

Time allowed: 45 minutes

Maximum Marks: 200

*General Instructions: Same as Practice Paper-I.*

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

- (1) It is an indisputable fact that the world has gone too far with the innovation of new technologies such as mobile phones, the internet and so on, due to which people are able to tour the cosmos virtually sitting at one place using their smart devices or other technological gadgets. Though mobile internet access is oftentimes hurried and short, it can still provide common internet features like alerts, weather data, emails, search engines, instant messages, and game and music downloading.
  - (2) Due to the easy access of smartphones, communication has been very effective and instant. People are able to convey their message all around the globe to their loved ones without spending hefty sums of money. Adults are always fond of such gadgets and they always welcome and adopt such new technology readily. Further, young people have been able to broaden their minds and improve their skills by doing research on the Internet. For instance, they use smartphones to look up any new word they come across. As we know that most of the universities have online teaching provisions and smartphones assist the students to complete their assignments on time.
  - (3) The mobile phone has been a lifesaver for a lot of people in case of an emergency. Likewise, the use of smartphones can be of vital importance in preventing crimes in society by providing information to the security forces in time.
  - (4) Nonetheless, for the young, the use of mobile phones can be like an addiction and they can misuse it. Young people are also prone to getting involved in undesirable activities on the Internet. This might have an adverse effect on their academic performance. Therefore, young people should always be monitored and made aware of its bad outcomes.
  - (5) Also, a major contributor to its popularity is the availability of prepaid or pay as you go services from a phone, shop or an online store. This allows subscribers to load text or airtime credits to their handsets by the use of their credit cards, debit cards or by buying a prepaid card from the network they subscribe to. This plan also doesn't commit a particular customer to a contract. If the prepaid card is not that appealing to you, then you can opt to subscribe using the pay by month plan.
- 1. How has the world advanced?**
    - (a) By introduction of new technologies
    - (b) By strengthening the political ties
    - (c) By helping each other
    - (d) By maintaining world peace
  - 2. What are the benefits of mobile phones for the young generation?**
    - (a) Help in online learning
    - (b) Help look up new word they come across
    - (c) Help complete assignments on time
    - (d) All of these
  - 3. How can mobile phones be considered 'lifesavers'?**
    - (a) They automatically connect you to a doctor.
    - (b) They warn you of an impending crime.
    - (c) They prevent crimes by providing information to security forces.
    - (d) They give life saving tips.

**4. Which of the following statement is TRUE?**

- (a) Smart phones can connect people with their loved ones anywhere in the world at cheaper rates.
- (b) Smart phones have distanced the people from one another.
- (c) Smart phones have increased the expenses of people.
- (d) Smart phones have made life easy.

**5. How can young people be kept away from the ill effects of mobile phones?**

- (a) They should not be given mobile phones.
- (b) They should be strictly monitored.
- (c) They should be monitored.
- (d) They should be allowed to use the mobile phones sparingly.

**6. What has contributed to the popularity of mobile phones?**

- (a) Cheap in cost
- (b) Easy availability of services
- (c) Various apps and its features
- (d) To show as status symbol

**7. Mobile internet can provide access to:**

- (a) e-mails
- (b) letters
- (c) stories
- (d) none of these

**8. In para 1, the word 'innovation' means the same as:**

- (a) production
- (b) sincerity
- (c) invention
- (d) prevention

**9. It is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ fact that the world has gone too far with the advancement of new technologies.**

- (a) indisputable
- (b) agreeable
- (c) acceptable
- (d) deniable

**10. In para 4, the word 'adverse' means the same as:**

- (a) positive
- (b) negative
- (c) admirable
- (d) unguided

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

- (1) Early automobiles were sometimes only 'horseless carriages' powered by gasoline or steam engines. Some of them were so noisy that cities often made laws forbidding their use because they frightened horses.
- (2) Many countries helped to develop the automobile. The internal combustion engine, invented in Austria and France was an early leader in automobile manufacturing. But it was in the United States after 1900 that the automobile was improved most rapidly. As a large and growing country, the United States needed cars and trucks to provide transportation in places not served by trains.
- (3) Two brilliant ideas made possible the mass production of automobiles. An American inventor named Eli Whitney thought of one of them, which is known as 'standardisation of parts'. In an effort to speed up production in his gun factory, Whitney decided that each part of a gun could be made by machines, so that it would be exactly like all the others of its kind.
- (4) Another American, Henry Ford developed the idea of the assembly line. Before Ford introduced the assembly line, each car was built by hand. Such a process was, of course, very slow. As a result, automobiles were so expensive that only rich people could afford them. Ford proposed a system in which each worker would have only a portion of the wheels. Another would place the wheels on the car. And still another would insert the bolts that held the wheels to the car. Each worker needed to learn only one or two routine tasks.
- (5) But the really important part of Ford's idea was to bring the work to the worker. An automobile frame which looks like a steel skeleton was put on a moving platform. As the frame moved past the workers, each worker could attach a single part. When the car reached the end of the line, it was completely assembled. Oil, gasoline and water were added and the car was ready to be driven away. With the increased production made possible by the assembly line, automobiles became much economical and, more and more people were able to afford them.
- (6) Today, it can be said that wheels run America. The four rubber tyres of the automobile move America through work and play.
- (7) Even though the majority of Americans would find it hard to imagine what life could be without a car, some have begun to realise that the automobile is a mixed blessing. Traffic accidents are increasing steadily and large cities are plagued by traffic congestion. Worst of all, perhaps, is the air pollution caused by the internal combustion engine. Every car engine burns hundreds of gallons of fuel each year and pumps hundreds of pounds of carbon-monoxide and other gases into the air. These gases are one source of the smog that hangs



over large cities. Some of these gases are poisonous and dangerous to health, especially for someone with a weak heart or a respiratory disease.

- (8) One answer to the problem of air pollution is to build a car that does not pollute. That's what several major automobile manufacturers are trying to do. But building a clean car is easier said than done. So far, progress has been slow. Another solution is to eliminate car fumes altogether by getting rid of the internal combustion engine. Inventors are now working on turbine-powered cars, as well as on cars powered by steam and electricity. But most of us won't be driving cars run on batteries or boiling water for a while yet. Many auto makers believe that it will take years to develop practical models that are powered by electricity or steam.
- (9) To rid the world of pollution—pollution is caused not just by cars, but by all of modern industrial life—many people believe that we must make some fundamental changes in the way many of us live. Americans may, for example, have to cut down on the number of privately owned cars and depend more on public mass transit systems. Certainly, the extensive use of new transit systems could cut down on traffic congestion and air pollution. But these changes, sometimes clash head-on with other urgent problems. For example, if a factory closes down because it cannot meet government pollution standards, a large number of workers suddenly find themselves without jobs. Questioning the quality of the air they breathe becomes less important than worrying about the next pay cheque. Drastic action must be taken, if we are to reduce traffic accidents, traffic congestion and air pollution. While wheels have brought better and more convenient transportation, they have also brought new and unforeseen problems. Progress, it turns out, has more than one face.
- 11. What did United States need for transportation in places that were not served by trains?**
  - (a) They needed trains.
  - (b) They needed fuel.
  - (c) They needed cars and trucks.
  - (d) All of these
- 12. What did Henry Ford develop?**
  - (a) The idea of the assembly line
  - (b) Horseless carriages
  - (c) Automobile frame
  - (d) Wheels for the car
- 13. What was the impact of the increased production made by the assembly line?**
  - (a) Automobiles became much economical.
  - (b) More people were able to afford them.
  - (c) Traffic accidents increased.
  - (d) Both (a) and (c)
- 14. What is the one solution to the problem of air pollution?**
  - (a) To burn hundreds of gallons of fuel each year
  - (b) To build a car that does not pollute
  - (c) To increase the production of cars
  - (d) To provide transportation in all the places
- 15. Which of the following is the source of smog?**
  - (a) Gasoline
  - (b) Carbon-monoxide
  - (c) Carbon-dioxide
  - (d) Steam engines
- 16. In an effort to speed up production in his gun factory, Whitney decided that each part of a gun could be made by:**
  - (a) experts
  - (b) labourers
  - (c) common people
  - (d) machines
- 17. Many auto-makers believe that it will take years to:**
  - (a) develop practical models
  - (b) cut down the number of privately owned cars
  - (c) use non-conventional fuel
  - (d) all of these
- 18. 'Assembly line' is the same as:**
  - (a) a production process that breaks the manufacture of a good into steps that are completed in a pre-defined sequence.
  - (b) a production process that breaks the manufacture of a good into steps that are not completed in a pre-defined sequence.
  - (c) a production process that breaks the manufacture of a good into steps that are completed in an undefined sequence.
  - (d) a production process that breaks the manufacture of a good into steps that are completed in a post-defined sequence.
- 19. Which word from the following means the same as 'unforeseen'?**
  - (a) Sudden
  - (b) Predicted
  - (c) Expected
  - (d) Anticipated
- 20. Which of the following means the same as 'to remove or take away'?**
  - (a) Problem
  - (b) Progress
  - (c) Eliminate
  - (d) Combustion

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

- (1) The Food Bill is still in the works but has provoked a furious debate on the lack of grain storage facilities, rotting of grains and whether they should be distributed free to the hungry masses. Waking up to the fact that no food security programme can be effective without proper storage, the government is now planning to upgrade existing warehousing facilities and also adding new ones. However, between food security and large-scale storage, there's a missing link that needs to be taken note of: storage at the farm level. No one can deny the importance of decentralised storage; at least 25-30 per cent grains in the country are stored at the farm level.
- (2) However, it's not as if there hasn't been enough thrust on this issue: there are State institutes to look into the storage problems.
- (3) Yet, policy-wise we did have a sound start: the Save Grain Campaign, which was initiated 43 years ago, was supposed to do what we are floundering on now. Through this campaign, the Centre was to initiate and train states in warehousing and storage of grains. The Centre wanted the states to take it up on a large scale but the latter did not want any "added responsibility". Finding no takers, the campaign was withdrawn in 2008.
- (4) "Around 15-20 per cent food grain losses occur in large storage go-downs. Along with investment in large storage capacities, we must encourage farm-level storage. This can be in the form of refining and improving the local/indigenous storage technologies and providing technical and financial support at that level," says M.B. Chetti, Dean, College of Agriculture, University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad, Karnataka.
- (5) He and many experts like him suggest that if we want to leapfrog in storage capacity at the farm-level (since setting up large storages is time-consuming and expensive), new technologies like vacuum packaging could be the answer. They assure quality as well as a chance to store grains almost anywhere and that it can be done in villages by trained persons.
- (6) "Alternatively, we have to go for cold storage facilities for food grains, which is very costly since it involves electricity supply," says Chetti. Instead, vacuum packing, say experts, helps preserve grains and seeds for long periods without any deterioration in quality. In fact, an experiment was carried out in the university on the usefulness of the packaging system (using chilli) and the results were satisfactory. The available technology offers a seven-layer packing to preserve quality for long periods of time and once sealed, climatic changes have no effect on it. Elimination of oxygen from the pack helps in extending shelf life.
- (7) "At present only three-layer plastic films are manufactured in India. The seven-layered film needs to be imported. But the import duty is high," says Mohan Bajikar, of course, such technologies are expensive, but then delivering to the hungry isn't enough—quality must be ensured.
- (8) Food policy analyst Devinder Sharma, however, says expensive solutions like silos and warehousing are not the answer to procurement and storage problems. Instead, he says, "local production, local procurement and local distribution" is the answer, something like what Chhattisgarh has been doing. It procures paddy directly from farmers, buying it through cooperative societies and procurement centres at the village level. To store, he adds, the government can add a small godown next to each Panchayat Ghar.
- (9) Whichever way we look at it, decentralised storage cannot be left out of the loop if we want to ensure food security and reduce stock losses.

**21. The necessity of proper storage has been realised because:**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| (a) there is lack of grain storage facilities | (b) grain is lying in the open and rotting |
| (c) no food security is possible without it   | (d) masses are hungry and without grain    |

**22. Decentralised storage stresses upon:**

- |                           |                            |                               |                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) storage at farm level | (b) storage at block level | (c) storage at district level | (d) storage at state level |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|

**23. The 'Save Grain Campaign' was withdrawn after 43 years because:**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (a) the centre did not spare funds       | (b) proper training in warehousing was lacking       |
| (c) the states did not show any interest | (d) the states did not want any added responsibility |

**24. The most cost-effective solution for storage of grain is:**

- |                                 |                           |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) cold storage facilities     | (b) decentralised storage |
| (c) setting up large warehouses | (d) vacuum packaging      |

**25. Experts reject silos and warehousing because:**

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| (a) these are very costly solutions  | (b) local storage and distribution is more effective |
| (c) these are inadequate for storage | (d) these fail to reduce stock losses                |
-



- 26. The word 'facilities' in para 6 means:**  
 (a) aptitude (b) dexterity  
 (c) conveniences (d) buildings for a particular purpose
- 27. Who was Mr. M.B. Chetti?**  
 (a) Proctor, College of Agriculture, University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad, Karnataka.  
 (b) Bursar, College of Agriculture, University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad, Karnataka  
 (c) Dean, College of Agriculture, University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad, Karnataka  
 (d) Director, College of Agriculture, University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad, Karnataka
- 28. What is the difficulty in importing seven-layered film?**  
 (a) Heavy weight (b) Heavy rainfall  
 (c) Heavy corruption (d) Heavy import duty
- 29. Find the word from the passage which is similar in meaning to "improve" (para 1).**  
 (a) Provoke (b) Ware house  
 (c) Upgrade (d) Security
- 30. Which of the following uses 'left out of the loop', as used in the paragraph (9) of the passage?**  
 (a) She tells me I'm out of the loop.  
 (b) Unclasp the stocking clasp by pushing the rubber grommet up and out of the loop.  
 (c) He wasn't happy to be left out of the loop but at least he believed me and came around.  
 (d) The Defence Ministry was purposely kept out of the loop.

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

- (1) For more than three years, Anna Feng didn't tell her husband that she had sunk nearly half of their savings into the Shanghai stock market. While he thought all their money was safely sitting in bank, the value of the stocks plunged by almost 75%. But over the past couple of months, the Shanghai market has shown signs of life, and Feng, a 56 year old retiree, has recouped half her losses. She's quietly hopeful that maybe she'll make it all back. "Everyone seems to be so optimistic about the markets now", she says.
- (2) Around the world, stocks have been on a tear. In Asia, for example, the Tokyo TOPIX stocks index hit a 14-year high Momentum; Mumbai's main equity index hit a 14- year high last week as a bull run in once-dormant Japan gathered mortaring early Friday amid India's continuing economic boom, and Hong Kong shares reached a five year high while indices in Singapore, Jakarta and Sydney set new records. And though stocks in Asia, in particular, are on fire, they are not alone. From Germany to Venezuela to South Africa, equity markets in both mature and emerging markets have moved up sharply this year – and show little sign of slowing.
- (3) The underpinning for stock's strong performance, global bulls say, is straightforward. Economic growth continues to be strong in places where it has been buoyant for several years ( the US, China and India ) and is up in places where it had been notably absent – Japan and part of "old" Europe. Moreover, earnings and corporate balance sheet around the world are as healthy as they have been in years. In Japan corporate profits have climbed for four straight years and consumer spending is rising briskly on Japan is now in a golden city. So, for now, is much of the world. "It comes down to very simple macroeconomics", says Subir Gokam, an economist at CRISIL, India's largest credit rating firm. "The global economy is growing without much inflationary pressure".
- (4) Is anything wrong with this picture? One very big thing, warn the skeptics. Interest rates are rising nearly everywhere, and if there is one simple adage that many investment advisers live by, it's this: "When rates are high, stocks will die". Indeed, one of the most impressive – or scariest – aspects of the current global bull run is that it has come in the teeth of central-bank tightening, most importantly by the US Federal Reserve, which could slow growth in the world's key economic locomotive. The Fed has increased a key short – term interest rate – the so-called Fed funds rate – 15 times dating back of June 2004, and is widely expected to raise it once or twice more over the next few months. A brief recession and the Sep 11 terrorist attacks in 2001 spurred a prolonged period of very low interest rates, that boosted the US 30- year treasury bond that reached 5.04%, its highest level since late 2004, and the housing market is cooling off – potentially triggering an economic slowdown and homeowners cut their spending.

31. According to the passage, what makes people hopeful about the markets?  
(a) The descent in the value of stocks  
(b) The trend of substantial increases in the value of stocks  
(c) Safety provided by banks to their deposits  
(d) The rate of interest are going up
32. Which of the following is TRUE about the comparison between market indices of Mumbai and Hong Kong on the one hand and Singapore, Jakarta and Sydney on the other?  
(a) The indices in the former case are increasing while those in the latter are decreasing.  
(b) There is no remarkable trend visible between the two sets of indices.  
(c) Indices in both the groups have been stable over a period of last five years.  
(d) The market in both the groups of countries have shown upward trend.
33. What is the impact of increasing long-term interest rates?  
A. Demand in housing market is gradually diminishing.  
B. Retardation in economic growth.  
C. Restrictions imposed by central bank.  
(a) A. only (b) B. only (c) C. only (d) D. and E.
34. In what way did the terrorist attacks in the US influence the markets?  
(a) It led to a brief recession.  
(b) It increased long-term need for housing.  
(c) It helped in increasing the interest rates on housing.  
(d) It prolonged the low interest rate regime.
35. How are the interest rates associated with the stocks?  
(a) In direct proportion (b) In inverse proportion  
(c) No relation (d) Dependent upon the investors
36. Which of the following statement(s) is/are FALSE in the context of the passage?  
(a) Economic growth in US, China, India, Japan and old European countries started to show a downward trend.  
(b) Higher interest rates help boost stock value.  
(c) Skeptics firmly believe that economic growth is a boon from all the angles.  
(d) All of these
37. How do the stock value in Asian countries compare with that in the other countries of the globe?  
(a) It cannot be inferred on the basis of the content of the passage.  
(b) There is a general decline in the market indices all over the globe.  
(c) Markets show a general rise in the indices all over the globe.  
(d) Markets only in Asian countries have shown upward trend.
38. Which of the following is/are the reason(s) for the statement that 'Japan is now in a golden cycle'?  
(a) It is an economic growth without much inflationary pressure.  
(b) Japan witnessed a substantial increase in corporate profits for the last four years.  
(c) There are more employment avenues open and consumer spending has increased significantly.  
(d) All of these
39. According to the passage, the spurt in stock markets appears to be:  
(a) a healthy sign of growing world peace  
(b) an indication of eradication of global poverty  
(c) a proof of a negligible number of people below poverty line  
(d) none of these
40. Choose the option which is OPPOSITE in meaning to the word 'briskly', as used in the passage.  
(a) Vigorously (b) Efficiently  
(c) Hurriedly (d) Slowly

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

- (1) The University Grant Commission's directive to college and University lecturers to spend a minimum of 22 hours a week in direct teaching is the product of budgetary cutbacks rather than pedagogic wisdom. It may seem odd, at first blush, that teachers should protest about teaching a mere 22 hours.
  - (2) However, if one considers the amount of time academics require to prepare to lectures of good quality as well as the time they need to spend doing research, it is clear that most conscientious teachers work more than 40 hours a week. In University system around the world lecturers rarely spend more than 12 to 15 hours in directing teaching activities a week. The average college lecturer in India does not have any office space. If computers are available, internet connectivity is unlikely. Libraries are poorly stocked. Now the UGC says universities must implement a complete freeze on all permanent recruitment, abolish all posts which have been vacant for more than a year, and cut staff strength by 10 per cent. And it is an order to ensure that these cutbacks do not affect the quantum of teaching the existing lecturers are being asked to work longer. Obviously, the quality of teaching and academic work in general will decline. While it is true that in some colleges teachers do not take their classes regularly, the UGC and the institution concerned must find a proper way to hold them accountable. An absentee teacher will continue to play truant even if the number of hours he is required to teach goes up.
  - (3) All of us are well aware of the unsound state that the Indian higher education system is in today. Thanks to years of sustained financial neglect, most Indian universities and colleges do no research worth the name. Even as the number of students entering colleges has increased dramatically, public investment in higher education has actually declined in relative terms. Between 1985 and 1997, when public expenditure on higher education as percentage of outlays on all levels of education grew by more than 60 per cent in Malaysia and 20 per cent in Thailand, India showed a decline of more than 10 percent. Throughout the world, the number of teachers in higher education per million populations grew by more than 10 per cent in the same period; in India it fell by one per cent. Instead of transferring the burden of government apathy on to the backs of the teachers, the UGC should insist that the need of the country's university system be adequately catered to.
- 41. Why does the UGC want to increase the directing teaching hours of university teachers?**
    - (a) UGC feels that the duration of contact between the teacher and the teaching should be more.
    - (b) UGC wants teachers to spend more time in their departments.
    - (c) UGC does not have money to appoint additional teachers.
    - (d) All of these
  - 42. Which of the following is the reason for the sorry state of affairs of the Indian Universities as mentioned in the passage?**
    - (a) The poor quality of teachers
    - (b) Politics within and outside the departments
    - (c) Heavy burden of teaching hours on the teachers
    - (d) Not getting enough financial assistance
  - 43. Which of the following option is TRUE in the context of the passage?**
    - (a) Most colleges do not carry out research worth the name.
    - (b) UGC wants lecturers to spend minimum 22 hours a week in direct teaching.
    - (c) Indian higher education system is in unsound state.
    - (d) All of these
  - 44. Besides direct teaching, University teachers spend considerable time in/on:**
    - (a) administrative activities such as admission
    - (b) supervising examination and correction of answer papers
    - (c) carrying out research in the area of their interest
    - (d) none of these
  - 45. Which of the following statement is NOT TRUE in the context of the passage?**
    - (a) UGC wants teachers to spend minimum 40 hours in a week in teaching.
    - (b) Some college teachers do not conduct their classes regularly.
    - (c) Both (a) and (b)
    - (d) Neither (a) nor (b)



- 46. Between 1985 and 1997, the number of teachers in higher education per million population, in India has:**  
 (a) increased by 60% (b) increased by 20%  
 (c) decreased by 22% (d) decreased by 1%
- 47. Which of the following statement is NOT TRUE in the context of the passage?**  
 (a) Public investment in higher education has increased in India.  
 (b) Indian universities are financially neglected.  
 (c) Indian Universities are being asked to reduce staff strength by 10%.  
 (d) None of these
- 48. Choose the word which is SIMILAR in meaning to the word 'freeze', as used in the passage.**  
 (a) Cold (b) Halt  
 (c) Decay (d) Control
- 49. Which of the following is a UGC directive to the universities?**  
 (a) Improve the quality of teaching (b) Spend time on research activities  
 (c) Not to appoint any permanent teacher (d) Provide computer and internet facilities
- 50. Choose the word which is SIMILAR in meaning to the word 'sustained', as used in the passage.**  
 (a) Continuous (b) Frequent  
 (c) Careless (d) Sporadic

## PRACTICE PAPER-05

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