

READING COMPREHENSION

CHAPTER

1

UNSEEN PASSAGES

Syllabus

- I. Multiple Choice questions are based on one unseen passage to assess comprehension, interpretation and inference. Vocabulary and are inference of meaning will also be assessed. The passage may be factual, descriptive or literary. Five questions to be done.
- II. Multiple Choice questions are based on one unseen case-based factual passage with verbal/visual inputs like statistical data, charts, newspaper report etc. Five questions to be done.

NOTE : The combined word limit for both the passages will be 700-750 words.

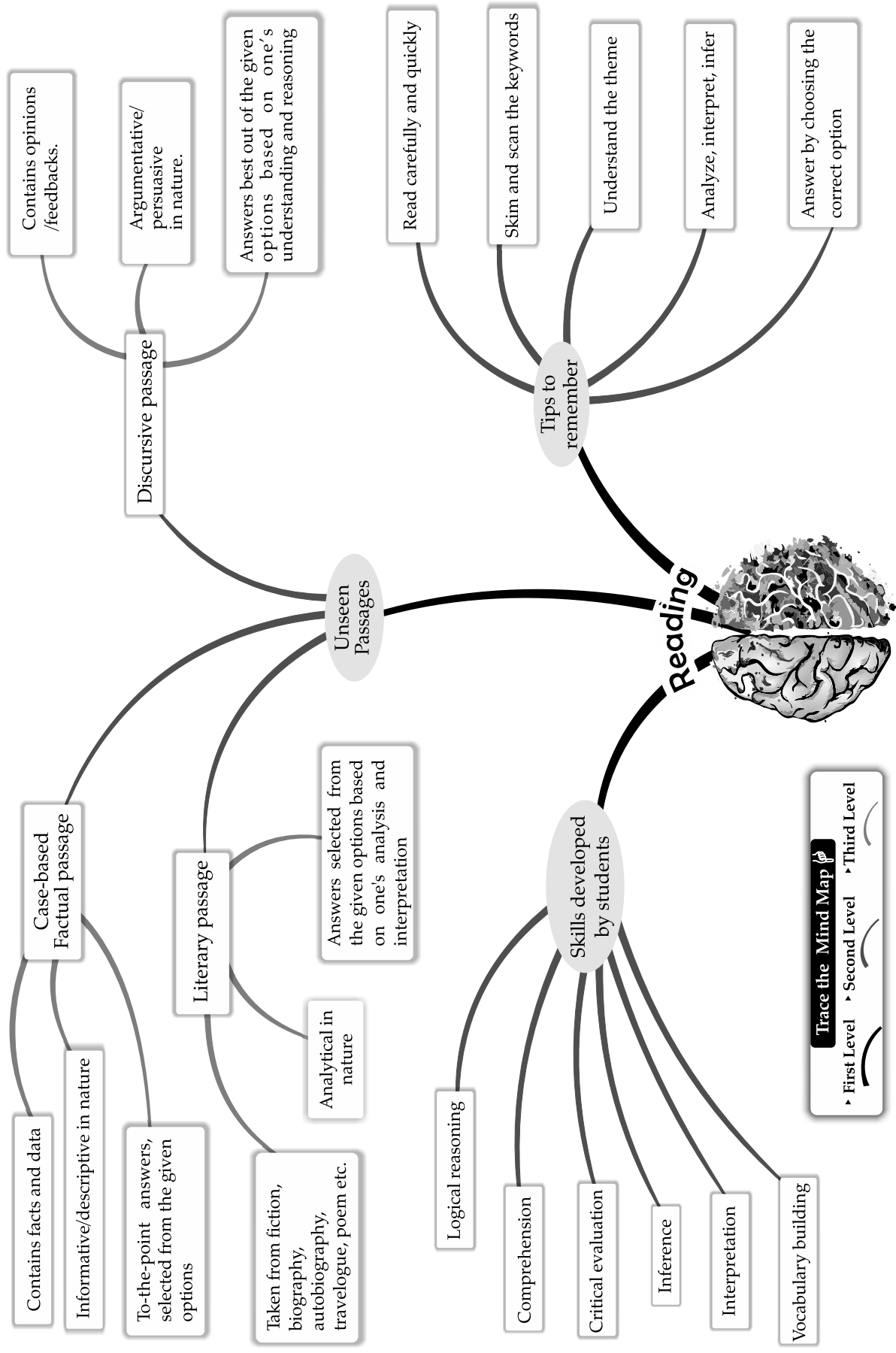
Learning Outcomes

- Develop the habit of reading for information and pleasure; draw inferences and relate texts to previous knowledge.
- Read critically and develop the confidence to ask and answer questions.
- Read textual materials with interest and comprehension; by skimming and scanning of texts and using other sub skills of reading.
- Differentiate between claims and realities, facts and opinions.
- Explore multimedia resources, QR codes (provided in textbooks) related to texts to supplement their reading/understanding.
- Read expository, narrative, descriptive and argumentative accounts of writing.
- Develop interest and appreciation of the past; history, mythology etc.
- Read and think critically about issues related to environment and disaster management, gender, peace etc.
- Read in detail about pandemic in past and present to share information related to medicine, economics and commerce, and experiences of people.
- Promote conservation of natural resources through projects, assisting and collaborating with NGOs etc.

Type I : Passages

I. Read the passage given below:

(1) "Who doesn't know how to cook rice? Cooking rice hardly takes time," said my father. So, I challenged myself. I switched from news to You Tube and typed, "How to cook rice?" I took one and a half cups of rice. Since I didn't have access to a rice cooker, I put the rice in a big pot. Firstly, the rice has to be washed to get rid of dust and starch. I thought I won't be able to drain the rice and that it will fall out of the pot. I observed the chef as I swirled the rice around and



used my dexterous hands to drain it, not once, not twice, but three times. I looked down at the sink and saw less than 50 grains that made their way out of the pot. Suffice to say, I was up to the mark.

(2) The video stated that the key to perfect rice is equal amount of rice and water. I have heard that professionals don't need to measure everything; they just know what the right amount is. But as this was my first time in the kitchen, I decided to experiment by not measuring the water needed for boiling the rice. I wanted the rice to be firm when bitten, just like pasta. I don't enjoy the texture of mushy rice. It has to have that chutzpah; it has to resist my biting power just for a bit before disintegrating.

(3) After what seemed like 10 minutes, all the water disappeared. I went in to give it a good stir. To my surprise, some of the rice got stuck to the pot. I tried to scrape it off but to no avail. At the same time, there was a burning smell coming from it. I quickly turned the stove off. "What have you done to the kitchen?" My mother shouted while coming towards the kitchen. I managed to ward her off.

(4) Finally, when the time came to taste my creation, I was surprised! It wasn't bad at all. The rice had the desired consistency. Sure, a little more salt would've been better, but I just added that while eating. The experience was fairly rewarding and memorable. It taught me a new sense of respect for those who cook food on a regular basis at home or are engaged in gourmet creations professionally.

(SQP 2020-21)

Based on your understanding of the above passage, answer any eight of the questions given below by choosing the most appropriate option:

(1×8=8)

1. Father's question to the narrator, about knowing how to cook rice, was intended to

- (A) criticize the narrator's lack of abilities.
- (B) make the process sound simple.
- (C) encourage the narrator to take up cooking.
- (D) showcase his own expertise in cooking rice.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

2. "I switched from news to You Tube ..." Pick the option in which the meaning of 'switch(ed)' is NOT the same as it is in the passage.

- (A) He switched on the radio to listen to the news while having dinner.
- (B) "Forget these diet supplements and switch to yoga, if you want a true sense of well-being."
- (C) Mom switched to reading fiction recently because she was bored with cook-books.
- (D) The company will switch the trucks to other routes to bring down city pollution.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

3. Based on your understanding of the passage, choose the option that lists the correct sequence of the process.

1. Use water to wash the rice.
2. Repeat the process three times.
3. Drain the water off.
4. Put rice in a utensil.
5. Swirl the rice around in water.

- (A) 4,2,1,3,5
- (B) 1,3,2,5,4
- (C) 4,1,5,3,2
- (D) 5,1,2,4,3

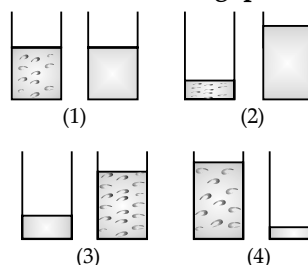
Ans. Option (C) is correct.

4. The narrator says that he has dexterous hands. He would have had a problem had it been the opposite. NOT BEING dexterous means, being _____.

- (A) uncomfortable
- (B) clumsy
- (C) unclear
- (D) clueless

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

5. Which option represents the correct ratio of water to rice for cooking 'perfect rice'?



- (A) Image 1
- (B) Image 2
- (C) Image 3
- (D) Image 4

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

6. According to the passage, the fact that the narrator risked experimentation, on his maiden attempt in the kitchen, shows that he was _____.

- (A) conscientious
- (B) nervous
- (C) presumptuous
- (D) courteous

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

7. Pick the option showing the CORRECT use of the word 'chutzpah'.

- (A) It is the court's duty to dispense chutzpah to everyone irrespective of caste or creed.
- (B) The speaker may not have much of a stage presence, but you've got to admit she's got chutzpah.
- (C) I could crack the code easily which proved me to be a chutzpah and I was the only one who could do so.
- (D) After his father's demise, the daughter took over the family's chutzpah to save it from disaster.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

8. Pick the option that correctly states what DID NOT happen after the writer checked on the rice.

- (A) Turning the stove off
- (B) Being taken aback at the condition of rice
- (C) Forgetting to scrape the stuck rice
- (D) Smelling the delicious aroma of cooked rice

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

9. Pick the option that correctly lists the final feelings of the writer with reference to the cooking experience.

- 1. frustrating
- 2. amusing
- 3. satisfying
- 4. disillusioning
- 5. exacting
- 6. enlightening
- (A) 1 and 4
- (B) 2 and 5
- (C) 3 and 6
- (D) 1 and 3

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

10. The narrator's creation was

- (A) almost perfect to taste.
- (B) way off from what he wanted.
- (C) overly seasoned.
- (D) quite distasteful.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

II. Read the passage given below:

[Delhi & Outside Delhi 2020, All sets (Modified)]

Donated Organs and their Transportation

(1) Once an organ donor's family gives its consent and the organs are matched to a recipient, medical professionals are faced with the onerous challenge of transporting organs while ensuring that the harvested organ reaches its destination in the shortest possible time. This is done in order to preserve the harvested organs which involves the police especially the traffic police department.

(2) The traditional method of transporting organs by road is referred to as a "green corridor". The first green corridor in India was created by Chennai Traffic Police in September 2008, when they accomplished their task of enabling an ambulance to reach its destination within 11 minutes during peak hour traffic. That organ saved a nine-year-old girl whose life depended on the transplant. Similarly, such green corridors have been created by traffic police of various cities such as Pune, Mumbai, Delhi NCR etc.

(3) Experts point out the lack of a robust system to transport organs to super-speciality hospitals in least possible time. National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organisation (NOTTO), the country's apex organ donation agency, is now framing a proposal to airlift cadaver organs and will send a report to the Union Health Ministry. "Cadaver organs have a short life and so transplant should be done within a few golden hours." Director (NOTTO) expressed, "Therefore, we are preparing a proposal for airlifting organs at any given moment."

(4) Most states do not have enough well-trained experts to retrieve or perform transplant procedures. Also, there is an acute shortage of advanced healthcare facilities to carry out a transplant. So, it is referred to other big centres in metropolitan cities. Organs retrieved from Aurangabad, Indore, Surat and Pune are sent to Mumbai as these cities do not have super-speciality healthcare centres, informed officials.

(5) "In India, about fifty thousand to one lakh patients are suffering from acute heart failure and need heart transplant at any point of time. In a private set-up, a heart transplant costs ₹ 15-20 lakhs, which is followed up by postoperative medication of about ₹ 30,000 per month lifelong." Moreover, the risk factor is great hindrance.

Based on your understanding of the above passage, answer any eight of the questions given below by choosing the most appropriate option: (1×8=8)

1. The first green corridor in India was created in:

- (A) New Delhi
- (B) Chennai
- (B) Mumbai
- (D) Pune

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

2. The onerous task that the author is talking about in para 1 is :

- (A) finding organ donors.
- (B) finding doctors capable of performing transplants.
- (C) to carry the harvested organ in the shortest possible time.
- (D) to arrange the requisite facilities for the transplant.

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

3. Most of the people do not go for the heart transplant as:

- (A) it is very risky.
- (B) it is very painful.
- (C) it may cause death of the recipient.
- (D) the cost is prohibitive.

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

4. Most states refer organ transplant cases to big hospitals because:

- (A) they don't have well trained experts.
- (B) the patients don't trust local doctors.
- (C) the state hospitals are very crowded.
- (D) they don't have a pool of harvested organs.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

5. Apart from Chennai, where were other green corridors created?

- (A) Delhi NCR (B) Pune
(C) Mumbai (D) All of the above

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

6. How much does a heart transplant cost a patient in a private hospital?

- (A) Rs. 15-20 lakhs (B) Rs. 20 lakhs
(C) Rs. 20-25 lakhs (D) None of these

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

7. Pick out the word/phrase from the passage which is similar in meaning to 'save' (Para 1)

- (A) onerous (B) preserve
(C) harvest (D) retrieve

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

8. Pick out the word/phrase from the passage which is opposite in meaning to 'destroyed' (Para 2)

- (A) accomplished (B) created
(C) transplanted (D) advanced

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

9. What is meant by the word 'retrieve' (Para 4)

- (A) get back (B) recover
(C) set right (D) regain

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

10. What does the author mean by 'a few golden hours'?

- (A) Time between patient's admission in a hospital and surgery.
(B) The crucial time available for transplant of the organ after harvesting it.
(C) The time of 24 hours post operation.
(D) The time of two days before admission in a hospital.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

III. Read the passage given below:

(1) All of Earth's oceans share one thing in common "plastic pollution". When people litter, or when the trash is not properly disposed off, things like plastic bags, bottles, straws, foam and beverage cups get carried to the sea by winds and waterways. About 80 percent of ocean plastic originates on land. The rest comes from marine industries such as shipping and fishing.

(2) In 2015, engineer Jenna Jambeck at the University of Georgia and other researchers calculated that at least 8 million tons of plastic trash are swept into the ocean from coasts every year. That's the equivalent of a full garbage truck of plastic being dumped into the sea every minute. If current trends in plastic production and disposal continue, that figure will double by 2025. A report published by the World Economic Forum last year predicts that by 2050, ocean plastic will outweigh all the fish in the sea.

(3) In today's world, plastic is everywhere. It's found in shoes, clothing, household items, electronics and more. There are different types of plastics, but one thing they all have in common is that they're made of polymers-large molecules made up of repeating units. Their chemical structure gives them a lot of advantages: they're cheap and easy to manufacture, lightweight, water-resistant, durable and can be moulded into nearly any shape.

(4) Sea turtles eat plastic bags and soda-can rings, which resemble jellyfish, their favourite food. Seabirds eat bottle caps or chunks of foam cups. Plastic pieces may make an animal feel full, so it doesn't eat enough real food to get the nutrients it needs. Plastic can also block an animal's digestive system, making it unable to eat.

(5) Plastic and its associated pollutants can even make it into our own food supply. Scientists recently examined fish and shellfish bought at markets in California and Indonesia. They found plastic in the guts of more than a quarter of samples purchased at both locations; in organisms that people eat whole, such as sardines and oysters, that means we're eating plastic too. In larger fishes, chemicals from plastic may seep into their muscles and other tissues that people consume.

(6) One way to keep the ocean cleaner and healthier is through clean-up efforts. A lot of plastic waste caught in ocean currents eventually washes up on beaches. Removing it prevents it from blowing out to sea again. Beach clean-up is ocean clean-up.

(7) Clean-up efforts can't reach every corner of the 'ocean or track down every bit of micro-plastic'. That means it's critical to cut down on the amount of plastic that reaches the sea in the first place. Scientists are working towards new materials that are safer for the environment. For example, Jambeck and her colleagues are currently testing a new polymer that breaks down more easily in seawater.

Based on your understanding of the above passage, answer any eight of the questions given below by choosing the most appropriate option: (1×8=8)

1. Percentage of ocean plastic that originates from land is _____.

- (A) 20% (B) 50%
(C) 80% (D) 25%

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

2. Plastic is not biodegradable because it is made up of _____.

- (A) low atomic particles
(B) tiny particles
(C) strong big particles
(D) large molecule polymers

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

3. Scientists bought fish and shellfish for examination at markets in _____.

- (A) China and Russia
- (B) Pakistan and Afghanistan
- (C) California and Indonesia
- (D) Australia and Brazil

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

4. Which properties make plastic great for consumer goods?

- (A) Biodegradability.
- (B) Durability.
- (C) The dyes and flame retardants.
- (D) Ability of chemical absorption.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

5. Which articles made of plastic generally cause pollution in the sea?

- (A) Discarded plastic bags.
- (B) Beverage cups.
- (C) Soda can-rings.
- (D) All of these.

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

6. Which features do all kinds of plastic have?

- (A) Easy to manufacture and easy to dispose.
- (B) Water resistant.
- (C) Difficult to mould into any shape.
- (D) Non-durability.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

7. What is the biggest impact of plastic pollution on sea life?

- (A) Plastic eating makes them feel full.

(B) Plastic blocks the animal's digestive system.

(C) Plastic cuts sea animal's skin.

(D) All of these

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

8. How are larger fish affected by plastic?

(A) They can get entangled in plastic netting.

(B) Plastic may lead them to starvation.

(C) Plastic is found in their guts.

(D) Plastic may go into their muscles and other tissues.

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

9. What is the ultimate way to clean up an ocean?

(A) The beach clean-up.

(B) Ban of plastic items.

(C) Prohibition of seabirds.

(D) No food supply in surrounding area.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

10. Scientists are working towards new material to replace plastics. Which material is being looked for?

(A) Material that is safer for the environment.

(B) Material that breaks down more easily in seawater.

(C) Material that does not harm marine life.

(D) All of the above.

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

IV. Read the passage given below:

[CBSE, 2019, Outside Delhi Set I, II, III]

(1) The sage of science, Einstein, was sitting in a depressive and pensive mood one evening. His eyes were brimming with tears. The pain was evident on his face. He peeped out of the window of his room. The sun had set a few minutes back. The sky was filled with a reddish glow. At this sunset, he felt that it was humanity that had sunk into devilish darkness and the reddish glow in the sky was the blood of humanity spilling all over the sky from earth. With tired steps, he walked back to his chair and settled down. It was the 9th of August, 1945. Three days back, he had felt the same agony as if someone had torn him apart. He was deeply hurt and depressed when he heard on the radio that America had dropped an atom bomb on the Japanese city, Hiroshima. Today, within three days, another bomb was dropped on another city, Nagasaki and lakhs of people had been killed.

(2) He had heard that the blast released so much energy that it had paled all past destructions in comparison and death had played out a pitiable dance of destruction. The flames that broke out of the bomb were burning, melting and exploding buildings. Scared of the heat of the bomb, people had jumped into lakes and rivers, but the water was boiling and the people too were burnt and killed. The animals in the water were already boiled to death. Animals, trees, herbs, fragrant flowering plants were all turned into ashes. The atomic energy destruction had just not stopped there. It had entered the atmosphere there and had spread radiation that would affect people for generations to come and would also bring about destructive irreversible biological change in animals and plants.

(3) As the news of the atomic attack reached Einstein, and he became aware of the glaring horror of the abuse of atomic energy, his distress and restlessness knew no bounds. He could not control himself and picked up his violin to turn his mind on to other things. While playing the violin, he tried to dissolve his distress in its sad notes, but couldn't. He was burning on the embers of destruction; his heart was filled with an ocean of agony and tears just continued streaming uncontrollably out of his eyes. Night had fallen. His daughter came up and asked him to eat something as he had not taken anything for the last four days. His voice was restrained and he said, "I don't feel like eating."

(4) He could not sleep that night. Lying down, he was thinking how he had drawn the attention of the then American President Roosevelt towards, the destructive powers of an atomic bomb. He had thought that this would be used to scare Hitler and put an end to the barbarism that Hitler was up to. However, Roosevelt kept him in the dark and made false promises. Eventually, he had abused Einstein's equation of $E = mc^2$ that resulted in the destructive

experiments. His actions had made science and scientists as murderers. Einstein kept on thinking for a long time. Eventually, he slipped into sleep. When he woke up at dawn, there was a new dawn in him too. The atomic threat had transformed his heart.

(5) The next day, he decided to disassociate himself from the scientific policy of the government and all governmental institutions. He decided to open educational institutions for children, adolescents, and youth-institutions where along with science, spirituality will be compulsorily taught.

(6) To inaugurate this institution, he had invited two great philosophers, Bertrand Russell and Albert Schweitzer. Ten other great scientists who had won Nobel Prizes in different fields were also invited. They all saw a different Einstein, not a great scientist but a sage in him. The institution was opened by garlanding a photo of Mahatma Gandhi. While garlanding the Mahatma, he became emotional and said with a lump in his throat, 'I bow down to the great man who fought for the Independence of his country through non-violence. He could do so because he was a truthful man and a true spiritualist'.

(7) Those who teach science should be taught spirituality too. Without harmony between science and spirituality, the destruction would continue unabated. A few years after this institution was built, a Japanese delegation came to meet him. Einstein broke down in the meeting and said, 'You can give me any punishment and I will accept it. Anyway, I have decided to lead my life in penitence'. The Japanese were moved by his sincerity and forgot their grief.

Based on your understanding of the above passage, answer any eight of the questions given below by choosing the most appropriate option: (1×8=8)

1. Which musical instrument did Einstein play when he was in grief?

- (A) Harmonium (B) Guitar
(C) Violin (D) Flute

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

2. Einstein came to know that America had dropped an atom bomb on the Japanese city, Hiroshima through _____.

- (A) television
(B) newspaper
(C) radio
(D) a telephonic message

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

3. Einstein said to the Japanese delegation,

- (A) 'You can give me any punishment and I will accept it.'
(B) 'I am not at fault.'
(C) 'What could I do?'
(D) 'The President didn't agree to my advice.'

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

4. What did Einstein do to show his displeasure over the atomic attack?

- (A) He decided to open a science laboratory.
(B) He decided to establish an Educational Institution.
(C) He disassociated himself from Governmental Institutions.
(D) He invited two great philosophers.

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

5. The depressive mood of Einstein was compared to:

- (A) Sunrise (B) Sunset
(C) Devilish darkness (D) Tired steps

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

6. What made Einstein restless and sleepless?

- (A) When America was hit by atomic bomb.
(B) When Nagasaki was hit by atom bomb.
(C) When atom bomb was dropped on Hiroshima by America.

(D) Both (B) and (C).

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

7. Pick out the event after which Einstein could not control himself and tried to play instrument to divert his mind.

- (A) After getting the news of atomic attack.
(B) By inventing sad notes.
(C) Over barbarism of Hitler.
(D) When he was pained by false promises.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

8. Which event in 1945, according to Einstein, turned science and scientists into murderers?

- (A) The wrong use of Einstein's equation.
(B) False promises of Roosevelt.
(C) The dropping of atom bombs on the two Japanese cities.
(D) None of these.

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

9. Einstein invited which philosopher to inaugurate the new institution?

- (A) Bertrand Russell
(B) Albert Schweitzer
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) Neither (A) nor (B)

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

10. Those who teach science should be taught spirituality too. Why it is good to teach spirituality with science?

- (A) Spirituality will make science easier to understand.
(B) Spirituality will help the scientists to make deadly weapons.
(C) Spirituality will give more power to scientists.
(D) Spirituality will enable scientists to use science for the welfare of others.

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

V. Read the passage given below:**[Modified 2018, Delhi & Outside Delhi]**

(1) When you grow up in a place where it rains for five months a year, wise elders help you to get acquainted with the rain early. They teach you that it is ignorance to think that it is the same rain falling every day. Oh no! the rain is always doing different things at different times. There is rain that is gentle, and there is also rain that falls too hard and damages the crops. Hence, pray for the sweet rain that helps the crops to grow.

(2) The monsoon in the Naga Hills goes by the native name, Khuthotei (which means the rice-growing season). It lasts from May to early or mid-October. The local residents firmly believe that Durga Puja in October announces the end to rain. After that, one might expect a couple of short winter showers, and the spring showers in March and April. Finally, comes the 'big rain' in May; proper rainstorms accompanied by heart-stopping lightning and ear-splitting thunder. I have stood out in storms looking at lightning arc across the dark skies, a light-and-sound show that can go on for hours.

(3) This is the season when people use the word 'sezuo' and 'suzu' to refer to the week-long rains, when clothes don't dry and smell of mould, when fungus forms on the floor and you can't see the moon or the stars.

(4) The rains are also called after flowering plants and people believe that the blossoming of those plants draws out rain. Once the monsoon sets in, field work is carried out in earnest and the work of uprooting and transplanting paddy in flooded fields is done. The months of hard labour are June, July and August. In August, as the phrogo plant begins to bloom, a rain will fall. This August rain, also called phrogo, is a sign that the time for cultivation is over. If any new grain seeds are sown, they may not sprout; even if they do sprout, they are not likely to bear grain. The rain acts as a kind of farmer's almanac.

(5) The urban population of school-goers and office-goers naturally dislikes the monsoon and its accompanying problems of landslides, muddy streets and periodic infections. For non-farmers, the month of September can be depressing, when the rainfall is incessant and the awareness persists that the monsoons will last out till October. One needs to have the heart of a farmer to remain grateful for the watery days, and be able to observe from what seems to the inexperienced as a continuous downpour-many kinds of rain. Some of the commonly known rain-weeks are named after the plants that alternately bloom in August and September. The native belief is that the flowers draw out the rain.

(6) Each rain period has a job to fulfil: October rain helps garlic bulbs to form, while kumunyo rain helps the rice bear grain. Without it, the ears of rice cannot form properly. End of October is the most beautiful month in the Naga Hills, as the fields turn gold and wild sunflowers bloom over the slopes, all heralding the harvest. Prayers go up for protecting the fields from storms, and the rains to retreat because the grains need to stand in the sun and ripen. The cycle nears completion a few weeks before the harvest, and the rain does retreat so thoroughly from the reaped furrows that the earth quickly turns hard. The months of rain becomes a distant memory until it starts all over again.

Based on your understanding of the above passage, answer any eight of the questions given below by choosing the most appropriate option: (1×8=8)

1. The rains are called after flowering plants because:

- (A) heavy rains kill plants.
- (B) flowers grow in the rainy season.
- (C) it is believed that the plants bring the rain.
- (D) flowers grow all the year round.

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

2. The rain is like a calendar for farmers because:

- (A) it tells them when to sow and when to harvest.
- (B) it tells them the birthdays of their children.
- (C) each month has a time for plantation.
- (D) different kinds of rains tell different things.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

3. People who live in cities don't like rain because:

- (A) it brings mud and sickness with it.
- (B) they are not bothered about the farmers.
- (C) they don't like the plants that grow during the rain.

(D) going shopping becomes difficult.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

4. People pray asking the rain to retreat because:

- (A) the fungus and mould need to dry.
- (B) children don't get a chance to play.
- (C) the crops need the sun and heat to ripen.
- (D) they like to pray.

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

5. What do elders want you to understand about rains?

- (A) That rains are always welcomed.
- (B) That the same rain falls every day.
- (C) That the rain always damages the crops.
- (D) That rain always does different things at different times.

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

6. What helps the crops to grow?

- (A) Gentle rain.
- (B) Prayer for rain.
- (C) Rain that falls too hard.
- (D) Easy rain.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

7. What does Durga Puja mean to the farmers of the Naga hills?

- (A) It is a holy festival for them.
- (B) It announces the end of rain.
- (C) They expect, thereafter, water showers.
- (D) They look for light and sound show during the festival.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

8. What kind of rain is called 'sezuo' or 'suzu'?

- (A) Winter monsoon.
- (B) Summer rains.
- (C) Week long rain.
- (D) Short winter shower.

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

9. When can one see sunflowers blooming all over the Naga Hills?

- (A) From May to October.
- (B) In September-October.
- (C) End of October.
- (D) During the retreat of rain.

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

10. Pick up the option in which the word 'furrow' has not been used in the same way as in the passage.

- (A) When he frowns a deep furrow forms in his brow.
- (B) A ploughed field is divided into sections of equal width separated by furrows.
- (C) Rapidly reaping the furrows, he fled across the field.
- (D) The incessant rain filled all the furrows in the field with water.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

VI. Read the passage given below :

[Delhi I, II, III / OD Set-I, 2018]

(1) Every morning Ravi gives his brain an extra boost. We're not talking about drinking strong cups of coffee or playing one of those mind-training video games advertised all over Facebook. "I jump onto my stationary bike and cycle for 45 minutes to work," says Ravi. "When I go to my desk, my brain is at peak activity for a few hours." After his mental focus comes to a halt later in the day, he starts it with another short spell of cycling to be able to run errands.

(2) Ride, work, ride, repeat. It's a scientifically proven system that describes some unexpected benefits of cycling. In a recent study in the Journal of Clinical and Diagnostic Research, scientists found that people scored higher on tests of memory, reasoning, and planning after 30 minutes of spinning on a stationary bike than they did before they rode the bike. They also completed the tests faster after pedalling.

(3) Exercise is like fertilizer for your brain. All those hours, spent on exercising your muscles, create rich capillary beds not only in leg and hip muscles, but also in your brain. More blood vessels in your brain and muscles mean more oxygen and nutrients to help them work. When you pedal, you also force more nerve cells to fire. The result : you double or triple the production of these cells — literally building your brain. You also release neurotransmitters (the messengers between your brain cells) so all those cells, new and old, can communicate with each other for better, faster functioning. That's a pretty profound benefit to cyclists.

(4) This kind of growth is especially important with each passing birthday, because as we age, our brains shrink and those connections weaken. Exercise restores and protects the brain cells. Neuroscientists say, "Adults who exercise display sharper memory skills, higher concentration levels, more fluid thinking, and greater problem-solving ability than those who are sedentary."

(5) Cycling also elevates your mood, relieves anxiety, increases stress resistance, and even banishes the blues. "Exercise works in the same way as psychotherapy and antidepressants in the treatment of depression, maybe better," says Dr. Manjari. A recent study analyzing 26 years of research finds that even some exercise — as little as 20 to 30 minutes a day — can prevent depression over the long term.

(6) Remember : although it's healthy, exercise itself is a stress, especially when you're just getting started or getting back into riding. When you first begin to exert yourself, your body releases a particular hormone to raise your heart rate, blood pressure, and blood glucose levels, says Meher Ahluwalia, PhD, a professor of integrative physiology. As you get fitter, it takes a longer, harder ride to trigger that same response.

Based on your understanding of the above passage, answer any eight of the questions given below by choosing the most appropriate option:

(1×8=8)

1. When nerve cells work during exercise then _____.

- (A) the body experiences stress.
- (B) the brain is strengthened by multiplying them.
- (C) you start to lose your temper.
- (D) your stationary cycle starts to beep.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

2. What are the unexpected benefits of cycling?

- (A) Sharpens the memory.
- (B) improves reasoning.

- (C) improves planning skills.
- (D) all of these.

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

3. The more one pedals, more is _____.

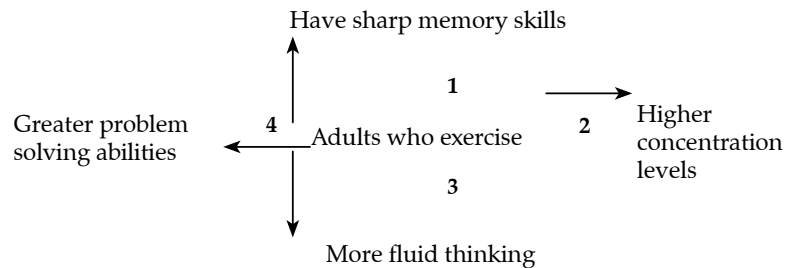
- (A) production of nerve cells
- (B) the release of neurotransmitters
- (C) both (A) and (B)
- (D) neither (A) nor (B)

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

4. Why does Ravi do a circuit of 'ride', work, ride?
 (A) because he wants to stay focused.
 (B) because after cycling to work, his brain is at the peak of activity level.
 (C) Both (A) and (B)
 (D) Neither (A) nor (B)

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

6. Why is exercise so important for adults?



- (A) Only 1 and 4 (B) 1, 2 and 3 (C) Only 2 and 3 (D) 1, 2, 3, 4

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

7. Based on the understanding of the passage, choose the option that lists the correct sequence of 'How is exercise itself a stress?'

1. The body releases a particular hormone.
2. As one gets fitter, it takes a longer and more rigorous exercising to trigger the same response.
3. As soon as one states exercising, the body reacts immediately.
4. That hormone raises one's heart rate, blood pressure and blood glucose levels.

- (A) 1, 2, 3, 4 (B) 1, 3, 4, 2
 (C) 3, 1, 4, 2 (D) 4, 3, 2, 1

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

8. Find word from the passage which means the same as (the following) inactive : (Para 4)

5. What is the work of neurotransmitters?

- (A) They are like messengers between your brain cells.
 (B) With the help of neurotransmitters, cells can communicate with each other.
 (C) It makes the functioning better and faster.
 (D) All of these.

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

- (A) passing (B) sedentary
 (C) shrink (D) weaken

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

9. Find word/phrase from the passage which means the opposite of 'abstain' from functioning : (Para 6)

- (A) stress (B) back into riding
 (C) exert (D) trigger

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

10. 'Banishing the blues' is an idiom. Pick up the blue colour idiom which is NOT CORRECT.

- (A) Bolt from the blue
 (B) Once in a blue moon.
 (C) Caught blue-handed.
 (D) Out of the blue.

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

AI VII. Read the passage given below :

[Delhi Set I/II/III, Outside Delhi Set I/II/III, Foreign Set I/II/III 2017]

(1) We sit in the last row, bumped about but free of stares. The bus rolls out of the dull crossroads of the city, and we are soon in open countryside with fields of sunflowers as far as the eye can see, their heads all facing us. Where there is no water, the land reverts to desert. While still on level ground, we see in the distance the tall range of the Mount Bogda, abrupt like a shining prism laid horizontally on the desert surface. It is over 5,000 metres high, and the peak is under permanent snow, in powerful contrast to the flat desert all around. Heaven Lake lies part of the way up this range, about 2,000 metres above sea level, at the foot of one of the highest snow-peaks.

(2) As the bus climbs, the sky, brilliant before, grows overcast. I have brought nothing warm to wear. It is all down at the hotel in Urumqi. Rain begins to fall. The man behind me is eating overpoweringly smelly goat's cheese. The bus window leaks inhospitably, but reveals a beautiful view. We have passed quickly from desert through arable land to pasture and the ground is now green with grass, the slopes dark with pine. A few cattle drink at a clear stream flowing past moss-covered stones; it is a constable landscape. The stream changes into a white torrent, and as we climb higher, I wish more and more that I had brought with me something warmer than just the pair of shorts that have served me so well in the desert. The stream (which, we are told, rises in Heaven Lake) disappears, and we continue our slow ascent. About noon, we arrive at Heaven Lake, and look for a place to stay at the foot, which is the resort area. We get a room in a small cottage, and I am happy to note that there are thick quilts on the beds.

(3) Standing outside the cottage, we survey our surroundings. Heaven Lake is long, sardine-shaped and fed by snow melt from a stream at its head. The lake is intense blue, surrounded on all sides by green mountain walls, dotted

with distant steep. At the head of the lake, beyond the delta of the inflowing stream, is a massive snow-capped peak which dominates the vista; it is part of a series of peaks that culminate, a little out of view, in Mount Bogda itself.

(4) For those who live in the resort, there is a small hall by the shore. We eat here sometimes, and sometimes buy food from the vendors outside, who sell kabab and naan until the last buses leave. The kababs, cooked on skewers over charcoal braziers, are particularly good, highly spiced and well done. Horse's milk is available too from the local Kazakh herdsmen, but I decline this. I am so affected by the cold that Mr. Cao, the relaxed young man who runs the mess, lends me a spare pair of trousers, several sizes too large but more than comfortable.

Based on your understanding of the above passage, answer any eight of the questions given below by choosing the most appropriate option: (1×8=8)

1. One benefit of sitting in the last row of the bus was that :

- (A) the narrator enjoyed bumps.
- (B) no one stared at him.
- (C) he could see the sunflowers.
- (D) he avoided the dullness of the city.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

2. On reaching the destination the narrator felt relieved because :

- (A) he had got away from the desert.
- (B) a difficult journey had come to an end.
- (C) he could watch the snow peak.
- (D) there were thick quilts on the bed.

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

3. Mount Bogda is compared to _____.

- (A) a horizontal desert surface
- (B) a shining prism
- (C) a constable landscape
- (D) the overcast sky

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

4. Which animal's milk is available from local herdsmen?

- (A) Horse (B) Cow
- (C) Goat (D) Camel

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

5. The narrator was suffering from _____.

- (A) fever (B) cough
- (C) cold (D) hunger

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

6. Who helped the narrator to make him comfortable?

- (A) Mr. Cao (B) Herdsmen
- (C) People of the resort (D) Bus-driver

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

7. Pick out the word/phrase which means same as 'upward movement' (Para 2)

- (A) overcast (B) quickly
- (C) ascent (D) arable

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

8. Find word from the passage which means the same as 'sellers' (Para 4)

- (A) vendors (B) herdsmen
- (C) skewers (D) braziers

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

9. What does the word 'pasture' (Para 2) mean in the passage?

- (A) grassland (B) grass
- (C) Sheep walk (D) running area

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

10. Pick the option which is Incorrect.

- (A) Heaven Lake lies about 2,000 metres above sea level, at the foot of one of the highest snow-peaks.
- (B) The narrator wished warmer clothes than he had brought with him as the bus was climbing up.
- (C) The lake is intense blue, surrounded on all sides by walls.
- (D) The kababs, cooked on skewers over charcoal braziers, are particularly good, highly spiced and well done.

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

VIII. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

[Delhi, Outside Delhi, All Sets (2017)]

(1) Thackeray reached Kittur along with a small British army force and a few of his officers and their family members. He thought that the very presence of the British on the outskirts of Kittur would terrorise the rulers and people of Kittur, and that they would lay down their arms. He was quite confident that he would be able to crush the revolt in no time. During the afternoon and evening of 20th October, the British soldiers were busy making arrangements for these camps.

(2) On the 21st morning, Thackeray sent his political assistant to Kittur fort to obtain a written assurance from all the important officers of Kittur rendering them answerable for the security of the treasury of Kittur. They, accordingly, met Sardar Gurusiddappa and other officers of Kittur and asked them to comply with the orders of Thackeray. They did not know that the people were in a defiant mood. The commanders of Kittur dismissed the agent's orders as no documents could be signed without sanction from Rani Chennamma.

(3) Thackeray was enraged and sent the commander of the Horse Artillery to capture the commanders of the Desai's army. When the Horse Artillery stormed into the fort, Sardar Gurusiddappa, who had kept his men on full alert, promptly commanded his men to repel and chase them away. The Kittur forces made a bold front and overpowered the British soldiers. Rani's soldiers chased them out of the fort, killing a few of them until they retreated to their camps on the outskirts.

(4) The Kittur soldiers captured about forty persons and brought them to the palace. These included twelve children and a few women from the British officer's camp. When they were brought in the presence of the Rani, she ordered the soldiers to be imprisoned. For the women and children, she had only gentleness, and admonished her soldiers for taking them into custody. At her orders, these women and children were taken inside the palace safely and given food and shelter. Rani came down from her throne, patted the children lovingly and told them that no harm would come to them.

(5) Seeing the noble gesture of the Rani, Thackeray was moved. He thought of trying to persuade her to enter into an agreement with the British to stop all hostilities in lieu of an inam (prize) of eleven villages. His offer was dismissed with a gesture of contempt. She had no wish to meet Thackeray. That night she called Sardar Gurusiddappa and other leading Sardars, and after discussing all the issues came to the conclusion that there was no point in meeting Thackeray who had come with an army to threaten Kittur into submission to British sovereignty.

Based on your understanding of the above passage, answer any eight of the questions given below by choosing the most appropriate option: (1×8=8)

1. British women and children came to Kittur to _____.
- (A) visit Kittur
(B) enjoy life in tents
(C) stay in the palace
(D) give company to the army officers

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

2. Why did Thackeray come to Kittur?
- (A) To crush the revolt.
(B) To terrorise the rulers.
(C) To extend helping hand to the people of Kittur.
(D) To make people and rulers lay down their arms.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

3. Based on your understanding of the passage, choose the correct option as to why Kittur officials refused to give the desired assurance to Thackeray?
- (1) No documents could be signed without sanction from Rani Chennamma.
(2) People were in dilemma.
(3) Kittur focus could make a bold front.
(4) People were in a defiant mood.
(A) 1 and 2 (B) 2 and 4
(C) 2 and 3 (D) 1 and 4

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

4. What happened to the Horse Artillery?
- (A) It couldn't storm into Sardar Gurusiddappa.
(B) Kittur forces restrained from bold attack.
(C) When the Horse Artillery stormed into the fort, men were commanded to chase them away.
(D) All of these.

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

5. Select the reason/reasons to show that Rani was a noble queen.
- (A) She provided food and shelter to women and children.
(B) She was very gentle towards them.
(C) She sent them a word of their safety.
(D) All of these.

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

6. How would the British women have felt after meeting the Rani?
- (A) inspired
(B) full of gratitude
(C) relieved and pleased
(D) All of these

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

7. Choose the option that lists the correct sequence of the process
1. Refusal by Rani to meet Thackeray.
2. Considered pointless to meet him.
3. Thackeray had come with an army.
4. He came with an intention to threaten Kittur into submission.
(A) 3, 4, 2, 1 (B) 1, 3, 4, 2
(C) 3, 1, 4, 2 (D) 4, 3, 1, 2

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

8. Which of these words convey the meaning of 'captured'? (para 3)
- (A) to let off (B) to imprison
(C) to free (D) to throw

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

9. Which of the following sentences convey the meaning of 'issues' in the same manner as it is used in the above passage (para 5)?
- (A) She is expecting an issue.
(B) Last night, she issued a statement, denying the allegations.

- (C) Staff will be issued new uniforms.
- (D) All are free to express their views on political issues.

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

10. Why did Rani admonish soldiers?

- (A) Because they had killed innocent civilians.

- (B) Because they had kept children and women in custody.

- (C) Because the soldiers had not kept the prisoners starved.

- (D) Because the soldiers had badly beaten the children and woman.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

IX. Read the passage given below:

(1) Maharana Pratap ruled Mewar only for 25 years. However, he accomplished so much grandeur during his reign that his glory surpassed the boundaries of countries and time, turning him into an immortal personality. He along with his kingdom became a synonym for valour, sacrifice and patriotism. Mewar, had been a leading Rajput kingdom even before Maharana Pratap occupied the throne. Kings of Mewar, with the cooperation of their nobles and subjects, had established such traditions in the kingdom, which augmented their magnificence despite the hurdles of having a smaller area under their command and less population. There did come a few thorny occasions when the flag of the kingdom seemed sliding down. Their flag, once again heaved high in the sky thanks to the gallantry and brilliance of the people of Mewar.

(2) The destiny of Mewar was good in the sense that barring a few kings, most of the rulers were competent and patriotic. This glorious tradition of the kingdom almost continued for 1500 years since its establishment, right from the reign of Bappa Rawal. In fact, only 60 years before Maharana Pratap, Rana Sanga, drove the kingdom to the pinnacle of fame. His reputation went beyond Rajasthan and reached Delhi. Two generations before him, Rana Kumbha, had given a new stature to the kingdom through victories and developmental work. During his reign, literature and art also progressed extraordinarily. Rana himself was inclined towards writing and his works are read with reverence even today.

(3) The ambience of his kingdom was conducive to the creation of high quality work of art and literature. These accomplishments, were the outcome of a long-standing tradition sustained by several generations. The life of the people of Mewar must have been peaceful and prosperous during a long span of time, otherwise, such extraordinary accomplishment in these fields would not have been possible. This is reflected in their art and literature as well as their loving nature. They compensate for lack of admirable physique by their firm but pleasant nature. The ambience of Mewar remains lovely, thanks to the cheerful and liberal character of its people.

(4) One may observe astonishing pieces of workmanship not only in the forts and palaces of Mewar but also in public utility buildings. Ruins of many structures which are still standing tall in their grandeur are testimony to the fact that, Mewar was not only the land of the brave but also a seat of art and culture. Amidst aggression and bloodshed, literature and art flourished and creative pursuits of literature and artists did not suffer. Imagine, how glorious the period must have been when the Vijaya Stambha which is the sample of our great ancient architecture even today, was constructed. In the same fort, Kirti Stambha is standing high, reflecting how liberal the then administration was, which allowed people from other communities and kingdoms to come and carry out construction work. It is useless to indulge in the debate whether the Vijaya Stambha was constructed first or the Kirti Stambha. The fact is that both the capitals are standing side by side and reveal, the proximity between the king and the subjects of Mewar.

(5) The cycle of time does not remain the same. Whereas, the reign of Rana Sanga was crucial in raising the kingdom to the acme of glory, it also proved to be his nemesis. History took a turn. The fortune of Mewar—the land of the brave, started waning. Rana tried to save the day with his acumen which was running against the stream and the glorious traditions for some time.

Based on your understanding of the above passage, answer any eight of the questions given below by choosing the most appropriate option:

(1×8=8)

1. Maharana Pratap became immortal because :

- (A) he ruled Mewar for 25 years.
- (B) he added a lot of grandeur to Mewar.
- (C) of his valour, sacrifice and patriotism.
- (D) both (B) and (C).

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

2. Difficulties in the way of Mewar were :

- (A) lack of cooperation of the nobility.
- (B) ancient traditions of the kingdom.
- (C) its small area and small population.
- (D) the poverty of the subjects.

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

3. During thorny occasions :

- (A) the flag of Mewar seemed to be lowered.
- (B) the flag of Mewar was hoisted high.
- (C) the people of Mewar never showed gallantry.
- (D) most of the rulers heaved a sigh of relief.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

4. Mewar was lucky because :

- (1) all of its rulers were competent.
- (2) most of its people were competent.
- (3) most of its rulers were competent.
- (4) only a few of its people were incompetent.

- (A) Only 1 (B) Only 3
(C) 2, 3 & 4 (D) 1, 2 & 4

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

5. Whose reign was crucial as well as proved to be his nemesis of Mewar?

- (A) Maharana Pratap (B) Rana Sanga
(C) Rana Kumbha (D) Bappa Rawal

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

6. Who is the earliest King of Mewar mentioned in the passage?

- (A) Bappa Rawal
(B) Rana Sanga
(C) Rana Kumbha
(D) Maharana Pratap

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

7. What was incorrect about Rana Kumbha's contribution to the glory of Mewar?

- (A) He had given a new stature to the kingdom through victories.
(B) He made his kingdom special with developmental work.
(C) During his reign, literature and art progressed extraordinary.
(D) He himself was never seen inclined towards writing.

X. Read the passage given below:

[Delhi and Outside Delhi 2015, Modified]

(1) For four days, I walked through the narrow lanes of the old city, enjoying the romance of being in a city where history still lives—in its cobblestone streets and in its people riding asses, carrying vine leaves and palm as they once did during the time of Christ.

(2) This is Jerusalem, home to the sacred sites of Christianity, Islam and Judaism. This is the place that houses the church of the Holy Sepulchre, the place where Jesus was finally laid to rest. This is also the site of Christ's crucifixion, burial and resurrection.

(3) Built by the Roman Emperor Constantine, at the site of an earlier temple to Aphrodite, it is the most venerated Christian shrine in the world. And justifiably so. Here, within the church, are the last five stations of the cross; the 10th station where Jesus was stripped of his clothes, the 11th, where he was nailed to the cross, the 12th, where he died on the cross, the 13th, where the body was removed from the cross, and the 14th, his tomb.

(4) For all this weighty tradition, the approach and entrance to the church is nondescript. You have to ask for directions. Even to the devout Christian pilgrims walking along the Via Dolorosa—The Way of Sorrows—first nine stations look clueless. Then a courtyard appears, hemmed in by other buildings and a doorway to one side. This leads to a vast area of huge stone architecture.

(5) Immediately inside the entrance is your first stop. It's the stone of anointing : this is the place, according to Greek tradition, where Christ was removed from the cross. The Roman Catholics, however, believe it to be the spot where Jesus' body was prepared for burial by Joseph.

(6) What happened next? Jesus was buried. He was taken to a place outside the city of Jerusalem where other graves existed and there, he was buried in a cave. However, all is long gone, destroyed by continued attacks and rebuilding; what remains is the massive—and impressive—Rotunda (a round building with a dome) that Emperor Constantine built. Under this, and right in the centre of the Rotunda, is the structure that contains the Holy Sepulchre.

(7) 'How do you know that this is Jesus' tomb ?' I asked one of the pilgrims standing next to me. He was clueless, more interested, like the rest of them, in the novelty of it and in photographing it, than in its history or tradition.

(8) At the start of the first century, the place was a disused quarry outside the city walls. According to the gospels, Jesus' crucifixion occurred 'at a place outside the city walls with graves nearby'. Archaeologists have discovered tombs from that era, so the site is compatible with the biblical period.

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

8. Find the word from the passage that means the same as 'bravery' : (para 1)

- (A) valour (B) magnificence
(C) grandeur (D) brilliance

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

9. Find the word from the passage that is opposite in the meaning to 'surprising' (para 4)

- (A) grandeur (B) astonishing
(C) flourished (D) proximity

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

10. What do the Vijay Stambha and Kirti Stambha in the same fort signify?

- (A) Both Stambhas are symbols of Ancient Persian Architecture.
(B) Both reveal the closeness between the king and the people of Mewar.
(C) Both tell the stories of high stature of the kings.
(D) Both tell the stories of the people who went and settled there to carry out the construction work.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

(9) The structure at the site is a marble tomb built over the original burial chamber. It has two rooms, and you enter four at a time into the first of these, the Chapel of the Angel. Here, the Angel is supposed to have sat on a stone to recount Christ's resurrection. A low door made of white marble, partly worn away by pilgrims' hands, leads to a smaller chamber inside. This is the 'room of the tomb', the place where Jesus was buried.

(10) We entered in a single file. On my right was a large marble slab that covered the original rock bench on which the body of Jesus was laid. A woman knelt and prayed. Her eyes were wet with tears. She pressed her face against the slab to hide them, but it only made it worse.

Based on your understanding of the above passage, answer any eight of the questions given below by choosing the most appropriate option: (1×8=8)

1. How does Jerusalem still retain the charm of the ancient era?

- (A) There are narrow lanes.
- (B) Roads are paved with cobblestones.
- (C) People can be seen riding asses.
- (D) All of the above.

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

2. Holy Sepulchre is sacred to:

- (A) Christianity (B) Islam
- (C) Judaism (D) All of the above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

3. Why does one have to constantly ask for directions to the church?

- (A) Its lanes are narrow.
- (B) Entrance to the church is nondescript.
- (C) People are not tourist-friendly.
- (D) Everyone is lost in enjoying the romance of the place.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

4. Where was Jesus buried?

- (A) In a cave.
- (B) At a place outside the city.
- (C) In the Holy Sepulchre.
- (D) Both (A) and (B)

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

5. Where was the body of Jesus laid?

- (A) Floor (B) Rock bench
- (C) Marble slab (D) Wooden bench

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

6. How many stations were there in the church?

- (A) 10 (B) 14
- (C) 12 (D) 5

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

7. Christ was crucified at

- (A) Jerusalem (B) Tomb
- (C) Church (D) Via Dolorosa

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

8. Jesus was nailed to the cross at the

- (A) 11th station (B) 11th station
- (C) Aphrodite (D) His tomb

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

9. The courtyard shows ways to

- (A) The way of sorrows
- (B) A vast area of huge stone architecture
- (C) Neither (A) nor (B)
- (D) Both (A) and (B)

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

10. Rotunda was built by _____.

- (A) an architect
- (B) an emperor
- (C) the Roman Catholics
- (D) some pilgrims

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

XI. Read the passage given below:

(1) Many of us believe that 'small' means 'insignificant'. We believe that small actions and choices do not have much impact on our lives. We think that it is only the big things, the big actions and the big decisions that really count. But when you look at the lives of all great people, you will see that they built their character through small decisions, small choices and small actions that they performed every day. They transformed their lives through step-by-step or day-by-day approach. They nurtured and nourished their good habits and chipped away their bad habits, one by one. It was their small day-to-day decisions that added up to make tremendous difference in the long run. Indeed, in matters of personal growth and character building, there is no such thing as an overnight success.

(2) Growth always occurs through a sequential series of stages. There is an organic process to growth. When we look at children growing up, we can see this process at work: the child first learns to crawl, then to stand and walk and then finally to run. The same is true in the natural world. The soil must first be tilled and then the seed must be sown. Next, it must be nurtured with enough water and sunlight and only then will it grow into trees laden with ripe fruits.

(3) Gandhi understood this organic process and used this universal law of nature to his benefit. GANDHI GREW IN SMALL WAYS, in his day-to-day affairs. He did not wake up one day and find himself to be the 'Mahatma'. In fact, there was nothing much in his early life that showed signs of greatness. But from his mid-twenties onwards, he deliberately and consistently attempted to change himself, reformed himself and grew in some small ways every day. Day by day, hour by hour, he risked failure, experimented and learnt from mistakes. In small as well as large situations, he took up the responsibility rather than avoiding it.

(4) This is a common factor in the lives of all great people: they exercise their freedoms and choices in small ways that make great impact on their lives and their environment. Each of their small decisions and actions, add up to have a profound impact in the long run. By understanding this principle, we can move forward, with confidence, in the direction of our dreams. Often when our 'ideal goal' looks too far from us, we become easily discouraged, disheartened and pessimistic. However, when we choose to grow in small ways, by taking small steps one at a time, our achievement becomes easy.

Based on your understanding of the above passage, answer any eight of the questions given below by choosing the most appropriate option: (1×8=8)

1. The main idea in the first paragraph is that :

- (A) big things, big actions and big decisions make a person great.
- (B) small actions and decisions are important in one's life.
- (C) overnight success is possible for all of us.
- (D) personal changes are not important.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

2. What does the writer mean by saying 'chipped away at their bad habits'?

- (A) Steadily gave up bad habits.
- (B) Slowly produced bad habits.
- (C) Gradually criticized bad habits.
- (D) Did not like bad habits.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

3. Which of the following statements is true in the context of the third paragraph ?

- (A) Gandhi became great overnight.
- (B) Gandhi showed signs of greatness in childhood itself.
- (C) Every day Gandhi made efforts to change himself in some small ways.
- (D) Gandhi never made mistakes.

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

4. What is done by great people to transform their lives ?

- (A) They approach life on a day-to-day basis.
- (B) They build character in small ways.
- (C) They believe in performing every day.
- (D) All of these.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

5. How can we grow in small ways?

- (A) By getting disheartened.
- (B) By dreaming little.
- (C) By taking small steps one at a time.
- (D) None of these.

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

6. How did Gandhiji become 'Mahatma'?

- (A) By risking failure.
- (B) By learning from mistakes.
- (C) By taking up responsibilities.
- (D) All of the above.

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

7. How do small actions help in our lives?

- (A) They help in building characters.
- (B) They nourish good habits.
- (C) They chipped away bad habits.
- (D) All of the above.

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

8. What according to the writer is the universal law of nature?

- (A) Everything takes time to grow.
- (B) Nothing can change in a day.
- (C) Both (A) & (B)
- (D) Neither (A) nor (B)

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

9. Pick out the word/phrase which is similar in meaning to 'purposely' (Para 3)

- (A) intentionally
- (B) deliberately
- (C) in small ways
- (D) consistently

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

10. Pick the right option in which the word 'Principle' has been used in the same way as in para 4 of the passage.

- (A) He was a man of principle and good to his word.
- (B) The ambassador refused on principle to agree to the terms of the accord.
- (C) By one count, rice is the principle source of calories for about half the planet.
- (D) Wilson constructed various forms of electric wave detector depending on this same principle.

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

XII. Read the passage given below:

(1) One of the greatest sailing adventures of the past 25 years was the conquest of the Northwest Passage, powered by sail, human muscle, and determination. In 100 days, over three summers (1986-88), Canadians Jeff MacInnis and Mike Beedell accomplished the first wind-powered crossing of the Northwest Passage.

(2) In Jeff MacInnis's words...Our third season. We weave our way through the labyrinth of ice, and in the distance, we hear an unmistakable sound. A mighty bowhead whale is nearby, and its rhythmic breaths fill us with awe. Finally, we see it relaxed on the surface, its blowhole quivering like a volcanic cone, but it senses our presence and quickly sounds. We are very disappointed. We had only good intentions-to revel in its beautiful immensity and to feel its power. Mike thinks how foolish it would be for this mighty beast to put any faith in us. After all, we are members of the species that had almost sent the bowhead into extinction with our greed for whale oil and bone. It is estimated that as many as 38,000 bowheads were killed off eastern Baffin Island in the 1800s; today, there are only about 200 left.

(3) We were on the fine edge. Everything that we had learned in the Arctic over the last 90 days was now being tested. The fascinating and sometimes terrifying wildlife keeps us entertained during our explorations. Bearded harp and ring seals greet us daily. The profusion of bird life is awesome; at times, we see and smell hundreds of thousands of thick-billed murres clinging to their cliffside nests. Our charts show that we are on the edge of a huge shoal where the frigid ocean currents upwelling and mix nutrients that provide a feast for the food chain. At times, these animals scare the living daylights out of us. They have a knack of sneaking up behind us and then shooting out of the water and belly flopping for maximum noise and splash. A horrendous splash coming from behind has a heart-stopping effect in polar bear country.

(4) We have many encounters with the 'Lords of the Arctic,' but we are always cautious, observant, and ever so respectful that we are in their domain. In some regions, the land is totally devoid of life, while in others, the pulse of life takes our breath away. Such is the paradox of the Arctic; it's wastelands flow into oasis' that are found nowhere else on the face of the earth. Many times, we find ancient signs of Inuit people who lived here, superbly attuned to the land. We feel great respect for them; this landscape is a challenge at every moment.

(5) We face a 35-mile open water passage across Prince Regent Inlet on Baffin Island that will take us to our ultimate goal - Pond Inlet on Baffin Bay. The breakers look huge from the water's edge.

Based on your understanding of the above passage, answer any eight of the questions given below by choosing the most appropriate option: (1×8=8)

- 1. The main idea in the first paragraph is that :**
 (A) big things, big actions and big decisions make a person great.
 (B) small actions and decisions are important in one's life.
 (C) overnight success is possible for all of us.
 (D) personal changes are not important.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

- 2. What does the writer mean by saying 'chipped away at their bad habits'?**
 (A) Steadily gave up bad habits.
 (B) Slowly produced bad habits.
 (C) Gradually criticized bad habits.
 (D) Did not like bad habits.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

- 3. Which of the following statements is true in the context of the third paragraph ?**
 (A) Gandhi became great overnight.
 (B) Gandhi showed signs of greatness in childhood itself.
 (C) Every day Gandhi made efforts to change himself in some small ways.
 (D) Gandhi never made mistakes.

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

- 4. What is done by great people to transform their lives ?**
 (A) They approach life on a day-to-day basis.
 (B) They build character in small ways.
 (C) They believe in performing every day.
 (D) All of these.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

- 5. How can we grow in small ways?**
 (A) By getting disheartened.
 (B) By dreaming little.
 (C) By taking small steps one at a time.
 (D) None of these.

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

- 6. How did Gandhiji become 'Mahatma'?**
 (A) By risking failure.
 (B) By learning from mistakes.
 (C) By taking up responsibilities.
 (D) All of the above.

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

- 7. How do small actions help in our lives?**
 (A) They help in building characters.
 (B) They nourish good habits.
 (C) They chip away bad habits.
 (D) All of the above.

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

- 8. What according to the writer is the universal law of nature?**
 (A) Everything takes time to grow.
 (B) Nothing can change in a day.
 (C) Both (A) & (B)
 (D) Neither (A) nor (B)

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

- 9. Pick out the word/phrase which is similar in meaning to 'purposely' (Para 3)**
 (A) intentionally (B) deliberately
 (C) in small ways (D) consistently

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

10. Pick the right option in which the word 'Principle' has been used in the same way as in para 4 of the passage.

- (A) He was a man of principle and good to his word.
(B) The ambassador refused on principle to

agree to the terms of the accord.

- (C) By one count, rice is the principle source of calories for about half the planet.
(D) Wilson constructed various forms of electric wave detector depending on this same principle.

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

XIII. Read the passage given below:

(1) The difference in the ways of thinking and perception in the people of two different generations, which results in behavioural differences and sometimes, conflict among them is usually called generation gap.

(2) Generation gap is generally seen in the family between parents and their children. It is not only because of the gap in age but also because of the way parents react to a particular situation. Children, being very young and immature, do not understand the way of thinking of their parents. In many cases, the parents, even if they are matured, do not emphasize with the changing values and thinking pattern of the modern world. This creates a communication gap between the two generations.

(3) Generation gap between parents and children is mostly caused by parents themselves. They do not talk openly to their children and do not take part in solving their problems. This behaviour gives the impression about parents being authoritative person, because they only dictate without understanding the problems faced by their children. As a result, the children become mentally isolated from their parents. Some parents become so busy with their work that they do not spend quality time with their family, which makes them completely unaware about how their children are growing, what kind of mentality is being developed in them, and so on. This ultimately creates a gap between them. They only realize it when it is too late.

(4) Changes in technology have led to the generation gap in this modern world. Children tend to spend most of their time with their digital devices and are so busy with social media, that they do not discuss their problems with their parents. The internet provides solutions to most of the worldly problems. So, children, instead of contacting their own parents, seek the help of internet in case of any problem, thus again reducing the communication, leading to a generation gap between them.

(5) The generation gap has greatly increased these days because the time is changing fast and people find it difficult to cope up with this change. To overcome this problem, the parents should show some interest in all matters of their children and deal with them positively instead of just scolding them and leaving them alone to deal with their problems. Giving time to the children, having open communication and allowing the child to feel free and not in any kind of pressure, will eventually reduce the generation gap to a tolerable extent.

Based on your understanding of the above passage, answer any eight of the questions given below by choosing the most appropriate option: (1×8=8)

1. What causes the gap between the parents and their children?

- (A) Difference in their ways of thinking.
(B) Immaturity on the part of children against various situations.
(C) Parents not emphasizing with changing values.
(D) All of these.

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

2. Pick the option(s) that correctly are the cause of generation gap.

- (A) Parents (B) Children
(C) Values (D) Authority

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

3. How do children generally view their parents?

- (A) As dictatorial
(B) As authoritative person
(C) As friend
(D) As a mental support

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

4. With the advancement of technology, children spend most of their time _____.

- (A) with their friends
(B) in educational surfing
(C) with digital devices
(D) communicating with parents

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

5. What step(s) should be taken by parents to bridge the generation gap?

- (A) Show interest in their children's matters.
(B) Have open communication with children.
(C) Allow children to put forth their views.
(D) All of these.

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

6. Most of the parents do not spend _____ time with their family.

- (A) free (B) quality
(C) weekend (D) leisure

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

7. The generation gap is _____ with the change of time.

- (A) increasing
- (B) decreasing
- (C) being coped up
- (D) being dealt positively

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

8. What is meant by the word 'isolated'?

- (A) Bound
- (B) Grown
- (C) Separated
- (D) Unconcerned

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

9. Pick out the word or phrase from the passage which means the same as 'engrossed'.

(A) Caused

(B) Dictate

(C) Busy

(D) Developed

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

10. Giving time to the children, having open communication and allowing the child to feel free and not in any kind of pressure, will eventually reduce the generation gap to a tolerable extent. Choose the correct option to replace the underlined word.

(A) at length

(B) ultimately

(C) immediately

(D) promptly

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

PI XIV. Read the passage given below :

[Modified as per new syllabus]

(1) The art of living is learnt easily by those who are positive and optimistic. From humble and simple people to great leaders in history, science or literature, we can learn a lot about the art of living, by having a peep into their lives. The daily routines of these great men not only reveal their different, maybe unique life styles, but also help us learn certain habits and practices they followed. Here are some; read, enjoy and follow in their footsteps as it suits you.

(2) A private workplace always helps. Jane Austen asked that a certain squeaky hinge should never be oiled so that she always had a warning whenever someone was approaching the room where she wrote. William Faulkner, lacking a lock on his study door, detached the doorknob and brought it into the room with him. Mark Twain's family knew better than to breach his study door—they would blow a horn to draw him out. Graham Greene went even further, renting a secret office; only his wife knew the address and the telephone number. After all, everyone of us needs a workplace where we can work on our creation uninterruptedly. Equally we need our private space too!

(3) A daily walk has always been a source of inspiration. For many artists, a regular stroll was essentially a creative inspiration. Charles Dickens famously took three hour walks every afternoon, and what he observed on them fed directly into his writing. Tchaikovsky could make do with a two-hour jaunt but wouldn't return a moment early; convinced that doing so would make him ill. Ludwig van Beethoven took lengthy strolls after lunch, carrying a pencil and paper with him in case inspiration struck. Nineteenth century composer Erik Satie did the same on his long hikes from Paris to the working-class suburb where he lived, stopping under street lamps to jot down ideas that came on his journey; it's rumored that when those lamps were turned off during the war years, his music declined too. Many great people had limited social life too. One of Simone de Beauvoir's close friends puts it this way. 'There were no receptions, parties. It was an uncluttered kind of life, a simplicity deliberately constructed so that she could do her work'. To Pablo, the idea of Sunday was an 'at home day'.

(4) The routines of these thinkers are difficult. Perhaps it is because they are so unattainable. The very idea that you can organize your time as you like is out of reach for most of us, so I'll close with a toast to all those who worked with difficulties. Like Francine Prose, who began writing when the school bus picked up her children and stopped when it brought them back; or T. S. Eliot, who found it much easier to write once he had a day job in a bank than he had as a starving poet and even F. Scott Fitzgerald, whose early books were written in his strict schedule as a young military officer. Those days were not as interesting as the nights in Paris that came later, but they were much more productive and no doubt easier on his liver.

(5) Being forced to follow someone else's routine may irritate, but it makes it easier to stay on the path. Whenever we break that trail ourselves or take an easy path of least resistance, perhaps what's most important is that we keep walking.

Based on your understanding of the above passage, answer any eight of the questions given below by choosing the most appropriate option:

(1×8=8)

1. The passage is about:

- (A) how to practice walking.
- (B) walking every day
- (C) the life of a genius.
- (D) what we can learn from the routines of geniuses.

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

2. The writers in the past:

- (A) followed a perfect daily routine.
- (B) enjoyed the difficulties of life.

(C) can teach us a lot.

(D) wrote a lot in books.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

3. In their daily routines :

- (A) they had unique life styles.
- (B) they read books and enjoyed them.
- (C) they did not get any privacy.
- (D) they did not mind visitors.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

4. Some artists resorted to walking as it was :

- (A) an exercise.
- (B) a creative inspiration.
- (C) essential for improving their health.
- (D) helpful in interaction with others.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

5. To Pablo, the idea of Sunday was a/an:

- (A) home day
- (B) off day
- (C) a mall day
- (D) friend's place day

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

6. Beethoven took along with him during his long walk _____.

- (A) pen and paper
- (B) In his secret office
- (C) water bottle
- (D) pencil and paper

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

7. Composer Erik Satie used to _____.

- (A) compose music after his walk
- (B) write his ideas under street lamp
- (C) sleep immediately after his walk
- (D) have lunch in late evening

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

8. When did F. Scott Fitzgerald write his early books?

- (A) During his regular stroll.
- (B) In his secret office.
- (C) During his strict schedule.
- (D) In his study room.

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

9. Find word from the passage which mean the same as 'noisy' (Para 2)

- (A) squeaky
- (B) detaching
- (C) blowing
- (D) breaching

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

10. Pessimistic : Pessimism :: Humble : ?

- (A) Humility
- (B) Humbility
- (C) Humbler
- (D) Humbling

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

XV. Read the passage given below :

(1) A fisherman, enfeebled with age, could no longer go out to sea, so he began fishing in the river. Every morning he would go down to the river and sit there fishing the whole day long. In the evening he would sell whatever he had caught, buy food for himself and go home. It was a hard life for an old man. One hot afternoon while he was trying to keep awake and bemoaning his fate, a large bird with silvery feathers alighted on a rock near him. It was Kaha, the heavenly bird. 'Have you no one to care for you, grandpa?' asked the bird. 'Not a soul'. 'You should not be doing such work at your age,' said the bird. 'From now on I will bring you a big fish every evening. You can sell it and live in comfort'. True to her word, the bird began to drop a large fish at his doorstep every evening. All that the fisherman had to do was take it to the market and sell it. As big fish were in great demand, he was soon rolling in money. He bought a cottage near the sea, with a garden around it and engaged a servant to cook for him. His wife had died some years earlier. He had decided to marry again and began to look for a suitable woman.

(2) One day he heard the royal courtier make an announcement. 'Our king has news of a great bird called Kaha,' said the courtier. 'Whoever can give information about this bird and help catch it, will be rewarded with half the gold in the royal treasury and half the kingdom !' The fisherman was sorely tempted by the reward. Half the kingdom would make him a prince !

(3) 'Why does the king want the bird ?' he asked. 'He has lost his sight,' explained the courtier. 'A wise man has advised him to bathe his eyes with the blood of Kaha. Do you know where can she be found ?' 'No...I mean ...no, no...' Torn between greed and his sense of gratitude to the bird, the fisherman could not give a coherent reply. The courtier, sensing that he knew something about the bird, informed the king. The king had him brought to the palace.

(4) 'If you have information about the bird, tell me,' urged the king. 'I will reward you handsomely and if you help catch her, I will personally crown you king of half my domain'. 'I will get the bird for you,' cried the fisherman, suddenly making up his mind. 'But Kaha is strong. I will need help'. The king sent a dozen soldiers with him. That evening when the bird came with the fish, the fisherman called out to her to wait. 'You drop the fish and go and I never get a chance to thank you for all that you've done for me,' he said. 'Today I have laid out a feast for you inside. Please alight and come in'. Kaha was reluctant to accept the invitation but the fisherman pleaded so earnestly that she finally gave in, and alighted. The moment she was on the ground, the fisherman grabbed one of her legs and shouted to the soldiers hiding in his house to come out. They rushed to his aid, but their combined effort could not keep Kaha down.

(5) She rose into the air with the fisherman still clinging onto her leg. By the time he realised he was being carried away, the fisherman was too high in the air to let go. He hung on grimly, and neither he nor Kaha were ever seen again.

Based on your understanding of the above passage, answer any eight of the questions given below by choosing the most appropriate option: (1×8=8)

Q. 1. Why was the king desperately looking for Kaha, the bird?

- (A) The king wanted a pet bird.

- (B) A wise man advised the king to capture the bird for good luck.

- (C) Kaha was the only heavenly bird with silvery feathers.
 (D) The king was blind and required Kaha's blood for his eyes.

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

2. Why did the bird volunteer to bring fish for the old man ?

- (A) The old man was inexperienced at fishing.
 (B) The bird took pity on the old man and wanted to help him.
 (C) The bird had caught more fish than required.
 (D) The bird wanted to make the old man rich.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

3. What led the courtier to sense that the fisherman might know something about Kaha ?

- (A) The courtier had observed Kaha alight at the fisherman's house every evening.
 (B) The courtier had seen the fisherman talk to Kaha.
 (C) The fisherman fumbled when asked about Kaha.
 (D) Word went around that the fisherman was in contact with Kaha.

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

4. Which of the following is not true about Kaha?

- (A) Kaha was a very considerate bird.
 (B) The blood of Kaha was precious.
 (C) Kaha was a strong bird.
 (D) Kaha saved the fisherman from the King's wrath.

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

5. Whom did the king send with the fisherman to catch Kaha?

- (A) His son (B) His soldiers
 (C) His hunters (D) Other fishermen

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

6. Why did the fisherman stammer when asked if he knew about the bird?

- (A) The fisherman thought he was going to be punished for leaving the bird.
 (B) He was thrilled he would be able to help the king.
 (C) He already knew about the reward that was being offered.
 (D) He was conflicted between the king's reward and his gratitude towards the bird.

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

7. What does the phrase 'rolling in money' in the passage refer to?

- (A) To have a large amount of money.
 (B) To waste the money.
 (C) investing the money.
 (D) to have no idea of money, being possessed.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

8. The bird _____ along with the fisherman clinging onto her leg.

- (A) chirped (B) flew away
 (C) captured (D) was caged

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

9. Torn between greed and his sense of gratitude to the bird, the fisherman could not give a coherent reply. Which option is the substitute for the underlined words?

- (A) The fisherman could not give consistent reply.
 (B) The fisherman could not give legible reply.
 (C) The fisherman could not give lucid and logical reply.
 (D) The fisherman could not give comprehensible reply.

Ans. Option (C) is not correct.

10. Pick out the word/phrase from the passage, which are opposite in meaning to 'take off' (Para 1)

- (A) go out (B) go down
 (C) alight (D) rolling

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

[AI] XVI. Read the passage given below:

(1) Suspense was over when my high school results finally came out. But I was upset. I hadn't done as well as I had expected. My father tried to console me. 'Why are you worried? You have done very well my dear'. 'No, I haven't, Baba,' I protested, controlling my tears, and wondering if I had disappointed him. 'It doesn't really matter,' he assured me. 'Do you know what I got when I finished high school?' I looked into Baba's face and waited for the answer to his own question. 'You know,' he told me. 'I've never told you this. I got just a third division. But, look at me, I've done quite well'. Baba got a third division! I was almost in shock, but the thought of my having done a lot better than that made me realize that I had no reason to complain. I certainly felt better! 'Everything is under control!' said Baba, smiling. That was his favourite phrase. Posted in Kolkata, my father was then a senior official in the Indian Railway Service, and an expert in goods traffic operations. He was soon to become a director with the Railway Board. By the time he retired in 1981, he was the General Manager of the Central Railways. By the time Baba passed away in November 2000, his name had found place in several hearts as well. He was open, easy to know, and full of life. We were extremely close, but I had so much more to learn about him from many things I came to know after his death.

(2) In September 2000, he was in hospital for treatment of cancer and given just two months to live. When he found out, his reaction was an extremely rational one. He asked me to fetch files from his cupboard, so that he could explain the details of my mother's pension. He also dictated his will from his hospital bed. 'Everything is under control!' After Baba's death, Satish, our old family retainer, was inconsolable. We tried to cheer him up. 'Your Baba had scolded me only once in all these years!' he cried. Satish pointed to the watch on his left hand. 'I had been coming late for work and everyone in the family was complaining about it,' said Satish. 'Then, one day, your Baba gave me this watch and told me, 'now that you have a watch, you can't be late'. That was the scolding Satish received. On the fourth day after Baba's death, my sister and I had to perform a ceremony. Since several relatives were expected, we decided to order lunch from a caterer in our locality, who was reputed for his home cooked food. But, when we went to pay the owner, we got a surprise. He refused to accept any money! 'When I wanted to start my catering business, it was your father who lent me money,' he told us. It seems Baba never asked for it back. Now, after four or five years, the caterer wanted to repay that debt. Of course, we made him accept the full payment for the fine food and service. 'It was Baba's gift and it ought to remain so,' I told him.

(3) Some days later, (as we were preparing for the main ceremony) there was yet another piece of information. Vikram, my brother drove me to the local market. On recognizing our car, the parking assistant, in his twenties, came running towards us and asked why he had not seen its owner for long. We had to break the news to him and to our utter surprise, he started crying. We were really surprised by this reaction from a stranger—until the man told us that Baba used to pay his daughter's school fees and buy her books. It seems, it was on my father's advice that he'd even started sending the child to school. More than three years after Baba's death, as we were looking into Baba's personal things, we came across an old file with Baba's certificates and I found among them, his high school diploma from 1937, the one he'd told me about 30 years earlier, about the third division that had made no difference in his life or career. It had made me see beyond mere marks and first classes as the main road to success. But there was one more fact. Baba had actually got a first division, a rare achievement in his day. Today, years after his passing, when I think of Baba, I see a man who was able to sympathise with others very easily and who had touched their lives in some very special way.

Based on your understanding of the above passage, answer any eight of the questions given below by choosing the most appropriate option: (1×8=8)

1. Why was the narrator in tears when her school results came out?

- (A) She did better than she expected.
- (B) She did not do as expected.
- (C) Her Baba had not done well.
- (D) Her Baba had done better than her.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

2. On knowing the result, how did the narrator's father react?

- (A) He scolded her.
- (B) He beat her.
- (C) He consoled her.
- (D) He made fun of her.

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

3. Why did the narrator say that she had nothing to complain?

- (A) She had done better than her father.
- (B) She had done as well as her father.
- (C) She had topped in her school.
- (D) She had not worked hard at all.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

4. Choose the option that is not correct.

- (A) Baba was a senior official in the Indian Railway Service.
- (B) Baba was to become a director with the Railway Board.
- (C) Baba was the General Manager of the Central Railways.
- (D) Baba had got a third division in high school.

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

5. Which division did Baba actually get?

- (A) First
- (B) Second
- (C) Third
- (D) Failed

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

6. Whose fees the narrator's father used to pay?

- (A) Satish, the caretaker
- (B) The caterer's daughter
- (C) The parking assistant's daughter
- (D) The narrator

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

7. What were the favourite words of the narrator's father?

- (A) All is well.
- (B) Don't worry.
- (C) Everything is under control.
- (D) It doesn't really matter.

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

8. Why did he ask to bring files before his death?

- (A) To dictate his will.
- (B) To inform about mother's pension.
- (C) both (A) & (B)
- (D) neither (A) nor (B)

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

9. Pick the correct option from the given statements.

- (A) The result of the narrator's father in high school was better than that of the narrator.
- (B) The caterer charge whooping amount for the food and service extended.

(C) The narrator's father was kind, open and vivacious.

(D) Satish was scolded umpteen times by father of the narrator due to being late.

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

10. Pick out the word from the passage that mean the same as 'anxiety' (Para 1)

(A) suspense

(B) worried

(C) shock

(D) retired

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Commonly Made Error

- Most students tend to focus on the passage for longer than required.
 - Students read whole passage even for the specific questions.
 - Students do not try to anticipate answers and fail to identify the important parts of the passage.
- (A) While answering Q (iii), some students just reach at the summary's conclusion and can't identify the right option, i.e. option (a) as given in the paragraph (1).
- (B) Here, students are required to look for the author's father trait that is not true. But some students overlook the statement and go for wrong option.
- (C) While answering vocabulary questions, students should understand the context, rather than relying on the literal meaning. In Q (x) 'indicates' in the old family indicates towards option (a) i.e. servant.

Answering Tip

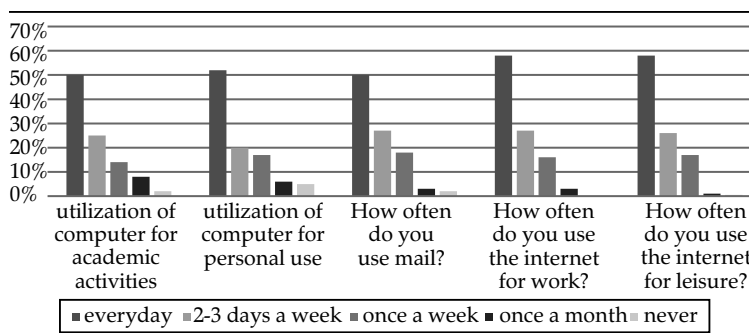
- Fix your strategy. It should be question-driven, not passage-driven.
- Before you begin answering, very quickly glance through the questions.
- Try to anticipate the answers and identify the important parts of the passage.
- For the specific questions, draw answer from specific paragraph, not from the entire passage

Type II : Case Based Factual Passages

AI I. Read the passage and answer the questions given below :

[SQP, 2020-2021]

(1) The present generation is well updated with the use of internet and computers. The rapid development in computer technology and increase in accessibility of the internet for academic purposes has changed the face of education for everyone associated with it. Let's look at the data arising out of a recent survey that was done to ascertain the time spent on utilisation of the computer and internet:



(2) At present, many schools and universities have been implementing internet-based learning, as it supplements the conventional teaching methods. The internet provides a wide variety of references and information to academics as well as scientific researchers. Students often turn to it to do their academic assignments and projects.

(3) However, research on Internet is very different from traditional library research, and the differences can cause problems. The Internet is a tremendous resource, but it must be used carefully and critically.

(4) According to a 2018 Academic Student e-book Experience Survey, conducted by LJ's research department and sponsored by EBSCO, when reading for pleasure, almost 74% of respondents said they preferred print books for leisure whereas, 45 % of respondents chose e-books rather than the printed versions, for research or assignments.

(5) When asked what e-book features make them their favourite for research, the respondents were clear. Having page numbers to use in citations, topped the list (75%); followed by the ability to resize text to fit a device's screen (67%); the ability to bookmark pages, highlight text, or take notes for later reference (60%); downloading the entire e-book (57%); and allowing content to be transferred between devices (43%) were the varied responses.

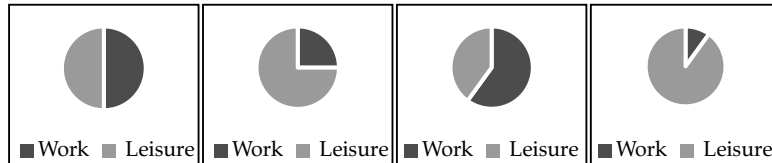
Based on your understanding of the above passage, answer any six of the questions given below by choosing the most appropriate option: (1×6=6)

1. The word 'tremendous', as used in paragraph 3, means the same as

- (A) expensive (B) renowned (C) Innovative (D) incredible

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

2. Based on the graphical chart in the passage, choose the option that correctly states the depiction of internet usage for work and for leisure, for once a month.



- (A) Option (1) (B) Option (2) (C) Option (3) (D) Option (4)

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

3. Based on the given graphical representation of data in the passage, choose the option that lists the statements that are TRUE with respect to the usage of email.

1. The everyday usage of email is more than the everyday usage of computer for personal use.
2. About 18% people use email once a week.
3. There are a smaller number of email users using it 2-3 times a week than the ones using it once a month.
4. Less than 5% of people never use the email.

- (A) 1 and 3 (B) 2 and 4
(C) 1 and 2 (D) 3 and 4

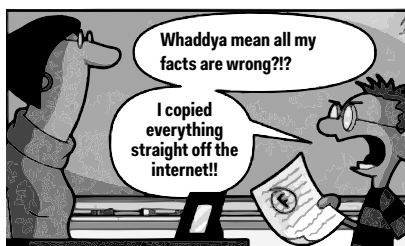
Ans. Option (B) is correct.

4. Based on the given graphical chart, pick the option that lists the area of zero response from respondents.

- (A) Never using the internet for work and leisure
(B) Daily use of the computer for academic activities
(C) Writing and receiving emails once a week
(D) Using the internet for personal tasks once a month

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

5. In the cartoon, the student's reaction reveals that he is _____.



- (A) indignant (B) apologetic
(C) obedient (D) inquisitive

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

6. Which of the following statements is NOT substantiated by information in paragraph 4?

- (A) About three-quarters of the respondents preferred print books for recreational reading.
(B) A little less than a 50% of the respondents voted for e-books for research or assignments.
(C) More than 50% respondents stated enjoying both versions of books for leisure reading.
(D) The survey was intended for understanding the e-book experience among students.

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

7. "... but it must be used carefully and critically." The idea of being careful and critical while using the internet, is mainly a reference to

- (A) hardware malfunction.
(B) plagiarism.
(C) troubleshooting.
(D) virus threats.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

8. Arrange the given e-book features preferred for research from the least favourite to the most favourite–

1. downloading the entire e-book
2. choosing page numbers in citations
3. highlighting text
4. resizing text to fit screen

- (A) 1, 3, 4, 2 (B) 3, 2, 1, 4
(C) 2, 4, 3, 1 (D) 4, 1, 2, 3

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Commonly Made Error

This question is basically interesting and easy for the students. Vast majority of candidates appear familiar with the multiple choice format.

- But sometimes weaker candidates lose marks by offering more than one option as their answer for each question or not deleting unintended answer clearly enough.
- Attempts which select the distracting detail cannot be credited.
- Some students ignore the information given in the passage and answer according to their own opinions, based on their own logic. In Q (iii), students are asked to pick the option which is not stated in the passage. Henceforth, option (2), i.e. Internet based learning will replace face to face education and option (3), i.e. The resources that the net provides are a danger to the education system should be opted, represented by option (c).
- In such a case if some may think these options 2 or 3 TRUE, it will make their answer wrong.
- While answering the vocabulary question, the best way is to look for contextual meaning, In Q. (iii) 'tremendous' here means 'very large or great'. Informal meaning of 'incredible' is also 'extremely big'. So right option is (d), not (a), generally chosen by the majority.
- In Q (vii), the area of zero response is obvious in graphical chart is only for 'Never using the internet for work and leisure'. Some students answer such questions hastily with reading the question carefully hence opt the wrong answer.
- To answer the question (viii) is very easy if the student looks at the expression of the speaker on the issue of plagiarism (already referred in Q (v)). The speaker is 'indignant' i.e. he got angry, being accused of doing something he didn't like and didn't agree with.

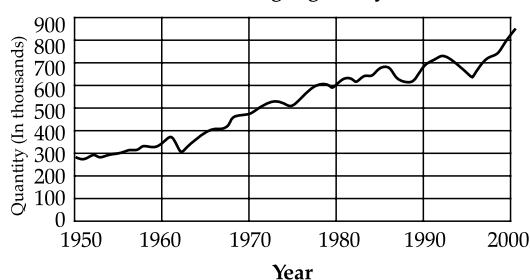
Answering Tip

- For effective reading, students should try to understand all the important keywords, visual inputs and focus on them.
- It will not only give you an idea about the passage but also help you to opt right answers.
- Don't make answers and assumptions that are not included within the passage. Just rely on whatever information is given in the passage to answer the questions.
- Don't jump into conclusion while opting for the required answer.
- While attempting vocabulary questions, try not to get frustrated and tensed just because you don't know its meaning. Concentrate on its usage, see how it is used in the context, instead of its dictionary meaning.
- Before answering the question based on visual input, i.e. statistics, data, pie chart etc. re-study those inputs diligently to come to accurate conclusion. Since such informational graphics are generally not particularly complex or time consuming interpret the related questions carefully.
- Finally, read every answer choice before making a hasty conclusion on your own.

AI II. Read the passage given below:

(1) Andy Dehart is a shark expert and TV presenter who lives in the United States of America. He has had a lifelong interest in sharks and is always trying to look for ways to educate the public about them. Many people think that sharks have little or no intelligence, but Andy points out that recent studies have shown that many shark species possess powerful problem-solving abilities and social skills. "Sharks do not want to attack humans," he asserts. "There is no shark species that eats humans as part of its regular diet. In most shark attack cases, sharks leave after realising that it has mistakenly bitten a human and not its intended prey."

Sharks caught globally



(2) In Andy's opinion, all shark fishing should be stopped until the shark populations have had time to grow again. We then need to do a better job of managing the fishing of sharks. However, even if the direct fishing of sharks is stopped, many will still be killed when they are caught up in the nets of boats fishing for other species of fish.

(3) When Andy was a boy, his father worked for a national oceanic organisation, and Andy travelled with him all over the Caribbean. He grew up by the coast and he has been connected with the sea for as long as he can remember. He also lived near one of the best aquariums in America. Andy then went on to build a career working with sharks in an aquarium environment. More recently, he has been involved with television and the making of programmes about the sharks.

(4) Andy and his wife had their first child two years ago. They were amused and amazed to see what extent their work with animals has proved to be useful in bringing up their daughter. They know how to observe her behaviour and teach her how to do things by rewarding her.

(5) Andy loves sharks and is very passionate about their survival and protection. He feels extremely lucky to have had opportunities working at the National Aquarium and the television station which presents the Nature Channel. He never wastes a moment in either place that could be spent educating people about sharks. He does admit that it is probably not possible for everyone to love sharks as he does. However, he does hope to persuade people personally or through the media to respect sharks and the critical role they play in our environment. His main objective is to keep spreading awareness that sharks are not dangerous man-eaters but essential creatures in our oceans, as they provide ecological balance and help to control other species.

Based on your understanding of the above passage, answer any six of the questions given below by choosing the most appropriate option: (1×6=6)

1. How can it be proved that many shark species are intelligent?

- (A) Their problem solving and social skills
- (B) Their social skills
- (C) Eating humans and their immediate realization
- (D) Their oceanic organisation

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

2. Why does Andy believe that sharks only attack humans by mistake?

- (A) They don't eat humans as a part of their diet.
- (B) They leave after realising that it has mistakenly bit humans.
- (C) Human is not its intended prey.
- (D) All of these

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

3. How did Andy's work help him when bringing up his daughter?

- (A) They knew how to teach her things by rewarding her.
- (B) They taught her by reprimanding her.
- (C) They taught her to observe behaviour of others.
- (D) Connection of animals to the daughter's keenness.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

4. According to the graph, how many sharks were caught in 1990?

- (A) 650,000
- (B) 700,000
- (C) 750,000
- (D) 800,000

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

5. How does Andy hope to educate people about sharks?

- (A) Through his work at the National Aquarium.
- (B) Through the media.
- (C) Through the Nature Challenge.
- (D) All of these.

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

6. In the graph given, over the period of five decades, how much increase do we find in the number of sharks caught?

- (A) 460,000
- (B) 560,000
- (C) 260,000
- (D) 860,000

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

7. Even after the ascending trend, in which year the number of sharks caught remained the same?

- (A) 1970
- (B) 1975
- (C) 1980
- (D) 1985

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

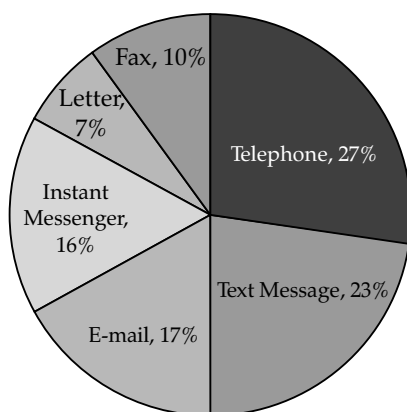
8. Realize : Realization :: Grow: ?

- (A) Growing
- (B) Growth
- (C) Grown
- (D) Grew

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

III. Read the passage given below:

(1) A survey was conducted on student preferences with respect to the most popular means of communication among them. Surprisingly, the students didn't seem much interested in traditional means of communication. Only 7% were interested in writing letters to their friends or kins as compared to those who preferred e-mails.



(2) However, the chief competition is between users of Instant Messenger and those of Emails. The users of fax line as a medium of communication are only marginal. There are supporters of text messaging also. Overall, the survey had a mixed response from the students.

(3) The students informed that out of the choices given in the survey questionnaire, they have indicated the most preferred option. But, most of the students are of the view that video calling needs to be mentioned in the questionnaire as it is the most effective and most popular means of communication. Further, voice messages are the second most preferred means of communication.

Based on your understanding of the above passage, answer any six of the questions given below by choosing the most appropriate option: (1×6=6)

1. Which means of communication is liked by more than one-fourth of the students?

- (A) Telephone (B) Text message
(C) E-mail (D) Fax

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

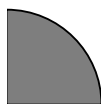
2. Which means of communication is liked by exactly one-tenth of the students?

- (A) Letter (B) Fax
(C) E-mail (D) Letters

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

3. How much of the students prefer either of telephones or text messages as medium of communication?

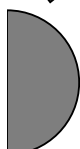
(A) Option 1



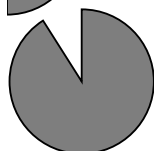
(B) Option 2



(C) Option 3



(D) Option 4



Ans. Option (C) is correct.

4. What is the overall response of the students to the survey?

- (A) Biased (B) Unbiased
(C) Mixed (D) None of these

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

5. What is the correct order of the medium of communication in decreasing order of preference?

- (A) Voice message, Text message, Instant Messenger, Fax
(B) Text message, Instant Messenger, Voice message, Fax
(C) Instant Messenger, Fax, Voice message, Text message
(D) Text message, Instant Messenger, Fax, Voice message

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

6. Pick out the word or phrase from the passage which means the same as 'study' (used in Para 1).

- (A) Survey (B) Popular
(C) Communication (D) Kins

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

7. Pick out the word or phrase from the passage which means opposite to 'gradual' (used in Para 2).

- (A) Chief (B) Instant
(C) Marginal (D) Mixed

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

8. Choose the correct option for Competition : Compete.

- (A) Competition - Noun / Compete - Adjective
- (B) Competition - Adverb / Compete - Verb
- (C) Competition - Noun / Compete - Verb
- (D) Competition - Adverb / Compete - Noun

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

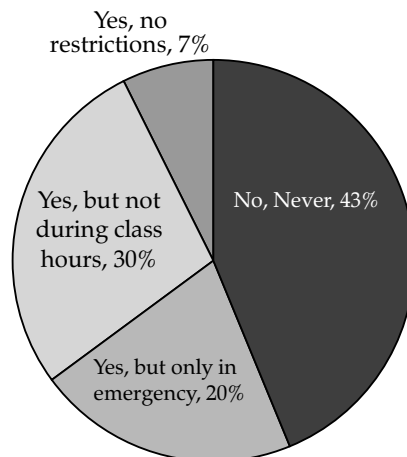
PIV. Read the passage given below:

(1) Human life changes constantly over time. Mobile phones were previously seen only among few high-class people and were considered as something lavish. Then slowly, even the average or the common men on the street, like a cobbler or vegetable vendor, could be seen having a cell-phone. In the world today, even young kids and school going children are found busily chatting away on their mobile phones. Now kids as young as seven and eight too have started owning a mobile phone. Welcome to the new age world!

(2) Studies recommend that mobile phones should only be given to children above sixteen years of age. Children below the age of sixteen should not be given mobile phones since their brain is too sensitive to withstand the effects of mobile radiation. Since the tissues in the brain and body are still developing, these radiations can cause cell damage. Due to the absorption of radiation, children can have severe health issues. Although, adults also get affected by these radiations it will be more severe in children because of increased absorption of these radiation levels. Experts also believe there is a link between childhood cancer and mobile phone usage among children.

(3) A survey was conducted to get the views of the parents and teachers as to whether the children below sixteen years of age should be given mobiles or not was conducted. The responses received were formulated into a pie diagram as under:

Whether students should be given mobiles or not



Based on your understanding of the above passage, answer any six of the questions given below by choosing the most appropriate option: (1×6=6)

1. What is the minimum age prescribed by the studies to give mobile phones to children?

- (A) Ten
- (B) Twelve
- (C) Fourteen
- (D) Sixteen

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

2. Which of these diseases is linked to mobile phone usage?

- (A) Childhood obesity
- (B) Childhood retardation
- (C) Childhood cancer
- (D) All of these

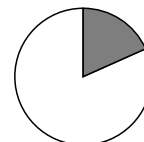
Ans. Option (C) is correct.

3. What percentage of parents and teachers are against giving mobile phones to students in any situation?

- (A) 7%
- (B) 20%
- (C) 30%
- (D) 43%

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

4. Which of these categories is represented by this pictorial representation?



- (A) Yes, no restrictions
- (B) Yes, but not during class hours
- (C) Yes, but only in emergency
- (D) No, never

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

5. Pick out the word or phrase from the passage which means the same as 'extravagant' (used in Para 1).

- (A) High-class (B) Lavish
(C) Vendor (D) Busily

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

6. Pick the right option:

Statement-1: Mobile phones should be given to children above sixteen years of age.

Statement-2: The brain of Children below the age of sixteen is too sensitive to withstand the effects of mobile radiation.

- (A) Statement 1 true AND statement 2 is false.
(B) Statement 1 is false and statement 2 is true.

(C) Statement 2 is the reason and statement 1 is the effect.

(D) Both of the statements can not be inferred.

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

7. Pick out the word or phrase from the passage which means opposite to 'contracting' (Para 2).

- (A) Recommending (B) Developing
(C) Absorbing (D) Linking

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

8. The word 'conducted' used in Para 3 here means:

- (A) Steered (B) Sold
(C) Planned (D) Finalised

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

V. Read the passage given below:

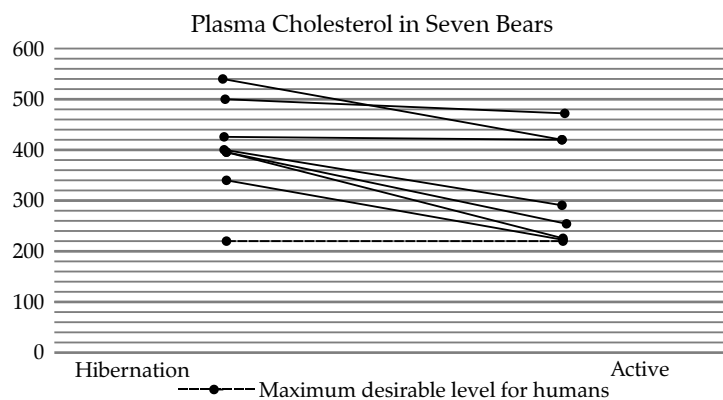
(1) Understanding how hibernators, including ground squirrels, marmots and bears, survive their long winter's naps may one day offer solutions for problems such as heart disease, osteoporosis and muscular dystrophy.

(2) Nearly everything about the way an animal's body works changes when it hibernates and preparations start from weeks or months in advance. The first order of business is to fatten up.

(3) "Fat is where it's at for a hibernator," says Matthew Andrews, a molecular biologist at the University of Minnesota Duluth who studies 13-lined ground squirrels. "You bring your own lunch with you". Packing lunch is necessary because the animals go on the world's strictest diet during the winter, surviving entirely off their white fat. "They have their last supper in October; they don't eat again until March," Andrews says.

(4) Recent analyses revealed that Scandinavian brown bears spend the summer with plasma cholesterol levels considered high for humans; those values then increase substantially for hibernation, Frøbert and his colleagues reported. These "very, very fat" bears with high cholesterol also get zero exercise during hibernation. Lolling about in the den pinches off blood vessels, contributing to sluggish circulation. "That cocktail would not be advisable in humans," Frøbert says. It's a recipe for hardened arteries, putting people at risk for heart attacks and strokes.

(5) Even healthy young adult humans can develop fatty streaks in their arteries that make the blood vessels less flexible, but the bears don't build up such artery-hardening streaks. "Our bears, they had nothing," Frøbert says. It's not yet clear how the bears keep their arteries flexible, but Frøbert hopes to find some protective molecule that could stave off hardened arteries in humans as well.



Based on your understanding of the above passage, answer any six of the questions given below by choosing the most appropriate option: (1×6=6)

1. Study of hibernators are likely to offer solutions for problems like

- (A) Osteoporosis
(B) Heart disease
(C) Muscular dystrophy
(D) All of these

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

2. How do animals survive during winters?

- (A) Off their white fat.
(B) Hunting small animals.
(C) Eating plant leaves and fruits.
(D) Eating packed lunch.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

3. What type of brown bears spend summer with plasma cholesterol levels?

- (A) American (B) Asian
(D) Armenian (D) Scandinavian

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

4. How much exercise is done by animals during hibernation?

- (A) Zero
(B) Less than average
(C) Regular
(D) More than average

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

5. What is the maximum desirable level of cholesterol for human beings?

- (A) 0 (B) 200
(C) 232 (D) 356

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

6. Which statement about the effect of hibernation on the bears is best supported by the graph?

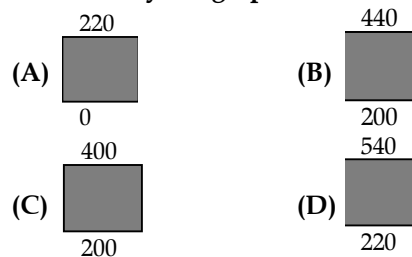
- (A) Only one of the bears did not experience an appreciable change in its total plasma cholesterol level.
(B) Only one of the bears experienced a significant increase in its total plasma cholesterol level.

(C) All of the bears achieved the desirable plasma cholesterol level for humans.

(D) The bear with the lowest total plasma cholesterol level in its active state had the highest total plasma cholesterol level during hibernation.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

7. What is the range of the cholesterol level as indicated by the graph?



Ans. Option (D) is correct.

8. It's a recipe for hardened arteries, putting people at risk for heart attacks and strokes. Which recipe is good for humans?

- (A) Nutritious Food but no work.
(B) Too much food and less work.
(C) Balanced diet and work.
(D) No food and too much work.

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

VI. Read the passage given below:

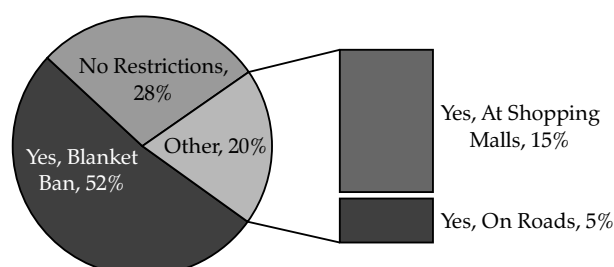
(1) Most of us know that smoking causes cancer, lung disease, heart disease, can shorten life by 10 years or more and can cost a smoker thousands of rupees a year. So, why are people still smoking? The answer, in a word, is addiction.

(2) Smoking is a hard habit to break because tobacco contains the very addictive chemical nicotine. The body and mind quickly get used to the nicotine in cigarettes. Soon, a person needs to have it just to feel normal.

(3) People start smoking for different reasons. Some think it looks cool. Others start because their family members or friends smoke. Almost all adult tobacco users started before they were 18 years old. Most never expected to become addicted.

(4) Many of the chemicals in cigarettes, like nicotine and cyanide, are poisons that can kill in high doses. The body is smart. It goes on the defence when it's being poisoned. First time smokers often feel pain or burning in their throat and lungs, and some even cough vigorously the first few times they try tobacco. Over time, smoking leads to health problems such as heart disease, stroke, lung damage and many types of cancer — including lung, throat, stomach, and bladder cancer.

(5) A survey was conducted to collect views of the people whether smoking should be allowed or not in public places. The results of the responses received have been depicted in the form of pie chart here.



Based on your understanding of the above passage, answer any six of the questions given below by choosing the most appropriate option:

(1×6=6)

1. Which of these can be caused by smoking?

- (A) Heart disease (B) Cancer
(C) Lung disease (D) All of these

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

2. What is the basic reason for continuing smoking even after knowing its harmful effects?

- (A) Looking cool
(B) Keeping pace with the society
(C) Addiction
(D) None of these

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

3. Which of these is defence system that appears in first time smokers?

- (A) Vomiting (B) Burning in lungs
(C) Dizziness (D) All of these

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

4. Which of these types of cancers is likely to be caused by smoking?

- (A) Lung cancer (B) Blood cancer
(C) Breast cancer (D) Bone cancer

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

5. From the given pictorial representation, choose the option that correctly states the percentage of persons who are of the view that smoking should not be allowed on roads.

(A) Option 1



(B) Option 2



(C) Option 3



(D) Option 4



Ans. Option (A) is correct.

6. From the given pictorial representation, choose the option that correctly states the percentage of persons who say that smoking should have a blanket ban as compared to those supporting no restrictions on smoking.

25%

50%

(A) Option 1



(B) Option 2



100%

150%

(C) Option 3



(D) Option 4



Ans. Option (C) is correct.

7. _____ contains an additive substance called nicotine.

- (A) Liquor (B) Coffee
(C) Tobacco (D) Fruit juice

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

8. What is the meaning in which 'cool' has been used in Para 3 of the passage?

- (A) Chill (B) Unfriendly
(C) Calm (D) Stylish

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Part VII. Read the passage given below:

(1) Royal Bengal Tiger is the largest, fiercest, and powerful member of the Big Cat family in India. Royal Bengal Tigers, also known as Indian Tiger and Bengal Tiger, constitute a large population of the tiger family in the world. It is the National animal of India and is found mostly in India, China, Bhutan, Bangladesh, and Burma.

(2) The biological name of this Big Cat is *Panthera Tigris*, which comes under the Felidae family under Mammalia category.

(3) No two Bengal tigers look alike! Every Bengal Tiger has a unique stripe pattern. Their colour ranges from yellow to light orange, with stripes from dark brown to black. Some of the Bengal Tigers are white in colour. The tail is orange in colour with black rings. Unlike the other White Tigers that have blue eyes, Bengal Tigers have yellow irises. They live for 10 to 15 years.

(4) Being fierce in nature, Royal Bengal Tigers are not much friendly in nature and live a solitary life, except in winters when they can be seen in a group of 3 or 4. Bengal tigers are fast runners and good swimmers. Tigers attack their prey in a stealth mode. They are usually spotted in swamps, mangroves, and grasslands.

(5) Royal Bengal Tigers have very sharp memory; they never forget the faces. Their memory is sharper than humans and other animals.

(6) We can find the largest population of Royal Bengal Tigers in India. As per the latest tiger census report 2017, there are 3,786 Royal Bengal Tigers in India. India has more than 75% of the total tiger population in the world. Along with India, neighbouring countries to India hold a somewhat decent population of Royal Bengal Tiger in the world. The latest census of the tigers in India and neighbouring countries are shown in the table.

| S. No. | Name of country | Minimum | Maximum |
|--------|-----------------|---------|---------|
| 1. | Bangladesh | 300 | 460 |
| 2. | Bhutan | 80 | 460 |
| 3. | China | 30 | 35 |
| 4. | India | 2500 | 3800 |
| 5. | Nepal | 150 | 250 |

(7) To know about the latest tiger population is always government's concern, as they want to save this majestic animal from getting extinct. India has lost 97% of its Royal Bengal Tigers population in the last century. The main reason is Hunting, Poaching, Urbanization, Habitat loss and Illegal Wildlife Trade. Poaching means to illegally trade the tiger made products like tiger skin, tiger made jewellery, etc. These skin and jewellery are sold for millions in the international market. Poaching has reduced the number of tigers to just 3,800 from 1,00,000 in the starting of the 20th century.

Based on your understanding of the above passage, answer any six of the questions given below by choosing the most appropriate option: (1×6=6)

1. The biological name of Bengal Tiger is Panthera _____.

- (A) Tiger (B) Tigress
(C) Tigris (D) Tigers

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

2. Pick out the characteristic(s) of Bengal Tigers.

- (A) Fast runners
(B) Attack in stealth mode
(C) Good swimmers
(D) All of these

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

3. When was the latest survey of tigers conducted according to the passage?

- (A) 2010 (B) 2017
(C) 2019 (D) 2020

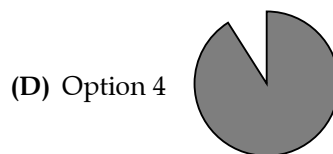
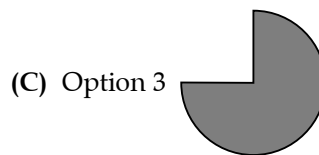
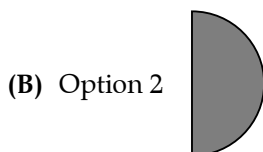
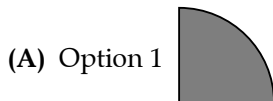
Ans. Option (B) is correct.

4. The number of tigers in _____ ranges from 80 to 460.

- (A) Bangladesh (B) Bhutan
(C) China (D) Nepal

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

5. From the given pictorial representation, choose the option that correctly states the approximate percentage of total tigers in the world which are found in India.



Ans. Option (C) is correct.

6. Which pair of countries has approximately same number of maximum tigers?

- (A) Nepal and Bangladesh
(B) Bhutan and Bangladesh
(C) China and Nepal
(D) Bangladesh and India

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

7. Pick out the option(s) that correctly state the reason for reduction in the population of the tigers?

- (A) Poaching (B) Epidemic
(C) Climatic changes (D) Soil erosion

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

8. Pick the right word which is similar in meaning as 'Solitary'.

- (A) Accompanied (B) Lonesome
(C) Sociable (D) Gregarious

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

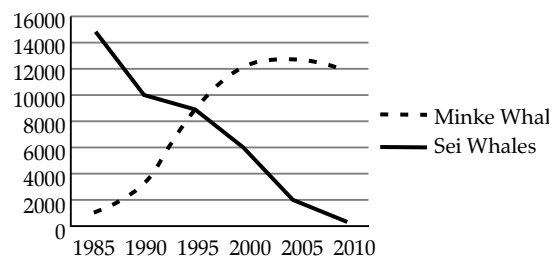
VIII. Read the passage given below:

(1) Whaling is the hunting of whales for food and oil. Whaling was once conducted around the world by seafaring nations in pursuit of the giant animals that seemed as limitless as the oceans in which they swam. However, since the mid-20th century, when whale population began to drop catastrophically, whaling has been conducted on a very limited scale. It is now the subject of great scrutiny, both by formal regulatory bodies and by non-governmental organizations.

(2) Whaling has been documented in many sources—from Neolithic cave art to present-day annual reports of the International Whaling Commission. Prehistoric inhabitants of far northern coastal regions, lacking adequate agriculture, developed successful whaling techniques using Stone Age weapons. By the time the Inuit (Eskimo) of eastern and western North America were first encountered by Europeans, they had already mastered whale hunting, and many Inuit methods were used as recently as 1900. For the Inuit, a captured whale supplied food, fuel, and light; sinews provided cordage, and bones were used for tools and construction. Not until the 20th century, when floating factory ships came into use, did other civilizations succeed in the same efficient use of the whole carcass. Elsewhere, from the first intensive hunting of whales in the early 17th century to the early 20th century, little more than blubber and baleen was used, and the remainder of the animal was discarded. Each successive discovery of new whaling grounds resulted in the near disappearance of a particular species. The efficiency of modern hunting methods hastened this trend.

(3) International whaling developed in stages that were determined by changing demand, diminishing stocks, and advancing technology. A lengthy primitive stage eventually led to commercial whaling; new markets and technical and chemical advances then produced modern whaling, which led to virtual extinction of the quarry and a return to a primitive stage. The commercial stages were dominated overwhelmingly by Northern Europeans and Americans—first the Dutch, then the British and Americans, and finally the Norwegians and British. Only at the very end, when Europeans no longer found the trade profitable, did they surrender the remaining whales to the Russians and Japanese.

(4) The graph below shows number of two common types of whales in Antarctica between 1985 and 2010.



Based on your understanding of the above passage, answer any six of the questions given below by choosing the most appropriate option: (1×6=6)

1. Around when did the whale population start dropping largely?

- (A) Beginning of 19th century
- (B) Mid 20th century
- (C) Early 21st century
- (D) Just recently

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

2. What is the earliest documented source of whaling?

- (A) Paleolithic cave art
- (B) Mesolithic cave art
- (C) Neolithic cave art
- (D) Monolithic cave art

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

3. Who are Inuits?

- (A) The whales predominantly found in Antarctica.
- (B) The people predominantly found in Antarctica.
- (C) The people living in cold areas of Eastern and Western North America.
- (D) The people living in cold areas of Siberian desert in Russia.

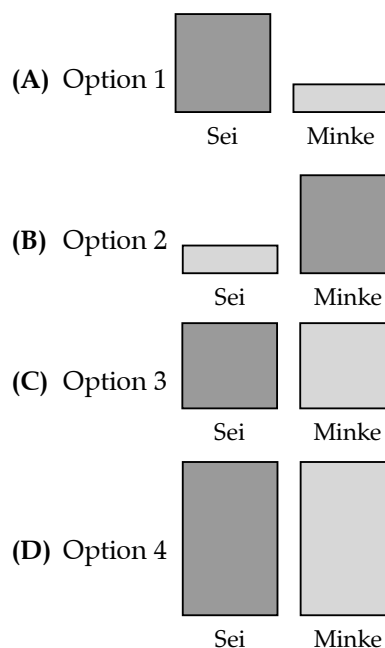
Ans. Option (C) is correct.

4. Who started the commercial whaling?

- (A) Dutch
- (B) British
- (C) Russians
- (D) Japanese

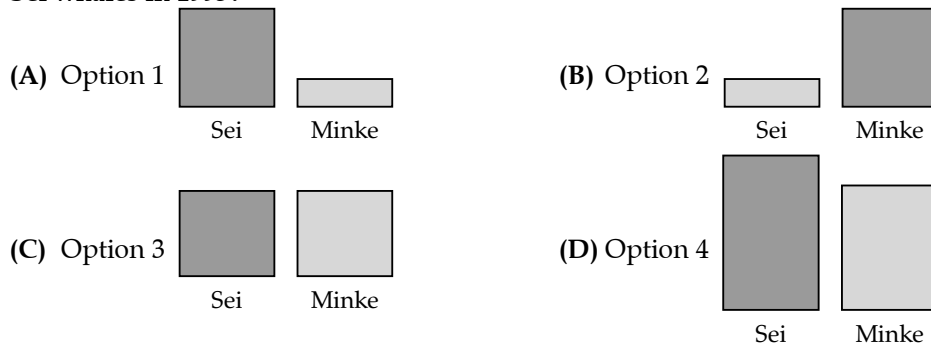
Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Q. 5 Which of these pictorials represents the correct relationship between hunting of Minke whales and Sei whales in 1990?



Ans. Option (A) is correct.

6. Which of these pictorials represents the correct relationship between hunting of Minke whales and Sei whales in 1995?



Ans. Option (C) is correct.

7. In the year 1985, the difference between the number of Minke whales hunted and Sei whales hunted was _____.

- (A) 1000 (B) 15000
(C) 16000 (D) 14000

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

8. The range of the time period of the survey is

- (A) A decade
(B) A century
(C) Quarter of a century
(D) Quarter of a decade

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

IX. Read the passage given below:

(1) A new dimension of women in politics emerged in recent years all over the world. More and more women have now been entering into politics. Conventional politics reflected male concerns and hence women were notably absent in politics.

(2) Welfare policies had been constructed and reinforced women's traditional position as wives and mothers. Women have struggled over issues affecting them, especially their rights to property and vote in the 19th century.

(3) In India, reform movements before and after Independence has helped the women to gain some power in politics also. After Independence they have achieved an unprecedented political break-through with the reservation of seats for them in panchayats and other public bodies.

(4) It is heartening to note that Indian women were among the earliest to get their political rights (right to vote) without any political movement like in The United States and many Western countries. They were among the foremost to take active part in politics even in Pre-Independence times.

(5) Indian women have a distinction to become UNO Secretary (Vijay Laxmi Pandit), Prime Minister (Indira Gandhi), Chief Minister (Sucheta Kripalani, Jayalalitha, Uma Bharti, Mayawati and Vasundhara Raje) and even President (Pratibha Patil).

(6) A recent study was conducted to understand the status of women in politics across the world. The graph below proves that even in the 21st century, the status of women is not equal to that of men when it comes to occupying high positions in various occupations.



Based on your understanding of the above passage, answer any six of the questions given below by choosing the most appropriate option:

(1×6=6)

1. What is the theme of the passage?
 (A) Women empowerment
 (B) Involvement of women in politics
 (C) Involvement of women in employment opportunities
 (D) Gender inequality

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

2. _____ politics reflected male concerns.
 (A) Conventional (B) Modern
 (C) Neo-modern (D) None of these

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

3. Which traditional positions of women have been reinforced?
 (A) Mother
 (B) Wife
 (C) Both (A) and (B)
 (D) Neither (A) nor (B)

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

4. Pick out the right of women which was a question of struggle in the 19th century.
 (A) Right to vote (B) Right to worship
 (C) Right to work (D) None of these

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

5. Where have the seats been reserved for the women after the Independence?

- (A) Panchayats (B) Schools
 (C) Colleges (D) All of these

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

6. Name the only woman Prime Minister of India.

- (A) Mayawati (B) Indira Gandhi
 (C) Uma Bharti (D) Pratibha Patil

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

7. Which prestigious post was held by Vijay Laxmi Pandit?

- (A) Prime Minister of India
 (B) President of India
 (C) WHO Secretary
 (D) UNO Secretary

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

8. Pick the option which is not the correct meaning of the word 'Foremost'.

- (A) Leading (B) Principal
 (C) Top (D) Secondary

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

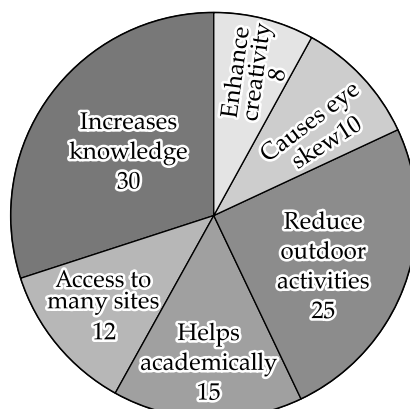
X. Read the passage given below:

(1) Technology has advanced tremendously and has taken control of our daily lives. Every household has at least one television set, a laptop or desktop. It is not an uncommon sight to see kids playing with smartphones or tablets nowadays. We cannot deny how much technology has helped us, but are we exposing ourselves and our children to too much of it?

(2) There has been much research and plenty of debate among educators, policy-makers, paediatricians and parents on the benefits and disadvantages of technology over the years. The kids are able to talk to friends and family who are far away. They enhance your child's curiosity and encourages him to explore from the safety of your home. Pushing keys and using the mouse help in fine-tuning your child's fine motor skills, which enhances their eye-hand coordination. Studies carried out by independent researchers have found that the use of technologies could support home learning.

(3) However, technological interactivity can never replace human interaction as current technology cannot replace the human element of interaction between parent and child. The technology may affect preschoolers' developing cognitive and social skills. The extensive use of tablet computers does not encourage innovative learning. It also increases aggressive responses from playing violent video games. As mentally stimulating as they are, technological devices do not promote physical stimulation as much as physical activity.

(4) The responses received from parents and teachers during the survey conducted have been depicted in the form of pie diagram.



Based on your understanding of the above passage, answer any six of the questions given below by choosing the most appropriate option:

(1×6=6)

1. What do kids play on nowadays?
(A) Television (B) Smartphone
(C) Laptop (D) All of these

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

2. What is the most important question faced by the parents and teachers today?
(A) Has technology helped us?
(B) Has technology advanced tremendously?
(C) Are we over exposing our kids to the technology?
(D) Do we need to conduct on research on pros and cons of technology?

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

3. Who among these have participated in the debate on advantages and disadvantages of technology for kids?
(A) Kids
(B) Computer vendors
(C) Smartphone dealers
(D) Paediatricians

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

4. Which of these helps in fine tuning the motor skills of the child?
(A) Pushing keys
(B) Using mouse
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) Neither (A) nor (B)

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

5. What was the status of the researchers conducting the studies?

- (A) Politically motivated
(B) Education policy makers
(C) Independent
(D) Computer manufacturers

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

6. Which of these statements is correct?

- (A) Technological interactivity can never replace human intervention.
(B) Technological interactivity can surely replace human intervention.
(C) Technological interactivity is better than human intervention.
(D) Technological interactivity is miles ahead of human intervention.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

7. Which of these skills of preschoolers can be hampered by over exposure to technology?

- (A) Physiological (B) Cognitive
(C) Physical (D) Emotional

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

8. Which is the least selected response from the following?

- (A) Access to many sites
(B) Cause eye skew
(C) Increases knowledge
(D) Reduces outdoor activity

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

XI. Read the passage given below:

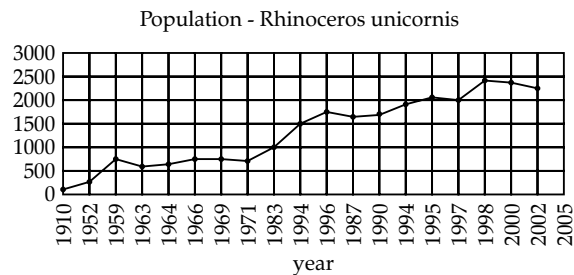
(1) Indian Rhinoceros, (*Rhinoceros unicornis*), also called greater one-horned Rhinoceros, the largest of the three Asian Rhinoceroses. The Indian Rhinoceros weighs between 1,800 and 2,700 kg. It stands 2 meters high at the shoulder and is 3.5 meters long. The Indian Rhinoceros is more or less equivalent in size to the White Rhinoceros of Africa and is distinguishable from the Javan Rhinoceros by its greater size, the presence of a large horn, tubercles on its skin, and a different arrangement of skin folds.

(2) The Indian Rhinoceros occupies the world's tallest grasslands, where at the end of the summer monsoon in October grasses reach 7 meters tall. They are primarily grazers, except during the winter when they consume a larger proportion of browse. The Indian Rhinoceros fights with its razor-sharp lower outer incisor teeth, not with its horn. Such teeth, or tusks, can reach 13 cm in length.

(3) The Indian Rhinoceros previously occupied an extensive range across northern India and Nepal from Assam state in the east to the Indus River valley in the west. Today this species is restricted to about 11 reserves in India and Nepal. Nearly 2,300 individuals of breeding age remain in the wild, and only one population, that of Kaziranga National Park in Assam state, contains more than 500 individuals.

(4) The Indian Rhinoceroses' dung piles, or middens, are of interest not only as places where scent is deposited and as communication posts but also as sites for the establishment of plants. Indian Rhinoceroses can deposit as much as 25 kg in a single defecation. The Indian Rhinoceroses' dung piles support interesting collections of over 25 species of plants whose seeds are ingested by Rhinoceroses and germinate in the nutrient-rich dung.

(5) A survey was conducted on the population of Rhinoceros unicornis between 1910 to 2005 and the result was interpreted in the form of a line graph.



Based on your understanding of the above passage, answer any six of the questions given below by choosing the most appropriate option: (1×6=6)

1. What is the scientific name of the Indian Rhinoceros?

- (A) Rhinoceros Indian
- (B) Rhinoceros Unicornis
- (C) Rhinoceros Asia
- (D) All of these

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

2. What is the weight range of Indian Rhinoceros?

- (A) 1800-2700 kg
- (B) 2-3.5 meters
- (C) 25-50 inches
- (D) None of these

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

3. Which of these Rhinoceros is equivalent in size to Indian Rhinoceros?

- (A) African White Rhinoceros
- (B) Javan Rhinoceros
- (C) Asian Rhinoceros
- (D) All of these

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

4. Pick the option(s) that state the features used to distinguish Indian Rhinoceros and Javan Rhinoceros.

- (A) Large horn
- (B) Skin tubercles
- (C) Skin fold arrangement
- (D) All of these

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

5. Which teeth are used by the Indian Rhinoceros for fighting?

- (A) Lower outer incisor
- (B) Lower inner canine
- (C) Upper outer molars
- (D) Upper inner premolars

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

6. Which of these statements is correct?

- (A) The Indian Rhinoceros previously occupied an intensive range across southern India and Sri Lanka from Tamil Nadu state in the south to Himachal Pradesh in the north.

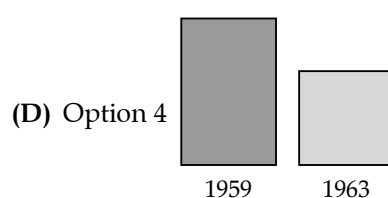
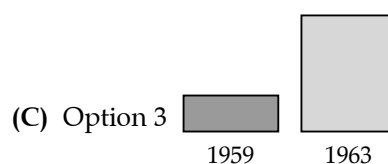
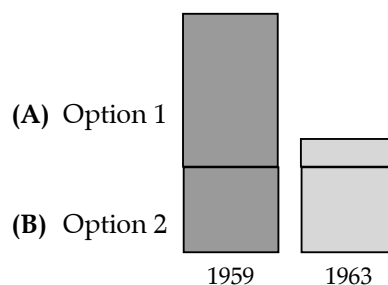
(B) The Indian Rhinoceros previously occupied an intensive range across northern India and Nepal from Assam state in the east to the Indus River valley in the west.

(C) The Indian Rhinoceros previously occupied an extensive range across southern India and Sri Lanka from Tamil Nadu state in the south to Himachal Pradesh in the north.

(D) The Indian Rhinoceros previously occupied an extensive range across northern India and Nepal from Assam state in the east to the Indus River valley in the west.

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

7. Which of these pictorials represent the change in population of rhinoceros from 1959 to 1963?



Ans. Option (D) is correct.

8. Which teeth are used by the Indian Rhinoceros for fighting?

- (A) Lower outer incisor
- (B) Lower inner canine
- (C) Upper outer molars
- (D) Upper inner premolars

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

PI XII. Read the passage given below:

(1) Parents of teenagers or preteens should realize the normal struggles with fads, music and other efforts of independence occur in every family. Once they know that, they can relax more and worry less about how their children are “turning out”. Chances are they will be just fine, and the challenging teen will grow up to be a responsible adult.

(2) In the early years of children’s lives, parents are the most important figures in their world. Their approval, love and support are critical to children. Consequently, much of what children do and say is aimed at maintaining that love and approval. As children get older and have more contact with people other than their parents, their behaviour and attitude will be influenced by other people.

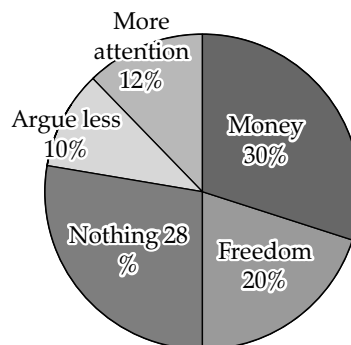
(3) When children are young, many parents maintain control over most aspects of their child’s life. These parents choose their child’s clothes, friends, hobbies and so on. As children grow older, they realize they can never grow into adults without having control of their lives. Consequently, teens begin to fight for control.

(4) For teens, this struggle for adulthood is terribly risky because they risk losing the most important thing in their lives — the love of parents. At the same time, parents may feel rejected, hurt and anxious about teens’ abilities to care for themselves. Their struggle is stressful because everyone cares so greatly about each other.

(5) A common complaint from teens is that parents “want me to be the way they want me to be.” In other words, many parents want a certain career, appearance or college for their teen. These parents experience varying amounts of disappointment and sometimes anger because their children fail to live up to the parents’ expectations.

(6) Accepting teens as individuals who will have to make their own decisions about how to be an adult in the world can be extremely hard to do. But the healthy teen will grow up and do just that. Parents who reject their teen for failing to follow the parents’ plans or who reject some aspect of their teen’s life may find themselves painfully alienated from this person who they care about so much.

(7) A survey was conducted where 500 teenagers were asked a question “What is the one thing your parents can do to make you happier?”. The responses of the teenagers were presented in the form a pie chart.



Based on your understanding of the above passage, answer any six of the questions given below by choosing the most appropriate option:

(1×6=6)

1. What are the normal struggles between parents and teenagers?

- (A) Efforts of independence
- (B) Efforts of dependence
- (C) Efforts of pre-dependence
- (D) Efforts of affection

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

2. What can the parents do when they know how their children are turning out?

- (A) Sing
- (B) Dance

(C) Clap

(D) Relax

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

3. What is the challenging teen likely to grow up into?

- (A) A responsible citizen
- (B) A responsible adult
- (C) A responsible lawyer
- (D) A responsible social worker





Ans. Option (B) is correct.

4. Who are the most important figure in the world in the early years of children's lives?

- (A) Parents (B) Siblings
(C) Friends (D) Teachers

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

5. Which of these pictorials is the closest representation of the people saying 'Nothing'?

- (A) Option 1 
- (B) Option 2 
- (C) Option 3 
- (D) Option 4 

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

6. Which of these statements is correct?

- (A) Teens begin to fight for respect.
(B) Teens begin to fight for trust.
(C) Teens begin to fight for money.
(D) Teens begin to fight for control.

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

7. Why is the struggle for adulthood terrible risky?

- (A) They risk losing the bond of friends.
(B) They risk losing the trust of siblings.
(C) They risk losing the love of parents.
(D) They risk losing the respect for teachers.

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

8. Which word in the passage means same as 'isolate' (used in para 6)?

- (A) Reject (B) Accept
(C) Alienate (D) Grow

Ans. Option (C) is correct.



SELF ASSESSMENT TEST-1

Maximum Time: 1 Hr.

MM: 28

I. Read the passage given below:

Sherlock Holmes took his bottle from the corner of the mantelpiece and his hypodermic syringe from its neat morocco case. With his long, white, nervous fingers he adjusted the delicate needle, and rolled back his left shirt-cuff. For some little time his eyes rested thoughtfully upon the sinewy forearm and wrist all dotted and scarred with innumerable puncture-marks. Finally he thrust the sharp point home, pressed down the tiny piston, and sank back into the velvet-lined armchair with a long sigh of satisfaction.

Three times a day for many months I had witnessed this performance, but custom had not reconciled my mind to it. On the contrary, from day to day I had become more irritable at the sight, and my conscience swelled nightly within me at the thought that I had lacked the courage to protest. Again and again, I had registered a vow that I should deliver my soul upon the subject, but there was that in the cool, nonchalant air of my companion which made him the last man with whom one would care to take anything approaching to a liberty. His great powers, his masterly manner, and the experience which I had of his many extraordinary qualities, all made me diffident and backward in crossing him.

Yet upon that afternoon, whether it was the Beaune which I had taken with my lunch, or the additional exasperation produced by the extreme deliberation of his manner, I suddenly felt that I could hold out no longer. "Which is it to-day?" I asked,—“morphine or cocaine?”

He raised his eyes languidly from the old black letter volume which he had opened. "It is cocaine," he said,—“a seven-per-cent solution. Would you dare to try it?”

"No, indeed," I answered, brusquely. —“My Constitution has not got over the Afghan campaign yet. I cannot afford to throw any extra strain upon it.” He smiled at my vehemence. “Perhaps you are right, Watson,” he said. “I suppose that its influence is physically a bad one. I find it, however, so transcendently stimulating and clarifying to the mind that its secondary action is a matter of small moment.”

“But consider!” I said, earnestly. “Count the cost! Your brain may, as you say, be roused and excited, but it is a pathological and morbid process, which involves increased tissue-change and may at last leave a permanent weakness. Surely the game is hardly worth the candle. Why should you, for a mere passing pleasure, risk the loss of those great powers with which you have been endowed? Remember that I speak not only as one comrade to another, but as a medical man to one for whose Constitution he is to some extent answerable.”

He did not seem offended. “My mind,” he said, “rebels at stagnation. Give me problems, give me work, give me the most abstruse cryptogram or the most intricate analysis, and I am in my own proper atmosphere. I can dispense then with artificial stimulants.”

Source: The Sign of the Four

On the basis of your reading the above passage answer any eight following questions out of ten by choosing the correct option. (1×8=8)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. What could be the cause of “innumerable puncture marks” on Holmes’ forearm?</p> <p>(A) He was suffering from a disease.</p> <p>(B) He had a tattoo on his arm.</p> <p>(C) He was injecting a drug daily.</p> <p>(D) Nothing is clearly mentioned.</p> | <p>3. What can we understand about the personality of the narrator’s companion?</p> <p>(A) He was arousing wonder & respect.</p> <p>(B) He was easy going.</p> <p>(C) He was quarrelsome.</p> <p>(D) He was fun loving</p> |
| <p>2. What do you understand about the narrator’s response to what he saw for many months?</p> <p>(A) He was not interested.</p> <p>(B) He was annoyed</p> <p>(C) He was pleased</p> <p>(D) He was confused</p> | <p>4. Watson refused to take cocaine because:</p> <p>(A) he did not have money to buy it.</p> <p>(B) he was not in the best of health.</p> <p>(C) he was afraid of his companion.</p> <p>(D) both A & C</p> |

5. When Watson refused to take cocaine, Sherlock Holmes:
 (A) accepted his answer.
 (B) tried to persuade him.
 (C) criticized him.
 (D) got angry with him.
6. 'The game is hardly worth the candle' means:
 (A) Do not play games with a candle.
 (B) The risk is more than the pleasure.
 (C) I agree with our view.
 (D) Cocaine is costlier than a candle.
7. What is the profession of Watson?
 (A) writer (B) detective.
 (C) engineer (D) doctor.
8. Sherlock Holmes said he could stop taking cocaine if:
 (A) he took a new year resolution.
 (B) Watson did not like it.
 (C) he had some exciting mental work.
 (D) Watson offered to help.

9.



This image symbolically represents a / an:

- (A) cardiogram (B) cryptogram
 (C) angiogram (D) epigram

10. Match the words in column A with their meanings in column B given below:

| Column-A | | Column-B | |
|----------|-------------|----------|----------------------|
| A. | Conscience | (1) | Forceful expression |
| B. | Vehemence | (2) | Lack of confidence |
| C. | Nonchalance | (3) | Knowing good and bad |
| D. | Diffidence | (4) | Cool indifference |

- (A) A – 3, B – 1, C – 4, D – 2
 (B) A – 2, B – 4, C – 1, D – 3
 (C) A – 4, B – 3, C – 2, D – 1
 (D) A – 1, B – 2, C – 3, D – 4

II. Read the passage given below:

Emma Raducanu had sprung from nowhere at Wimbledon, defeating a string of higher-ranked players in a startling run that captivated the nation. Promoted to No. 1 Court – and the front pages – for a fourth-round match against Ajla Tomljanović of Australia, the 18-years old suffered dizziness and breathing difficulties, and retired. "I think the whole experience caught up with me," she said later.

Dr. Claire-Marie Roberts was watching with a pang of recognition. Roberts, 43, was a promising teenage swimmer, who once qualified for the 100m breaststroke at the 1996 Olympics. But she had done so despite almost crippling competitive anxiety.

"I'd be vomiting in the toilets before races with so many self-doubts and ridiculous scenarios playing out in my mind," she says. "I'd worry about letting my dad and coach down, and think everyone was much better than me. Sometimes I'd visualize myself with armbands on, struggling even to swim to the end of the pool." Happily, and unusually for the time, Roberts had a sports psychologist to turn to for help: "In the early 90s nobody really even knew what a sports psychologist was." It was only then that she was able to start managing her anxiety and qualify for Atlanta with Team Great Britain.

When a Pre-Games injury snuffed out her Olympic dream, Roberts' experience inspired a job swap. She is now a sports psychologist at the University of the West of England in Bristol, and learning and development manager at the Premier League.

Dr. Andrea Furst, a sports psychologist who works with England Rugby and the Australian sailing team, says the discipline to focus on what needs to be improved is what separates elite athletes and mortals. "Many of the things that are needed to be elite are not particularly complex, but it's the requirement for them to be done day after day that makes supreme performers," she says. "One of the best pieces of advice in everyday life would be to pick one thing to focus on to change and stick at it."

"The performances we love the most are the ones where we can see huge hearts, deep character and the mastery of skill at an inspiring level; where we can see 'humanness' – not robotic perfection or emotionless 'execution'," psychologist Pippa Grange says. "There is something for all of us to take from that."

When the recent England-Italy Euro final went to penalties, Dr. Geir Jordet, a sports psychologist, grabbed a notepad. His analysis, covering more than 45 years of shootouts, has revealed that when a team only needs one more successful penalty to win the match, the player who takes it will score 92% of the time. When a team loses the match by missing the next penalty (for example, Bukayo Saka's turn for England), the player taking that penalty scores only 62% of the time. "In life, it's about considering the positive consequences of what you're doing rather than dwelling on the negative consequences if you mess up," he says.

Source : BBC

On the basis of your reading the above passage answer any eight following questions out of ten by choosing the correct option. (1×8=8)

1. 'Emma Raducanu had sprung from nowhere' means:
 - (A) A player like her could be found nowhere.
 - (B) She was a famous player at that time.
 - (C) She was an aggressive player.
 - (D) She was neither famous nor expected to win
2. Assertion: Emma dropped out of the 4th round match.
Reason: All of a sudden, she was severely injured.
 - (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (B) Both A and R are correct and R is not the correct explanation for A
 - (C) A is correct, R is not correct
 - (D) A is false, R is correct
 - (E) Both A and R are false
3. Assertion: Dr. Claire Roberts was surprised to see whatever happened to Emma.
Reason: She was able to overcome a similar situation in her youth.
 - (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (B) Both A and R are correct and R is not the correct explanation for A
 - (C) A is correct, R is not correct
 - (D) Both A and R are false
4. When Dr. Roberts was a young swimmer, she was worried about:
 - (i) being injured in the match
 - (ii) disappointing her father & her coach
 - (iii) facing much stronger opponents
 - (iv) being disqualified for some violation
 - (A) i, ii
 - (B) ii, iii
 - (C) iii, iv
 - (D) i, iv
5. Back in the 90s:
 - (A) there were many sports psychologists.
 - (B) every Olympic team had a sports psychologist.
 - (C) sports were not highly competitive.
 - (D) one was lucky to find a sports psychologist
6. Assertion: Claire Roberts went on to become a sports psychologist
Reason: She had won an Olympic gold medal.
 - (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (B) Both A and R are correct and R is not the correct explanation for A
 - (C) A is correct, R is not correct
 - (D) A is false, R is correct
7. To become a top sports person:
 - (i) one must possess many complex skills
 - (ii) one must have excellent equipment
 - (iii) one must focus on what needs to be developed
 - (iv) the efforts to improve must be consistent
 - (A) i, ii
 - (B) ii, iii
 - (C) iii, iv
 - (D) i, iv
8. The most inspiring sports performances are achieved through:
 - (i) The spirit to crush the opponent.
 - (ii) force of character.
 - (iii) Mechanical perfection
 - (iv) large-heartedness
 - (A) i, ii
 - (B) ii, iii
 - (C) iii, iv
 - (D) i, iv
9. Match the words in the first column with those in the second column.

| Column-A | | Column- B | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| A. | Crippling | (1) | To live at a specified place |
| B. | Elite | (2) | Causing a severe difficulty |
| C. | Dwell on | (3) | Top class or highly superior |
| | | (4) | To talk or think about something |

 - (A) A-4, B-2, C-1
 - (B) A-2, B-3, C-4
 - (C) A-3, B-4, C-3
 - (D) A-1, B-1, C-2

10. Which of the following statements are true about penalty shoot-outs?

1. Penalty shoot-outs are very common in international matches.
2. The chances of winning are better when only goal is required to win.

3. The chances of winning are comparatively lower when missing means a loss.

4. Concentrate on positive results & do not worry about negative consequences.

- (A) 1, 2 and 3 (B) 1, 2 and 4
(C) 1, 3 and 4 (D) 2, 3 and 4

III. Read the passage given below:

Of the 197 million square miles making up the surface of the globe, the interconnecting bodies of marine water cover 71 percent; the Pacific Ocean alone covers half the earth and averages nearly 14000 feet in depth. The continents- Eurasia, Africa, North America, South America, Australia and Antarctica- are the portions of the continental masses rising above the sea level. The submerged borders of the continental masses are the continental shelves, beyond which lie the deep-sea basins.

The oceans attain their greatest depths not in their central parts, but in certain elongated furrows or long narrow troughs, called deeps. These profound troughs have a peripheral arrangement, notable around the border of the Pacific and the Indian Oceans. The position of the deeps near the continental masses suggests that the deeps, like the highest mountains, are of recent origin, since otherwise they would have been filled with wastes from the lands. This suggestion is strengthened by the fact that the deeps are frequently the sites of world-shaking earthquakes. For example, the 'tidal wave' that in April 1946 caused widespread destruction along Pacific coasts resulted from a strong earthquake on the floor of the Aleutian Deep.

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

The continents stand on the average 2870 feet – slightly more than half a mile above the sea level. North America averages 2300 feet; Europe averages only 1150 feet and Asia, the highest of the larger continental subdivisions, averages 3200 feet. The highest point on the globe, Mount Everest in the Himalayas is 29000 feet above the sea; and as the greatest known depth in the sea is over 35000 feet or exceeds 12 miles. The continental masses and the deep-sea basins are relief features of the first order; the second order. The lands are unendingly subject to a complex of activities summarised in the term erosion, which first sculpts them in great detail and then tends to reduce them ultimately to sea level. The modelling of the landscape by weather, running water and the other agents is apparent to the keenly observant eye and causes thinning people to speculation what must be the final result of the ceaseless wearing down of the lands. Long before there was a science of Geology, Shakespeare wrote, "the revolution of the times makes mountains level."

On the basis of your reading the above passage answer any six following questions out of eight by choosing the correct option. (1×6=6)

1. The revolution of the times as used in the final sentence means:

- (A) the passage of years.
(B) the current rebellion.
(C) the science of Geology.
(D) the action of the ocean floor.

2. The passage contains information, which would answer which of the following questions?

- (i) What is the highest point in North America?
(ii) Which continental subdivision is, on the average, 1150 feet above the sea level?
(iii) How deep is the deepest part of the ocean?
(iv) Why are the surfaces plain on the land?
(A) i and ii (B) ii and iv
(C) ii and iii (D) iv

3. From the passage, it can be inferred that earthquakes:

- (A) occur only in the peripheral furrows
(B) occur more frequently in newly formed land or sea formations
(C) are a prime cause of soil erosion
(D) will ultimately 'make mountains level'

4. Strong earthquakes in the deeps result in _____.

- (A) continental shelves
(B) tidal waves
(C) well defined ridges
(D) deep sea basins

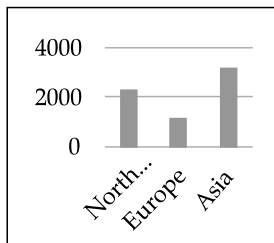
5. Molesting the land, with complex destructive activities results in- _____.

- (A) submergence of land into sea.
(B) erosion.
(C) levelling of land.
(D) none of the above

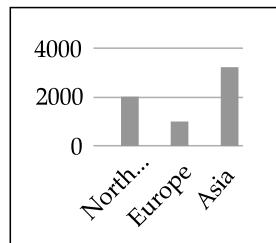
6. Choose one statement that is true among the following:

- (A) The tallest mountain on the earth measures greater than the depth of the deepest “Deep” in the ocean.
- (B) The tallest mountain on the earth measures lesser than the depth of the deepest “Deep” in the ocean.
- (C) The tallest mountain on the earth measures same as the depth of the deepest “Deep” in the ocean.
- (D) All the above statements are false.

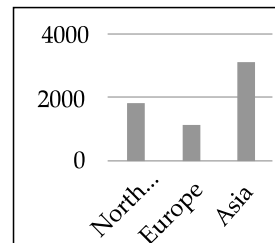
7. Which of the following graphs depicts the height of continents above sea levels with regard to North America, Europe and Asia?



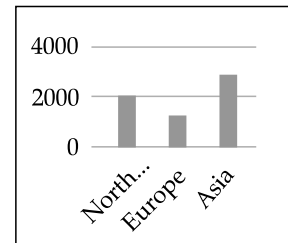
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

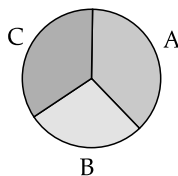
(A) Image (a)

(B) Image (b)

(C) Image (c)

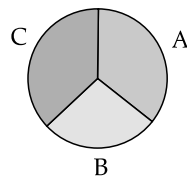
(D) Image (d)

8. Select the pie diagram which correctly depicts the surface area of A – Marine water other than Pacific; B- continents and C- Pacific ocean in million square miles.



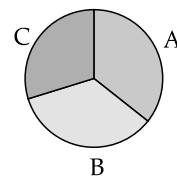
A 134.79
B 104.42
C 120.79

(a)



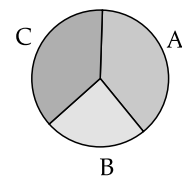
A 127.79
B 104.42
C 127.79

(b)



A 127.79
B 127.79
C 104.4

(c)



A 120.87
B 75
C 108.13

(d)

(A) Image (a)

(B) Image (b)

(C) Image (c)

(D) Image (d)

IV. Read the passage given below:

Every day, we put our trust in computing technology in the financial networks that drive the global economy, the aircraft control systems that guide thousands of flights safely to their destinations, the computers that store our documents at work and at home. Yet most people still do not count on computing the way they rely on electricity or the telephone. Individuals and businesses alike are concerned about the privacy, security and availability of their data, about upgrading their hardware, about how new applications might affect their systems. Until these concerns are addressed, computing's potential to enrich our daily lives will not be fully realized.

Right now, we are only scratching the surface of what computing technology can do. Already, networks of smart, connected devices make it possible for us to do business, communicate, learn and be entertained using everything from full featured PCs to smart, handheld devices. And in the years ahead, a combination of inexpensive microchips and smart software will weave computing into almost every part of our lives. The advance of computing technology has in many ways, tracked the growth of electric power more than a century ago. Manufacturing companies were among the first to use electricity, mostly to improve the productivity. However, in the home, it remained a novel luxury. Many people were reluctant to use the new electrical appliances, unsure of their safety and reliability. By the 1930s, however, technology advanced industry safety initiatives and gradual public acceptance led to a rapid increase in electricity use in many countries- the technology was still not fully trustworthy, but it was safe and reliable enough.

Today, the developed world takes electricity for granted. For computers to be taken for granted they must always be available wherever and whenever people need them, they must reliably protect personal information from misuse, give people control over how their data is used and they must be unfailingly secure. We call this concept 'Trustworthy Computing.'

Making Trustworthy Computing a reality is both an immediate challenge and a long-term research goal. Trustworthy Computing technology is far more advanced and used in vastly different ways than, it was in the mid-20th century. Yet the way we build computers and the way we largely design software and services around those computers, has not really changed much.

On the basis of your reading the above passage answer any six following questions out of eight by choosing the correct option. (1×6=6)

- 1. The examples of computing technology that are put to everyday use do not include:**
 - (A) Financial network that drive the local economy.
 - (B) The aircraft control systems that guide thousands of flights safely.
 - (C) The computers that store our documents at work and at home.
 - (D) None of the above
- 2. What can possibly follow the last line of the passage?**
 - (A) Changes that need to be made to make Trustworthy Computing a reality.
 - (B) Apologies for the state of affairs and details of research activities that are on.
 - (C) The legal hurdles that have, to be overcome to enable wider connectivity.
 - (D) none of the above
- 3. The writer draws an analogy between public acceptance of computing technology and:**
 - (A) industry initiatives
 - (B) manufacturing companies
 - (C) electric power
 - (D) all of the above
- 4. The author uses the word 'weave' in the passage to imply:**
 - (A) a smooth blend of technology with our daily lives.
 - (B) a combination of inexpensive microchips and smart phones.
 - (C) the marvel of easy software.
 - (D) none of the above
- 5. Trustworthy Computing does not include:**
 - (A) availability of computers anytime and anywhere.
 - (B) securing personal information from misuse.
 - (C) controlling usage of others data.
 - (D) reliably protecting personal information.
- 6. The word 'REALIZED' in the passage, means the same as:**
 - (A) not wanting
 - (B) accomplished
 - (C) unwilling
 - (D) trustworthy
- 7. Which of the following comments, is applicable to Trustworthy Computing in the present scenario:**
 - (A) The key goal of Trustworthy Computing isn't to make computing so safe and reliable that people simply take it for granted.
 - (B) Trust takes years to build, seconds to break and forever to repair
 - (C) Trust comes by earning it and not by expecting it
 - (D) The continued increase in deceptive tactics is striking..... The number of computers impacted as a result of deceptive tactics has more than tripled.
- 8. The most suitable title for the passage would be:**
 - (A) Internet & Security
 - (B) Trustworthy Internet
 - (C) Evolving Technology
 - (D) Indispensable computer

