

PASSAGE 1 (Q.1)

In prehistoric times brachiopods were one of the most abundant and diverse forms of life on Earth: more than 30,000 species of this clam-like creature have been catalogued from fossil records. Today brachiopods are not as numerous, and existing species are not well studied, partly because neither the animal's fleshy inner tissue nor its shell has any commercial value. Moreover, in contrast to the greater diversity of the extinct species, the approximately 300 known surviving species are relatively uniform in appearance. Many zoologists have interpreted this as a sign that the animal has been unable to compete successfully with other marine organisms in the evolutionary struggle.

Q.1) It can be inferred from the passage that the decision to study an organism may sometimes be influenced by

- a) Its practical or commercial benefits to society
- b) The nature and prevalence of its fossilized remains
- c) The relative convenience of its geographical distribution
- d) Its similarity to one or more better-known species

Ans) a

Exp) In the passage, it is mentioned that "existing species are not well studied, partly because neither the animal's fleshy inner tissue nor its shell has any commercial value." This implies that study an organism may sometimes be influenced by its practical or commercial benefits to society.

PASSAGE 2 (Q.2)

Sports governance in India is absolutely unprofessional. While it will be unfair to make a sweeping generalization — there are a few sports that benefit from modern management where the administration is totally transparent in its business. But most are besmirched by feudal attitudes where the top guys have been the same since the days of your childhood, and they appear to claim ownership rights over their 'property.' 'Honorary' positions are not ones manned by individuals with perfectly altruistic intentions. To even expect it is ridiculous. Even saints do what they do to get into the good books of the big, all-knowing, all-powerful man up there.

Q.2) Which among the following does not contradict the view of the author regarding the solution to the current problem of sports administration in India?

- I. The sports fraternity should be made administrators as they understand the game the best

II. The sports ministry should be disbanded with since there should be no government interference in sports in our country

III. The sports management should be made a professional subject in the academic curriculum of the country

- a) Both (I) and (II)
- b) Both (I) and (III)
- c) Only (II)
- d) Only (III)

Ans) d

Exp) According to the passage, the author wants professionalism in the sports management in our country. That makes option (d) the only right choice among the given options since it talks about making sports management a professional course in our country.

PASSAGE 3 (Q.3 – Q.5)

Hacking of important data, network outages, computer viruses and other cyber related threats affect our lives that range from minor inconvenience to serious incidents. Cyber threats can be caused due to negligence and vulnerabilities, or unintentional accidents. The main objectives of such type of system attackers or hackers are to steal confidential information, to make illegal monetary transactions, to destroy or to change data and the like. System attackers can be terrorists, crackers or recreational hackers. They have a variety of tools that can harm or infect the computer; usually they use malicious logic or virus to gain unauthorized access to a computer. Opening email attachments that carry the virus, clicking malicious links or websites or unintentionally downloading a dangerous program are common ways through which a computer can be infected and data can be stolen.

The internet has provided a wide array of learning opportunities, but there are risks too. Photos, videos and other personal information shared by an individual on social networking sites such as Facebook, Twitter can be inappropriately used by others may lead to serious and even life-threatening incidents. Social networking sites have become the most popular medium for sharing information and connecting with other people. But these sites have created varied opportunities for cybercrimes, compromised personal identities and information leakage.

Q.3) According to the author, what is the main reason behind cyber threats?

- a) The unknown person with malice
- b) Due to intelligence, veneration and intentional threats.

- c) Due to negligence and vulnerabilities, or unintentional accidents.
- d) By communicating through instant messages and emails to banking, travelling, studying and shopping on internet.

Ans) c

Exp) The reason mentioned in the passage for cyber threats is “due to negligence and vulnerabilities, or unintentional accidents.”

Q.4) What is the downside of Social media, according to the author?

- a) The long hour’s usage of social media could affect an individual mentally and become the victim of depression
- b) By sharing sensitive information, one can be vulnerable to sudden outburst of emotions
- c) Information shared by an individual for socializing purposes can be distorted and can be used for malignant purpose.
- d) The social media owners can steal the information and sell this information for monetary purposes.

Ans) c

Exp) In the passage, it is mentioned that “Photos, videos and other personal information shared by an individual on social networking sites such as Facebook, Twitter can be inappropriately used by others may lead to serious and even life-threatening incidents.” From this we can infer that information shared by an individual for socializing purposes can be distorted and can be used for malignant purpose.

Q.5) According to this passage, how the virus gets into the computers?

- a) By saving data and clicking on the desktop
- b) By opening a document file in the search history
- c) By texting online and receiving files on social media platforms
- d) Opening email attachments that carry the virus, clicking malicious links or websites or unintentionally downloading a dangerous program.

Ans) d

Exp) Refers to “Opening email attachments that carry the virus, clicking malicious links or websites or unintentionally downloading a dangerous program”

PASSAGE 4 (Q.6–Q.9)

The case Mr Ghani made was clear: progress and development in Afghanistan are meaningless and unsustainable without peace, and peace is contingent on Pakistan ending support to terror groups such the Haqqani network and Lashkar-e-Taiba. He dared Pakistan to use its proposed development grant to Afghanistan to fight terror on its own soil.

However, if every window for engagement with Pakistan is closed for India and Afghanistan, the two countries must closely consider what their next step will be. A lack of engagement may, in the short term, yield some pressure on Pakistan's leadership to act, as it did briefly after the Pathankot attack. But in the long run it may deplete the two countries of their limited leverage as Pakistan's neighbours. It may, for all the affirmations of mutual ties, also succeed in driving more obstacles to trade between India and Afghanistan. In the past year, the cornering of Pakistan by its South Asian neighbours has only yielded deeper ties for Islamabad with Beijing and Moscow, pushed Kabul closer to Central Asia, and moved New Delhi towards multilateral groupings to the east and south. As a result, the measures India and Afghanistan have envisaged in order to avoid Pakistan, such as land trade from the Chabahar port and a dedicated air corridor between Delhi and Kabul, may prove to be insufficient by the time they are put in place, even as Afghanistan is connected more closely via a rail line from China's Yiwu and Tehran.

Q.6) According to the author; is lack of engagement with Pakistan a good option in the long run?

- No, because the measures India and Afghanistan have taken may prove to be insufficient by the time they are put in place.
- No, because this may lead to more trade difficulties among all countries of middle and south East Asia.
- Yes, because that is the only sure shot solution to get over with terrorism.
- Yes, as Pakistan is not willing to stop supporting terror groups and by secluding it with international ties, cross-border terrorism will come to a halt.

Ans) a

Exp) Refer Last Para, 'As a result, the measures India and Afghanistan have envisaged in order to avoid Pakistan, such as land trade from the Chabahar port and a dedicated air corridor between Delhi and Kabul, may prove to be insufficient by the time they are put in place...'

Q.7) What are the measures foreseen by India and Afghanistan to avoid their neighbouring country?

- Including Russia and Europe to tackle the situation.
- Forging cooperation to realise Afghanistan's potential to be a vibrant Asian "hub".

- c) Starting land trade from the Chabahar port and a dedicated air corridor between Delhi and Kabul
- d) Deepening ties of Islamabad with Beijing and Moscow and, pushing Kabul closer to Central Asia

Ans) c

Exp) Refers to ‘As a result, the measures India and Afghanistan have envisaged in order to avoid Pakistan, such as land trade from the Chabahar port and a dedicated air corridor between Delhi and Kabul...’

Q.8) According to the author, what impact will it have if India and Afghanistan cease engagement with Pakistan?

- a) A lack of engagement may, in the short term, yield some pressure on Pakistan’s leadership to act
- b) In the long run, such initiative may succeed in driving more obstacles to trade between India and Afghanistan.
- c) It will definitely put pressure on Pakistan to surrender its terror groups, and it will be a measure confirming peace among international borders.
- d) Both (a) and (b)

Ans) d

Exp) Refers to second paragraph, ‘A lack of engagement may, in the short term, yield some pressure on Pakistan’s leadership to act, as it did briefly after the Pathankot attack. But in the long run it may deplete the two countries of their limited leverage as Pakistan’s neighbours. It may, for all the affirmations of mutual ties, also succeed in driving more obstacles to trade between India and Afghanistan.’

Q.9) In Mr Ghani’s view, what is mandatory for sustainable development and to attain peace in Afghanistan?

- a) To rage war against Pakistan and bring this terrorism to a full stop
- b) To join hands with Haqqani and Lashkar-e-Taiba
- c) India should invade Pakistan for betterment of neighbouring countries
- d) Pakistan should end its support to terror groups

Ans) d

Exp) Refers to “The case Mr Ghani made was clear: progress and development in Afghanistan are meaningless and unsustainable without peace, and peace is contingent on Pakistan ending support to terror groups such the Haqqani network and Lashkar-e-Taiba”

PASSAGE 5 (Q.10 – Q.11)

The UN Environment Programme's recent report titled 'Air Pollution in Asia and the Pacific: Science-Based Solutions' has sounded a warning, pointing out that only 8% of the population in the countries of the region get to breathe air of acceptable quality. One study of degradation of Delhi's air over a 10-year period beginning 2000 estimated premature mortality to have risen by as much as 60%. With the steady growth in the population of the capital and other cities, the trauma is set to worsen. Farm stubble burning is a major contributor to the problem, and its footprint may be growing because of wider use of mechanical harvesters that is producing more waste. An innovative approach could be to use climate change funds to turn farm residues into a resource, using technological options such as converting them into bio fuels and fertilizers. From an urban development perspective, large cities should reorient their investments to prioritise public transport, favouring electric mobility. The World Bank has said it is keen to enhance its lending portfolio to tackle air pollution, opening a new avenue for this. Governments should make the use of personal vehicles in cities less attractive through strict road pricing mechanisms. Sharply escalated, deterrent parking fees can be implemented. If governments delay action on the critical issue of pollution control, public pressure must force them to act.

Q.10) What are the steps suggested by the passage to tackle Air pollution?

- I. There must be ban on using Private Transport.
- II. Use of mechanic harvester must be abolished.
- III. By increasing parking fee to a good extent.

- a) Only (I) and (II)
- b) Only (III)
- c) Only (II) and (III)
- d) All of these

Ans) b

Exp) Author mentioned that authorities can increase parking fee sharply which discourage the use of private vehicle.

Q.11) What would be best inferred from the given passage?

- I. Quality of Air is very poor in most cities of India.
- II. Burning of farm stubble is now a major problem due to introduction of mechanical harvesting.
- III. By sharply escalating the parking fee people must start using public vehicles.

- a) Only (I)

- b) Only (III)
- c) Only (II)
- d) All of these

Ans) a

Exp) It's an assumption of author that by escalating parking fee discourage the use of private vehicles it can't be inferred while burning of farm stubble is also a problem before introduction of mechanical harvester. Author mentioned that air quality in many cities of India are not of acceptable quality.

PASSAGE 6 (Q.12)

Much of the research on hallucinogenic drugs such as LSD has focused on the neurotransmitter serotonin, a chemical that when released from a presynaptic serotonin-secreting neuron causes the transmission of a nerve impulse across a synapse to an adjacent postsynaptic, or target, neuron. There are two major reasons for this emphasis. First, it was discovered early on that many of the major hallucinogens have a molecular structure similar to that of serotonin. In addition, animal studies of brain neurochemistry following administration of hallucinogens invariably reported changes in serotonin levels.

Q.12) According to the passage, which of the following is one of the primary factors that led researchers studying hallucinogenic drugs to focus on serotonin?

- a) The suppression of the activity of serotonin-secreting neurons by the administration of hallucinogens
- b) The observed similarities in the chemical structures of serotonin and hallucinogens
- c) The effects the administration of hallucinogens has on serotonin production in the human brain
- d) Serotonin-induced changes in the effects of hallucinogens on behavior

Ans) b

Exp) It can be concluded that according to author primary factors that led researchers studying hallucinogenic drugs to focus on serotonin because of the similarities in the chemical structures of serotonin and hallucinogens.

PASSAGE 7 (Q.13 – Q.14)

In a welcome development, small cities and towns appear to be doing more to power India's growth story than big metros. Confirming this are the latest income tax statistics, which indicate that Tier II and Tier III cities like Patna, Lucknow, Meerut and Kanpur have far outstripped Delhi, Mumbai Chennai and Kolkata in terms of

growth in personal and corporate tax collections. In fact, Patna has seen as much as 95 percent growth in personal Income tax figures over the 2009-10 period compared to a measly 4 percent for Delhi and 6 percent for Mumbai. Such a shift towards growth driven by regional centers can help mitigate the problems ensuing from unequal development and, therefore, needs to be encouraged. The current growth and development model centered on big metros is unsustainable. Having experienced years of economic migration, these large cities are literally bunting at the seams. They are left with creaking infrastructure compounded by shoddy urban planning and poor civic amenities, all of which is reflected in the fast depreciating quality of life.

Q.13) Which of the following is definitely TRUE as per the passage?

- a) The tax collections from Patna are the highest for 2009-10
- b) The growth in corporate tax collections is always followed by the growth in personal tax collections
- c) The growth in personal tax figures for Chennai and Kolkata was not more than 4% for 2009-10
- d) None is true

Ans) d

Exp) None of them can be concluded from passage.

Q.14) Which of the following would be one of the major impacts of development of many regional cities and centres?

- a) The income level of people will increase
- b) The living conditions in existing metros will become worse
- c) The migration to far off bigger cities across different states will be reduced
- d) Tax collections will increase

Ans) c

Exp) In the passage it is mentioned that “Such a shift towards growth driven by regional centers can help mitigate the problems ensuing from unequal development and, therefore, needs to be encouraged. The current growth and development model centered on big metros is unsustainable.” From this it can be concluded that according to author the major impact of development of many regional cities and centres will reduce the migration to bigger cities.

PASSAGE 8 (Q.15 – Q.16)

We are well into the 21st century yet half the world's population live in squatter settlements and work in shadow economies, which generate more than one-third of the developing world's GDP. Slums are not caused by the poor but by governments denying people the right to own and exchange property. When people own their own property they have incentives to invest in time, money and energy to improve it because they know that they will be able to benefit from any such improvements. i.e., the ability to obtain mortgages etc. In short, property rights beget capital, which begets innovation, which begets wealth. Sadly, the poor typically don't have secure title to their land as there are bureaucratic restrictions on transferring title or there is no clear system for titling. Without legal deeds they live in constant fear of being evicted by landlords or municipal officials. Illiteracy is a major reason poor people often choose not to seek the protection of local courts since in so many countries laws established under colonial rule have never been translated into local languages. When entrepreneurs do set out to legally register business they are discouraged by red tape and costly fees.

Q.15) According to the author, which of the following factors is responsible for the creation of a slum?

- a) Migration of landless labourers to cities.
- b) Municipal authorities building low-cost housing for the poor.
- c) Unchecked population growth.
- d) Government failure to secure property rights for citizens.

Ans) d

Exp) In the passage it is mentioned that "Slums are not caused by the poor but by governments denying people the right to own and exchange property." From this we can conclude that according to author Government failure to secure property rights for citizens is the factor responsible for the creation of a slum.

Q.16) What benefit does the author see in providing land ownership rights to the poor?

- a) Gaining independence from colonial rulers
- b) Municipal services afforded to the poor will improve.
- c) It will be an inheritance for future generations.
- d) None of these.

Ans) d

Exp) None of them are concluded from the passage.

PASSAGE 9 (Q.17–Q.18)

The belief in God has to be based on faith which transcends reason. Indeed, even the so-called realization has at bottom an element of faith without which it cannot be sustained. In the very nature of things it must be so. Who can transgress the limitation of his being? I hold that complete realization is impossible in this embodied life. Nor is it necessary. A living immovable faith is all that is required for reaching the full spiritual height attainable by human beings. God is not outside the earthly case of ours. Therefore exterior proof is not of much avail, if any at all. We must ever fail to perceive Him through the senses, because He is beyond them. We can feel Him, if we will but withdraw ourselves from the senses. The divine music is incessantly going on within us, but the loud senses drown the delicate music, which is unlike and infinitely superior to anything we can perceive or hear with our senses.

Q.17) Which of the two conclusions can be drawn from what is stated in the passage?

1. Realization of God is not possible without faith.
 2. Complete realization of god is not possible in this bodily existence.
- a) Only conclusion 1 can be drawn.
 - b) Only conclusion 2 can be drawn.
 - c) Both conclusions 1 & 2 can be drawn.
 - d) Neither conclusion 1 nor 2 can be drawn.

Ans) c

Exp) In passage Author mentioned realisation has at bottom an element of faith without which it cannot be sustained and in the same paragraph it is mentioned that complete realisation is impossible in this embodied life. So, both conclusion 1 and 2 follows.

Q.18) “The loud senses drown the delicate music”. What does the author mean by this statement?

- a) Human senses are not sharp enough to capture the subtle sounds of nature.
- b) Our senses are too blunt to understand divine music.
- c) We are so much involved in our sensory perception that we fail to notice the continuous presence of God within us.
- d) All of the above.

Ans) c

Exp) From the given line Author wants to mention that we are so much involved in our daily life that we don't notice the continuous presence of God.

PASSAGE 10 (Q.19)

The concept of harmonious world encompassing broad notions of multilateralism, prosperity for all through common development and tolerance for diversity has left world opinion perplexed. These are commendable objectives but the theory is short on specifics regarding the means to achieve them. China's recent willingness to be a more active player internationally stems from complex factors. The country's economic strength- having acquired the largest foreign exchange reserves in the world—is undeniable and reports favour it to be the largest economy in the next quarter of the century. For sustained double-digit economic growth China thus has no choice but to become more active internationally.

Q.19) What has been the fallout of China's increased participation in world affairs?

- a) International scrutiny of its economic policies
- b) Growth of corruption among politicians
- c) Its influence and prestige have grown substantially
- d) Its growth rate has stabilised

Ans) c

Exp) Refers to “China's recent willingness to be a more active player internationally stems from complex factors. The country's economic strength- having acquired the largest foreign exchange reserves in the world—is undeniable and reports favour it to be the largest economy in the next quarter of the century.”

PASSAGE 11 (Q.20)

Investment in rural infrastructure, roads, storage facilities, marketing facilities are also crucial but government support in India has mainly been through subsidies, not investment. There has been much debate about subsidies and their utility; the opposing view being that subsidies are against the market reforms and distorts the market as well as reduces resource efficiency. In contrast to the 2,046 applications for the registration of new plant varieties in China over the past few years, data reveals that despite India having the largest number of agricultural scientists in the world India's current research track record is abysmal, equivalent to what China achieved in the 1980s.

Q.20) What argument has been posed against implementation of subsidies?

- A. Subsidies sacrifice equity for efficiency.
- B. Subsidies hamper efficient resource utilization.
- C. Subsidies increase private sector investment and involvement in agriculture.
- a) Both (A) and (B)
- b) Only (B)
- c) Both (B) and (C)
- d) Only (A)

Ans) b

Exp) In the passage, it is mentioned that “the opposing view being that subsidies are against the market reforms and distorts the market as well as reduces resource efficiency.” From this we infer that according to passage subsidies hamper efficient resource utilization.

PASSAGE 12 (Q.21)

Politicians and generals talk of military strategies and manoeuvres but something completely different is needed. Stability will come only when economic opportunities exist, when youth can find jobs and support families rather than seeking their livelihood in violence. Peace can only be achieved with a withdrawal of foreign troops, sanctions and peacekeepers and the arrival of jobs, productive farms and factories, healthcare and schools.

Q.21) According to the author, how can political stability be achieved?

- a) Increasing the number of foreign troops in areas of conflict
- b) Depending more on foreign aid
- c) Following recommendations given by the World Bank
- d) Providing economic opportunities

Ans) d

Exp) In the passage it is mentioned that “Stability will come only when economic opportunities exist” implies according to the author political stability be achieved by providing economic opportunities

PASSAGE 13 (Q.22 – Q.23)

While it is all too easy to dismiss critical comment on conditions in India contemptuously, there can be little doubt that if foreign investment is to be wooed assiduously, we will have to meet exacting international standards and cater at least partially to what we may consider the idiosyncrasies of our foreign collaborators. The Japanese too have passed through a stage in the fifties when their products were derided as sub-standard and shoddy. That they have come out of that ordeal of fire to emerge as an economic superpower speaks as much of their doggedness to pursue goals against all odds as of their ability to improvise and adapt to internationally acceptable standards. There is no gainsaying that the past record Japanese investment is a poor benchmark for future expectations.

Q.22) The author has appreciated the Japanese for their

- a) Quality of products manufactured in the fifties.
- b) Passing through an ordeal.
- c) Perseverance in raising the quality of products.
- d) Future expectations.

Ans) c

Exp) From the passage it can be concluded that the author appreciated the Japanese for their determination in raising the quality of products.

Q.23) The author attributes Japan's emergence as an economic superpower to

- A. Their ability to overcome any ordeal.
 - B. Their tenacity and perseverance despite unfavourable circumstances.
 - C. Their ability to improvise and adapt to globally acceptable quality levels.
- a) (A) and (B) only
 - b) (B) and (C) only
 - c) (A) and (C) only
 - d) All the three

Ans) d

Exp) In the passage it is mentioned that "That they have come out of that ordeal of fire to emerge as an economic superpower speaks as much of their doggedness to pursue goals against all odds as of their ability to improvise and adapt to internationally acceptable standards" implies that Japan emerges as superpower due to

their ability to overcome any ordeal, their determination and their ability to improvise and adapt to globally acceptable quality levels.

PASSAGE 14 (Q.24 – Q.27)

In the second week of August 1998, just a few days after the incidents of bombing the US embassies in Nairobi and Dar-es-Salaam, a high-powered, brain-storming session was held near Washington D.C., to discuss various aspects of terrorism. The meeting was attended by ten of America's leading experts in various fields such as germ and chemical warfare, public health, disease control and also by the doctors and the law-enforcing officers. Being asked to describe the horror of possible bio-attack, one of the experts narrated the following gloomy scenario. A culprit in a crowded business centre or in a busy shopping mall of a town empties a test tube containing some fluid, which in turn creates an unseen cloud of the germ of a dreaded disease like anthrax capable of inflicting a horrible death within 5 days on anyone who inhales it. At first 500, or so victims feel that they have mild influenza which may recede after a day or two. Then the symptoms return again and their lungs start filling with fluid. They rush to local hospitals for treatment, but the panic-stricken people may find that the Medicare services run quickly out of drugs due to excessive demand. But no one would be able to realize that a terrorist attack has occurred. One cannot deny the possibility that the germ involved would be of contagious variety capable of causing an epidemic. The meeting concluded that such attacks, apart from causing immediate human tragedy, would have dire long-term effects on the political and social fabric of a country by way of ending people's trust on the competence of the government.

Q.24) In the context of the passage, the culprit's act of emptying a test tube containing some fluid can be classified as

- a) A terrorist attack
- b) An epidemic of a dreaded disease
- c) A natural calamity
- d) The panic created by an imaginary event

Ans) a

Exp) In the passage is about to discuss various aspect of terrorism and the culprit's act of emptying a test tube containing some fluid can be classified as a terrorist attack.

Q.25) What was the immediate provocation for the meeting held in August 1998?

- a) the insistence of America's leading

- b) a culprit's heinous act of spreading germs
- c) people's lack of trust in the government
- d) None of these

Ans) d

Exp) From the passage it can be inferred that meeting held in 1998 to discuss various aspects of terrorism due to after the incidents of bombing the US embassies in Nairobi and Dar-es-Salaam. So, none of these choices is right.

Q.26) What could be the probable consequence of bio-attacks, as mentioned in the passage?

- A. several deaths
 - B. political turmoil
 - C. social unrest
- a) (A) only
 - b) (B) only
 - c) (C) only
 - d) None of these

Ans) d

Exp) In the passage it is mentioned that "The meeting concluded that such attacks, apart from causing immediate human tragedy, would have dire long-term effects on the political and social fabric of a country by way of ending people's trust on the competence of the government." Implies that all (A), (B) and (C) are mentioned in the passage as consequences of bio-attack.

Q.27) The author's purpose of writing the above passage seems to explain

- a) The methods of containing terrorism
- b) The socio-political turmoil in African countries
- c) The deadly strategies adopted by modern terrorists
- d) Reason for killing innocent people

Ans) c

Exp) Author discussed the strategies adopted by the terrorist in the passage. So, it can be concluded that the author's main purpose is to explain the deadly strategies adopted by modern terrorists.

PASSAGE 15 (Q.28 – Q.30)

Radically changing monsoon patterns. Reduction in the winter rice harvest and a quantum increase in respiratory diseases all part of the environmental doomsday scenario which is reportedly playing out in South Asia. According to a United Nations Environment Programme report, a deadly three deep blanket of pollution comprising a fearsome cocktail of ash, acids, aerosols and other particles has enveloped this region. For India, already struggling to cope with a drought, the Implications of this are devastating and further crop failure will amount to a life and death question for many Indians. The increase in premature deaths will have adverse social and economic consequences and a rise in morbidities will place an unbearable burden on our crumbling health system. And there is no one to blame but ourselves. Both official and corporate India has always been allergic to any mention, of clean technology. Most mechanical two wheelers roll off the assembly line without proper pollution control system. Little effort is made for R &D on simple technologies, which could make a vital difference to people's lives and the environment.

Q.28) Which, according to the passage, is a life and death question to many Indians?

- a) Increase In respiratory diseases
- b) Use of clean technology
- c) Thick blanket of pollution over the region
- d) Failure in crops

Ans) d

Exp) In the passage it is mentioned that “For India, already struggling to cope with a drought, the Implications of this are devastating and further crop failure will amount to a life and death question for many Indians.” Implies that failure of crops is a life and death question to many Indians.

Q.29) If the rate of premature deaths increases it will

- a) Exert added burden on our, crumbling economy.
- b) Have adverse social and economic consequences.
- c) Make positive effect on our efforts to control population.
- d) Have less job aspirants in the society.

Ans) b

Exp) In the passage it is mentioned “The increase in premature deaths will have adverse social and economic consequences and a rise in morbidities will place an unbearable burden on our crumbling health system.” From

this it can be inferred that if the rate of premature deaths increases it will have adverse social and economic consequences.

Q.30) According to the passage, two wheelers industry is not adequately concerned about

- a) Passenger safety on the roads
- b) Life cover insurance of the vehicle owners
- c) Pollution control system in the vehicles
- d) Rising cost of the two wheelers

Ans) c

Exp) In the passage it is mentioned that “Most mechanical two wheelers roll off the assembly line without proper pollution control system” implies that two wheelers industry is not adequately concerned about pollution control system in the vehicles.

PASSAGE 16 (Q.31)

Since July 1991, the government of India has effectively put the liberalization policy into proactive. The drastic steps even include some administrative reforms for pruning the government agencies. Last year the Japanese business circles represented by the Ishikawa Mission called the attention of their Indian counterparts to what they considered to be the major impediments in India. However, thanks to the almost revolutionary reforms put into effect by the Indian government, those impediments either have been removed or now are on their way out. This development gives new hope for the future of economic co-operation between the two countries.

Q.31) The Ishikawa Mission during its visit to India emphasized on

- a) Future economic co-operation between Japan and India.
- b) Need for removing policy and/or implementation hurdles.
- c) Need for stiff competition.
- d) Striking down revolutionary reforms.

Ans) b

Exp) In the passage it is mentioned that “Ishikawa Mission called the attention of their Indian counterparts to what they considered to be the major impediments in India” implies that they emphasized on the need for removing policy and/or implementation hurdles.

PASSAGE 17 (Q.32 – Q.34)

"Popular art" has a number of meanings, impossible to define with any precision, which range from folklore to junk. The poles are clear enough, but the middle tends to blur. The Hollywood Western of the 1930's, for example, has elements of folklore, but is closer to junk than to high art or folk art. The case of Giuseppe Verdi is an interesting one: he took a popular genre, bourgeois melodrama set to music and, without altering its fundamental nature, transmuted it into high art. This remains one of the greatest achievements in music, and one that cannot be fully appreciated without recognizing the essential trashiness of the genre. As an example of such a transmutation, consider what Verdi made of the typical political elements of nineteenth-century opera. Generally, in the plots of these operas, a hero or heroine—usually portrayed only as an individual, unfettered by class—is caught between the immoral corruption of the aristocracy and the doctrinaire rigidity or secret greed of the leaders of the proletariat. Verdi transforms this naive and unlikely formulation with music of extraordinary energy and rhythmic vitality, music more subtle than it seems at first hearing. There are scenes and arias that still sound like calls to arms and were clearly understood as such when they were first performed. Such pieces lend an immediacy to the otherwise veiled political message of these operas and call up feelings beyond those of the opera itself. Or consider Verdi's treatment of character. Before Verdi, there were rarely any characters at all in musical drama, only a series of situations which allowed the singers to express a series of emotional states. Any attempt to find coherent psychological portrayal in these operas is misplaced ingenuity. The only coherence was the singer's vocal technique.

Q.32) According to the passage, the immediacy of the political message in Verdi's operas stems from the

- a) Vitality and subtlety of the music
- b) Audience's familiarity with earlier operas
- c) Portrayal of heightened emotional states
- d) Individual talents of the singers

Ans) a

Exp) In the passage it is mentioned that "Verdi transforms this naive and unlikely formulation with music of extraordinary energy and rhythmic vitality, music more subtle than it seems at first hearing." Implies that the immediacy of the political message in Verdi's operas stems from the vitality and subtlety of the music.

Q.33) According to the passage, all of the following characterize musical drama before Verdi EXCEPT:

- a) Arias tailored to a particular singer's ability
- b) Adaptation of music from other operas

- c) Psychological inconsistency in the portrayal of characters
- d) Music used for the purpose of defining a character

Ans) d

Exp) In the passage it is mentioned that “Before Verdi, there were rarely any characters at all in musical drama” implies that before Verdi music was not used for the purpose of defining a character.

Q.34) It can be inferred that the author regards the independence from social class of the heroes and heroines of nineteenth-century opera as

- a) An idealized but fundamentally accurate portrayal of bourgeois life
- b) A plot convention with no real connection to political reality
- c) A plot refinement unique to Verdi
- d) A symbolic representation of the position of the bourgeoisie relative to the aristocracy and the proletariat

Ans) b

Exp) from the passage it can be concluded that according to the author the independence from social class of the heroes and heroines of nineteenth-century opera is a plot convention with no real connection to political reality.

PASSAGE 18 (Q.35 – Q.38)

The group of Twenty (G20) was established in 1999 to bring together Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors of systemically important industrialised and developing economies to discuss key issues relating to the global economy and finance stability. By contributing to the strengthening of the international financial architecture and providing opportunities for dialogue on national policies, international cooperation, and international financial institutions, the G-20 helps to support growth, financial stability and development across the globe.

Since its inception, the G20 has held annual Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governor’s meetings and discussed measures to promote financial stability in the world and achieve sustainable economic growth and development.

In the wake of the global financial and economic crisis in 2008, the G20 was elevated to a Leader Summit. It was designated as a premier forum for international economic cooperation in 2009, effectively replacing the G8 as a forum for steering the global issues. The move was considered as a milestone in reforming global governance, making it more inclusive since this forum comprises both emerging as well as industrialised economies.

Several landmark reforms of international financial institutions were initiated at the behest of the G20 which heightened the expectation for bringing about fundamental changes in the functioning of the global institutions and in the global governance structure. India as a member of the G20 has been actively engaged in global economic governance and in shaping the world order.

The most concerted response to the global economic crisis came from the platform of the G20 countries. G20 Leaders Summits have set the agenda rolling for both short and medium-term actions to meet the crisis.

Q.35) In the year 2008 G-20 was elevated to a leader's Summit. Which of the following best describes the reason for such a move?

- It is essential to make important institutions of the world more democratic.
- It was a part of the inceptive policy of the G-20 to make it broader based.
- It was essential, in the wake of economic crisis, to make it a more inclusive at a premier forum for economic co-operation so as to take effective decisions to combat the crisis.
- All of the above.

Ans) c

Exp) From the third paragraph of the passage it is inferred that it was essential in the wake of the global financial and economic crisis in 2008 to make it more it a more inclusive at a premium forum for economic co-operation.

Q.36) Which of the following fact mentioned in the passage best highlights the great significance being attached to the G-20 by the world leaders in current politico-economic situation of the world?

- It is to effectively replace to G-8
- India as a member of G-20 has been actively engaged in global economic governance.
- Reforms of international financial institutions have been initiated at the behest of G-20.
- The most concerted response to global economic crisis came from the platform of the G-20 countries.

Ans) d

Exp) In fourth paragraph of the passage author mentioned "Several landmark reforms of international financial institutions were initiated at the behest of the G20 which heightened the expectation for bringing about fundamental changes in the functioning of the global institutions and in the global governance structure" it implies that the best highlights the great significance being attached to the G-20 by the world leaders in current

politico-economic situation of the world is the most concerted response to global economic crisis came from the platform of the G-20 countries.

Q.37) Examine whether the following conclusions can be drawn on the basis of what is stated in the passage?

A. The elevation of G-20 to a leader's summit in 2008 was a knee-jerk reaction to the global economic crisis.

B. Expectation of people from G-20 has been duly fulfilled.

a) Only conclusion (A) can be drawn.

b) Only conclusion (B) can be drawn.

c) Both conclusions (A) and (B) can be drawn.

d) Neither conclusion (A) nor (B) can be drawn.

Ans) d

Exp) Author didn't mention anything about statement (1) while he contradicts statement (2) by mentioning "G20 heightened the expectation for bringing about fundamental changes". So, none of the given conclusion can be drawn.

Q.38) What was the initial objective of establishing the Group of Twenty (G-20)?

1. To provide a platform for discussion of economic issues, among to the industrialised and developing economies.

2. To help achieve regional economic cooperation to support growth and bring financial stability.

3. To enable the Finance Minister and Central Bank governors of important developing and industrialised countries to discuss critical issues pertaining to global economy development and stability.

4. To eventually replace the current economic forums like G-8 and WTO as a forum for deciding upon important emerging world economic issues.

5. To provide an opportunity for discussion on international economic policies, national policies, financial stability and international institutions.

a) 1, 2, 3

b) 1, 3, 5

c) 2, 3, 5

d) 1, 4, 5

Ans) b

Exp) From the given passage it is inferred that initial objective of G-20 is to discuss measures to promote financial stability in the world and achieve sustainable economic growth and development, it was designated as a premier forum for international economic cooperation and to enable the Finance Minister and Central Bank governors of important developing and industrialised countries to discuss critical issues pertaining to global economy development and stability. So, option (b) is correct choice.

PASSAGE 19 (Q.39 – Q.40)

Genetic variation is the cornerstone of evolution, without which there can be no natural selection, and so a low genetic diversity decreases the ability of a species to survive and reproduce, explains lead author Yoshan Moodley, Professor at the Department of Zoology, University of Venda in South Africa. Two centuries ago, the black rhinoceros – which roamed much of sub Saharan Africa – had 64 different genetic lineages; but today only 20 of these lineages remain, says the paper. The species is now restricted to five countries, South Africa, Namibia, Kenya, Zimbabwe and Tanzania. Genetically unique populations that once existed in Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, Mozambique, Malawi and Angola have disappeared. The origins of the 'genetic erosion' coincided with colonial rule in Africa and the popularity of big game hunting. From the second half of the 20th century, however, poaching for horns has dramatically depleted their population and genetic diversity, especially in Kenya and Tanzania.

Q.39) What is important for evolution?

- a) Genetic variation
- b) Large population
- c) Mixing of species
- d) Survival of the fittest

Ans) a

Exp) In the passage it is mentioned that “Genetic variation is the cornerstone of evolution” implies that Genetic variation is important for evolution.

Q.40) Genetic diversity is proportional to _____.

- a) Species population
- b) The ability of a species to survive and reproduce
- c) Inbreeding

d) Extinction

Ans) b

Exp) In the passage it is mentioned that “a low genetic diversity decreases the ability of a species to survive and reproduce” from this it can be inferred that genetic diversity is proportional to the ability of a species to survive and reproduce.

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