities of their histories affect the character of whatever politics they might have - be they communist or capitalist.

What the statement really means is that he agrees with his brother that the way the Cuban system is currently configured has to change, but watch the space carefully - this does not automatically imply that free-market capitalism is the answer - far from it.

Since being handed power by his brother in 2006, Raúl Castro has taken measures to reform the economy, including using some market mechanisms and allowing more citizens to work for themselves. In order to shrink the state (and the deficit - Cuba is in the same boat as the rest of us), something like a million government workers are set to lose their jobs in the coming months.

The government has recently handed out more than 2.5m acres of land to individuals and co-operatives, in order that they produce more food, and has accordingly loosened controls that prohibit Cubans from selling fruit and vegetables. In an effort to build a modern tourism infrastructure it has eased property laws to give lease periods of up to 99 years for foreign investors.

However, at the same time the government has announced that workers will be encouraged to take over the ownership of the companies in which they work. In a move that the government has actually called a deepening of socialism, the Cubans are about to launch what could potentially become the biggest co-operative project the world has ever seen.

The government is saying that the old centrally planned Soviet-style of socialism has finally hit the buffers - a new form of socialism is required, in which the state ceases to be the administrator of economic activity but the regulator. That's a different model of socialism - it may not work either - but it is not capitalism.

77. It can be inferred that the new economic model which the Cuban government wants to experiment with is

- a. A model in which the powers of the common man would be taken away.
- b. A model which is closer to capitalism than socialism.
- c. A model which increases but regulates the power of workers.
- d. A model which deepens socialism by doing away with the traits of capitalism.

78. The primary purpose of the passage is ?

- a. To argue that the earlier model of socialism adopted by Cuba was irrelevant now.
- b. To analyse the repercussions of the statement made by Fidel Castro in his interview.
- c. To analyse the interpretations of Fidel Castro's particular statement about Cuba in an interview.
- d. To posit that Fidel Castro's statement actually represents the fact that socialism has failed in Cuba.

79. Which of the following has not been cited as the meaning of Fidel Castro's remark?
- a. Castro is deeply aware of the fact that he is nearing his end.
  - b. Capitalism could be the answer to Cuba's woes.
  - c. The earlier model of socialism in Cuba needs to be reformed now.
  - d. It is futile to export something from Cuba which has lost its relevance in Cuba itself.

**Passage 23:**

The belated English translation of Rodolfo Kusch's *Indigenous and Popular Thinking in América* (originally published in Spanish in 1970)\* introduces this Argentine author to an English-speaking audience for the first time. What makes his work interesting is that it takes indigenous thinking seriously as philosophy - that is, as a contribution to truth rather than myth. Kusch refuses the default setting of anthropology, where the thought of the other is a local mapping of the world; rather, he sets out the truth claims of indigenous thinking and uses them to provide a critique of a tradition he regards as epistemologically erroneous and ethically dangerous. In this sense, indigenous thinking lies on the same conceptual plane as European thought and is coeval with modernity rather than belonging to a superseded epoch. Whilst such strong claims may turn out to be problematic, they provoke serious thought about the relation of European thought to its supposed Others and what emerges from their encounter.

The book arrives under the auspices of Duke University Press's Latin America Otherwise series, with a ringing endorsement and long introductory essay by that series general editor, Walter D. Mignolo, who claims that Kusch 'relat[es] mestizo consciousness and border hermeneutics' and that his work is 'deeply illuminating' of Du Bois's "'double consciousness" and Anzaldúa's "mestiza consciousness"'. Kusch thus appears in English assimilated to Mignolo's own project of 'border thinking'. His translators make the claim that Kusch offers not merely a critique of 'the logic of control' that underpins Western thought but the possibility of another 'more organic' logic from which to reconstruct a sense of community as opposed to 'ideology-bound' forms of 'building collectivity'. Kusch, like Cherié Moraga, the thinker of Chicana consciousness, recovers a 'form of thinking rooted in América', a form of living that is 'body to body collective activity that pulls the cosmos towards a renovation of life understanding of identity'. Kusch, then, is placed in a new genealogy of 'border thinkers' and seen as the herald of 'liberatory, non-reformist, de-colonial, intercultural' activity. The translation becomes instrumental to a politics whose main site of enunciation and reception is the US academy and in the process the complexities and particularities of Kusch's writing - especially his own misreadings and misprisions - are overlooked and the rifts of his thought are sutured or ignored.

Arguably, then, there is a tension between text and appropriation, in part facilitated by the decision to translate this volume of Kusch's work first, which leaves its antecedents and development slightly obscure, despite the long introductory essay. And, of course, the very belatedness of the translation means that Kusch's singularity looks like the now-commonplace strategies of post-colonial critique and puts his work in the shadow of a much more articulate discursive production on and from the Andes. Though the translation is serviceable, its occasional errors and general awkwardness also make already difficult thought less accessible to critical reflection. Nevertheless, Kusch's work should be read as a contribution to a transculturation of philosophy and 'thinking' and the construction of a wider surface of comparability. The current attempt to construct a form of politics in Bolivia that engages indigenous conceptions of the social demonstrates the stakes and risks of such a mobilization.

This article frames the book via an account of Kusch's context and earlier thought that stresses his debt to Heidegger. It goes on to outline the arguments and claims of Indigenous and Popular Thinking in América and raises what I see as the main problems with Kusch's approach. Finally, it offers a critique of his conclusions and some further reflection on Mignolo's appropriation of the text.

**80.** Which of the following is true regarding Kusch's book ?

- a. Kusch displays a disregard for anthropology as it contributes to making American culture unethical and dangerous.
- b. Kusch approves of the 'logic of control' of the Americans as long as it facilitates a search for identity.
- c. Indigenous thinking is seen by Kusch as a precursor to modernity , motivating people towards collective effort.
- d. Kusch posits an original mode of thinking which could increase ethical consciousness in America.

**81.** The tone of the above passage is?

- a. Descriptive
- b. Analytical
- c. Derogatory
- d. Pedantic

**82.** All of the following are true regarding the translation of Kusch's work except ?

- a. The translation of Kusch's book does not highlight the works of Kusch which have preceded the one being translated.
- b. The translation appears vague and obscure like other similar works from the Andes.
- c. The translation does not make Kusch's thoughts simpler and more lucid than they are in the original work.
- d. The translation leaves out many specific aspects of Kusch's thoughts and writings.

#### Passage - 24

**O**n a cool evening in late November, some 70 entrepreneurs from across sectors such as information technology, real estate, hospitality and clean tech met for dinner at Bangalore's Leela Palace to discuss the latest developments in their companies. The meeting, part of the Entrepreneurs Organisation---once called Young Entrepreneurs Organisation---represents a new and fast-growing interest in giving up risk-free jobs, biting the bullet of uncertainty and going solo. From a time when Indians preferred to stick to steady pay and focus on building a three-decade career in one company, executives today are crowding start-up events, chasing investors and splurging their savings, and well, starting up. Across industries, such as IT, mobile phones, hospitality and now education and clean tech, entrepreneurs are breaking loose from the confines of a 9-to-5 job to set up their businesses.

"There has been a night-and-day change over the past decade," says Laura Perkin, Executive Director of National Entrepreneurship Network (NEN). She says that since its inception seven years ago, NEN, which provides start-up support to colleges and entrepreneurs, now has over 70,000 students covered and works with 470 educational institutes nationwide. Elsewhere proto.in, a not-for-profit startup initiative focused on the products segment, has seen attendance grow from 200 wide-eyed entrepreneurs and a couple of investors, to over 600 people and 15 to 20 investors in its latest round held in

Pune. "We began with interest basically in IT and mobile value-added segments, but this has since grown into newer segments such as auto and clean tech," says Ravi Shankar, co-founder of proto.in. Earlier this year, a summit organized by the Indus entrepreneurs, better known as TIE, attracted over 1700 people and many mentoring sessions were sold out well in advance and had to be repeated.

Things have not been so rosy for long. The first Indian entrepreneurs were traders who relied on family money and networks to run their businesses. Prior to liberalization, this meant focusing on a closed-and slow-growing economy, with a strong dose of restraints in the form of licenses and permits, restrictions on import of machinery and limitations on foreign exchange. It wasn't until the economy was liberalized in 1991 that most of these controls were lifted and entrepreneurship could be given serious thought.

Even then the going was tough. "When I started my first company (IT&T) back in 1990, no one was willing to lend me money and a business was about factories," says serial entrepreneur and angel investor K. Ganesh. Others agree with this dismal view. "When I started my company IIS Infotech in 1989, it took me a year to get the licenses, and there was a 160 percent import duty on software," says Saurabh Srivastava, currently Chairman of US software major CA (formerly Computer Associates, Inc.) and co-founder of the Indian angle Network. "Socially, it was not an acceptable thing to do--- to become an entrepreneur. Overall, it was a very difficult task. All this has changed in the last decade."

It all started in the late nineties, when everything with a dotcom suffix became hip, and growth hungry venture capitalists (VCs) rushed to back anything in this segment. According to some executives, there were as many as 50-60 VCs looking to fund dotcom businesses during the 1999-2000 period. Just as quickly bloated, it exploded, leaving many investors gasping for breath. Early VCs in this market such as Ant Factory and EV entures were belly-up and others such as WestBridge capital ( now Sequoi Capital India) ChreysCapital morphed into later-stage and private equity type of investors.

Despite this blip, entrepreneurship was certainly here to stay. According to data from the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, from 1980-1991, the average number of companies formed each year was 14,379 and from 1992-2006, it was 33,385. Emboldened by pioneers such as Shiv Nadar of HCL and the seven founders of Infosys led by N.R. Narayan Murthy, many more wannabe entrepreneurs took the plunge, first in IT and then in other sunrise sectors like organized retailing and financial services.

While a glut of funding for a specific sector---the Internet---may have catalysed entrepreneurship in the early part of this decade, it was equally the explosive decline that saw VCs run for cover. This led to a shortage of capital and the wannabes returning to the comfort of a regular job as battle-scarred investors were in no hurry to back a business plan. But as the Indian economy climbed onto a higher growth curve, even as returns began to dry up in mature markets, global investors started entering, and re-entering, India in droves.

The returning investors were smarter this time around, demanding more detailed business plans, keeping a closer track of how companies were spending their money, and also more persistent on the returns front. Emerging segments such as mobile value-added services, and knowledge-intensive back office work increasingly got investor attention. Several greenhorn as well as seasoned corporate honchos saw opportunities to start up. Auto industry veteran and former Maruti Suzuki MD Jagdish Khattar started a chain of third party, multi-brand auto service centres called Carnation after quitting his job with the

Japanese car maker. He recently tied up Rs 170 crore in funding from Punjab National Bank and plans to expand his network from 12 centres to 30 by the end of the year. At the other end of the spectrum, Hari Prakash Shanbog, quit a cushy job with Wipro and teamed up with his friend Vidhyadhara S. Talaya to set up Ipomo, which provides learning solutions on mobile devices.

Simultaneously, the focus on entrepreneurs has shifted from providing services and products to Western countries to developing solutions for emerging markets. "India and the developing economy as a whole have unique problems and opportunities," says T.G. "Tiger" Ramesh, founder of Vignani Solutions, a provider of LED lighting equipment. "While some of this enthusiasm has been dampened by the current slowdown---and its after-effects---some experts say that this may actually be a blessing in disguise. Companies with a strong business plan and some funding will attract talent at lower costs. And a meltdown in real estate means rentals and leases are cheaper.

While entrepreneurship has been kindled and nurtured in places such as Silicon Valley and Boston in the US due to a mature ecosystem of academic institutes, entrepreneurship cells, investors and risk-friendly entrepreneurs, observers believe India is someway away from emulating this model. "The Silicon Valley model happened over 40 years and even the focus of this hub has changed, with no actual semiconductor fabs in the region any longer," says Ganesh, who has founded TutorVista, a virtual tutoring service. He instead says that in India, the focus needs to be on providing more early-stage(seed and angel funding) to nurture entrepreneurship in the country.

**83.** What could be the apt title for the passage?

- a. The first Indian Entrepreneurs.
- b. The Risk-Revolution.
- c. The global change in Business Set-up.
- d. Internet-a catalyst for entrepreneurship.

**84.** "Things haven't been so rosy for long." What does this line of the paragraph mean:

- a. Entrepreneurship as a new concept picked up at first but then declined soon after.
- b. Entrepreneurship seemed to be easy but it was not actually so.
- c. Entrepreneurship as a new concept picked up fast but the going was tough.
- d. None of the above.

**85.** The average number of companies formed each year from 1992-2006 was:

- a. Double the average no. of companies formed from 1980-1991.
- b. More than double of the average no. of companies formed from 1980-1991
- c. Less than double of the average no. of companies formed from 1980-1991
- d. Equal to the average no. of companies formed from 1980-1991

### Passage 25

**F**rom the 197 million square miles, which make up the surface of the globe, 71 per cent is covered by the interconnecting bodies of marine water; the Pacific Ocean alone covers half the Earth and averages near 14,000 feet in depth. The portions which rise above sea level are the continents-Eurasia, Africa; North America, South America, Australia, and Antarctica.

The submerged borders of the continental masses are the continental shelves, beyond which lie the deep-sea basins.

The ocean are deepest not in the center but in some elongated furrows, or long narrow troughs, called deeps. These profound troughs have a peripheral arrangement, notably around the borders of the Pacific and Indian oceans. The position of the deeps, like the highest mountains, is of recent origin, since otherwise they would have been filled with waste from the lands. This is further strengthened by the observation that the deeps are quite often, where world-shaking earthquakes occur. To cite an example, the "tidal wave" that in April, 1946, caused widespread destruction along Pacific coasts resulted from a strong earthquake on the floor of the Aleutian Deep.

The topography of the ocean floors is none too well known, since in great areas the available soundings are hundreds or even thousands of miles apart. However, the floor of the Atlantic is becoming fairly well known as a result of special surveys since 1920. A broad, well-defined ridge—the Mid-Atlantic ridge—runs north and south between Africa and the two Americas and numerous other major irregularities diversify the Atlantic floor. Closely spaced soundings show that many parts of the oceanic floors are as rugged as mountainous regions of the continents. During World War II great strides were made in mapping submarine surfaces, particularly in many parts of the vast Pacific basin.

Most of the continents stand on an average of 2870 feet above sea level. North America averages 2300 feet; Europe averages only 1150 feet; and Asia, the highest of the larger continental subdivisions, averages 3200 feet. Mount Everest, which is the highest point in the globe, is 29,000 feet above the sea; and as the greatest known depth in the sea is over 35,000 feet, the maximum relief (that is, the difference in altitude between the lowest and highest points) exceeds 64,000 feet, or exceeds 12 miles. The continental masses and the deep-sea basins are relief features of the first order; the deeps, ridges, and volcanic cones that diversify the sea floor, as well as the plains, plateaus, and mountains of the continents, are relief features of the second order. The lands are unendingly subject to a complex of activities summarized in the term erosion, which first sculpts them in great detail and then tends to reduce them ultimately to sea level. The modeling of the landscape by weather, running water, and other agents is apparent to the keenly observant eye and causes thinking people to speculate on what must be the final result of the ceaseless wearing down of the lands. Much before there was any recognizable science as geology, Shakespeare wrote "the revolution of the times makes mountains level."

**86.** The peripheral furrows or deeps are found

- a. only in the Pacific and Indian oceans
- b. near earthquakes
- c. near the shore
- d. in the center of the ocean
- e. to be 14,000 feet in depth in the Pacific.

**87.** We may conclude from this passage that earthquakes

- a. Occur more frequently in newly formed land or sea formations
- b. Are caused by the weight of the water
- c. Cause erosion
- d. Occur in the deeps
- e. Will ultimately "make mountains level".

**88.** The highest mountains are

- a. oldest
- b. in excess of 12 miles
- c. near the deeps
- d. relief features of the first order
- e. of recent origin.

**89.** The science of geology was started

- a. By the Greeks.
- b. During world war II
- c. April 1946
- d. After 1600
- e. In 1920

**90.** The highest point on North America is

- a. 2870 feet above sea level
- b. not mentioned in the passage
- c. higher than the highest point in Europe. 2300 feet above sea level
- d. in Mexico.

**91.** The deeps are subject to change caused by

- a. erosion
- b. soundings
- c. earthquakes
- d. waste
- e. weathering

**92.** The continental masses

- a. Rise above sea level
- b. Consist of six continents
- c. Are relief features of the second order
- d. Are partially submerged
- e. Comprise 29 per cent of the earth's surface.

**ANSWER PASSAGE — (1 - 25)**

- |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D  | 12. B | 23. A | 33. C | 43. C | 53. B | 63. B | 73. C | 83. B |
| 2. B  | 13. A | 24. C | 34. B | 44. C | 54. B | 64. A | 74. B | 84. C |
| 3. C  | 14. D | 25. A | 35. A | 45. D | 55. D | 65. D | 75. B | 85. B |
| 4. C  | 15. A | 26. A | 36. A | 46. C | 56. B | 66. C | 76. A | 86. D |
| 5. C  | 16. B | 27. A | 37. B | 47. D | 57. C | 67. B | 77. C | 87. A |
| 6. D  | 17. D | 28. C | 38. C | 48. A | 58. B | 68. C | 78. C | 88. D |
| 7. D  | 18. D | 29. A | 39. A | 49. D | 59. A | 69. B | 79. B | 89. B |
| 8. A  | 19. B | 30. B | 40. D | 50. C | 60. D | 70. B | 80. A | 90. C |
| 9. B  | 20. B | 31. B | 41. A | 51. B | 61. B | 71. A | 81. B | 91. C |
| 10. B | 21. D | 32. A | 42. A | 52. B | 62. D | 72. A | 82. B | 92. A |
| 11. C | 22. B |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |

