

PRACTICE PAPER

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) "Rivers should link, not divide us," said the Indian prime Minister expressing concern over interstate disputes and urged state governments to show "understanding and consideration, statesmanship and an appreciation of the other point of view."

(2) Water conflicts in India now reach every level; divide every segment of our society, political parties, states, regions and sub-regions within states, districts, castes and groups and individual farmers. Water conflicts within and between many developing countries are also taking a serious turn. Fortunately, the "water wars", forecast by so many, have not yet materialized. War has taken place, but over oil, not water. Water is radically altering and affecting political boundaries all over the world, between as well as within countries. In India, water conflicts are likely to worsen before they begin to be resolved. Till then they pose a significant threat to economic growth, security and health of the ecosystem and the victims are likely to be the poorest of the poor as well as the very sources of water - rivers, wetlands and aquifers.

(3) Conflicts might sound bad or negative, but they are logical developments in the absence of proper democratic, legal and administrative mechanisms to handle issues at the root of water conflicts. Part of the problem stems from the specific nature of water, namely that water is divisible and amenable to sharing; one unit of water is used by one is a unit denied to others; it has multiple uses and users and involves resultant trade-offs. Excludability is an inherent problem and very often exclusion costs involved are very high: it involves the issue of graded scales and boundaries and need for evolving a corresponding understanding around them. Finally the way water is planned, used and managed causes externalities, both positive and negative, and many of them are unidirectional and asymmetric.

(4) There is a relatively greater visibility as well as a greater body of experience in evolving policies, frameworks, legal set-ups and administrative mechanisms dealing with immobile natural resources, however contested the space may be. Reformist as well as revolutionary movements are rooted in issues related to land. Several political and legal interventions addressing the issue of equity and societal justice have been attempted. Most countries have gone through land reforms of one type or another. Issues related to forests have also generated a body of comprehensive literature on forest resources and rights. Though conflicts over them have not necessarily been effectively or adequately resolved, they have received much more serious attention, have been studied in their own right and practical as well as theoretical means of dealing with them have been sought. In contrast, water conflicts have not received the same kind of attention.

1. According to the author which of the following is/are consequences of water conflicts?

(a) Trans-border conflicts between developing countries.
(b) Water bodies will remain unused and unaffected till the conflict is resolved.
(c) Water conflicts have altered the political boundaries within countries.
(d) Both (a) and (c)

2. Why does the author ask readers not to view conflicts too negatively?

(a) Most countries have survived them easily. (b) They bring political parties together.
(c) They only affect the grass root levels. (d) None of these

3. The author's main objective in writing the passage is to:

- (a) showcase government commitment to solve the water distribution problem.
- (b) make a strong case for war as the logical resolution for water conflicts.
- (c) point out the seriousness of the threat posed by unresolved water conflicts.
- (d) describe how the very nature of water contributes to water struggles.

4. Which of the following is TRUE in the context of the passage?

- (a) Water wars are taking place between many developing countries.
- (b) There have been several legal interventions in India to govern the use of water resources.
- (c) The poor people are worst affected by water conflicts.
- (d) Water diversion by Indian states has helped resolve water disputes.

5. What is the Prime Minister's advice to resolve water disputes?

- (a) Link all rivers to make national grid.
- (b) Politicians alone can solve the problem.
- (c) Bridges and dams can resolve water issues.
- (d) Make consensual and conscious efforts.

6. Which of the following is NOT TRUE in the context of the passage?

- (a) Deeper problems exist at the root of all water conflicts
- (b) Competing usage of water is a cause of water conflict.
- (c) In India water conflicts affect all levels.
- (d) Only social stability is unaffected by water disputes.

7. According to the author, which of the following factor(s) aggravate(s) water disputes?

- (a) Political interventions
- (b) Excessive analysis of the issue
- (c) Reformist movements by political parties
- (d) None of these

8. Which of the following can be inferred about water conflicts?

- (a) Water management techniques like dams, linking rivers, etc., have negative consequences.
- (b) There is no real solution to water conflicts.
- (c) Despite receiving much attention water conflicts remain unresolved.
- (d) Water conflicts threaten the livelihood of those who depend on water sources.

9. According to the passage, which of the following is a limitation of water resulting in disputes?

- (a) Water is not a divisible resource.
- (b) Manipulation of water distribution is easy.
- (c) Water is an interconnected resource.
- (d) Water is an immobile resource.

10. Pick out the word which is the closest in meaning to the word 'radically', as used in the passage.

- (a) Suddenly
- (b) Equally
- (c) Completely
- (d) Moderately

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

- (1) Sheela and Jairam was a poor old couple. Their only possession was a cow. Once, Jairam fell very sick. Soon all their money was used up in buying medicines and they realised that they would have to sell their cow in order to bear the rest of the expenses. Sheela decided to go to the market and sell the cow. She set off, leading the cow by a rope.
- (2) On the way, she met four young men. They were the local bullies who enjoyed teasing and tormenting old people. When they saw old Sheela with her cow, they decided to play a trick. One of them sneaked up behind her, untied the cow and tied goat in its place. Sheela had been walking immersed in thought, worried about Jairam. Suddenly she heard a goat bleating behind her. She turned around and was surprised to see that her cow had vanished. She was leading a goat to the market. The four bullies came up to her and said, "There is magic in the air in these days. See, it turned your cow into a goat." Poor Sheela walked on with the goat. After a little while, the boys united the goat and tied a rooster in its place. The rooster crowed and Sheela was surprised again. The goat had turned into a rooster. The four bullies shouted, "Magic in the air, Grandma." She resumed walking with the rooster in tow. After a few minutes the boys crept up again, untied the rooster and tied a log of wood in its place. A few moments later, Sheela realised that she was dragging a log of wood with a rope. Again, the bullies shouted, "Magic in the air, Grandma." After a few minutes, the boys untied the log of wood to and ran away with it.
- (3) When Sheela finally reached the market, she found that she had nothing but a rope in her hand. She came back home dejected, as she had lost the cow. She told Jairam the whole story. He immediately understood what had happened. "Make chapatti, vegetable and kheer for lunch tomorrow," he said. "Cook for at least four

people. I will come home with some guests. As soon as they come you must say, 'I cooked what the rabbit told me. Come, eat your lunch. Leave everything else to me,' Jairam reassured her.

(4) The next morning Jairam went and borrowed two identical rabbits from a friend. He left one at home, tied the other one with a string and started walking towards the market with it. On the way, he too met the four bullies. 'Hey grandfather!' they yelled, "Your wife's cow vanished yesterday. Where are you talking this rabbit now?" Jairam signed sadly and said, "This rabbit is like my son. It obeys everything I say. But now I am sick and we need money, so I am going to sell it in the market." The bullies were surprised when they heard this. "Does it really understand what you say, Grandfather?" they asked. Jairam replied, "of course it does. Here, watch me." Jairam turned towards the rabbit and said, "Hop home and tell Sheela to make chapattis, vegetable and kheer for four people." Then he untied the string and let the rabbit hop away. He turned towards the four boys and said, "Come home and have lunch with me."

(5) When they reached his house, his wife welcomed them and said, "I cooked what the rabbit asked me to cook. Come, eat your lunch." She served the chapattis, vegetable and kheer to all of them. The four bullies were stunned when they saw the rabbit sitting in the corner. They told Jairam, "We will buy your rabbit." Jairam pretended to think and said, "It is very precious to me." The four bullies immediately offered him a higher price. Jairam showed some reluctance. The moment he agreed to sell the rabbit they paid him the money and left with the rabbit immediately. The four bullies decided to test the rabbit's abilities. They had been blackmailing a landlord for money. So they told the rabbit, "Go and tell the landlord to bring us the money within ten minutes." The rabbit hopped off. They waited for an hour but the landlord did not come with the money. They marched to his house and yelled, "Give us the money and our rabbit." The landlord had been waiting for a chance to teach these bullies a lesson. He ordered his strongest bodyguard to give them a good thrashing. Bleeding and bruised, they went back to Jairam "You fooled us. Return our money at once." Jairam simply smiled and said, "The money has disappeared. There is magic in the air."

11. Why did Sheela and Jairam decide to sell the cow?

- (a) They had spent all their money on Jairam's sickness and needed more money.
- (b) Sheela wanted to buy a rooster and they needed money for that.
- (c) They were fed up of the four bullies and wanted to teach them the lesson.
- (d) They wanted to invite the four bullies for lunch and needed money for buying the ingredients.

12. Why was Jairam reluctant to sell the rabbit?

- (a) He only pretended to be reluctant in order to fool the bullies.
- (b) He was fond of the little rabbit and did not want to sell it to the bullies.
- (c) He wanted to gift the rabbit to the landlord.

(d) He knew that the bullies would not take good care of the rabbit.

13. Which of the following may be an appropriate title to the passage?

14. What did Sheela do after reaching the market empty handed?

- (a) Determined to earn money, she managed to sell the rope that she was left with.
- (b) She returned home dejected and narrated the whole incident to her husband.
- (c) She bought two rabbits and devised a plan to get back at the bullies.
- (d) She went to the landlord and complained about the bullies.

15. What did four bullies tie to Sheela's rope immediately after untying the cow?

(a) A log of wood (b) A rooster (c) A rabbit (d) A goat

16. Why were the four bullies surprised when they were talking to Jairam?

- (a) They knew that Jairam was sick and had not expected to see him.
- (b) They had not expected Jairam to invite them for lunch.
- (c) They could not believe that the rabbit could understand and obey Jairam.
- (d) They knew that Jairam did not own a rabbit and were surprised to see him with one.

17. What did the four bullies see when they reached Jairam's house?

- (a) They saw that two rabbits were sitting in the corner.
- (b) They saw that the same rabbit was sitting on the corner.
- (c) They saw that Sheela had not prepared any lunch.
- (d) They saw the cow they had stolen from Sheela on the previous day.

18. Arrange the following incidents in a chronological order as they occurred in the passage.

A. Jairam and Sheela needed money. B. The four bullies sent the rabbit to the landlord.
C. Sheela cooked chapatties, vegetable and kheer. D. The four bullies tied a log of wood to the rope.
(a) A., D., B., C. (b) A., C., D., B. (c) A., D., C., B. (d) D., A., B., C.

19. Which of the following is TRUE, according to the passage?

(a) The four boys liked to help old people.
(b) Jairam asked Sheela to cook lunch for at least four people.
(c) The rabbit could understand Jairam.
(d) Jairam could not trick the four boys.

20. What did the landlord do when the four bullies went to his house and yelled?

(a) He got scared and immediately gave them the money.
(b) He ran away and hid in the market.
(c) He complained to Jairam about this.
(d) He ordered his strongest bodyguard to thrash them.

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

- (1) Tourists to Jammu and Kashmir have another attraction – a floating post office on the Dal Lake in Srinagar, the first in the country. ‘Floating Post Office, Dal Lake’, claimed to be the only one such post office in the world, built on an intricately carved maroon houseboat, fastened on the western edge of the Dal Lake.
- (2) This post office lets you avail of all regular postal services available in the country, while being afloat. The seal used on everything posted from Floating Post Office is unique, along with the date and address; it bears the design of a boatman rowing a shikara on the Dal Lake. The special feature of this post office is that the letters posted from here carry a special design which has the picturesque scenery of the Dal Lake and Srinagar city. These pictures reach wherever these letters are posted to, and thereby, promote Kashmir as a tourist destination across the world.
- (3) This is actually a heritage post office that has existed since British times. It was called Nehru Park Post Office before 2011. But then the chief postmaster, John Samuel renamed it ‘Floating Post Office’.
- (4) The post office’s houseboat has two small rooms – one serves as the office and the other a small museum that traces the philatelic history of the state postal department. It also houses a shop that sells postage stamps and related postal products.
- (5) But for the locals, Floating Post Office is more than an object of fascination. A sum of 1-2 crore is deposited per month in Floating Post Office by the communities living in and around the Dal Lake as the lake has several isles that are home to more than 50,000 people.
- (6) The greatest fear is the recurrence of the 2014-like floods in which the houseboat had gone for a toss, uncontrollably pushed by the flood. Rescue teams had to anchor it using special mechanism in a nearby highland. It was reinstated on the Dal after the water receded. The biggest boon is that at no time of the year do you need a fan in the post-office!

21. Where is the Floating Post Office located?
(a) In Jammu (b) In the Dal Lake (c) In Himachal (d) In Shimla

22. What is the special feature of this post office?

- (a) It reaches its customers on demand.
- (b) It is open all days of the week.
- (c) It charges anyone who want to have a look around it.
- (d) It uses a seal that bears the design of a boatman rowing a shikara on the Dal Lake.

23. 'This is a heritage post office'. Why is the post office called heritage?
(a) Because it is a post office that has existed during the Mughal times.
(b) Because it is a post office that has been left behind by the Britishers.
(c) Because it is a post office that was left behind by the East India Company.
(d) Because it is a post office that has existed since the British times.

25. The lake has several isles that are home to a population of more than:
 (a) 20,000 people (b) 50,000 people (c) 49,999 people (d) 19,999 people

26. A sum of _____ is deposited per month in Floating Post Office.
 (a) 1-2 crore (b) 50,000 (c) 1-2 lakh (d) 5 lakh

27. Which of the following is not true?
 (a) This post office lets you avail you of all regular postal services.
 (b) Floating post office is built on an intricately carved maroon houseboat.
 (c) The letters posted from here carry a special design.
 (d) The post office's houseboat has four small rooms.

28. Before 2011, Floating Post Office was called:
 (a) Nehru Park Post Office (b) Nehru Post Office (c) Nehru Park Office (d) Nehru Post Box

29. The greatest fear is the:
 (a) communities living in and around the Dal Lake
 (b) several isles that are home to more than 50,000 people
 (c) 2014-like floods in which houseboat had gone for a toss
 (d) small museum that traces the philatelic history

30. Pick out the word that is opposite in meaning to the word 'intricately'.
 (a) Apparent (b) Systematic (c) Methodical (d) Complex

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

(1) Hibernation is one of the main adaptations that allow certain northern animals to survive long, cold winters. Hibernation is like a very deep sleep that allows animals to save their energy when there is little or no food available to them.

(2) The body functions of true hibernators go through several changes while they are in hibernation. The body temperature drops and the heart rate slows down. For example, a hibernating woodchuck's body temperature drops by more than 30 degree Celsius and its heart rate slows down from 100 to 4 beats per minute! Other true hibernators include the jumping mouse, little brown bat, eastern chipmunk, and several ground squirrels. Other animals, such as the skunk and racoon are not considered true hibernators, as they wake up in winter to feed and their body functions do not change as much. Since they only sleep for a little bit at a time, the term

(3) The largest animals to hibernate are bears. They are unique amongst hibernating animals. Bears endure being physically inactive inside their winter dens for half a year while preserving organ function, avoiding heart failure, osteoporosis and severe sarcopenia. Contrary to most other hibernators, brown bears are shallow hibernators with a certain amount of alertness during the entire hibernation period and only a slight decrease in body temperature to approximately 33-34 degree celsius.



- (4) Hibernating animals have a special substance in the blood called hibernation inducement trigger or HIT. This substance becomes active in the fall, when the days become cooler and shorter. When HIT becomes active, the animals start preparing for winter.
- (5) Some animals store food that they can eat when they wake up and some animals eat a lot in late summer and add excess fat to their bodies. This fat keeps them warmer and acts as a source of energy while they are sleeping. Some animals also make changes to the places where they will sleep. They add leaves and grasses to keep themselves warm.

31. Which of the following statements define hibernation?

- (a) Hibernation is one of the main adaptations that allow southern animals to survive long, cold winters.
- (b) Hibernation is one of the main adaptations that allow certain northern animals to survive long, cold winters.
- (c) Hibernation is one of the main adaptations that allow certain northern animals to survive hot, humid summers.
- (d) Hibernation is one of the main adaptations that allow certain southern animals to survive hot, humid summers.

32. Why do certain northern animals hibernate?

- (a) Certain northern animals hibernate to save their energy when there is little or no food available to them.
- (b) Certain northern animals hibernate to waste their energy when there is little or no food available to them.
- (c) Certain northern animals hibernate to use their energy when there is little or no food available to them.
- (d) Certain northern animals hibernate to save their energy when there is food available to them.

33. Which of the following statement is NOT true, according to the passage?

- (a) The largest animals to hibernate are snakes.
- (b) The body functions of true hibernators go through several changes.
- (c) When HIB becomes active, the animals start preparing for winter.
- (d) Some animals store food that they can eat when they wake up.

34. To what has hibernation been compared in paragraph 1?

(a) Cold winter (b) Light sleep (c) Deep sleep (d) Warm summer

35. The body functions of true hibernators go through several changes. What are the changes?

36. What is 'dormancy'?

- (a) A term used to describe the animals' behaviour pattern
- (b) A term used for true hibernators
- (c) A term used for physically inactive hibernators
- (d) A term used to describe hibernation period

37. Why are skunk and raccoon not considered true hibernators?

- (a) Because of their comparatively smaller body size
- (b) Because they sleep with a certain amount of alertness
- (c) Because their temperature drops by more than 30 degree Celsius
- (d) Because they wake up in winter to feed

38. How are brown bears different from other hibernators?

(a) They have a certain amount of alertness. (b) Their body temperature decreases slightly.
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

39. Select the word that is an antonym of the word 'inducement'.

40. 'Atherosclerotic disease' refers to:

Arteriosclerotic disease refers to:

- (a) a hardening and narrowing of your arteries caused by cholesterol plaques lining the artery over time.
- (b) a hardening and narrowing of your nerves caused by cholesterol plaques lining the artery over time.
- (c) a hardening and narrowing of your veins caused by cholesterol plaques lining the artery over time.
- (d) a hardening and narrowing of your cells caused by cholesterol plaques lining the artery over time.

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

(1) That large animals require luxuriant vegetation has been a general assumption which has passed from one work to another, but I do not hesitate to say that it is completely false and that it has vitiated the reasoning of geologists on some points of great interest in the ancient history of the world. The prejudice has probably been derived from India, and the Indian islands, where troops of elephants, noble forests, and impenetrable jungles are associated together in everyone's mind. If, however, we refer to any work of travels through the southern parts of Africa, we shall find allusions in almost every page either to the desert character of the country or to the numbers of large animals inhabiting it. The same thing is rendered evident by the many engravings which have been published in various parts of the interior.

(2) Dr. Andrew Smith, who has lately succeeded in passing the Tropic of Capricorn, informs me that taking into consideration the whole of the southern part of Africa, there can be no doubt of its being a sterile country. On the southern coasts, there are some fine forests, but with these exceptions, the traveller may pass for days together through open plains, covered by poor and scanty vegetation. Now, if we look to the animals inhabiting these wide plains, we shall find their numbers extraordinarily great, and their bulk immense.

(3) It may be supposed that although the species are numerous, the individuals of each kind are few. By the kindness of Dr Smith, I am enabled to show that the case is very different. He informs me that in one day's march with the bullock-wagons, he saw, without wandering to any great distance on either side, between one-hundred and one-hundred and fifty rhinoceroses—the same day he saw several herds of giraffes, amounting together to nearly a hundred.

(4) At the distance of a little more than one hour's march from their place of encampment on the previous night, his party actually killed eight hippopotamuses at one spot and saw many more. In this same river, there were likewise crocodiles. Of course, it was a case quite extraordinary to see so many great animals crowded together, but it evidently proves that they must exist in great numbers. Dr. Smith describes that the country passed through that day as 'being thinly covered with grass, and bushes about four feet high and still more thinly with mimosa trees'.

(5) Besides these large animals, anyone the least acquainted with the natural history of the Cape has read of the herds of antelopes, which can be compared only with the flocks of migratory birds. The numbers indeed of the lion, panther, and hyena, and the multitude of birds of prey, plainly speak of the abundance of the smaller quadrupeds. One evening, seven lions were counted at the same time prowling round Dr. Smith's encampment. As this, an able naturalist remarked to me, each day the carnage in Southern Africa must indeed be terrific! I confess that it is truly surprising how such a number of animals can find support in a country producing so little food.

(6) The larger quadrupeds no doubt roam over wide tracts in search of it; and their food chiefly consists of underwood, which probably contains many nutrients in a small bulk. Dr. Smith also informs me that the vegetation has a rapid growth; no sooner is a part consumed, than its place is supplied by a fresh stock. There can be no doubt, however, that our ideas respecting the apparent amount of food necessary for the support of large quadrupeds are much exaggerated. The belief that where large quadrupeds exist, the vegetation must necessarily be luxuriant is more remarkable because the converse is far from true.

(7) Mr. Burchell observed to me that when entering Brazil, nothing struck him more forcibly than the splendour of the South American vegetation contrasted with that of South Africa, together with the absence of all large quadrupeds. In his travels, he has suggested that the comparison of the respective weights (if there were sufficient data) of an equal number of the largest herbivorous quadrupeds of each country would be extremely curious. If we take on the one side, the elephants, hippopotamus, giraffe, bos caffer, elan, five species of rhinoceros; and on the American side, two tapirs, the guanaco, three deer, the vicuna, peccari, capybara (after which we must choose from the monkeys to complete the number), and then place these two groups alongside each other; it is not easy to conceive ranks more disproportionate in size.

(8) After the above facts, we are compelled to conclude, against the anterior probability that among the Mammalia there exists no close relation between the bulk of the species, and the quantity of the vegetation in the countries which they inhabit.

Adapted from: Voyage of the Beagle, Charles Darwin (1890)

41. What is the primary concern of the author?

(a) Discussing the relationship between the size of mammals and the nature of vegetation in their habitats.

(b) Contrasting ecological conditions in India and Africa.

(c) Proving that large animals do not require much food.

(d) Describing the size of animals in various parts of the world.

42. According to the author, the 'prejudice' led to:
(a) Errors in the reasoning of biologists (b) False ideas about animals in Africa
(c) Incorrect assumptions on the part of geologists (d) Doubt in the mind of the author

43. Why are the flocks of migratory birds mentioned in the passage?
(a) To describe an aspect of the fauna of South Africa
(b) To illustrate a possible source of food for large carnivores
(c) To contrast with the habits of the antelope
(d) To suggest the size of antelope herds

44. Why does Darwin quote Burchell's observations?
(a) To counter a popular misconception (b) To describe a region of great splendour
(c) To prove a hypothesis (d) To illustrate a well-known phenomenon

45. What struck Mr Burchell, when he entered Brazil?
(a) South African vegetation
(b) Presence of all large quadrupeds
(c) South American vegetation contrasted with that of South Africa
(d) Equal number of the largest herbivorous quadrupeds

46. What prejudice has vitiated the reasoning of geologists?
(a) Large animals require simple vegetation (b) Small animals require luxuriant vegetation
(c) Large animals require luxuriant vegetation (d) Large animals don't require luxuriant vegetation

47. Why does Dr. Smith refer to Africa as a sterile country?
(a) As it is covered by a green vegetation (b) As it is covered by a poor and scanty vegetation
(c) As it is covered by an evergreen vegetation (d) As it is covered by a yellow vegetation

48. What is the 'carnage' referred to by Dr Smith?
(a) The number of predators killed by the prey animals
(b) The names of prey animals killed by predators
(c) The names of predators killed by prey animals
(d) The number of prey animals killed by predators

49. What does Darwin's remark, 'if there were sufficient data' indicate?
(a) That comparison of the heights of herbivores is largely speculative
(b) That comparison of the ages of herbivores is largely speculative
(c) That comparison of the weights of herbivores is largely speculative
(d) That comparison of the complexions of herbivores is largely speculative

50. Pick out the word that means the same as 'carnage'.
(a) Massacre (b) Liberation (c) Deliverance (d) Emancipation

PRACTICE PAPER–06

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