

Passage-11

Directions (Qs. 1-15): Read the following passage and answer the questions below it. A few words are given in the bold form to help easy location while answering some questions.

To some extent, it is the nature of the intellect to narrow our vision and give it focus. Tragedy comes in when we forget this limitation and think the intellect can **comprehend** things as a whole. The intellect views the world through a slit. When a cat walks by, it observes the eye, then fur, and then the tail, and then it infers that the eye is the cause of the tail, unless of course, the cat was walking backward. If this sounds absurd, some of the theories about biochemistry and behaviour use very similar reasoning. Nachiketa would object, "Man, why don't you open the door? That's just your black cat Frodo, pacing back and forth." But instead we usually get caught up in clarifying slit-information, even though without a larger view our conclusions may be entirely wrong. To make matters worse, we specialize. I am not against specialization per se but what often happens is that we do not even look through whole slit; we subdivide. My field is the upper part of the tail; yours is the lower. I might even forget about the eye and the fur. My main concern will be my debate with a colleague in Tokyo over whether hair on the tail grows up or down. If anybody asks how the eye fits in, I refer him to another researcher.

After all, what have eyes got to do with **geotropic** hair growth?

Debates like this cannot be resolved on the slit level. What is required is to open the door; then argument becomes unnecessary. Once the door is opened, even a little, we will not quarrel over whose slit is correct or whether we should confine ourselves to the top of it or the bottom. As long as we see only part of the picture, logic and argumentation can never settle an issue. When the intellect becomes calm and clear, theory gives way to **demonstration**. It is not beyond our reach to see life whole. We have simply become so attached to this precious slit that we think there is no higher mode of knowing. After a while, we become so used to slits that we put on a special mask with just a hairline crack in front of the eyes. Try walking around wearing a mask like this and see what happens. Every little thing will fill your field of vision.

The intellect that sees only a small corner of life makes a very poor guide. We follow it like the blind led by the blind. I see this illustrated every day in the newspapers. To take just one urgent example, I have read that perhaps half a million scientists and engineers around the world are engaged in weapons research. I have no doubt that the vast majority of these people have no desire for war. They feel they are only doing a job, playing a small role in an **inevitable** activity. Nevertheless, this is not a defence industry, this is a half a million highly skilled men and women preparing for war. Producing and selling instruments of war is one of the biggest business in the world today. Even before the First World War, George Bernard Shaw caught the spirit of the industry in the character of undershaft in Major Barbara. Undershaft is no

sinister "merchant of death". He is just a businessman, whose **credo** is to give arms to all who offer an honest price for them, without respect of persons or principles, to capitalist and socialist, to protestant and catholic, to burglar and policeman, to black man, white man and yellow man, to all sorts and conditions, all nationalities and faiths, all follies, all causes and all crimes.

The defence-minded intellect might object, "That's unfortunate, but defence is necessary. Everybody has to have weapons, and somebody is going to sell them. Here is a business that is thriving". These sales", the merchant argue, "help supply allies who cannot produce needed equipment." Needed for what? Any school boy knows that weapons are needed by people in order to kill each other. From the evidence, we would have to conclude that death is a much more desirable goal than health, education, or welfare. Or, look at cancer. Many researchers today maintain that perhaps seventy to ninety per cent of all human cancers are caused by environmental agents involved in manufacturing and processing new products. Most of these substances are relatively recent additions to our environment. We made them, and we can cease to make them if we choose. Yet one way or another such substances appeal to us so much that life without them seems **untenable**. As a result, instead of trying to eliminate the causes of cancer, we pour millions of dollars into what one writer calls "the Vietnam of modern medicine": The Search for a Cancer Cure.

This kind of **myopia** is not a necessary fault of the intellect. Given a larger picture, the intellect can rise to the occasion. Then even if the Nobel Prize is dangled before its eyes, it will refuse to work at any project that is at the expense of life, but will give all its attention to matters of real urgency.

1. Which of these is true in context to the passage:

- (1) humans are capable of unlimited applications of the mind
- (2) whether the slit is small or large, conclusion is the same
- (3) all researchers view through slit-like intellects
- (4) it is not possible to view life as a whole
- (5) the intellect is capable of adjustments

2. The passage is against:

- (a) short-sightedness of the scientists
 - (b) the nature of the intellect
 - (c) narrowness of the intellect
- (1) (a) only (2) (b) only (3) (a) and (b) (4) (a) and (c)
(5) all (a), (b) and (c)

3. What should be the right approach for argumentation:

- (1) to specialise in a particular field
- (2) to study bio-chemistry
- (3) sub-divide topics and research on them
- (4) open the doors of the intellect
- (5) leave attachment to our slits

4. According to the author, the intellect which sees a small corner of life, can:

- (1) lead to scientific and engineering outcomes
- (2) lead to follies and crimes

(3) race for better defence

(4) cause environmental pollution

(5) lead to harmful and unwanted results

5. What leads to cancer?

(1) pre-existing environmental pollutants

(2) man-made additions to environment

(3) tasty and good-looking things

(4) modern medicines

(5) None of the above

6. The difference between narrow and broad vision is:

(1) narrow vision leads to specialisations, while broad vision does not

(2) narrow vision leads to debates while broad vision easily settles them

(3) narrow vision leads to desire for war while broad vision leads to desire for defence sales

(4) narrow vision leads to greedy business while broad vision leads to fair salesmanship

(5) narrow vision leads to Nobel prizes and broad vision refuses them

7. In context to the passage, which one of these is false:

(1) weapons are needed by nations for money

(2) weapons are needed for security reasons

(3) a person with a broad intellect would not sell weapons to all

(4) the author is against specialisations

(5) scientists all over the world are preparing for war

8. The title to the passage can be:

(1) Disasters of science (2) Nature of the intellect

(3) Intellectual misconducts (4) Human debates

(5) Viewing life as a whole

9. The under shaft is:

(1) a very clever businessman

(2) an intellectual businessman

(3) an immoral character

(4) the major role in Major Barbara

(5) a blindly-led intellect

Directions (Qs. 10-12): In context of the above passage choose the word which is most similar in meaning to the given word.

10. CREDO

(1) crime (2) credit (3) business (4) job (5) management

11. COMPREHEND

(1) absorb (2) digest (3) guide (4) assimilate

(5) understand

12. GEOTROPIC

(1) falling to ground (2) attracted towards earth

(3) touching the earth (4) projected toward the earth

(5) None of these

Directions (Qs. 13-15): In context of the above passage choose the word which is most opposite in meaning to the given word.

13. INEVITABLE

(1) blasting (2) accidental (3) certain (4) incidental

(5) avoidable

14. MYOPIA

(1) narrow mindedness (2) broad mindedness

(3) short sightedness (4) evil sightedness

(5) hypermetropia

15. UNTENABLE

(1) probable (2) cured (3) unworthy (4) worthwhile

(5) pleasant

Passage-12

Thailand is no stranger to political violence. The country, which has seen two military coups in less than 10 years, has been riven by street battles between protesters and security personnel in the past few years. Besides, in the so-called Deep South, the country is fighting armed Muslim separatists since 2004; this has claimed some 6,500 lives. Still, Monday's blast outside a Hindu temple on a busy Bangkok street, which killed over 20 people, was unprecedented in terms of scale. This was the most **devastating** explosion ever in Bangkok. The location and the timing showed that the perpetrators wanted to wreak maximum damage. The Erawan shrine is a popular tourist destination, especially among Buddhists from Thailand and other East Asian nations, and the bomb went off during the evening rush hour. It is still not clear who did it. The investigators say a "network" is behind it, but stop short of pointing fingers at any particular group. Given Thailand's recent turbulence, it could be anyone from the Muslim separatists to the political opponents of the military junta. But whoever did it, the attack was aimed at weakening the country's already fractured polity and **stultified** economy. Ever since the army took power in 2014 after toppling the civilian caretaker government, Thailand has suffered several violent incidents, including a grenade attack on a court house in Bangkok. The military's claim that it captured power to bring stability to the country was far from the truth as the coup itself had sharpened the political divisions. The army is also accused of deliberately targeting supporters of the self-exiled former Prime Minister, Thaksin Shinawatra. The Thai army is notorious for its **highbandedness**. Five years ago, an army crackdown on a public protest in Bangkok, close to the same Erawan shrine, left at least 80 people dead. Such use of violence has triggered violent responses from **factions** opposed to the army, while repeated coups and coup attempts have weakened the country's democracy and governance structures. The tourism-dependent economy has also suffered from the recent political instability and protests. The latest blast will weaken the tourism industry further. The Thai authorities should realise that the country will be able to address the multiple challenges it faces only by sorting out the internal **fissures** first. And the best way to do it is to return a legitimate government to power. The generals have pledged to bring back democracy, but no one knows when elections would be held and whether they would be free and fair. There are also worries that the blast would be used as an excuse by the military to extend its hold over power and continue

suppressing democracy. Such a move would only accelerate Thailand's downhill slide.

1. According to the passage, what would be the title of it?

- 1) Thailand's Dilemma
- 2) Thailand's Turbulence
- 3) Thailand's Enigma
- 4) Thailand's Gravitas
- 5) None of these.

2. Which of the following statements is/ are correct according to the passage?

- 1) Thailand has suffered several violent incidents, including a grenade attack on a court house in Bangkok.
- 2) The tourism-dependent economy has also suffered from the recent political instability and protests.
- 3) While repeated coups and coup attempts have weakened the country's democracy and governance structures.
- 4) All of these.
- 5) None of these.

3. Which of the following statements is/ are wrong according to the passage?

- 1) The Thai authorities should realise that the country will be able to address the multiple challenges it faces only by sorting out the internal fissures first.
- 2) The generals have pledged to bring back democracy, but no one knows when elections would be held
- 3) The bomb went off during the morning rush hour.
- 4) All of these
- 5) None of these.

4. According to the author what was the motive behind the blast which went off at the temple?

- 1) because the location and the timing showed that the perpetrators wanted to wreak maximum damage.
- 2) because they wanted to create strife between protesters and security personnel.
- 3) because perpetrators wanted to target supporters of the self-exiled former Prime Minister.
- 4) All of these
- 5) None of these.

5. As per the passage what is/are true about Thailand?

- 1) The economy of Thailand is dependent on its tourism.
- 2) The economy of Thailand which is already suffering loss, the blast which took place at the shrine would deteriorate its situation more.
- 3) The shrine is a popular tourist destination, especially among Buddhists from Thailand and other East Asian nations
- 4) All of these.
- 5) None of these.

Directions (Q.6-8): Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

6. Devastating

- 1) Desolated
- 2) Overpowered
- 3) Ravaging
- 4) Scourging
- 5) None of these.

7. Fissure

- 1) Crevice
- 2) Cleft
- 3) Cranny
- 4) Rift
- 5) None of these.

Directions (Q.7- 8): Choose the word which is most SIMILAR in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

8. Faction

- 1) Tout
- 2) Concomitant
- 3) Bloc
- 4) Elusive
- 5) None of these.

9. Highhandedness

- 1) Haughtiness
- 2) Humility
- 3) Meekness
- 4) Modesty
- 5) None of these.

10. Stultified

- 1) Mitigated
- 2) Enfeeble
- 3) Robust
- 4) Crippled
- 5) None of these.

Passage-13

With Finance Commission recommendations, Centre-state relations set to undergo dramatic change Any big change requires big ideas, decisive leadership and happy coincidence of circumstances. Nothing illustrates this better than the unfolding story of cooperative federalism in India.

As chief minister of Gujarat, Narendra Modi had often argued that the central government implemented schemes were at odds with the state's needs and priorities. For example, schemes that provided funds for electrification were at best of limited value to Gujarat since it had already achieved near 100% electrification. This state could have spent the money provided for such a scheme more productively if allowed to use it for other purposes.

In advancing this view, Modi was joined by other chief ministers such as Vasundhara Raje of Rajasthan who argued that the vast numbers of central schemes further restricted their fiscal space because many of them required matching contributions by them from their otherwise untied funds. Once these matching funds were committed to access central schemes, states were left with very limited funds for even the most important expenditure items such as enforcement of law and order.

Nevertheless, this system has remained **entrenched** in one form or another in the last several decades on account of coincidence of three factors. First, outside of state leaders and a few economists and policy analysts, advocates of the view that true federalism means giving greater fiscal space to states and trusting them in setting their own priorities have been few and far between.

Second, the Finance Commission appointed once every five years plays a key role in the division of tax revenues between Centre and states. Consistent with the first point, successive Finance Commissions held untied funds to the states at or below 30% of the divisible tax pool. Only the 13th Finance Commission exceeded this mark, setting states' share at 32%. Finally, successive central governments have chosen to transfer the bulk of the remaining funds to the states via central and centrally sponsored schemes. With nearly 8% growth over an entire decade, tax revenues have significantly expanded. Alongside, central and centrally sponsored schemes and the revenue resources they absorb have expanded dramatically as well.

Two key factors have come together to dramatically alter this equilibrium. One, India now has a prime minister who was once a chief minister and strongly feels that cooperative

federalism means greater fiscal and legislative space for states. And two, by a happy coincidence, the chairman and members of the 14th Finance Commission believe in genuine federalism themselves.

Moreover, they have recognised the opportunity offered by a prime minister at the **helm** who truly believes in the power of states and their leaders. Accordingly, they have recommended that starting 2015-16, states be awarded 42% of the divisible pool of tax revenues. This is a gigantic and unprecedented 10% jump in **devolution**.

Predictably, the prime minister and his Cabinet have accepted this bold recommendation of the 14th Finance Commission. What implications does this change have? For starters, with larger transfers coming as untied funds, states also have greater responsibility in discharging their duties. It is likely that they will now have to take greater responsibility in areas that have been **hitherto** covered by the Centre, especially those falling on the state list. States will also have to do this in ways that are more consistent with their priorities and not according to "one size fits all" schemes. By the same token, with a lower share in the divisible pool the Centre's fiscal space will shrink, requiring a rethink of central and centrally sponsored schemes.

One might ask where does Niti Aayog fit into this story? I am tempted to say that in replacing the Planning Commission by Niti Aayog, Prime Minister Modi may have anticipated the 14th Finance Commission. Under the previous regime, the Centre was often seen as "giver" and states as "recipients" thereby making the latter feel that they were less than equal partners. In replacing the Planning Commission by Niti Aayog, the prime minister sought to change that equation and forge an equal relationship between the two sides. As such this change represents a step towards cooperative federalism.

We will have a more complete picture of the emerging Centre-state relations this Saturday when the finance minister presents the budget. But even with what we now know, one thing is clear: in the years to come, Niti Aayog will have to play a much greater role in the knowledge space. Greater fiscal freedom combined with greater legislative freedom in areas covered by the concurrent list of the Constitution means that states will need to play a more active role in designing their own programmes and policies.

As they do so, they will need to reach out to data, analysis and expert advice. The design of Niti Aayog as per the Cabinet Note of 1 January 2015 positions it well to provide these services. By the same token, those of us at Niti Aayog have to work hard in the months to come to build new strengths so that we do not disappoint the states that reach out to us for advice and assistance. We shall see.

Directions: (1-6): Read the following passage carefully and answers the questions given below it. Certain words are given in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

1. As the Chief Minister of Gujarat, Narendra Modi why argued that the Central Government implemented schemes are at odds for the state government?

- a) Because the Central Government was not paying the equal amount of funds for all the states.
- b) Because, he being from the opposition, want to criticize the steps taken by the Central Government and leave an impression on the general public mind that what a crook central government is.
- c) Because Central Government doesn't take in the picture all the perspective while allocating the funds.
- d) Because he wanted more funds for filling his and his cabinet minister's pocket.
- e) None of these

2. Why Vasundhara Raje decided to join the views of Narendra Modi?

- a) Being from the same party, she had no choice but to join hand in hand with her party leader.
- b) Vasundhara Raje and Narendra Modi had a hidden plan of going against any of the good initiatives taken by the Central Government.
- c) Vasundhara Raje was also facing the atrocities of Central Government and want to raise her voice with Narendra Modi.
- d) Vasundhara Raje, being a Chief Minister of a state of India, where central schemes are restricted the fiscal space of the state government, feels that it is injustice on the part of Central Government.

3. The writer referred the PM's view of cooperative federalism, what do you understand by cooperative federalism?

- a) It means a more prominent role for the Centre, than states.
- b) It means the competitiveness between the Centre and the state.
- c) It means more competitiveness among states
- d) It means a sync in relation among the states and the centre.
- e) It means a sync in relation among the states

4. What does writer meant by "one size fits all" schemes?

- a) NITI Aayog will makes schemes that would be equally beneficial for all.
- b) Previously, the schemes were more transparent and object oriented.
- c) Planning Commission were making schemes without considering the crucial scenario in the states.
- d) Planning Commission was making more precise schemes, so as to address the actual needs of the states.
- e) None of these

5. Why the Government did a 10% increase in devolution?

- a) To transfer the funds in the hands of state.
- b) Shed of the extra responsibility of the state sponsored schemes.
- c) To make state more self dependent.
- d) To increase the extent of authority on states.
- e) To appease the non BJP states in India.

6. What is the drastic change of the policy in NITI Ayog from that was in Planning Commission?

- a) Now states will have equal equation with the centre.
b) States will have more financial freedom
c) Centre has given the responsibility to states to draft every scheme.
d) Both a and b e) Both b and c

Directions (7-10): Which of the following words is the same in meaning as the word printed in bold as used in the passage:

7. Entrenched

- a) disorganize b) unsettle c) establish d) weaken
e) dissuade

8. Helm

- a) rein b) bottom c) last d) large e) middle

9. Hitherto

- a) last b) until now c) since d) As far as e) likely

10. Devolution

- a) dispersal of power b) control of power
c) bound by power d) easing of power
e) deprived of power

Passage-14

Financial Inclusion (FI) is an emerging priority for banks that have nowhere else to go to achieve business growth. The viability of FI business is under question, because while banks and their delivery partners continue to make investments, they haven't seen commensurate returns. In markets like India, most programmes are focused on customer on-boarding, an expensive process which people often find difficult to afford, involving issuance of smart cards to the customers. However, large-scale customer acquisition hasn't translated into large-scale business, with many accounts lying dormant and therefore yielding no return on the bank's investment. For the same reason, Business Correspondent Agents, who constitute the primary channel for financial inclusion, are unable to pursue their activity as a full-time job. One major reason for this state of events is that the customer on-boarding process is often delayed after the submission of documents (required to validate the details of the concerned applicant) by the applicant and might take as long as two weeks. By this time the initial enthusiasm of applicants fades away. Moreover, the delivery partners don't have the knowledge and skill to propose anything other than the most basic financial products to the customer and hence do not serve their banks' goal of expanding the offering in unbanked markets.

Contrary to popular perception, the inclusion segment is not a singular impoverished, undifferentiated mass and it is important to navigate its diversity to identify the right target customers for various programmes. Rural markets do have their share of rich people who do not use banking services simply because they are inconvenient to access or have low perceived value. At the same time, urban markets, despite a high branch density, have multitude of low wage earners outside the financial net. Moreover, the branch timings of

banks rarely coincide with the off-work hours of the labour class.

Creating affordability is crucial in tapping the unbanked market. No doubt pricing is a tool, but banks also need to be innovative in right-sizing their proposition to convince customers that they can derive big value even from small amounts. One way of doing this is to show the target audience that a bank account is actually a lifestyle enabler, a convenient and safe means to send money to family or make a variety of purchases. Once banks succeed in hooking customers with this value proposition they must sustain their interest by introducing a simple and intuitive user application, ubiquitous access over mobile and other touch points, and adopting a banking mechanism which is not only secure but also reassuring to the customer. Technology is the most important element of financial inclusion strategy and an enabler of all others. The choice of technology is therefore a crucial decision, which could make or mar the agenda. Of the various section criteria, cost is perhaps the most important. This certainly does not mean buying the cheapest package, but rather choosing that solution which by scaling transactions to huge volumes reduces per unit operating cost. An optimal mix of these strategies would no doubt offer an innovative means of expansion in the unbanked market.

1. Which of the following facts is true as per the passage?

- (1) People from rural areas have high perceived value of banking services.
(2) Cost is not a valid criterion for technological pack selection for financial-inclusion initiatives.
(3) The inclusion segment is a singular impoverished_undifferentiated mass.
(4) The branch timings of banks generally do not coincide with the off-work hours of the labour class in urban markets
(5) All the given statements are true

2. According to the passage, for which of the following reasons do the delivery partners fail to serve their bank-'s goal to expand in the unbanked markets?

- (A) They do not have adequate client base to sell they financial products.
(B) They do not have adequate knowledge and skills explain anything beyond basic financial products to the customers.
(C) They do not have the skills to operate advanced technological aids that are a prerequisite to tap the unbanked-market.

1) Only (B) 2) Only (C) 3) All (A), (B) & (C)

4) Only (A) 5) Both (B) and (C)

3. According to the passage, for which of the following reasons is the viability of financial inclusion under question?

- (1) Banks always prefer the cheapest package (to cut cost) while making a choice of technology to be used.
(2) The Business Correspondent Agents are highly demotivated to pursue their activity as a full-time job.
(3) The investments made by banks and their delivery partners

are not yielding equal amounts of returns.

(4) Banks do not have adequate number of delivery partners required to tap the unbanked market.

(5) Banks do not have adequate manpower to explore the diversity of the unbanked market and thereby identify the right target customers for various programs.

4. In the passage, the author has specified which of the following characteristics of the customer on-boarding process?

(1) It involves collection of documents from the applicants in order to validate their details.

(2) It involves issuance of smart cards to the customers.

(3) It suffers from latency as it takes a long time after submission of documents by the customer

(4) It is an expensive process which people find difficult to afford.

(5) All of the given characteristics have been specified

5. What did the author try to highlight in the passage?

(A) The ailing condition of financial inclusion business at present

(B) Strategies that may help banks expand in the unbanked market

(C) Role of government in modifying the existing financial-inclusion policies

(1) Both A & B (2) All A, B, & C (3) only C (4) Only A

(5) Only B

6. According to the passage, which of the following ways may help banks sustain the interest of their customers after hooking them?

(A) Adoption of a banking mechanism which is not only secure but reassuring to the customers

(B) Increasing the number of delivery partners in rural market

(C) Introduction of a simple and intuitive user application

(1) Only (A) (2) Only (C) (3) Only (B)

(4) All (A), (B) and (C) (5) Both (A) and (C)

For (7-8): Choose the word which is MOST SIMILAR in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

7. Multitude

1) Impoverished 2) Handful 3) Acknowledged

4) Plenty 5) Solitude

8. Ubiquitous

(1) Quintessential (2) Popular (3) Omnipresent

(4) Simplified (5) Abnormal

For (9-10): Choose the word which is MOST OPPOSITE in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

9. Dormant

1) Emaciated 2) Pertinent 3) Cornered 4) Rejected

5) Active

10. Delayed

1) Perturbed 2) Popularised 3) Expedited 4) Stabilised

5) Represse

Passage-15

Simple definition of On Line Shopping or Shopping on the Web is enabling you to buy and sell through your computer on –line using Web or Internet **environment**. One reason people like without a salesperson because you can browse inside the shop for number of hours at your leisure time without a salesperson **peering** over the shoulder and making unwanted recommendations. As a customer, we may find this approach convenient and less time consuming, but how does this affect the economy as a whole? Is it safe to pay credit card online? Is buying and selling products over the internet considered as a risky business for merchants? Is the Web going to replace old-fashioned stores? Is **virtual shopping** really is better than the real thing? Cyberspace is a vast territory where computers meet and exchange information. In this 21st century, cyberspace has already to your computer will look you into wealth of goods and services.

In your home, **modern** box attached to your computer will look you into wealth of goods and services. Not only does it allow you to talk to your friends on the other side of the world, but also allows you to watch a movie, buy airline tickets, pay **bills** and even get cash, People in developed countries like U.S. and Canada have already started using On Line Shopping as a routine **mode** of their purchasing goods and services. Internet shoppers still believe that there is no secure and convenient way of paying on the Internet. Consumers are concerned with two main security fears. They are worried that their credit card information is jeopardizing while travelling over the net. They also express concern over data privacy whereby the vendors and banking institutions can tamper with the data and easily record their purchasing habits. These fears over privacy and security have kept E-Commerce from taking off.

1. What does the passage imply by the word ‘Virtual shopping’?

(1) shopping widely (2) shopping spree

(3) literal shopping (4) net shopping

(5) a wider perspective of e-com.

2. Why is it risky to pay online?

(1) It reveals the identity of the buyer

(2) It intrudes upon the privacy of the buyer

(3) The buyer is apprehensive of his credit card details going over the net

(4) The merchants may record the buyer’s purchasing habits.

(5) None of these

3. Which of the following statement is/are TRUE_____?

(A) Cyberspace has opened an immense wealth of services but has affected the economy too.

(B) Data privacy is no longer a thing of the past.

(C) People in developing countries use online shopping as a routine mode

(1) Only a (2) Only b and c (3) a, b and c (4) Only c

(5) None of these

4. What is the authors view regarding shopping on the web?

- (1) shopping on the net makes the buyers wary of financial transactions.
- (2) shopping in the stores is on obsolete idea.
- (3) Net shopping has affected our economy on the whole
- (4) Payment by credit card easily outnumbers cash transactions.
- (5) All of the above

5. Why has online shopping caught on so much in the U.S.A. and Canada?

- (1) The developed countries can well afford to indulge in such luxuries
- (2) The pace of life is superfast in these countries
- (3) Virtual shoppers need not hide their credit card information.
- (4) Banks etc do not tamper with the financial details of the net-shoppers
- (5) None of these

For (6-8): Choose the word that is most nearly the SAME in meaning to the word as used in passage.

6. Environment

- (1) provision (2) conditions (3) circumstantial
- (4) department (5) enclave

7. Browse

- (1) look through (2) enjoy (3) examine leisurely
- (4) nibble (5) spend

8. Modern

- (1) gadget (2) appliance (3) device (4) apparatus
- (5) equipment

For (9-10): Choose the word that is most nearly the OPPOSITE in meaning to the word as used in passage.

9. Jeopardized

- (1) safe (2) risked (3) benefit (4) secure (5) endangered

10. Peering

- (1) leaning (2) looking (3) staring (4) peeking
- (5) peeping

Passage-16

The G-20, a group of 20 major economies of the world has come of age within a short period of two years as it adopted summit level **format** only in the year 2008.

Perhaps, it is the only **multilateral** group which holds two summit meeting in a year. As it has emerged as a major global forum of most advanced countries to manage crisis ridden global financial and economic system, it is **poised** to replace the G-8 club of eight rich countries. Also, it has the potential to emerge as a major, global forum for North-South **Dialogue**, as both developed and developing countries are its members. The term 'North' denotes the developed countries, which are mostly located in the Northern hemisphere, whereas the term 'South' refers to the developing countries as they are largely located in the Southern hemisphere.

The economic and political might of the G-20 is also noteworthy. Collectively, the total population of G-20 countries is two-thirds of the global population. The G-20

economies comprise 85% of the global gross national product and 80% of the world trade. Geographically, the countries of G-20 cover all continents of the globe. Thus in real sense, its nature and reach are global.

The **fundamental** purpose of G-20 is to bring together systemically important industrialized and developing economies to discuss key issues in the global economy. Thus, it is a forum for cooperation and consultation on matters **pertaining** to the International Financial System. It conducts studies, reviews and promotes discussion among key developed and developing economies of key policy issues pertaining to the promotion of International Financial Stability and seeks to address such issues that are beyond the responsibility of one country or organization.

1. Which among the following is NOT true in the context of the passage?

- (1) Total population of G-20 countries is 2/3rd of the global population.
- (2) G-20 economics comprises 85% of the total global GNP.
- (3) G-8 club is a group of 8 most powerful economies.
- (4) G-20 came into existence in the year 2008.
- (5) None of these

2. G-20 group meeting held two times in a year because

- (1) It is a group of developed and developing nations
- (2) It has a potential to conduct two meetings
- (3) It comprises 85% of the world's total GNP
- (4) It represents 80% of the World trade
- (5) None of these

3. According to the passage G-20 will replace which group

- (1) G-15 (2) G-4 (3) G-8 (4) G-7 (5) None of these

4. The fundamental purpose of G-20 is to

- (1) group together the problems of developing and developed countries.
- (2) to bring together systemically important industrialized and developing economies to discuss key issues in the economy.
- (3) to conduct studies and reviews
- (4) to tackle the problems of the world.
- (5) None of these

5. Which of the following correctly describe the meaning of "North-South Dialogue"

- (1) Negotiation between North for developing countries of G-20 and South for developed countries of G-8
- (2) Dialogue between developed and developing countries situated in Northern & Southern Hemisphere respectively.
- (3) Dialogue used for creating awareness
- (4) It is a dialogue used as a theme of the G-20
- (5) None of these

6. Why the author wants to highlight the importance of G-20.

- (1) To make people aware about the G-20
- (2) To bring out the important of the G-20
- (3) Not mentioned in the passage
- (4) To help the G-20 being popularize

(5) None of these

7. What is the view of the author about the G-20.

- (1) Narrative (2) Explanatory (3) Criticizing
(4) Supportive & factual (5) None of these

8. What does G-20 forum do to promote international financial stability?

- (1) It helps the nations to fight poverty.
(2) It gives loan to the members
(3) It conducts studies, reviews and promotes discussion among key economies
(4) It invites discussion on various issues
(5) None of these

9. Why the reach & nature of G-20 is global according to the author?

- (1) It is very global
(2) It is reachable to the poorest countries
(3) Its nature is supportive
(4) Its expansion is natural (5) None of these

Directions (10-12): Choose the word which is most SIMILAR in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

10. Poised

- (1) hovering (2) ready (3) equanimous (4) important
(5) necessity

11. Pertaining

- (1) related (2) holding (3) fitting (4) suitable
(5) accessing

12. Dialogue

- (1) session (2) negotiation (3) debate (4) discussion
(5) drama

Directions (13-15): Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

13. Format

- (1) ruins (2) particular (3) system (4) pattern
(5) disorganization

14. Multilateral

- (1) unilateral (2) managed (3) common (4) focused
(5) unknown

15. Fundamental

- (1) trivial (2) essential (3) required (4) elementary
(5) materially

Passage-17

It seemed interesting that on the eve of Prime Minister Narendra Modi's departure for France, the Indian and French governments issued similar statements on the prospects of an agreement on the purchase of the Rafale aircraft: that no single deal should be allowed to **overshadow** the Prime Minister's visit. Indeed, India-France relations are much bigger than any one contract; they represent the cultural **affinity** and historic relations between two vibrant democracies. The items on the Prime Minister's agenda reflected the range of commonalities — from the preservation of ancient architecture to the development of Puducherry and Chandigarh as smart cities;

from the construction of semi-high-speed railway lines to cooperation on a space mission to Mars; from discussing anti-terror training to tackling climate change through renewable technologies and a **robust** nuclear partnership. The economic aspect of the relationship has been ignored for too long. Although more than a thousand French companies have a total investment of about \$20 billion in India, bilateral trade is worth just \$8 billion. While all this deserved attention, it was disappointing that the Prime Minister put the spotlight back on defence ties by making a surprise announcement on the purchase of 36 Rafale aircraft as the highlight of his talks with President François Hollande. If the **outright** purchase was a crucial military necessity, it could have been discussed a few weeks before or after the visit, as a political push for the deal was secondary to the technical specifications and delivery requirements. Moreover, the deal, which involves purchasing products off the shelf abroad, detracts from Mr. Modi's "Make in India" initiative.

The breakthrough on the Areva nuclear equipment deal, on the other hand, shows the positive outcome of Mr. Modi's and Mr. Hollande's political push, combined with a "Make in India" twist. As in the case of Indo-U.S. nuclear negotiations, Mr. Modi and Mr. Hollande decided to clear the **logjam** by splitting the problem into different silos — allowing for separate mechanisms for the pricing issues and for the technical and legal aspects. The supplementary deal involving Areva and L&T producing heavy forging metal casing for nuclear reactors is an important step in localising some of the expensive parts. During his visit to Canada, where he hopes to sign a deal for uranium supplies, Mr. Modi means to take forward his plan to increase nuclear energy production. Given this objective, it may be useful for him to round off the visit by discussing his nuclear energy plans in Germany as well, which is now winding down on nuclear power but is at the cutting edge of nuclear safety research for the European Pressurised Reactors that are being considered for India.

1. Which of the following is the synonym of the word "Affinity"?

a) dissimilitude b) Aversion c) Antipathy d) Resemblance
e) None of the above

2. Which of the following is the meaning of the word 'Logjam'?

a) A long traffic jam during Prime Minister Modi's visit.
b) A state of mind where you cannot decide what to do.
c) A situation that seems irresolvable.
d) A place from where The French President used to work.
e) None of the above

3. Which of the following is not the Synonym of the word 'Overshadow'?

a) surpass b) Exceed c) Excel d) Transcend
e) None of the above

4. Which of the following option is on the agenda of the Prime Minister Narendra Modi as stated above?

a) Preservation of ancient architecture.

- b) Development of Puducherry and Chandigarh as smart cities.
c) Construction of semi-high-speed railway lines.
d) All of the above. e) None of the above.
5. According to the passage, which of the following got the whole attention other than many important deals?
a) Cooperation on a space mission to Mars
b) Anti-terror training
c) General VK Singh's evacuation of Indian citizens from Yemen.
d) Purchase of Rafale Fighters.
e) General VK Singh's remark on the Press.
6. Choose an appropriate Title for the above passage :
a) The Big Deal. b) Modi's Success.
c) Modi's tour to France. d) Rafale and beyond.
e) The Journey.
7. Which of the following is not the Synonym of the word '**Robust**'?
a) Fragile b) Durable c) Resilient d) Vigorous e) Sturdy
8. Which of the following is not the Synonym of '**Outright**'?
a) Absolute b) Utter c) Downright d) Sheer
e) None of the above
9. According to the passage, the will be responsible for the economical production of Nuclear Power
a) Inviting French President Hollande to India.
b) Manufacturing of Dedicated freight corridor for the transportation of nuclear material.
c) Dedicating Many Public sector undertakings for the smooth running of power plants.
d) Areva and L&T deal to localize the manufacturing of required parts.
e) None of the above
10. Which of the following is not true regarding the passage?
a) Prime Minister has agreed to purchase 46 Rafale aircrafts.
b) More than a thousand French companies have a total investment of about \$20 billion in India.
c) Deal with two French companies for the manufacturing of nuclear equipments locally.
d) Prime Minister Modi is expected to sign a deal with Canada for Uranium supplies.
e) None of the above

Passage-18

The arguments in favour of FDI in defence are familiar. First, public sector companies in defence, Research and Development and allied industries have consistently failed to meet the requirements of the armed forces, especially given the global revolution in military technology. Second, the superior management culture of the private sector will ensure better **adherence** to budgets and timelines. Third, the country is compelled into repeated imports without any technology transfer (despite contractual obligations) because the military is always urgently in need of the technology. Therefore, the argument goes, encouraging foreign companies to invest in Indian defence and set up industries here will mean that money will be spent within the country, generating jobs and bringing in new know-how, with the possibility of exports.

In my opinion, none of these arguments address the specific and unique needs of the defence sector in India. Whatever else these measures might achieve, they will not help accomplish what must surely be the main goal, namely to build self-reliance in advanced military technology and reduce India's **debilitating** dependence on foreign suppliers in the area of national security.

The FDI inflow itself tells a tale. All the liberalised provisions since 2001 have led to a **meagre** inflow of only \$4.8 billion, in an overall FDI inflow of around \$334 billion. It may be argued that it is too early to judge, but there are actually good reasons why defence companies do not and will not find FDI in another country attractive, and why there are few such examples across the world.

FDI means a long-term presence in India, and good returns on investment are possible only if repeat orders or contracts for newer models are assured. But, unlike cars or white goods, that will not always happen in military equipment. There may be gaps of many years or even decades between orders. For instance, India bought the Mirage 2000 in the 1980s and has clinched the Rafale deal this year, both from Dassault of France. In France itself, however, Dassault is reasonably assured of continuous business from regular domestic and European orders, as well as from staggered exports. Foreign subsidiaries or **substantial** FDI will, thus, always put pressure on India for repeat orders. Would dependence on a Lockheed Martin (India) or a Bharat Boeing be really very different from dependence on the U.S. principals?

Yes, more of India's money will be spent in India rather than in other countries. But the Defence Procurement Policy anyway mandates 30 per cent offsets (50 per cent in high-value contracts). In other words, the supplier must spend 30 per cent of the contracted value within India through local manufacture and services. On the other hand, even if manufacture were by an Indian subsidiary, some specialised technology or components will always need to be imported. As is the case in car manufacture by Korean or Japanese subsidiaries in India, where numerous models that sell in smaller volumes are only assembled in India with imported components. FDI may, therefore, not be so different from **offsets** in terms of local manufacture, jobs, or money spent.

1. Which of the following is the antonym of the word "debilitating"?

- a) Wearing b) Restorative c) Exhausting d) Tiring
e) None of these

2. Which of the following is the synonym of the word "meagre"?

- a) Sparse b) Limited c) Slender d) All of the above
e) None of the above

3. Choose an appropriate Title for the above passage :

- a) Defence Ties b) The status of the deals
c) The key is Technology not Money
d) Aerospace companies
e) India and Its Defence

4. Which of the following companies name is mentioned in the above passage?

- a) Sukhoi b) Mikoyan Gurevich c) Dassault
d) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited
e) None of the above

5. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- a) The Public Sector Companies have failed to meet the requirements and Technological advancement.
b) FDI is not the solution however technology transfer is.
c) The reason for meager inflow of investment is the weak commitment from Indian government.
d) All of the above e) None of the above

6. Which of the following is the antonym of the word "adherence"?

- a) Cohere b) Flout c) Bond d) Attach e) None

7. Which of the following is the antonym of the word "substantial"?

- a) Material b) Significant c) Valuable d) Major
e) Worthless

8. Why the author is insisting more on Technology transfer rather than FDI inflow?

- a) Because technology transfer will result in the manufacturing of defence equipments indigenously.
b) Because FDI will result in the lesser money inflow.
c) Because major companies are afraid due to the non commitment by government.
d) Both (a) and (b) e) Both (a) and (c)

9. Which of the following is not true according to the passage?

- a) Some specialized components will need to be imported even if some Indian subsidiary manufactures it.
b) FDI will result in the sheer pressure on the government for repeat orders.
c) Due to military needs, the country is compelled to repeated imports.
d) FDI is needed for the country, which will result in short term investment for good returns.
e) None of the above

10. Which of the following is the synonym of the word "offsets"?

- a) Countervail b) Equalize c) Neutralize
d) Both (b) and (c) e) All of the above

Passage-19

The debate over the moves by the Central and the Jammu and Kashmir governments to resettle Kashmiri Pandits in Kashmir is one that will only bring pain to any well-wisher of the State. To understand this, one has to go back in time, when the second half of the 1980s saw Kashmir spiral out of control, gripped by violence, suspicion and **dread**. What had begun as an ethnic conflict was soon imparted a religious colour by Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI). The Pandits, a Hindu minority in the Kashmir Valley, were targeted by the Jammu Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF), even though the organisation had sought to build on the original secular foundations of the National Conference, and by the Hizb-ul-Mujahideen, a secessionist outfit, which sparked their **exodus**. By 2008, their population, as assessed by the Kashmiri Pandit Sangharsh Samiti (KPSS), was reduced to 651 families from 75,343 families on January 1, 1990. Nearly 70,000 families fled in the **turmoil** of 1990-92, and even though the violence was brought under control, most of the remaining families left

thereafter.

By 1990 — I was Special Commissioner, Anantnag, in South Kashmir then — the public had ceased to visit government offices. But in early March, several hundred people from the Nai Basti neighbourhood went to the Special Commissioner's office in Khannabal demanding to see me. Because of the disturbed circumstances, I had set up office and residence in the rest house in the district headquarters. Mohammad Syed Shah, generally known as Syed Shah, the brother of the separatist leader, Shabbir Shah, and Muslim United Front (MUF) member of the dissolved State Assembly, demanded to know why Pandits were leaving en masse and in turn why the administration was doing nothing about it. Mr. Shah accused the administration of encouraging the migration so that the Army would be left free to unleash its heavy artillery on all habitations. When I asked the delegation if it believed that I would be party to such a plan, this was their response: 'I had been kept in the dark, while they were **privy to "secret" information**'. That the Pandits were **apprehensive** was hardly surprising, I said. Places of worship, like the one in Anantnag, where the majority went, were being used to issue threats to them over loudspeakers. I learnt later that these inflammatory sermons, and their reverberating public applause, were audio recordings circulated to mosques to be played over loudspeakers at prayer time. Local Muslims needed to reassure the Pandits of their safety, I said. The administration would provide security whenever a threat to the Pandits was anticipated, but how effective it would all be would depend on **unstinted** public support, given that the residences of the Pandits were scattered. The gathering concurred and dispersed. I requested State Governor Jagmohan that he appeal to the Pandits, in a telecast, that they stay on in Kashmir, and assure them of their safety on the basis of the assurances of the Anantnag residents. Unfortunately, the only announcement to this effect was that "refugee" camps were being set up in every district, and Pandits who felt threatened could move to them rather than leave the Valley. Pandits in service who felt threatened were free to leave their stations; they would continue to be paid their salaries. I relate this story because the present flurry of allegations brings a sense of de-ja-vu. The Pandits — more than 1,20,000 in the early 1980s — numbered about 7,000 in the Kashmir Valley, in 2005.

1. Which of the following is the meaning of the word "Exodus"?

- 1) Creating riot 2) Extinction 3) Mass departure 4) Fear
5) None of these

2. Which of the following is the synonym of the word "Dread"?

- 1) Apprehension 2) Fusillade 3) Lachrymose
4) Confidence 5) Stagnation

3. Choose an appropriate Title for the above passage :

- 1) Return to a lost paradise. 2) Furious Kashmir
3) The Birth of a riot
4) Deadly Co-existence in Kashmir
5) Born to die

4. Which of the following options best describes the meaning of the phrase "privy to secret information".

- 1) wrong information but seems to be secret
2) All rubbish
3) Forwarding wrong but secret information

4) Well acquainted with 5) None of the above

5. Which of the following is not true according to the passage?

1) Kashmiri pandits moved to refugee camps even after the assurance from the state governor.

2) Author set up an office and resident in the affected district headquarter.

3) Mosques were to console the affected pundits and to assure them safety on loudspeakers.

4) Some people blamed the author for promoting the migration.

5) None of the above.

6. Which of the following is not the synonym of the word “turmoil”?

1) chaos 2) pandemonium 3) mayhem 4) bedlam

5) None of these

7. What is the synonym of the word “apprehensive”?

1) fidgety 2) strained 3) tense 4) All of the above

5) None of the above

8. In the passage, Mr Shah accused the administration for.....

1) having pandits killed in the district.

2) migration of the pandits

3) distracting the inquiry

4) not maintaining peace in the valley

5) none of the above

9. What is not the synonym of word “unstinted”?

1) lavish 2) magnanimous 3) generous

4) All of the above 5) None of the above

10. Which of the following organizations is not mentioned in the passage?

1) MUF 2) KPSS 3) ISI 4) JKLF 5) None of the above

Passage-20

Our universities are changing. Never has the pace of change been this fast, nor the protests this loud. On the rare occasion that the media take notice, the discussion usually focusses on whether or not due procedure has been followed. Given our authoritarian power structures, it is as important to ask whether adequate thought has gone into the initiation of the changes. Teachers of the University of Delhi are especially familiar with changes; the recent **spate** began with the introduction of the semester system in undergraduate teaching in 2011. Although there are certain serious logistical issues involved, there is nothing inherently wrong with teaching in a semester mode. What is problematic is when the introduction of the system is done in a manner in which little attention is paid to the content of semester courses. Unfortunately, these courses were created by snipping the existing annual courses in half, sometimes badly. Why? There was no time to reflect on curricular or **pedagogic** issues.

More recently, we saw even more radical changes with the introduction of the four-year undergraduate programme (FYUP) in the University of Delhi. There is nothing inherently good or bad about a four-year BA programme. A great deal hinges on the quality of the courses that form the programme. Of course, questions can be asked about whether a single university in the country can move to a four-year system and the implications of an additional year's education in a country where many students find it difficult to pay even the highly subsidised fees. Anyhow, the programme was introduced in 2013, again without adequate time to think seriously about curricular or pedagogic issues. And then, in the summer of

2014, it was just as suddenly withdrawn. The University of Delhi is still reeling under the impact of all these changes, but what is now on the cards is something even more worrying; something that will affect not one but all Indian universities. A **communiqué** from the University Grants Commission (UGC) dated November 14, 2014, gives certain directives that were apparently discussed at a retreat of the vice chancellors of Central universities on September 12 and 13, 2014; these were subsequently approved by the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The directives require that all universities follow a Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) from 2015 onwards. We are told that the aim is to provide choice to students within an institution as well as “seamless mobility across institutions” in India and abroad by adopting a “cafeteria approach”. These guidelines are apparently supposed to apply to all undergraduate and postgraduate level degree, diploma and certificate programmes being run by Central, State and deemed universities in India. Once again: such sweeping change, so little thought.

There would have been no problem if the new system only involved giving students grades instead of marks. However, it gives an all-India scale of conversion of marks into grades which does not take into account the fact that there are radical differences between the “standard” in different colleges and universities. But even this is only a small part of a larger package that has very serious implications for the **autonomy** of universities and the quality of university education across the country.

All universities are to have a uniform structure of syllabi. There will be “core” courses, “compulsory foundation” courses, and “**elective foundation courses**” that “are value-based and are aimed at man-making education”. This seems to be the FYUP in a new three-year, all-India garb. In the new system, in at least half of the core courses, the assessment will be based on examinations in which external examiners will set and mark the papers. The new system will also have an impact on PhD programmes. Theses must be evaluated by external as well as internal examiners. In the University of Delhi, while undergraduate examination papers are currently marked by teachers from across the university, postgraduate assessment is done within the departments. In the History Department, we currently have three external examiners for PhD theses. The new diktat is set to change all this. No say in courses It gets worse. It is now clear that the new system also aims at introducing uniform syllabi across universities in the country. The website of the UGC displays model undergraduate syllabi for various subjects, from which only minimal deviation will be permitted. It does not specify where these syllabi have come from. The History syllabus on the UGC website happens to be the syllabus of the University of Delhi, with a mishmash of elements drawn from the old FYUP syllabus. This is the “chosen one” which will presumably be imposed on universities all over the country.

This is not in the least bit flattering. In normal times, the process of syllabus revision in our University has involved wide-ranging consultation and discussion among all the teachers involved. It takes time — sometimes too much — but it is worth it. For example, the MA History syllabus was revised a few years ago, and the History Department has recently initiated a revision of its BA syllabi, because teachers are convinced that these syllabi need to be changed and improved. Now it seems that we need not bother. Our old

courses, with which we are dissatisfied, will continue and will be imposed not only on us, but on other universities in the country. In the best universities in the world, postgraduate courses represent cutting-edge approaches and research, and are tailored to the research expertise of its teachers. The uniqueness of the profiles of departments and universities rests, to a great extent, on this. But this will no longer be possible, will not be allowed, in our universities. We teachers will no longer have a role in designing the courses that we teach.

The changes that are envisaged in the new system are much more far-reaching in scope and scale than the recently jettisoned FYUP. But in both cases, we see an attempt to bring about **radical** change in a hasty manner without adequate thought about the rationale and logistics, and even less time devoted to what matters the most — the actual content of courses. Many universities have already fallen in line and have embraced the Choice Based Credit System, and others will no doubt follow suit. Instead of uniform excellence, the result will be uniform mediocrity and a lowering of the academic standards of our best institutions. Given the enormous logistical problems involved in introducing too much change too fast, it could also involve a breakdown of our university system.

1. Which of the following is not the antonym of the word “spate”?

- 1) Cluster
- 2) Outbreak
- 3) String
- 4) Succession
- 5) None of these

2. What does the word “Pedagogic” mean?

- 1) Method followed by pediatrician
- 2) the method and practice of teaching
- 3) New rules to save the lives of pedestrian
- 4) Something related to Syllabus of the university
- 5) None of these

3. Choose an appropriate title for the passage.

- 1) Decline by degrees
- 2) Universities Want Change
- 3) Delhi University and its Radical procedure
- 4) Change is not possible
- 5) All is well

4. Which of the following acronyms are not used in the above passage?

- 1) CBCS
- 2) UGC
- 3) FYUP
- 4) CIC
- 5) None of these

5. Which of the following is not true regarding the passage?

- 1) The new system will also have an impact on PhD programmes
- 2) The directives require that all universities follow a Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) from 2015 onwards
- 3) The new programme was introduced one year and then suddenly got reverted next year.
- 4) the process of syllabus revision in our University has involved wide-ranging consultation and discussion among all the teachers involved
- 5) None of these

6. Which of the following is the meaning of the word ‘communique’?

- 1) proclamation
- 2) warning
- 3) salvation
- 4) denunciation
- 5) None of these

7. What does the author mean by the phrase ‘elective foundation courses’?

- 1) elected members in the committee of core syllabus making
- 2) Members elected for the core subject committee
- 3) Elected society
- 4) Selected basic course
- 5) None of these

8. What is the intention of the author behind this article?

- 1) To increase the understanding behind the change in syllabus.
- 2) To make everyone aware of the intention behind FYUP.
- 3) For creating awareness
- 4) All of the above
- 5) None of the above

9. What is the meaning of the word ‘Autonomy’?

- 1) Anarchy
- 2) Turmoil
- 3) Autarchy
- 4) Tumult
- 5) None of these

10. What is the antonym of the word ‘radical’?

- 1) Extensive
- 2) Sweeping
- 3) Profound
- 4) Utter
- 5) Superficial

ANSWERS:

Passage-11

1. (5) Refer last few lines.
2. (4) Refer 1st and last paragraphs.
3. (4) Refer 2nd statement, para 2.
4. (5) Refer last para and the main theme. Other options also follow closely.
5. (2)
6. (2) Refer 2nd para.
7. (2) Refer para 1.
8. (2) Refer para 1, line 1 and subject theme.
9. (5) Refer 2nd line, para 3.
10. (4) 11. (5) 12. (2) 13. (5) 14. (5) 15. (1)

Passage-12

1. 2 2. 4 3. 3 4. 1 5. 4 6. 5 7. 5 8. 3 9. 1 10. 4

Passage-13

1. C 2. D 3. D 4. C 5. A 6. D 7. C 8. A 9. B 10. A

Passage-14

1. 4 2. 1 3. 3 4. 5 5. 1 6. 5 7. 4 8. 3 9. 5 10. 3

Passage-15

1. 4 2. 3 3. 1 4. 3 5. 2 6. 1 7. 3 8. 2 9. 4 10. 5

Passage-16

1. 4 2. 5 3. 3 4. 2 5. 2 6. 3 7. 4 8. 3 9. 5 10. 2
11. 1 12. 2 13. 5 14. 1 15. 1

Passage-17

- 1) d 2) c 3) e 4) d 5) d 6) d 7) a 8) e 9) d 10) a

Passage-18

1. b 2. d 3. c 4. c 5. d 6. b 7. e 8. a 9. d 10. e

Passage-19

1. (3) 2. (1) 3. (4) 4. (4) 5. (3) 6. (5) 7. (4) 8. (2) 9. (5) 10. (5)

Passage-20

1. (4) 2. (2) 3. (1) 4. (4) 5. (5) 6. (1) 7. (4) 8. (4) 9. (3) 10. (5)