

Time allowed: 45 minutes

Maximum Marks: 200

General Instructions: Same as Practice Paper-1.

I. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct option.

- (1) The quality of fruits and vegetables that feed most of Delhi's population is being affected by its rivers' pollution. It is not pesticides, but a toxic mix of industrial waste that is contaminating the fruits and vegetables that are being grown on these river beds. This is risking the lives of those people who eat greens grown in this soil. The National Green Tribunal has been asking for a ban on artificial colours being applied to fruits and vegetables and the waxing of certain fruits such as apples.
 - (2) That the government is conscious of this grave danger looming large over the city's population is evident from the fact that they recently issued an advertisement asking consumers to clean their vegetables in various solutions, to do away with the chemical residue. They have advised consumers to discard the outer layers of leafy vegetables such as lettuce and cabbage. In the case of melons, carrots and turnips, consumers are advised to rub the surface first with a dry brush or towel and then rinse it. Others advise that vegetables be kept in boiling water before being rinsed. An even more ingenious solution to the problem is to soak the vegetables in diluted vinegar, before rinsing them. Another advice given is to dip the vegetables in ozonated water to help reduce pesticide residue. A more sober approach given by some is to rear a variety of fruits and vegetables to avoid excessive consumption of the same kind of pesticides.
 - (3) The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) in its study has found that the level of toxic metals like nickel, lead, manganese, chromium and zinc are high in many water samples. Sometimes, as high as ten times the accepted limits and the waters in the vicinity of thermal plants have mercury concentration as high as 200 times more than the required level. Even polished food grains are not free of this menace, for these items, contaminated with hazardous substances, are being sold in wholesale and retail markets. Farmers growing vegetables and fruits for a livelihood have no choice but to use the polluted water as the industrial agencies have failed in their task of controlling the flow of effluents into the river.
- 1. The quality of fruits and vegetables that feed most of Delhi's population is being affected by:**
(a) industries (b) farmers (c) river pollution (d) land pollution
 - 2. The National Green Tribunal has been asking for a ban on:**
(a) artificial colours being applied to fruits and vegetables
(b) waxing of certain fruits such as apples
(c) growing fruits and vegetables on river beds
(d) both (a) and (b)
 - 3. The author has given a very _____ picture of the situation.**
(a) significant (b) gloomy (c) tricky (d) uncertain
 - 4. What is the full form of TERI?**
(a) The Energy and Resources Institute (b) The Electronic and Resources Institute
(c) The Engineering and Reservoir Institute (d) The Energy and Reservoir Institute
 - 5. TERI in its study has found that the level of _____ are high in many water samples.**
(a) chemicals (b) toxic metals (c) insects (d) animal remains

6. Toxic metals include:
 (a) nickel (b) zinc (c) manganese (d) all of these
7. Farmers growing vegetables and fruits for a livelihood have no choice but to use:
 (a) polluted water (b) chemicals (c) pesticides (d) fertilizers
8. 'It is not pesticides, but a toxic mix....' What does the word 'toxic' mean?
 (a) Harmful and unpleasant (b) Poisonous and unpleasant
 (c) Poisonous and harmful (d) Harmful and unpleasant
9. Based on your reading of the passage, choose the incorrect statement from the following.
 (a) The National Green Tribunal has been asking for a ban on artificial colour.
 (b) It is not the mix of industrial waste but pesticides that is contaminating the fruits and vegetables.
 (c) In the case of melons, carrots and turnip, consumer's are advised to rub the surface first.
 (d) TERI has found that the level of toxic metals are high in many water samples.
10. Choose the option that correctly states the two meanings of 'sober', as used in the passage.
 A. Strict B. Sensible C. Irrational
 D. Thoughtful E. Agitated
 (a) A. and E. (b) B. and C. (c) B. and D. (d) A. and C.

II. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct option.

- (1) The UN's 2017 International Year tells that sustainable tourism is an important tool for development, most importantly in poor communities and countries. Today sustain ability – environmental, social and economic – is increasingly recognised as the bechmark for all tourism business. As noted by the UN World Tourism Organisation, 57% of international tourist arrivals will be in emerging economies, by 2030. The various 'Tourism Terms' are defined as follow:

II. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct option.

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Category	Definition
Ecotourism	Responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment, socially and economically sustains the well-being of local people, and creates knowledge and understanding through interpretation and education of all involved (including staff, travelers, and community residents)
Ethical Tourism	Tourism in a destination where ethical issues are the key driver, e.g., social injustice, human rights, animals welfare, or the environment.
Geotourism	Tourism that sustains or enhances the geographical character of a place– its environment, heritage, aesthetics, culture and well-being of its residents.
Pro-Poor Tourism	Tourism that results in increased net benefit for the poor people in the destination. Responsible.
Tourism	Tourism that maximizes the benefits to local communities, minimizes negative social or environmental impacts, and helps local people conserve fragile cultures and habits or species.
Sustainable Tourism	Tourism that leads to the management of all resources in such a way that economic, social, and aesthetic needs can be fulfilled while maintaining cultural integrity, essential ecological processes, biological diversity and life-support systems.

- (2) Based on the data collected by a survey by Travel Bureau, the following market profile of an ecotourist was constructed:

Age: 35-54 years old, although age varied with activity and other factors such as cost.

Gender: 50% female and 50% male, although clear differences based on activity were found.

Education: 82% were college graduates, a shift in interest in ecotourism from those who have high levels of education to those with less education was also found, indicating an expansion into mainstream markets.

Household composition: No major differences were found between general tourists and experienced ecotourists.

Party composition: A majority (60%) of experienced ecotourism respondents stated they prefer to travel as a couple, with only 15% stating they preferred to travel with their families, and 13% preferring to travel alone.

Trip duration: The largest group of experienced ecotourists (50%) preferred trips lasting 8-14 days.

Expenditure: Experienced ecotourists were willing to spend more than general tourists, the largest group (26%).

Important elements of trip: Experienced ecotourists' top three responses were: (a) wilderness setting, (b) wildlife viewing, (c) hiking/trekking.

Motivations for taking next trip: Experienced ecotourists' top two responses were (a) enjoy scenery/nature, (b) new experiences/places.

11. In the line ".....recognised as the benchmark", the word 'benchmark' DOES NOT refer to:
- (a) a basis for something.
 - (b) the criterion required.
 - (c) the ability to launch something new.
 - (d) a standard point of reference.
12. The World Tourism Organisation of the UN, in an observation, shared that:
- (a) emerging economies of the world will gain 57% of their annual profits from International tourists.
 - (b) countries with upcoming economies shall see maximum tourist footfall from over the world in the next decade.
 - (c) a large number of international tourists in 2030 will be from developing countries.
 - (d) barely any tourist in the next decade shall travel from an economically strong nation to a weak one.
13. One of the elements that is important to ecotourists on trip is:
- (a) wild and untouched surroundings.
 - (b) cultural exchange.
 - (c) car and bus rides.
 - (d) fully furnished flats.
14. Choose the option that lists the correct answers for the following:
- A. Asha Mathew, an NRI, loves animals and wishes to travel to places that safeguard their rights and inculcate awareness of their rights. What kind of tourists is she?
- B. Gurdeep Singh from UK is an environmental scientist and has always chosen to travel to places that are examples of a symbolic relationship between man and nature. What kind of tourist is he?
- (a) A. is an ecotourist and B. is a geotourist
 - (b) A. is an ethical tourist and B. is a geotourist
 - (c) A. is a sustainable tourist and B. is a pro-poor tourist
 - (d) A. is a geotourist and B. is a responsible tourist
15. Based on your understanding of the passage, choose the option that lists the inherent qualities of geotourism.
- | | |
|--|--|
| A. showcases adventure sports | B. promotes landscape appreciations |
| C. promises luxurious travel | D. includes being environmentally responsible |
| E. believes in commercializing forests | F. initiates donations for the underprivileged |
- (a) A. and B.
 - (b) E. and F.
 - (c) B. and D.
 - (d) C. and E.
16. In the market profile of an ecotourist, the information on gender indicates that:
- (a) female ecotourists were more than the male ecotourists
 - (b) the activity preferences were varied in females and males
 - (c) the choice of things to do on a trip were quite similar for both the genders
 - (d) male ecotourists were frequent travellers
17. The education aspect in the market profile of the ecotourist revealed that:
- (a) mainstream market trends were popular with undergraduates.
 - (b) ecotourists were only those who have basic education.
 - (c) mainstream markets were popular tourist destinations for educated ecotourists.
 - (d) ecotourism was no more limited to the small group of highly educated travellers.
18. According to the survey, one of the most powerful driving forces leading experienced ecotourism to invest in new trips was:
- (a) setting up work stations in new places.
 - (b) the change to go camping in the wild.
 - (c) competing with other ecotourists as frequent travellers.
 - (d) the opportunity to travel to new places.

19. Choose the option that lists statement that is NOT TRUE.

- (a) Economically backward countries will benefit from sustainable tourism.
- (b) The tourism business currently recognizes sustainability as an important factor.
- (c) Emerging economies will receive negligible international tourists in the near future.
- (d) The sustainability factor in tourism is a significant means for development.

20. Who is not an experienced ecotourist?

- (a) The person who has travelled as an ecotourist once earlier.
- (b) The person who is yet to travel even once as an ecotourist.
- (c) The person who is a regular ecotourism enthusiast and traveller.
- (d) The person who is not regularly travelling on ecotourism trips.

III. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct option.

- (1) In this jet age, everyone is interested in making easy money. Thanks to the advancement in science and technology, these days life has become easier and more comfortable than earlier with a lot of domestic gadgets as well as instantaneous food recipes available in the market. This has resulted in making the people develop a mind-set to have anything immediately without waiting for – even at the traffic signals.
- (2) Most of us want results quickly. We want to reach the top immediately and get worked up when things go wrong. Perseverance and patience are forgotten words. We get upset, frustrated and angry when a skill or activity requires us to put in a lot of effort and time. We get dejected and want to give it up. Things should be easy.
- (3) Life is too short and there is not enough time to do all the things we want to. We tend to compare with others and get upset when they seem to be doing well and start believing God is being too kind to them and not to us. And so, we give up. But such thinking serves no purpose. For it doesn't solve the problem.
- (4) Success, real success and happiness come to those who have a 'bread-making' attitude. Those who are willing to knead the dough, wait for hours for it to rise only to punch it down and knead some more, wait for another couple of hours for it to rise again, then bake it before it is ready to be eaten. Nothing is instantaneous. For every endeavour – whether in the area of career, academics, music, sports, relationships, physical fitness or even in spirituality – it is a long arduous journey.
- (5) We can get results only if we are willing to spend more time, put in painstaking effort and have faith. If we don't accept this difficult but true fact of life, our lives will be far from being happy and fulfilling. For we may not make that extra effort which can change the course of life dramatically for our benefit.
- (6) However, if we just pause to analyse what we are doing, we will realise how much time we are wasting searching for such magical solutions which simply do not exist. We actually save time when we stop this futile search and accept the proven methods of treading the straight and narrow path however, difficult it may seem initially.

21. Who has been credited in the passage for our easier and more comfortable life?

- (a) The scientists
- (b) The government
- (c) The policymakers
- (d) Science and technology

22. Based on your reading of the passage, choose the correct statement from the following.

- (a) Advancement in science and technology has resulted in the mindset to have things at their pace.
- (b) Advancement in science and technology has resulted in the mindset to have things slowly and patiently.
- (c) Advancement in science and technology has resulted in the mindset to have things instantly and fast.
- (d) Advancement in science and technology has resulted in a give-up attitude.

23. How can we save our time as advised by the author?

- (a) We should stop searching for magical solutions to our problems.
- (b) We should be pro-active and seek blessings of our parents.
- (c) We should get up early in the morning.
- (d) Before we start our day, we should visit our holy places.

24. What are the prerequisites to get the desired results in life as discussed in the passage?

- (a) With utmost faith in mutual understanding
- (b) With perseverance and painstaking efforts
- (c) By greasing the palms of others
- (d) With deviated mind and fluctuations

25. What do you infer from the 'bread-making attitude'?

- (a) That it requires a skill in household chores
- (b) That we should be absolutely inactive
- (c) That we should be a man of patience in order to taste success
- (d) That we should remain idle in order to taste success

26. Nothing in life is instantaneous. Substitute the underlined word with the most appropriate option from the following.
- (a) Delayed (b) Long term (c) Short-lived (d) Expeditions
27. _____ is a long arduous journey.
- (a) Career, academics (b) Music, sports
(c) Real success (d) Relationship, physical fitness
28. Choose the best pair of words from the following that can help us reach the top in life.
- (a) Perseverance and patience (b) Dejection and perseverance
(c) Dejection and frustration (d) Analysis and magical solution
29. What should we do when God is kind to someone and not to us?
- (a) We should get upset and remain pessimistic. (b) We should not get upset and remain optimistic.
(c) We should not get upset and remain pessimistic. (d) We should get upset and remain optimistic.
30. Which of the following is not an example of adjective?
- (a) Painstaking (b) Arduous (c) Endeavour (d) Frustrated

IV. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct option.

- (1) Speed breakers have sprung up all over our cities making driving quite hazardous. The traffic police have thus resorted to what they call 'life calming measures'. Essentially, a pedestrian-friendly measure by the traffic police, speed breakers have become a source of great agitation for most drivers. They have become a nuisance because they are not built or installed according to guidelines. Also, the choice of spots for putting speed breakers is arbitrary and causes a lot of damage to vehicles and poses a threat to people. Essentially, there are three types of speed breakers. Rumble strips are considered ideal for situations where the speed needs to be brought down drastically. The second variety, speed tables are used where pedestrians and cyclists only cross the road. The third variety, transverse bar markings are used where speeds have to be brought down a little. The traffic police, which is the primary agency for identifying the location and need for speed breakers, says that it recommends them on the request of resident welfare associations, or in places which tend to be accident-prone. The reality is that several speed breakers have come up which do not adhere to the guidelines of the Indian Roads Congress, the primary body that provides guidelines on the building of speed breakers.
- (2) According to the IRC, speed breakers may be built by providing a 'rounded' hump of 3.7 m width and 0.01m height for speeds up to 25 kmph. These are to be used on minor roads or where a minor road meets an arterial road or highway. Also, the lesser the speed of the vehicles using the road, the shorter must be the width and height of the speed breaker. For heavier vehicles, trucks and buses the humps may be modified with 1.5m long ramps at each edge. Speed breakers can be repeated over a section to keep speeds low throughout the stretch.
- (3) Unplanned or illegal speed breakers can be dangerous as they slow down emergency vehicles, such as ambulances, police vehicles and fire trucks. Such breakers can cause traffic congestion during peak hours. They increase noise pollution as pedestrians are forced to slow down and vehicle parts break down due to sudden stopping. These illegal hurdles also reduce fuel efficiency and increase air pollution. The impact of a speed breaker can also be harmful for patients in transit or senior citizens and pregnant women. Thus, citizens should not build these road blocks themselves.
31. Why have the speed breakers become hazardous?
- (a) Due to damage to vehicles (b) Due to threat to people
(c) Due to life claiming measures (d) Both (a) and (b)
32. Which authority is allowed to put up speed breakers?
- (a) Road Authority of India (b) Ministry of Road Transport
(c) Indian Roads Congress (d) IPC
33. What kind of speed breakers is put up for pedestrians and cyclists?
- (a) Rumble strips (b) Speed tables
(c) Transverse bar markings (d) Both (a) and (b)

- 34. Why are unplanned or illegal speed breakers considered dangerous?**
 (a) Because they can slow down emergency vehicles (b) Because they can cause traffic congestion
 (c) Because they can reduce fuel efficiency (d) All of these
- 35. How do the traffic police decide on the location of speed breakers?**
 (a) On the recommendation of government (b) On the request of pedestrians
 (c) On the recommendation of IRC (d) On the request of Resident Welfare Association
- 36. 'Arterial roads' means the same as:**
 (a) streets primarily for high traffic on a continuous road
 (b) streets primarily for low traffic on a continuous road
 (c) roads connecting rural areas to high traffic zones
 (d) roads connecting villages to high traffic zones
- 37. Speed breakers are harmful to:**
 (a) patients in transit (b) senior citizens (c) pregnant women (d) all of these
- 38. What type of speed breakers are considered ideal for the situation where the speed needs to be brought down drastically?**
 (a) Speed tables (b) Rumble strips (c) Transverse bar (d) None of these
- 39. Why have the speed breakers become a source of great agitation for most drivers?**
 (a) Because they cause more accidents (b) Because they are not followed by authorities
 (c) Because they are not built according to guidelines (d) Because they are dangerous for pregnant women
- 40. Choose the correct statement(s) which is/are TRUE.**
A. According to IRC guidelines, 2600 number of speed breakers are designed.
B. A speed breaker should have a radius of 17m with a width of 3.7m and a height of 0.1m.
C. There are 260 numbers of speed breakers in the city
D. Speed breakers may be built by providing a 'rounded' hump of 3.7 m width and 0.01m height for speeds up to 25 kmph.
 (a) B and D (b) C (c) A and C (d) A and B

V. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct option.

- (1) In a new finding, climate change has now become a national issue in America as a recent study has deduced that warming-induced drought in the Middle East is leading to increased conflicts over food and water, leading to its consequences on America and the world. The accelerating rate of climate change poses a severe risk to national security and acts as a catalyst for global political conflict. This is the conclusion drawn up by US experts, according to a government report. At the US Centre for Naval Analyses, the Military Advisory Board found that climate change had induced drought in the Middle East and Africa. The lack of food and water was affecting the populations of these countries to take recourse to extreme measures. It was escalating long-standing ethnic tensions into violent clashes in the affected countries. In addition, the report predicted that an increase in catastrophic weather conditions worldwide would create more demand for American troops, even as flooding and extreme weather could damage naval ports and military bases.
- (2) According to official findings, the report signalled that it would influence American foreign policy as well. The report visualizes situations caused by the massive dislocation or massive drying up of the waters of the Nile or of the major rivers of India and China. Pentagon officials also feel that the report would affect military policy of their country as climate change is having an impact on national security, whether by increasing global instability or by opening the Arctic or by increasing sea level and storm surge close to coastal installations. This is the first major study to draw the link between climate change and national Security. Thus, American leaders are delivering major speeches wherein they are linking up climate change with that of national security. New regulations would also be put in place to cut pollution from coal-fired power options.
- (3) The report follows a recent string of scientific studies that warn that the effects of climate change are already occurring and that more flooding, droughts, extreme storms, food and water shortages, and damage to infrastructure will occur in the future. There is thus a link in some quarters between rising sea waters and terrorism. These effects are stress multipliers that will aggravate stressors abroad, such as poverty, environmental degradation, political instability and social tensions.

41. What, according to the passage, is the latest finding regarding climate change?
- Climate change poses a severe risk to America's national security.
 - Climate change act as a catalyst for global political conflict.
 - Climate change had induced flood in the Middle East.
 - Climate change had created more demand for American troops.
 - Climate change had increased poverty.
- (a) A. and B. (b) A., B. and D. (c) D. (d) C. and E.
42. How was the lack of food and water affecting countries in the Middle East and Africa?
- It poses a severe risk to national security.
 - It had escalated long-standing racial discrimination tension into violent clashes in the affected areas.
 - It has damaged naval ports and military bases.
 - It has multiplied the stress.
- (a) A. and C. (b) B. (c) B. and D. (d) A., B. and D.
43. What is unique about the latest report on climate change?
- That the lack of food and water was affecting the populations of the countries
 - That it would influence American foreign and military policy as climate change is having an impact on their national security.
 - That the effects of climate change are already occurring
 - That new regulations would also be put in place to cut pollution from coal-fired power options
44. "The accelerating rate of climate change poses a severe risk to national security and acts as a catalyst for global political conflict." What is the tone of the author as you perceive in this statement?
- Cynical
 - Fearful
 - Pessimistic
 - Vindictive
45. Select the option that makes the correct use of 'aggravate', as used in the passage, to fill in the blank space.
- The _____ Military intervention will conflict even further.
 - Military intervention will only _____ the conflict even further.
 - _____ conflict will intervene Military even further.
 - _____ will intervene the Military conflict even further.
46. Why will increase in catastrophic weather conditions worldwide create more demand for American troops?
- Because climate change has become a national issue
 - Because it will create a link in some quarters between rising sea waters and terrorism
 - Because flooding and extreme weather could damage naval ports and military bases
 - Both (b) and (c)
47. What does the author mean when he says, 'ethnic text'?
- Violent clashes between the people
 - Catastrophic weather conditions
 - Tension between the countries
 - Bad feelings between people from different races
48. Why would new regulations also be put in place?
- To change the climate condition
 - To reduce the sea waters
 - To cut pollution from coal-fired power options
 - To reduce the ethnic tensions
49. Choose the option that correctly states the two meanings of 'conflict' as used in the passage.
- A noisy disturbance or quarrel
 - Serious disagreement or argument about something important
 - Struggle or fight vigorously
 - Fighting between countries or groups of people
- (a) A and C (b) A and B (c) C and D (d) B and D
50. What are the effects of climate change?
- Extreme storms and damage to infrastructure
 - More flooding, more droughts
 - Food and water shortages
 - All of these

PRACTICE PAPER—10

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (d) | 3. (b) | 4. (a) | 5. (b) | 6. (d) | 7. (a) |
| 8. (c) | 9. (b) | 10. (c) | 11. (c) | 12. (b) | 13. (a) | 14. (b) |
| 15. (c) | 16. (b) | 17. (d) | 18. (d) | 19. (c) | 20. (b) | 21. (a) |
| 22. (b) | 23. (d) | 24. (a) | 25. (b) | 26. (b) | 27. (a) | 28. (a) |
| 29. (b) | 30. (c) | 31. (d) | 32. (c) | 33. (b) | 34. (d) | 35. (d) |
| 36. (a) | 37. (d) | 38. (c) | 39. (c) | 40. (a) | 41. (a) | 42. (b) |
| 43. (b) | 44. (b) | 45. (b) | 46. (c) | 47. (d) | 48. (c) | 49. (d) |
| 50. (d) | | | | | | |