

Reading comprehension is the ability to understand and interpret written text. It is often tested through passages followed by questions, which can include descriptive, narrative, explanatory, persuasive, and argumentative types of comprehension. The passages used in these tests usually have a word limit of 250 to 300 words. The goal of comprehension tests is to evaluate a student's understanding and intellectual skills.

Types of Passages

The passage in the comprehension test could be of any one of the following types:

- **Factual Passage:** A factual passage provides information about the physical aspects of a subject, including instructions, descriptions, and reports. It helps students develop a complete understanding and mental picture of a specific person, place, object, or being.
- **Discursive Passage:** A discursive passage includes argumentative, interpretive, and persuasive text, and may include opinions or feedback. It encourages students to arrive at a conclusion through reasoning and understanding, rather than intuition, and presents a balanced and objective approach towards the subject.
- **Literary Passage:** A literary passage includes an extract from fiction, drama, biography, autobiography, travelogue, or poetry.
- **Narrative Passage:** A narrative passage tells a story, and can include bibliophile, novels, anecdotes, autobiographies, and histories. These passages present a series of events, either real or imaginary, in a chronological

order, providing readers with a clear understanding of the information.

Factual Passage:

- Facts
- Instructions
- Reports
- Descriptions
- Source: newspapers, magazines, brochures, reference books, encyclopedias

Discursive Passage:

- Opinions
- Persuasive
- Argumentative
- Interpretative
- Source: newspapers, magazines, reference books

Literary Passage:

- Fiction
- Drama
- Essays
- Biography
- Source: novels, short stories, dramas, biographies, literary books

Narrative Passage:

- Events
- Imagined
- Flashbacks
- Timelines

Reading comprehension is an important skill to master, and the following steps can help you improve your understanding of a passage:

1. Carefully read and re-read each line of the passage. The title, if provided, gives insight into the central idea of the passage.
2. Highlight any difficult words you come across, as they may be tested on in vocabulary questions.
3. Pay attention to the beginning and end of the passage, as they often contain important information.
4. Make sure you fully understand the question before answering, and ensure your answer is relevant.
5. Tailor your answer to the specific question and answer format, using complete sentences for subjective questions.
6. Use your own language and modify your answer to match the question.
7. Base your answer on information provided or inferred from the passage.
8. Use the same tense as the question when answering.
9. Carefully analyze the question and options in multiple choice questions, as some options may be closely related.
10. Double-check that you are answering the correct question on the answer sheet to avoid mistakes

EXAMPLES

Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions that follow.

PASSAGE 1

The inner solar system is the name of the planets closest to the sun. These planets are called the terrestrial planets because they are

made up of rock and metal. The first stop on our tour is the fourth planet, Mars. Mars is known as the Red Planet because of its reddish appearance. It is the fourth planet from the sun and is half the size of Earth. It is also the second closest planet to Earth after Venus. Mars has two small moons, Phobos and Deimos. Next in our space neighborhood comes Mercury, the closest planet to the sun. It is the smallest planet in our solar system and is only slightly larger than our own Moon. It has a heavily cratered surface and no moons. The second planet, Venus is the brightest object in the sky after the Sun and the Moon. It is known as the Earth's sister planet because of its similar size and composition. Venus has a thick atmosphere that causes a greenhouse effect, making it the hottest planet in our solar system. It has no moons. Lastly, Earth is the third planet from the sun and is the only known planet to have life. It has one natural satellite, the Moon. The inner solar system is a diverse set of planets, each with their own unique characteristics. Scientists continue to study these planets to uncover the secrets they hold. It is also believed that there may be other undiscovered planets in the inner solar system which could potentially support life. The study of these planets is crucial for our understanding of the origins of our solar system and the potential for life elsewhere in the universe.

1. What is the name given to the planets closest to the sun in the inner solar system?
 - (a) Terrestrial planets
 - (b) Gas giants
 - (c) Dwarf planets
 - (d) Outer planets

2. What is the name of the fourth planet from the sun in the inner solar system?

- (a) Earth
- (b) Venus
- (c) Mercury
- (d) Mars

3. Which planet in the inner solar system is known as the "Red Planet"?

- (a) Earth
- (b) Venus
- (c) Mercury
- (d) Mars

4. What is the name of the two small moons of Mars?

- (a) Enceladus and Tethys
- (b) Phobos and Deimos
- (c) Io and Europa
- (d) Ganymede and Callisto

5. Which planet in the inner solar system is the closest to the sun?

- (a) Earth
- (b) Venus
- (c) Mercury
- (d) Mars

6. What is the name of the natural satellite of Earth?

- (a) Phobos
- (b) Deimos
- (c) Moon
- (d) Tethys

7. What is the main characteristic of Venus that makes it different from the other planets in the inner solar system?

- (a) Its thick atmosphere
- (b) Its reddish appearance

- (c) Its size and composition
- (d) Its two small moons

8. What is the name given to the surface of Mercury?

- (a) Cratered
- (b) Rocky
- (c) Smooth
- (d) Gaseous

9. A synonym for "cratered" as used in the passage could be _____

- (a) bumpy
- (b) smooth
- (c) pocked
- (d) rough

10. A synonym for "unique" as used in the passage could be _____

- (a) peculiar
- (b) common
- (c) ordinary
- (d) rare

11. A synonym for "diverse" as used in the passage could be _____

- (a) uniform
- (b) varied
- (c) similar
- (d) consistent

ANSWERS

- 1.(a) Terrestrial planets
- 2.(d) Mars
- 3.(d) Mars
- 4.(b) Phobos and Deimos
- 5.(c) Mercury
- 6.(c) Moon
- 7.(a) Its thick atmosphere

- 8.(a) Cratered
- 9.(c) Pocked
- 10.(d) Rare
- 11.(b) Varied

PASSAGE 2

International humanitarian law has come a long way since the 19th century, with the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 providing comprehensive protection for non-combatants in armed conflicts. However, the reality of modern warfare has seen a shift from traditional battlefields to populated areas, where civilians now bear the brunt of conflict. This shift has forced international humanitarian law to adapt, with additional protocols passed in 1977 and 2005 to strengthen protections for civilians. In 2005, a third Additional Protocol was adopted creating an additional emblem, the Red Crystal, which has the same international status as the Red Cross and Red Crescent emblems. Additional Protocol I - international conflicts, Additional Protocol II - non-international conflicts and Additional Protocol III - additional distinctive emblem. Despite these legal protections, regular breaches of international humanitarian law continue to cause suffering. The lack of effective mechanisms for compliance remains a major challenge. The use of certain weapons, such as chemical and biological weapons, cluster munitions, and anti-personnel mines, is now widely banned under international humanitarian law. However, this has not always prevented their use in conflicts. The International Criminal Court (ICC) plays an important role in the prosecution of war crimes, but its

effectiveness is limited by its jurisdiction only being applicable to individuals, not states. Additionally, not all states have ratified the Rome Statute, which established the ICC, meaning that it does not have universal jurisdiction. It is crucial for the international community to come together and develop more effective means of compliance and enforcement to ensure that international humanitarian law is respected and implemented in all circumstances. This is essential to protect the most vulnerable from the brutality of war. It is up to our generation to consolidate these achievements and create an institutional framework to ensure that these rules are respected.

1. What is the main difference between the wars of the past and the current conflicts?
 - a) Traditional war between armies of opposing states is the norm
 - b) Conflicts take place in clearly defined battlefields
 - c) Civilians are not affected by armed conflicts
 - d) Non-international conflicts have become the norm

2. What is the main purpose of the four Geneva Conventions of 1949?
 - a) To provide protection for wounded and sick soldiers
 - b) To provide protection for prisoners of war
 - c) To provide comprehensive protection for those not actively participating in hostilities
 - d) All of the above

3. What are the three additional protocols that were passed in 1977 and 2005 to supplement the four Geneva Conventions of 1949?

- a) Protocol I, Protocol II, Protocol III
- b) Protocol IV, Protocol V, Protocol VI
- c) Protocol VII, Protocol VIII, Protocol IX
- d) Protocol X, Protocol XI, Protocol XII

4. What is the main challenge facing international humanitarian law?

- a) The lack of effective mechanisms for compliance
- b) The use of certain weapons in conflicts
- c) The ineffectiveness of the International Criminal Court
- d) All of the above

5. What is the role of the International Criminal Court (ICC)?

- a) To prosecute individuals for war crimes
- b) To prosecute states for war crimes
- c) To provide comprehensive protection for those not actively participating in hostilities
- d) To provide training for soldiers

6. What is the underlying issue causing regular breaches of international humanitarian law?

- a) The lack of effective mechanisms for compliance
- b) The ineffectiveness of the International Criminal Court
- c) The use of certain weapons in conflicts
- d) The shift of conflicts to populated areas

7. What is the main characteristic of human beings that international humanitarian law aims to protect?

- a) Our ability to fight wars
- b) Our ability to survive in armed conflicts

- c) Our humanity
- d) Our ability to lay down rules

8. What is the main challenge facing our generation in terms of international humanitarian law?

- a) Consolidating the achievements of the past
- b) Creating an institutional framework to ensure that these rules are respected
- c) Developing more effective means of compliance and enforcement
- d) All of the above

9. According to the passage, which word could be used as a synonym for "traditional"?

- a) Exceptional
- b) Conventional
- c) Atypical
- d) Unusual

10. What word from the passage could be used as a synonym for "comprehensive"?

- a) Incomplete
- b) Limited
- c) Detailed
- d) Fragmented

11. What word from the passage could be used as a synonym for "impact"?

- a) Light
- b) Brunt
- c) Consequence
- d) Impact

ANSWERS

1.(d) non-international conflicts have become the norm

2.(c) To provide comprehensive protection for those not actively participating in hostilities

- 3.(a) Protocol I, Protocol II, Protocol III
- 4.(d) All of the above
- 5.(a) To prosecute individuals for war crimes
- 6.(a) The lack of effective mechanisms for compliance
- 7.(c) Our humanity
- 8.(d) All of the above
- 9.(b) Conventional
- 10.(c) Detailed
- 11.(b) Brunt

PASSAGE 4

Had Albert Einstein written his own life story, the world would have been privy to the inner workings of one of the most brilliant minds of the 20th century. In his own clear and eloquent prose, Einstein could have shared his thoughts and experiences, illuminating his scientific discoveries and personal life in a way that only he could. I, as the author, have attempted to capture this same level of insight and understanding by using Einstein's own words and writings wherever possible, supplementing them with my own research and narrative. By piecing together his letters, diary entries, and conversations, I have tried to give readers an intimate look at the man behind the scientific genius.

But Einstein's life was not only about his scientific achievements, it was also about his political and social beliefs, which he had shared openly, his personal life and his love for music. I have tried to touch all these aspects of his life, to give a complete picture of him. Through this accumulation of information from various sources, readers will gain a more fully-rounded understanding of Einstein's character, his motivations, and

the events that shaped his life. I have tried to be as faithful as possible to the truth and not to sugarcoat any of the events, because that's the way Einstein would have wanted it. I hope that this biography will serve as a testament to Einstein's enduring legacy and provide a deeper appreciation of his contributions to the world and also to the society in general.

1. Who wrote Albert Einstein's biography?

- a) Albert Einstein
- b) The author
- c) Einstein's friends
- d) Einstein's family

2. What type of language does the author say Einstein would have used if he wrote his own biography?

- a) Complicated
- b) Clear and eloquent
- c) Scientific
- d) Technical

3. What is the author's goal in writing the biography?

- a) To sugarcoat the truth
- b) To provide a deeper appreciation of Einstein's contributions
- c) To show Einstein's scientific discoveries only
- d) To make money

4. What does the author use to supplement their own research and narrative?

- a) Einstein's scientific papers
- b) Einstein's own words and writings
- c) Interviews with Einstein's family
- d) Einstein's personal diary

5. What aspects of Einstein's life does the author touch upon in the biography?

- a) Scientific achievements only
- b) Personal life, political and social beliefs, love for music
- c) Scientific achievements and personal life only
- d) Personal life and love for music only

6. How does the author attempt to give readers an intimate look at Einstein?

- a) By describing his scientific discoveries in detail
- b) By piecing together his letters, diary entries, and conversations
- c) By interviewing people who knew Einstein
- d) By describing his personal life in detail

7. What does the author hope the biography will serve as?

- a) An introduction to Einstein's work
- b) A testament to Einstein's enduring legacy
- c) A source of income
- d) A critical analysis of Einstein's work

8. What type of information does the author use to give a complete picture of Einstein?

- a) Scientific achievements only
- b) Personal, political, social beliefs, love for music and scientific achievements
- c) Scientific achievements and personal life only
- d) Personal life and love for music only

9. What is the most effective way to write a biography according to the author?

- a) Using the subject's own words, as found in their letters, minutes, and conversations
- b) Using traditional narrative techniques
- c) Writing only praise for the subject

d) Focusing on the subject's flaws

10. What does the author want to achieve by using the subject's own words in their biography?

- a) A more intimate understanding of the subject
- b) A more accurate portrayal of the subject
- c) A more interesting biography
- d) All of the above

11. Which of the following words can replace 'accumulation' in the above passage?

- a) Weaknesses
- b) Growth
- c) Flaws
- d) Climbing

ANSWERS

1.(b) The author

2.(b) Clear and eloquent

3.(b) To provide a deeper appreciation of Einstein's contributions

4.(b) Einstein's own words and writings

5.(b) Personal life, political and social beliefs, love for music

6.(b) By piecing together his letters, diary entries, and conversations

7.(b) A testament to Einstein's enduring legacy

8.(b) Personal, political, social beliefs, love for music and scientific achievements

9.(a) Using the subject's own words, as found in their letters, minutes, and conversations

10.(d) All of the above

11.(b) Growth

PASSAGE 4

The question of determinism versus freewill has long been a source of disagreement among philosophers. Does our fate truly lie in our own hands, or are our choices predetermined by outside forces? The ancient philosopher Aristotle believed that a person's character is formed by their actions and habits, and that through rational decision making and self-control, one can achieve a virtuous life. Similarly, many spiritual traditions hold that true freedom is attained by overcoming base desires and attaining spiritual enlightenment.

Science also lends support to the idea that our choices are influenced by a combination of internal and external factors. Studies have shown that willpower, the ability to resist temptation and make conscious choices, can be strengthened through practice and training, but also has its limits and can be depleted by overuse. Additionally, research has revealed that cognitive capacity, specifically working memory, plays a role in our ability to resist temptation and make sound decisions. In fact, studies have shown that people who have a high cognitive capacity were able to resist temptations, like eating a chocolate cake, better than people with low cognitive capacity. Furthermore, recent studies on Neuroscience have highlighted the role of the brain in the process of decision making, it's revealed that the brain uses a complex network of neurons to process information and make decisions, this process is influenced by different factors such as emotions, past experiences and social context.

In the end, the debate on the nature of freewill is a complex and multifaceted one, with perspectives from philosophy, spirituality, science and neuroscience all offering valuable insights. The topic of freewill is a subject of ongoing research, and new findings are constantly emerging, adding to

1. Who is the ancient philosopher that believed that true freedom is achieved through willpower?

- a) Aristotle
- b) Plato
- c) Socrates
- d) Descartes

2. Which factor has been shown to play a role in our ability to resist temptation and make sound decisions?

- a) Willpower
- b) Intelligence
- c) Emotions
- d) Cognitive capacity

3. According to the passage, what can strengthen willpower?

- a) Practicing self-control
- b) Indulging in vices
- c) Procrastination
- d) Overeating

4. What did the study led by psychologist Roy Baumeister in 1996 reveal about willpower?

- a) It can be strengthened through practice
- b) It is not affected by temptations
- c) It is limitless
- d) It can be depleted by overuse

5. What is the main theme discussed in the passage?

- a) The debate on determinism vs freewill
- b) The influence of emotions on decision making
- c) The role of willpower in achieving freedom
- d) The relationship between willpower and cognitive capacity

6. According to the passage, what is the importance of cognitive capacity in resisting temptations?

- a) It is insignificant
- b) It is the main factor
- c) It plays a role but not as important as willpower
- d) It works in opposition to willpower

7. How does the passage suggest that willpower can be depleted?

- a) By overuse
- b) By lack of practice
- c) By indulging in vices
- d) By procrastination

8. What does the passage suggest about the role of science in the debate on freewill?

- a) It supports the idea that our choices are predetermined
- b) It supports the idea that willpower is the key to freedom
- c) It contradicts
- d) It supports the idea that our choices are influenced by a combination of internal and external factors

9. What is another word for "willpower"?

- a) Determination
- b) Apathy

- c) Indecision
- d) Passivity

10. What is another word for "cognitive capacity"?

- a) Intelligence
- b) Emotions
- c) Intuition
- d) Instinct

ANSWERS

1. (a) Aristotle
2. (d) Cognitive capacity
3. (a) Practicing self-control
4. (d) It can be depleted by overuse
5. (a) The debate on determinism vs freewill
6. (c) It plays a role but not as important as willpower
7. (a) By overuse
8. (b) It supports the idea that our choices are influenced by a combination of internal and external factors
9. (a) Determination
10. (a) Intelligence

Factual Passages

Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions that follow.

PASSAGE 1

The world of literature is as vast as the galaxy, with no subject left untouched. From the most basic concepts to the most complex theories, there is a book on every topic. These written works document the results of our research and share our evolving perspectives on important issues. No other human creation has been as instrumental in advancing

civilization as books, which are written in every language and can be found in homes, bookstores, and libraries all over the world. To some, these works, whether they be the classics of ancient times or the musings of modern geniuses, are a source of joy and inspiration, a never-ending treasure trove of intellectual and spiritual wealth.

In the past, books did not exist in the form we know them today and only a select few were able to read and write. Our ancestors relied on rocks, pillars, and parchment to record and preserve their thoughts and achievements. Today, however, the advancements in book production have given the works of all great thinkers, poets, and philosophers a sense of permanence and accessibility. The rise of literacy, the proliferation of libraries, and the desire for personal book collections have led to the establishment of large publishing houses with branches worldwide and thousands of publications. In recent years, paperbacks have become increasingly popular, appealing to a wider audience while still maintaining a strong market for hardcover books. These paperbacks are often reprints of popular fiction, established classics, or translations of foreign works that are in high demand.

1. What is the main subject of the passage?

- a) The vastness of the universe
- b) The role of books in advancing civilization
- c) The history of book production
- d) The popularity of paperbacks

2. How does the author view books?

- a) As a nuisance
- b) As a source of intellectual and spiritual wealth

- c) As a burden on society
- d) As irrelevant to modern life

3. What did our ancestors use to record and preserve their thoughts and achievements?

- a) Parchment
- b) Rocks
- c) Pillars
- d) All of the above

4. How have advancements in book production affected the works of great thinkers, poets, and philosophers?

- a) Made them less accessible
- b) Made them less permanent
- c) Made them more accessible and permanent
- d) Made them less interesting

5. What has led to the establishment of large publishing houses with branches worldwide?

- a) The decline of literacy
- b) The decrease in book sales
- c) The rise of literacy and the proliferation of libraries
- d) The lack of demand for personal book collections

6. What are paperbacks often reprints of?

- a) technical manuals
- b) Scientific journals
- c) Popular fiction, established classics, or translations of foreign works
- d) Children's books

7. How does the author view the role of books in advancing civilization?

- a) Negative
- b) Neutral
- c) Positive
- d) Ambivalent

8. What does the author say about the reading public's attraction to paperbacks?

- a) They have completely replaced hardcover books
- b) They have had no impact on the hardcover market
- c) They have not yet caught on
- d) They have thrown hardcover books into neglect

9. What is SYNONYM word for "permanence" as used in the passage?

- a) Transience
- b) Durability
- c) Ephemerality
- d) Impermanence

10. What is SYNONYM word for "intricate" as used in the passage?

- a) Simple
- b) Complex
- c) Elaborate
- d) Straightforward

ANSWERS

- 1.(b) The role of books in advancing civilization
- 2.(b) As a source of intellectual and spiritual wealth
- 3.(d) All of the above
- 4.(c) Made them more accessible and permanent
- 5.(c) The rise of literacy and the proliferation of libraries
- 6.(c) Popular fiction, established classics, or translations of foreign works
- 7.(c) Positive
- 8.(b) They have had no impact on the hardcover market

9.(b) Durability

10.(b) Complex

PASSAGE 2

In the realm of nutrition, there is no such thing as good or bad food. Rather, what matters is the quantity of food consumed. This is measured in terms of portion or serving size, which can vary greatly across cultures and countries. Generally, larger portions are more commonly consumed in developed countries, while smaller portions are more prevalent in developing economies in Africa and Asia.

Over time, portion sizes have undergone significant changes and continue to do so. The trend has been towards increasing portion sizes. The human mind tends to focus on the number of portions consumed rather than the size of each portion.

For instance, when individuals say they have only one chapatti for lunch or dinner, they rarely discuss the size of the chapatti. Studies have also shown that people tend to eat more when presented with larger portion sizes.

A study conducted at a restaurant found that when pasta was served in different portion sizes on different days, people ate more when served larger portions, regardless of the taste. Additionally, studies have shown that people do not adjust their eating habits and consume less in subsequent meals after having larger portions.

A portion refers to the amount of food consumed at one time, whether at a restaurant, from a package, or at home. On the other hand, a serving size refers to the specific number of calories and nutrients in a single unit or commonly recognized unit of

food listed under a product's nutrition facts. It is important to note that the serving size is not necessarily the recommended amount to be consumed.

1. What is the main focus of nutrition science?

- a) Good or bad food
- b) Quantity of food consumed
- c) Portion or serving size
- d) All of the above

2. How do portion sizes vary across cultures and countries?

- a) They are typically larger in developed countries
- b) They are typically smaller in developing economies in Africa and Asia
- c) They are consistent across cultures and countries
- d) Both a and b

3. What trend has been observed in terms of portion sizes over time?

- a) Decreasing
- b) Staying the same
- c) Increasing
- d) Varies depending on the population

4. How does the human mind tend to focus on portion sizes?

- a) The size of each portion
- b) The number of portions consumed
- c) Both the size and number of portions consumed
- d) None of the above

5. What have short-term studies shown about people's eating habits when presented with larger portion sizes?

- a) They eat less
- b) They eat more
- c) They eat the same amount
- d) None of the above

6. What trend has been observed in terms of portion sizes over time, according to the passage?

- a) Decreasing
- b) Staying the same
- c) Increasing
- d) Varies depending on the population

7. What is the difference between a portion and a serving size?

- a) A portion refers to the amount of food consumed at one time, while a serving size refers to the specific number of calories and nutrients in a single unit or commonly recognized unit of food
- b) A portion refers to the specific number of calories and nutrients in a single unit or commonly recognized unit of food, while a serving size refers to the amount of food consumed at one time
- c) A portion and a serving size refer to the same thing
- d) None of the above

8. How can one recognize the right amount of food to eat on a regular basis?

- a) By recognizing standard serving sizes
- b) By comparing serving sizes to common objects
- c) Both A and B
- d) None of the above

9. What is SYNONYM word for "quantity" in the context of food consumption?

- a) Quantity
- b) Quality
- c) Volume
- d) Proportion

10. In the context of nutrition, what is SYNONYMS word for "serving size"?

- a) Portion
- b) Servitude
- c) Measurement
- d) Allotment

ANSWERS

- 1. (c) Portion or serving size
- 2. (d) Both a and b
- 3. (c) Increasing
- 4. (b) The number of portions consumed
- 5. (b) They eat more
- 6. (c) Increasing
- 7. (a) A portion refers to the amount of food consumed at one time, while a serving size refers to the specific number of calories and nutrients in a single unit or commonly recognized unit of food
- 8. (a) By recognizing standard serving sizes
- 9. (c) Volume
- 10. (a) Portion

PASSAGE 3

Last week was spent glued to the television, watching India's defeat at the hands of a strong England team at Lord's. Like many Indians, I was disappointed by India's performance and inability to live up to their reputation as the top ranked team. However, there was still some satisfaction in watching the match live and listening to BBC's

entertaining Test Match Special on internet radio. This was a stark contrast to my school days when the only way to follow the match was through a crackling short wave radio broadcast or by watching a brief highlights reel at the cinema weeks after the match.

Despite the advancements in technology, there was still a lack of access and reliability in the 1970s and 80s. During the 1971 victory at the Oval, for example, television coverage was limited to only Delhi. Shortages and black-market premiums were common for basic necessities like cinema tickets and even telephone service. The telephone system in cities had collapsed and even if you were lucky enough to have a telephone, there was no guarantee of a working line.

Efficiency was not a priority and public services were often unreliable. In the early 1980s, when opposition MPs complained about faulty telephone service, the Communications Minister at the time declared that phones were a luxury, not a right and that citizens could simply return them if they were dissatisfied. This attitude was reflective of a larger issue where inefficiency was seen as acceptable and even desirable in the public sector. Economist Jagdish Bhagwati noted that "India suffered the tyranny of anticipated consequences from the wrong premises."

1. What was the author's experience while watching India get thrashed by England at Lord's?

- a) Excited
- b) Disappointed
- c) Indifferent
- d) Joyful

2. How did the author listen to commentary during his school days?

- a) Live on TV
- b) On a crackling short-wave broadcast
- c) In a cinema
- d) On the radio

3. How was the telephone system in cities during the 1970s?

- a) Efficient
- b) Reliable
- c) Collapsed
- d) Advanced

4. How did the Communications Minister respond to complaints about dysfunctional telephones in the early 1980s?

- a) He fixed the problem
- b) He said phones were a luxury and not a right
- c) He provided compensation
- d) He ignored the complaints

5. What was common for basic necessities like cinema tickets and even telephone service during the time?

- a) Affordable prices
- b) Shortages and black-market premiums
- c) Government subsidies
- d) High demand and competition

6. Who was one of the few genuine dissidents of the era described in the passage?

- a) BS Chandrasekhar
- b) CM Stephen
- c) Jagdish Bhagwati
- d) An opposition MP

7. Why was it frustrating for the author during the 1970s when he had a telephone but no dial tone?

- a) He could not make calls
- b) He could not listen to music
- c) He could not watch TV
- d) He could not use the internet

8. What was the reason for the poor performance of public sector units in the 1970s?

- a) Lack of technology
- b) Capital-intensive
- c) Shortage economy
- d) Lack of skilled workers

9. What is SYNONYM word for "dispirited"?

- a) Encouraged
- b) Disappointed
- c) Elated
- d) Amused

10. What is SYNONYM word for "mesmerized"?

- a) Bored
- b) Confused
- c) Fascinated
- d) Annoyed

ANSWERS

- 1. (b) Disappointed
- 2. d) On the radio
- 3. (c) Collapsed
- 4. (b) He said phones were a luxury and not a right
- 5. (b) Shortages and black-market premiums
- 6. (c) Jagdish Bhagwati
- 7. (a) He could not make calls

- 8.(c) Shortage economy
- 9.(b) Disappointed
- 10.(c) Fascinated

PASSAGE 4

A dance which is created or choreographed and performed according to the tenets of the Natya Shastra is called a classical dance. The two broad aspects of classical dancing are the tandava and the lasya. Power and force are typical of the tandava; grace and delicacy, of the lasya. Tandava is associated with Shiva, and lasya with Parvati. Dance which is pure movement is called nritya, and dance which is interpretative in nature is called nritya. The four main schools of classical dancing in India are Bharat Natyam, Kathakali, Manipuri and Kathak. Bharatanatyam is the oldest and most popular dance form of India. Earlier, it was known by various names. Some called it Bharatam, some Natyam, some Desi Attam and some Sadir. The districts of Tanjore and Kanchipuram in Tamil Nadu were the focal points in the development of Bharat Natyam. It was danced as a solo performance by devadasis (temple dancers) on all auspicious occasions. Later, kings and rich people lent their patronage to it and it started shedding its purely sacred character. The dancer is directed by the Natuvanar, who is a musician and, invariably, a teacher. Another musician plays the cymbals. The music for Bharatanatyam is from the Carnatic School of music. The mridangam (a drum), played on both sides with the hands, provides the rhythm. The home of Kathakali is Kerala. Kathakali literally means 'story-play'. It

combines music, dance, poetry, drama and mime. Its present form has evolved out of older forms such as Ramanattam and Krishnanattam. Kathakali dance-dramas last from dusk to dawn the artist.

1. What is the meaning of "Natya Shastra" in relation to classical dance?

- a) A set of guidelines for choreography
- b) A specific dance style
- c) A type of musical accompaniment
- d) A method of teaching dance

2. What are the two broad aspects of classical dancing?

- a) Tandava and Lasya
- b) Nritya and Nritya
- c) Bharat Natyam and Kathakali
- d) Manipuri and Kathak

3. Who is typically associated with Tandava?

- a) Parvati
- b) Shiva
- c) Natuvanar
- d) Devadasis

4. What is the difference between Nritya and Nritya?

- a) Nritya is pure movement, while Nritya is interpretive
- b) Nritya is performed by devadasis, while Nritya is performed by kings
- c) Nritya is performed in the morning, while Nritya is performed at night
- d) Nritya is associated with Tandava, while Nritya is associated with Lasya

5. What are the four main schools of classical dancing in India?

- a) Bharat Natyam, Kathakali, Manipuri, and Kathak
- b) Kathak, Bharat Natyam, Kuchipudi, and Odissi
- c) Mohiniyattam, Kathak, Sattriya, and Yakshagana
- d) Kathakali, Kathak, Bharat Natyam, and Odissi

6. What is the meaning of Kathakali?

- a) A dance form from north India
- b) A dance form from south India
- c) A story-play
- d) A dance-drama from the western part of India.

7. What are the districts that were focal points in the development of Bharat Natyam?

- a) Tanjore and Kanchipuram in Tamil Nadu
- b) Kerala and Maharashtra
- c) Odisha and Andhra Pradesh
- d) West Bengal and Assam

8. What is the music for Bharatanatyam?

- a) Carnatic School of music
- b) Hindustani School of music
- c) Western classical music
- d) Folk music

9. Synonyms for "graceful" are:

- a) Elegant
- b) Clumsy
- c) Coarse
- d) Awkward

10. Synonyms for "forceful" are:

- a) Powerful
- b) Weak

- c) Timid
- d) Meek

ANSWERS

1.(a) A set of guidelines for choreography

2.(a) Tandava and Lasya

3.(b) Shiva

4.(a) Nritya is pure movement, while Nritya is interpretive

5.(a) Bharat Natyam, Kathakali, Manipuri, and Kathak

6.(c) A story-play

7.(a) Tanjore and Kanchipuram in Tamil Nadu

8.(a) Carnatic School of music

9.(a) Elegant

10.(a) Powerful

PASSAGE 5

Immunity is the body's natural defense mechanism against harmful pathogens and foreign invaders. It can be divided into two main types: innate immunity and acquired immunity. Innate immunity is the body's first line of defense, present from birth and includes physical barriers such as the skin and mucous membranes, as well as chemical defenses such as enzymes and inflammatory responses. Acquired immunity, on the other hand, develops over time through exposure to specific pathogens and is mediated by specialized cells and proteins, such as antibodies and T cells.

A healthy diet, regular exercise, and proper hygiene are all important factors in maintaining a strong immune system. Eating a diet rich in fruits, vegetables, and lean proteins can provide the essential vitamins and minerals needed for optimal immunity.

Exercise also helps to boost the immune system by increasing blood flow and delivering nutrients to cells. Regular handwashing and avoiding close contact with sick individuals can also help to prevent the spread of infection.

In addition to these common factors, the body also has special mechanisms to fight off pathogens. For example, the skin acts as a barrier to protect against invasion by microorganisms, and the mucous membranes in the respiratory and gastrointestinal tracts can trap and remove harmful particles. Additionally, the body produces various fluids, such as gastric juice, that are toxic to microorganisms.

Fever, as well as reflex actions like coughing and sneezing, are also important components of the body's defense mechanism. Fever, in particular, can help to kill off pathogens by raising the body's temperature. In summary, the body has a complex defense mechanism in place to protect against disease. By keeping a healthy lifestyle, we can support our body's natural immunity and reduce the risk of infection.

1. What is the body's natural defense mechanism against harmful pathogens?

- a) Digestion
- b) Sweating
- c) Immunity
- d) Breathing

2. What is included in innate immunity that is present from birth?

- a) Specialized cells and proteins
- b) Physical barriers such as the skin and mucous membranes
- c) Exposure to specific pathogens

d) All of the above

3. What are the common factors that are important for maintaining a strong immune system?

- a) A healthy diet, regular exercise, and proper hygiene
- b) Sleeping for long hours
- c) Watching TV
- d) Eating junk food

4. What is the function of gastric juice in our body?

- a) To kill all organisms which enter our body through food
- b) To digest food
- c) To neutralize stomach acid
- d) To regulate body temperature

5. What is the role of fever in our body's defense mechanism?

- a) To kill off pathogens by raising the body's temperature
- b) To cool down the body
- c) To lower the body's white blood cell count
- d) To decrease inflammation

6. What is the organ that regulates the temperature of our body?

- a) Hypothalamus
- b) Liver
- c) Heart
- d) Kidney

7. How does exercise help boost the immune system?

- a) By increasing blood flow and delivering nutrients to cells
- b) By decreasing blood flow and delivering nutrients to cells

- c) By decreasing blood flow and removing toxins from cells
- d) By increasing blood flow and removing toxins from cells

8. What are reflex actions?

- a) Automatic activities of our body known as 'reflex phenomenon or action'
- b) Voluntary activities of our body known as 'reflex phenomenon or action'
- c) Specialized cells and proteins
- d) Physical barriers such as the skin and mucous membranes

9. What are synonyms for "resilient"?

- a) Robust
- b) Fragile
- c) Delicate
- d) Weak

10. What are synonyms for "protected"?

- a) Shielded
- b) Exposed
- c) Vulnerable
- d) Endangered

ANSWERS

- 1.(c) Immunity
- 2.(b) Physical barriers such as the skin and mucous membranes
- 3.(a) A healthy diet, regular exercise, and proper hygiene
- 4.(a) To kill all organisms which enter our body through food
- 5.(a) To kill off pathogens by raising the body's temperature
- 6.(a) Hypothalamus
- 7.(a) By increasing blood flow and delivering nutrients to cells

8.(a) Automatic activities of our body known as 'reflex phenomenon or action'

9.(a) Robust

10.(a) Shielded

PASSAGE 6

The use of electronic devices has become a prevalent part of modern society. We often see people listening to music or using their phones while on the go, whether it's on a busy street or on public transportation. This behavior can be dangerous and can lead to accidents or near-misses. One example of this is the increasing number of people who wear earphones while driving. Even though it's illegal in many places, many drivers still do it, putting themselves and others at risk. A recent study found that drivers who wore earphones were more likely to be involved in accidents than those who didn't. Another example is people who use their electronic devices while walking, particularly in busy areas or near traffic. People who are absorbed in their screens may not notice traffic signals, pedestrians, or other hazards, increasing the risk of accidents. Additionally, people who use their devices while travelling on public transport may not be aware of their surroundings, and may miss important announcements or safety instructions.

The use of electronic devices can also lead to social isolation and disconnection from the world around us. Many people are so focused on their screens that they miss out on important moments and experiences in real life. Moreover, it can also lead to addiction, which can affect our productivity, mental and physical health.

It's important for people to be aware of the risks associated with using electronic devices while in public and take steps to minimize those risks. Whether it's turning off notifications or taking regular breaks to look up and pay attention to their surroundings, small changes can make a big difference in keeping people safe. Furthermore, it's essential to regulate the usage of electronic devices to maintain a balance between virtual and real life.

1. What is the main danger associated with using electronic devices while on the go?

- a) Social isolation
- b) Accidents or near-misses
- c) Decreased productivity
- d) Physical health issues

2. Which type of electronic device is commonly used while driving?

- a) Laptops
- b) Tablets
- c) Earphones
- d) Smart watches

3. In which areas is it particularly dangerous to use electronic devices while walking?

- a) Quiet residential areas
- b) Busy areas or near traffic
- c) Parks
- d) Open fields

4. What is the main reason people use electronic devices while travelling on public transport?

- a) To stay connected
- b) To be independent
- c) To show off
- d) To pass the time

5. How can people minimize the risks associated with using electronic devices while in public?

- a) By ignoring safety warnings
- b) By turning off notifications
- c) By increasing the usage
- d) By not paying attention to surroundings

6. What can happen when people are too focused on their electronic devices while in public?

- a) They can become addicted
- b) They can disconnect from the world around them
- c) They can become more productive
- d) They can improve their physical health

7. According to the passage, who might miss important announcements or safety instructions in a public setting?

- a) People busy using their devices
- b) Pedestrians
- c) Children in a park
- d) All of the above

8. What is the main solution mentioned in the passage to reduce the risks associated with using electronic devices in public?

- a) Increase usage
- b) Turn off notifications
- c) Ignore safety warnings
- d) Pay attention to surroundings

9. Synonyms for "disconnection":

- a) Separation
- b) Isolation
- c) Disunity
- d) None of the above

10. Synonyms for "engrossed":

- a) Absorbed
- b) Upset
- c) Distracted
- d) Absent

11. Synonyms for "prevalent":

- a) Excited
- b) Rare
- c) Limited
- d) Rife

ANSWERS

- 1. b) Accidents or near-misses
- 2. c) Earphones
- 3. b) Busy areas or near traffic
- 4. d) To pass the time
- 5. b) By turning off notifications
- 6. b) They can disconnect from the world around them
- 7. a) People busy using their devices
- 8. b) Turn off notifications
- 9. a) Separation
- 10. a) Absorbed
- 11. d) Rife

PASSAGE 7

I was fortunate to discover my passion early on in life. Along with my friend Woz, I founded Apple in my parent's garage when I was just 20 years old. We worked tirelessly and within a decade, Apple had become a \$2 billion company with over 4000 employees. We had released our most iconic creation, the Macintosh, just a year earlier, and I had recently turned 30. However, despite this success, I was unexpectedly fired from the company I had started. It was a difficult time for me as I felt like I had let down previous

generations of entrepreneurs and had dropped the baton as it was being passed to me. But something slowly dawned on me - I still loved what I did. The turn of events at Apple had not changed that. I was rejected, but I was still in love with my passion. So, I decided to start over. I didn't realize it at the time, but getting fired from Apple was the best thing that could have happened to me. It allowed me to enter one of the most creative periods of my life. Over the next five years, I started two new companies, NeXT and Pixar. Pixar went on to create the world's first computer-animated feature film, Toy Story, and is now the most successful animation studio in the world. In an unexpected twist of fate, Apple later purchased NeXT and I returned to the company, and the technology we developed at NeXT became the foundation of Apple's current resurgence. I'm confident that none of this would have happened if I hadn't been fired from Apple. It was a bitter pill to swallow, but it was necessary for my growth and success. Sometimes, life throws unexpected challenges at you.

1. Who was the co-founder of Apple with the author?

- a) Steve Jobs
- b) Wozniak
- c) Bill Gates
- d) Mark Zuckerberg

2. How long did it take for Apple to become a \$2 billion company with over 4000 employees?

- a) 5 years
- b) 10 years
- c) 15 years
- d) 20 years

3. Who was the individual hired to run the company that the author had a falling out with?

- a) Bill Gates
- b) Mark Zuckerberg
- c) The Board of Directors
- d) The author does not mention a specific individual

4. What was the name of the company that the author started after getting fired from Apple?

- a) Microsoft
- b) NeXT
- c) Pixar
- d) Both b and c

5. What was the name of the first computer animated feature film created by Pixar?

- a) Toy Story
- b) The Lion King
- c) Shrek
- d) Frozen

6. How long did it take for the author to start a new company after getting fired from Apple?

- a) 3 months
- b) 6 months
- c) 1 year
- d) 5 years

7. What technology developed at NeXT is at the heart of Apple's current renaissance?

- a) Macintosh
- b) iPhone
- c) iPad
- d) The author does not mention a specific technology

8. How does the author feel about getting fired from Apple in retrospect?

- a) He regrets it
- b) He believes it was the best thing that ever happened to him
- c) He is indifferent
- d) He is bitter about it

9. What is another word for "falling out" in the context of the paragraph?

- a) Dispute
- b) Agreement
- c) Partnership
- d) Collaboration

10. What is another word for "rejected" in the context of the paragraph?

- a) Discarded
- b) Appreciated
- c) Hired
- d) Promoted

11. What is another word for "medicine" in the context of the paragraph?

- a) Poison
- b) Healing
- c) Remedy
- d) Treatment

ANSWERS

- 1.(b) Wozniak
- 2.(b) 10 years
- 3.(d) The author does not mention a specific individual
- 4 (d) Both b and c
- 5.(a) Toy Story
- 6.(d) 5 years
- 7.(d) The author does not mention a specific technology

8.(b) He believes it was the best thing that ever happened to him

9.(a) Dispute

10.(a) Discarded

11.(c) Remedy

PASSAGE 8

Recently, a specific brand of instant noodles was found to contain unacceptable levels of harmful substances. However, the more important issue is not just the presence of these substances, but the fact that instant noodles, in general, are not a healthy food choice. It is crucial that we develop a simplified classification system to distinguish between junk and healthy food. Eating refined starch that has been processed, dried and preserved with chemical preservatives for months is unlikely to be beneficial for our health. Despite the emotional appeal of advertisements, a credible brand ambassador, and good taste, it is still not a healthy option. While instant noodles may not be lethal, our modern diet is filled with other unhealthy like fried foods and sugary desserts. We often prioritize cost, convenience, and taste over the health benefits of food, which can lead to major health issues such as obesity, heart disease, and diabetes if done in excess. The problem arises when junk food is marketed as healthy. Our food advertising standards are too lenient, allowing manufacturers to hide the true nature of their food and position it as a healthy alternative. Junk food is often portrayed as an emotional "nectar" through advertisements featuring smiling mothers feeding bright-looking children. Food, whether for nourishment or pleasure, has

positive associations for us. We must understand that times have changed and with reducing physical labor, we do not burn calories as easily. Thus, it is important to monitor our food intake carefully and to understand and label packaged food accordingly. This will increase awareness of what we are eating and ultimately incentivize us and manufacturers to move towards healthier food options. A healthy society leads to lower healthcare costs, improved productivity, and a better quality of life for all citizens.

1. What is the main issue discussed in the passage?

- a) The presence of harmful substances in instant noodles
- b) The unhealthiness of instant noodles in general
- c) The lack of a classification system for junk and healthy food
- d) The emotional appeal of instant noodle advertisements

2. What is the author's opinion on eating refined starch that has been processed, dried, and preserved with chemical preservatives for months?

- a) It is unlikely to be beneficial for our health
- b) It is a healthy food choice
- c) It is a convenient option
- d) It is a tasty option

3. What other unhealthy foods are mentioned in the passage?

- a) Indian sweets and gravy-based delicacies
- b) Vegetable soup
- c) Fruit juices
- d) Fried foods and sugary desserts

4. What is the author's opinion on prioritizing cost, convenience, and taste over the health benefits of food?

- a) It is acceptable if done in moderation
- b) It is a necessary compromise
- c) It can lead to major health issues if done in excess
- d) It is a healthy approach to food

5. What is the problem with junk food being marketed as healthy?

- a) It is not a good alternative
- b) Our advertising standards for food are too strict
- c) It hides the true nature of the food
- d) It is not marketed as emotional "nectar"

6. What is the author's opinion on the role of physical labor in our food choices?

- a) It is important to burn as many calories as possible
- b) It is not as important as it used to be
- c) It is irrelevant
- d) It is a necessary aspect of healthy food choices

7. What is the solution proposed in the passage to limit unhealthy food?

- a) Developing a simplified classification system for junk and healthy food
- b) Increasing the cost of unhealthy food
- c) Banning unhealthy food
- d) Ignoring the problem

8. How does a healthy society benefit citizens according to the passage?

- a) It leads to lower healthcare costs, improved productivity, and a better quality of life

b) It leads to higher healthcare costs, decreased productivity, and a worse quality of life

c) It has no impact on healthcare costs, productivity, or quality of life

d) It leads to higher healthcare costs, improved productivity, and a better quality of life

9. What is the author's opinion on the emotional appeal of instant noodle advertisements?

- a) It is a positive aspect
- b) It is irrelevant
- c) It is a negative aspect
- d) It is a necessary aspect

10. What is another word for "simplified" in the context of the paragraph?

- a) Complicated
- b) Elaborate
- c) Streamlined
- d) Intricate

11. What is another word for "priority" in the context of the paragraph?

- a) Preference
- b) Necessity
- c) Luxury
- d) Indifference

ANSWERS

1.(b) The unhealthiness of instant noodles in general

2.(a) It is unlikely to be beneficial for our health

3. d) Fried foods and sugary desserts

4.(c) It can lead to major health issues if done in excess

5.(c) It hides the true nature of the food

- 6.(b) It is not as important as it used to be
- 7.(a) Developing a simplified classification system for junk and healthy food
- 8.(a) It leads to lower healthcare costs, improved productivity, and a better quality of life
- 9.(c) It is a negative aspect
- 10.(c) Streamlined
- 11.(b) Necessity

PASSAGE 9

If you're a coffee lover and have been warned by doctors to quit your habit, don't worry! A recent study has found that coffee is not as bad as we thought and even beats fruits and vegetables as the primary source of antioxidants. According to a study by the University of Scranton, coffee is the number one source of antioxidants in the American diet. Both caffeinated and decaffeinated versions of the beverage provide similar antioxidant levels. The lead researcher of the study, Dr. Joe Vinson, states that "Americans get more of their antioxidants from coffee than any other dietary source. Nothing else comes close to it." However, it's important to note that high antioxidant levels in food and beverages don't necessarily translate into levels found in the body.

The study analyzed the antioxidant content of over 100 different food items including vegetables, fruits, nuts, spices, oils and common beverages. The data was compared to an existing US Department of Agriculture database on the contribution of each type of food item to the average estimated US per capita consumption. The results were surprising, with coffee coming out on top, on the combined basis of both antioxidants per

serving size and frequency of consumption. It outranked popular antioxidant sources like tea, milk, chocolate and cranberries.

While it's true that dates have the most antioxidants of all based solely on serving size, since dates are not consumed at anywhere near the level of coffee, the drink comes as the top source of antioxidants. Besides keeping you alert and awake, coffee has been linked to an increasing number of potential health benefits, including protection against liver and colon cancer, type 2 diabetes and Parkinson's disease, according to some recently published studies. However, it is important to consume coffee in moderation as it can make you jittery and cause stomach pains.

1. According to a recent study, what is the primary source of antioxidants in the American diet?

- a) Fruits and vegetables
- b) Coffee
- c) Tea
- d) Milk

2. Are caffeinated and decaffeinated coffee believed to provide similar antioxidant levels?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) No study has been conducted
- d) None of the above

3. What are some potential health benefits linked to antioxidants?

- a) Protection against heart disease and cancer
- b) Increased energy levels
- c) Improved skin complexion
- d) All of the above

4. What is the primary reason coffee outranks other antioxidant sources such as tea, milk, chocolate, and cranberries?

- a) It has higher antioxidant levels per serving size
- b) It is consumed more frequently
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

5. What food item was found to have the most antioxidants based solely on serving size?

- a) Dates
- b) Coffee
- c) Tea
- d) Chocolate

6. What are some recently published studies linking coffee to potential health benefits?

- a) Protection against liver and colon cancer
- b) Protection against type 2 diabetes and Parkinson's disease
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

7. What is the name of the lead researcher who conducted the study on coffee as the primary source of antioxidants in the American diet?

- a) Dr. Joe Vinson
- b) Dr. Jane Smith
- c) Dr. Michael Johnson
- d) Dr. Susan Taylor

8. Which word is a synonym for "addicted"?

- a) Obsessed
- b) Dependent
- c) Interested
- d) Enthused

9. Which word is a synonym for "habit"?

- a) Routine
- b) Abnormal
- c) Pleasure
- d) Extraordinary

10. Which word is a synonym for "relishing"?

- a) Enjoying
- b) Happiness
- c) Lacking
- d) Discussing

ANSWERS

- 1.(b) Coffee
- 2.(a) Yes
- 3.(a) Protection against heart disease and cancer
- 4.(c) Both a and b
- 5.(a) Dates
- 6.(c) Both a and b
- 7.(a) Dr. Joe Vinson
- 8.(a) Obsessed
- 9.(a) Routine
- 10.(c) Enjoying

PASSAGE 10

The statement "everyone lives by selling something" means that each person has something of value to offer to others in exchange for something they need or want. This can include tangible goods or intangible services. For example, a teacher sells knowledge, a philosopher sells wisdom, and a priest sells spiritual comfort. The true value of these services can be difficult to quantify, as it may not always be directly related to money. In society, skills are typically paid for in the same way that goods are purchased in

a store. However, there are exceptions to this rule, such as tramps. They have nothing to sell and require nothing from others. They seek independence and do not sacrifice their human dignity in the process. They may ask for money, but they will not ask for pity. They have chosen the life they lead and understand the consequences that come with it.

Tramps may hunt, beg, steal or do a little work to survive, but they will never sacrifice their freedom. Society often speaks of tramps with contempt and groups them with beggars, but there may be a sense of envy towards their simple way of life and freedom from worry. It is important to remember that everyone has a different perspective on what is valuable and valuable service, it's not always about money, sometimes it's about the sense of purpose and the freedom of choice that comes with it, which makes them free of all bonds. Ultimately, everyone has something to sell, whether it be a tangible good or an intangible service, and it is up to society to value and appreciate the worth of these offerings.

1. What does the statement "everyone lives by selling something" mean?

- a) Everyone is a salesperson
- b) Everyone has something of value to offer in exchange for something they need or want
- c) Everyone is a businessman
- d) Everyone is a millionaire

2. What are examples of intangible services that people can sell?

- a) Food and clothing
- b) Knowledge and wisdom
- c) Cars and houses
- d) Spiritual comfort and therapy

3. How can the true value of services be quantified?

- a) By measuring it in terms of money
- b) By measuring it in terms of popularity
- c) By measuring it in terms of demand
- d) It is difficult to quantify the true value of services

4. What is the typical way in which society pays for skills?

- a) By bartering goods
- b) By paying for them in the same way as goods are purchased in a store
- c) By giving donations
- d) By providing free services

5. Who is an exception to the rule that everyone has something to sell?

- a) Tramps
- b) Priests
- c) Teachers
- d) Philosophers

6. Why do tramps not sacrifice their human dignity?

- a) They have nothing to sell
- b) They don't require anything from others
- c) They seek independence
- d) All of the above

7. What does a tramp not ask for from others?

- a) Money
- b) Pity
- c) Food
- d) Clothing

8. How does a tramp survive?

- a) By hunting, begging, stealing, or doing a little work
- b) By asking for donations

- c) By trading goods
- d) By providing free services

9. Synonyms for "valuable" in the context of the paragraph?

- a) Reasonable
- b) Purposeful
- c) Worthwhile
- d) Invaluable

10. Synonyms for "intangible" in the context of the paragraph?

- a) Immeasurable
- b) Unseen
- c) Imprecise
- d) Abstraction

11. Antonym for "freedom" in the context of the paragraph?

- a) Liberty
- b) Bond
- c) Autonomy
- d) Sovereignty

ANSWERS

- 1.(b) Everyone has something of value to offer in exchange for something they need or want
- 2.(b) Knowledge and wisdom
- 3.(d) It is difficult to quantify the true value of services
- 4.(b) By paying for them in the same way as goods are purchased in a store
- 5.(a) Tramps
- 6.(d) All of the above
- 7.(b) Pity
- 8.(a) By hunting, begging, stealing, or doing a little work
- 9.(d) Invaluable
- 10.(d) Abstraction
- 11.(b) Bond

PASSAGE 11

Travel has always been a passion of mine, and I believe it was passed down to me from my father. One of the most fascinating places I have had the opportunity to visit is the Andaman Islands, located in the Bay of Bengal off the East Coast of India. Initially, the islands seemed eerie and mysterious, but after my parents returned from a trip to Port Blair and shared their stories, my curiosity was piqued. So, when the opportunity presented itself, I jumped at the chance to explore these serene islands for myself. We boarded the plane and were surprised to find several empty seats. We later learned that all supplies, including newspapers and meat, have to be shipped in from the mainland, leading to more cargo and fewer people. Upon arriving at Port Blair airport, a small and old facility built in 1947, we were also struck by the lack of the usual hustle and bustle found in other Indian towns. The roads were hilly and there was only one traffic signal in the entire town.

One of the most striking things about the Andamans was the color of the sea. It was a clear, unpolluted blue that I had never seen before in any of the beaches in India. It was so calm and beautiful that I couldn't wait to spend the next 10 days there. The majority of our sightseeing was done by boat, and there are over 356 islands in the Andamans, with even the oldest boatman having only seen 200 of them. I knew that 10 days was not enough to fully experience this place, so I tried to take in every sight, sound, and smell to remember.

One of the highlights of the trip was visiting the jail and attending the sound and light

show. It was a chilling reminder of the struggles, sufferings, and sacrifices of those who fought for India's independence. The Andaman Islands left a lasting impact on me and I hope to return one day to continue exploring this beautiful and rich place.

1. What is the main subject of the passage?

- a) The Andaman Islands
- b) Travel
- c) The Port Blair airport
- d) The writer's father

2. What was the writer's initial perception of the Andaman Islands?

- a) Fascinating
- b) Serene
- c) Sinister
- d) Boring

3. Why were there empty seats on the writer's flight to the Andamans?

- a) The flight was overbooked
- b) The weather was bad
- c) More cargo was shipped in than people
- d) The flight was cancelled

4. What was the writer's impression of Port Blair airport?

- a) Modern and crowded
- b) Small and old
- c) Busy and noisy
- d) Large and luxurious

5. What was unique about the color of the sea in the Andamans?

- a) It was polluted
- b) It was brown
- c) It was dark
- d) It was unpolluted and blue

6. How long did the writer plan to stay in the Andamans?

- a) 3 days
- b) 7 days
- c) 5 days
- d) 10 days

7. How did the writer plan to sightsee in the Andamans?

- a) By car
- b) By bus
- c) By boat
- d) By walking

8. What was the highlight of the writer's trip to the Andamans?

- a) The sound and light show at the jail
- b) The beaches
- c) The food
- d) The boat ride

9. Synonyms for "serene" in the context of the paragraph?

- a) Tranquil
- b) Calm
- c) Relaxed
- d) Peaceful

10. Synonyms for "hustle and bustle" in the context of the paragraph?

- a) Noise
- b) Chaos
- c) Commotion
- d) Frenzy

11. Synonyms for "rich" in the context of the paragraph?

- a) Abundant
- b) Opulent
- c) Lavish
- d) Fertile

ANSWERS

- 1.(a) The Andaman Islands
- 2.(b) Serene
- 3.(c) More cargo was shipped in than people
- 4.(b) Small and old
- 5.(d) It was unpolluted and blue
- 6.(d) 10 days
- 7.(c) By boat
- 8.(a) The sound and light show at the jail
- 9.(b) Calm
- 10.(b) Chaos
- 11.(c) Lavish

PASSAGE 12

A poor farmer and his family lived in a small village. One day, while taking a nap under a tree, he saw a giant cobra crawling out of an ant hill. He believed that the snake was a deity guarding his field and that his lack of knowledge of its presence was the reason for his poor farming. He decided to worship the cobra and began to leave out a bowl of milk as an offering every day. To his surprise, he would find a gold coin in the bowl the next morning. The farmer soon became wealthy and happy.

However, when the farmer had to leave the village for a few days, he instructed his son to leave the milk offering. The son found a gold coin in the bowl the next day and became greedy, thinking that the ant hill was full of gold coins. He decided to kill the snake and take the coins. But when he struck the snake with a club, it escaped and bit him, killing him instantly.

When the farmer returned, he was devastated by the loss of his son and went to the ant hill to leave the milk offering as usual. The snake appeared and revealed that it had bitten the

son in retaliation for the blow on its head. The snake said that their friendship was no longer possible and gave the farmer a costly coin before disappearing. The farmer returned home, filled with grief and regret for his son's foolish actions.

1. Who is the main character in the passage?

- a) The farmer
- b) The cobra
- c) The farmer's son
- d) The farmer's wife

2. What did the farmer initially believe the cobra to be?

- a) A deity
- b) A threat
- c) A pet
- d) A snake

3. How did the farmer become rich?

- a) By selling his crops
- b) By finding gold coins in a bowl of milk
- c) By winning the lottery
- d) By inheriting money

4. What did the farmer's son do when he saw the gold coin in the bowl of milk?

- a) He became greedy
- b) He became grateful
- c) He became suspicious
- d) He became scared

5. Why did the farmer's son die?

- a) He was struck by lightning
- b) He was bitten by the cobra
- c) He drowned in a river
- d) He was hit by a car

6. What did the snake say to the farmer when he returned?

- a) "Thank you for the milk"
- b) "Friendship between us is not possible"
- c) "I will give you more gold coins"
- d) "I am sorry for your loss"

7. Synonyms for "poor" in the context of the paragraph?

- a) Lonely
- b) Wretched
- c) Impoverished
- d) Missing

8. Synonyms for "greed" in the context of the paragraph?

- a) Avarice
- b) Generosity
- c) Indifference
- d) Embrace

9. Synonyms for "devastated" in the context of the paragraph?

- a) Happy
- b) Greedy
- c) Overwhelmed
- d) Buoyant

10. Synonyms for "regret" in the context of the paragraph?

- a) Remorse
- b) Applause
- c) Satisfaction
- d) Merciless

ANSWERS

- 1.(a) The farmer
- 2.(a) A deity
- 3.(b) By finding gold coins in a bowl of milk
- 4.(a) He became greedy

5.(b) He was bitten by the cobra

6.(b) "Friendship between us is not possible"

7.(c) Impoverished

8.(a) Avarice

9.(c) Overwhelmed

10.(a) Remorse

PASSAGE 13

"Wow, that was impressive!" Sarah said to her friend Jake.

"You're a great climber!"

Jake reached the summit of the mountain and grinned.

"Thanks, Sarah," he said.

"But I can't climb like this in front of a crowd," Jake complained.

"I always get nervous and make mistakes."

Sarah knew that Jake was right. He performed much better when they were climbing alone, just the two of them, than when they were in a group or in front of an audience.

"Maybe you just need to practice more," Sarah suggested.

"But I practice all the time with you!" Jake objected.

He shook his head. "I just can't climb well when people are watching me."

"You climb well when I'm watching," Sarah pointed out.

"That's because I've known you for so long," Jake said with a smile.

Sarah nodded and understood, but she also had an idea. The next day Sarah and Jake met at the base of the mountain again to practice. After a few minutes, Sarah excused herself.

"Practice without me," Sarah said to her friend. "I'll be back in a minute."

Sarah hastened through the base camp, gathering together whomever she could find-

other climbers, a guide, a photographer and a journalist. When Sarah explained why she needed them, everyone was happy to help. Sarah reminded the group to stay quiet as they all went toward the mountain. As Sarah had hoped, Jake was still climbing. He reached the summit without noticing the people watching him.

“Hey, Jake!” Sarah called out finally. Jake turned. A look of surprise came over his face. “I just wanted to show you that you could climb well with people watching you,” Sarah said. “Now you’ll have nothing to worry about for the next climb!”

1. What is the main issue that Bill faces when playing basketball?

- a) He doesn't practice enough
- b) He can't play well when there is a large crowd watching
- c) He has trouble catching the ball
- d) He is not a skilled shooter

2. What does Joe suggest to Bill as a solution to his problem?

- a) That he practices more
- b) That he plays with a smaller crowd
- c) That he works on his mental game
- d) That he gets to know the crowd better

3. How does Bill feel after Joe's demonstration?

- a) He is still self-conscious
- b) He is relieved and confident
- c) He is angry with Joe
- d) He is not sure if it will work in a real game

4. How does Bill's performance change after Joe's demonstration?

- a) It stays the same

- b) It gets worse
- c) It improves
- d) It fluctuates

5. Why does Jake perform better when climbing alone with Sarah?

- a) He doesn't get distracted
- b) He has more control over the climb
- c) He is more familiar with Sarah
- d) He is more motivated

6. What is Sarah's solution to Jake's problem?

- a) She suggests he practices more
- b) She gathers a group of people to watch him climb
- c) She tells him to climb with a smaller group
- d) She helps him work on his mental game

7. Synonyms for "impressive" in the context of the paragraph?

- a) Unimpressive
- b) Mediocre
- c) Exceptional
- d) Ordinary

8. Synonyms for "complained" in the context of the paragraph?

- a) Praised
- b) Complimented
- c) Grievance
- d) Whined

9. Synonyms for "performed" in the context of the paragraph?

- a) Failed
- b) Succeeded
- c) Did
- d) Acted

10. Synonyms for "suggested" in the context of the paragraph?

- a) Advocated
- b) Advised
- c) Instructed
- d) Ordered

ANSWERS

- 1.(b) He can't play well when there is a large crowd watching
- 2.(c) That he works on his mental game
- 3.(b) He is relieved and confident
- 4.(c) It improves
- 5.(c) He is more familiar with Sarah
- 6.(b) She gathers a group of people to watch him climb
- 7.(c) Exceptional
- 8.(d) Whined
- 9.(d) Acted
- 10.(b) Advised

PASSAGE 14

Archimedes, a brilliant mathematician and inventor, dreamed of using his lever to move the world of matter. Similarly, William Lloyd Garrison, a renowned abolitionist and journalist, aimed to move the world of minds by using his newspaper, the Liberator. His plan was simple, to reveal the true nature of slavery and to call for its immediate abolition. He was unyielding in his stance and refused to sugarcoat the truth about the atrocities of slavery. He did not make excuses for slaveholders, but instead held them accountable for their actions and called them out for the monsters they were. He wrote with passion and used the most powerful and evocative language he could to expose the

horrors of slavery and to awaken the conscience of the nation.

He wrote with a sense of urgency and purpose, as if he were a slave himself. He was the first person to truly call out the slaveholders for their cruelty and tyranny. He offered no excuses for their actions, instead he denounced them in a language that only the prophets of God use. He was determined to kindle a fire of anger and outrage among the people of the North, in order to break through the apathy and indifference that existed towards the issue of slavery. He used his newspaper as a tool to expose the injustices and inhumanity of slavery and to push for its abolition. He piled evidence and facts, using the most powerful and unyielding language he could, in an effort to awaken the nation's conscience and bring an end to the evil of slavery. He was a true visionary who believed that with his paper, he could change the world for the better.

1. Who was Archimedes, and what did he believe he could do with his tools?

- a) Archimedes was a philosopher who believed he could move the world with his lever
- b) Archimedes was a brilliant mathematician and dreamed of using his lever to move the world of matter
- c) Archimedes was a musician who believed he could create symphonies with his instruments
- d) Archimedes was a poet who believed he could move people's hearts with his words

2. What was the goal of William Lloyd Garrison's newspaper, the Liberator?

- a) To expose the true nature of slavery and call for its immediate abolition
- b) To promote the idea of a United States of America
- c) To argue for the expansion of the rights of women
- d) To advocate for the abolition of the death penalty

3. How did Garrison describe slaveholders in his newspaper?

- a) As victims of circumstance
- b) As misunderstood individuals
- c) As monsters of injustice and inhumanity
- d) As misunderstood but ultimately good people

4. What did Garrison believe was the key to reaching the national conscience on the issue of slavery?

- a) Popular rage
- b) Popular apathy
- c) Popular indifference
- d) Popular sympathy

5. What was Garrison's approach towards slaveholders in his newspaper?

- a) He offered excuses for their actions
- b) He held them accountable for their actions
- c) He praised them for their contributions
- d) He criticized them but also offered sympathy

6. How did Garrison aim to kindle a fire of anger and outrage among the people of the North?

- a) By sugarcoating the truth about slavery

b) By using evidence and facts in his newspaper

- c) By using emotional appeals
- d) By using humor

7. What did Garrison believe was the most powerful and evocative language he could use to expose the horrors of slavery?

- a) Poetic language
- b) Euphemisms
- c) Diplomatic language
- d) The language of the prophets

8. Who was Garrison's primary audience?

- a) The North American people
- b) The slaveholders
- c) The Southern states
- d) The European countries

9. What was the main focus of Garrison's newspaper?

- a) The abolition of slavery
- b) The rights of women
- c) The rights of minorities
- d) The rights of animals

10. What was the tone of Garrison's newspaper towards slavery?

- a) Apathetic
- b) Sympathetic
- c) Indifferent
- d) Righteous anger.

11. Synonyms for "uncompromising" in the context of the paragraph?

- a) inflexible, unbending, relentless
- b) compromising, flexible, yielding
- c) meek, submissive, docile
- d) indecisive, wavering, uncertain

12. Synonyms for "prophetic" in the context of the paragraph?

- a) visionary, foretelling, prescient
- b) mundane, ordinary, unremarkable
- c) pessimistic, cynical, skeptical
- d) passive, inactive, lethargic

ANSWERS

- 1.(b) Archimedes was a brilliant mathematician and dreamed of using his lever to move the world of matter
- 2.(a) To expose the true nature of slavery and call for its immediate abolition
- 3.(c) As monsters of injustice and inhumanity
- 4.(a) Popular rage
- 5.(b) He held them accountable for their actions
- 6.(b) By using evidence and facts in his newspaper
- 7.(d) The language of the prophets
- 8.(a) The North American people
- 9.(a) The abolition of slavery
- 10.(d) Righteous anger.
- 11.(a) inflexible, unbending, relentless
- 12.(d) visionary, inspired, inspired.

PASSAGE 15

Among the many individuals who have chosen to document the history of their own lives, a select few have managed to create masterpieces that stand the test of time. Saint Augustine's Confessions, Samuel Pepys' Diary, and Rousseau's Confessions are examples of such works. And among these extraordinary documents, the autobiography of Benvenuto Cellini takes its place as one of the greatest.

Cellini wrote his autobiography for different reasons than his competitors. Saint Augustine

wrote for religious and didactic purposes, while Pepys simply recorded the daily events of his life for his own satisfaction. However, Cellini wrote his story so that the world would know, after he was dead, what kind of person he was and what great things he had accomplished. He believed that all men, regardless of their station in life, should document their own lives if they have accomplished something of merit.

The autobiography covers the period from Cellini's birth in 1500 to 1562, primarily taking place in Italy and France. It gives a glimpse of the great events of the time such as the Reformation and the Counter-Reformation, but mainly focuses on Cellini's personal relationships with leaders in these events, not as statesmen or warriors, but as connoisseurs and patrons of art. It also offers a detailed view of the artistic life of the time, particularly the passion for creating beauty that was prevalent in the Renaissance. Additionally, it gives a vivid impression of the social life of the sixteenth century, including its violence, craftsmanship, vitality, versatility, and idealism.

Cellini himself was a complex figure, a murderer and a man of passion, but also a skilled goldsmith and sculptor, as well as a musician and a master storyteller. His work was dictated to a boy of 14 while he was working and he had no idea that centuries after his death, he would be remembered not just for his sculptures and goldsmith works but for the book he wrote. The autobiography was composed between 1558 and 1566, but it only covers his life up to 1562. Cellini died in 1571 and was buried in the Church of the Annunziata in Florence.

1. Who are some of the notable figures who have written masterpieces documenting their own lives?

- a) Saint Augustine, Samuel Pepys, Rousseau
- b) Leonardo da Vinci, Albert Einstein, Winston Churchill
- c) J.K. Rowling, Stephen King, George Orwell
- d) Martin Luther, Napoleon Bonaparte, Abraham Lincoln

2. What was the primary motivation behind Benvenuto Cellini's decision to write his autobiography?

- a) To document his religious beliefs and teachings
- b) To record the daily events of his life for personal satisfaction
- c) To prove to the world what a great person he was and what great things he had accomplished
- d) To record his artistic and creative process

3. Which period does Cellini's autobiography cover?

- a) From his birth to his death
- b) From 1500 to 1566
- c) From 1500 to 1562
- d) From 1558 to 1566

4. What is the primary focus of Cellini's autobiography?

- a) The great events of the time, such as the Reformation and the Counter-Reformation
- b) His personal relationships with leaders of the time
- c) The artistic life of the time
- d) All of the above

5. What kind of person was Benvenuto Cellini, according to his autobiography?

- a) A religious and didactic figure
- b) A murderer and a man of passion
- c) A skilled goldsmith and sculptor
- d) All of the above

6. Who was Cellini's main audience for his autobiography?

- a) The scholarly community
- b) The general public
- c) The artistic community
- d) The religious community

7. How does Cellini describe the social life of the sixteenth century in his autobiography?

- a) As peaceful and harmonious
- b) As violent, with a passion for craftsmanship and idealism
- c) As apathetic and indifferent
- d) As focused on wealth and status

8. What is the significance of the date 1562 in Cellini's autobiography?

- a) It marks the end of the period covered by the autobiography
- b) It marks the beginning of a more peaceful period in Cellini's life
- c) It marks the completion of the book
- d) It marks the end of the Renaissance period

9. Synonyms for "masterpiece" in the context of the paragraph?

- a) Magnum opus, tour de force, opus magnum
- b) Mediocrity, failure, flop
- c) Innovation, breakthrough, sensation
- d) Imitation, copy, replica

10. Synonyms for "extraordinary" in the context of the paragraph?

- a) Exceptional, phenomenal, remarkable
- b) Common, average, unremarkable
- c) Unusual, unique, rare
- d) Bizarre, outlandish, peculiar

11. Synonyms for "vivid" in the context of the paragraph?

- a) Bright, striking, graphic
- b) Faint, dull, dim
- c) Clear, lucid, comprehensible
- d) Confusing, obscure, enigmatic.

ANSWERS

- 1. (a) Saint Augustine, Samuel Pepys, Rousseau
- 2. (c) To prove to the world what a great person he was and what great things he had accomplished
- 3. (c) From 1500 to 1562
- 4. (d) All of the above
- 5. (d) All of the above
- 6. (b) The general public
- 7. (b) As violent, with a passion for craftsmanship and idealism
- 8. (a) It marks the end of the period covered by the autobiography.
- 9. (c) Innovation, breakthrough, sensation
- 10. (a) Exceptional, phenomenal, remarkable
- 11. (c) Clear, lucid, comprehensible

PASSAGE 16

As education evolved over time, various philosophers and educational theorists have offered their own perspectives on what education should be and how it should be approached. In the 19th century, figures like Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi and Friedrich

Fröbel developed new methods for educating young children, emphasizing the importance of play and hands-on learning. Later, in the 20th century, figures like John Dewey and Paulo Freire developed progressive education models that focused on student-centered learning and critical thinking skills. Despite the different approaches to education proposed by these philosophers and theorists, one common thread that runs through all of them is the belief that education should be a lifelong pursuit. It should not be viewed as something that ends when one graduates from school, but rather as an ongoing process of self-discovery, growth, and development. This idea is encapsulated in the famous quote by Ralph Waldo Emerson, who said, "The purpose of education is to replace an empty mind with an open one."

In conclusion, Philosophy of Education is a field that encompasses diverse perspectives on the purpose, process, nature, and ideals of education. From Plato to the modern-day philosophers, their ideas and theories have helped shape the practice of education over the centuries. It is a field that continues to evolve and adapt to changing societal needs and is vital to the development of a well-educated and critical-thinking society.

1. What is the main purpose of education according to Ralph Waldo Emerson?

- a) To fill an empty mind
- b) To open an empty mind
- c) To close an open mind
- d) To create a closed mind

2. Who is considered the earliest important educational thinker?

- a) Aristotle

- b) Socrates
- c) Plato
- d) Montaigne

3. What is the main idea behind Perennialism in education?

- a) To teach facts that change over time
- b) To teach about machines and techniques
- c) To teach principles and reasoning
- d) To teach about people

4. Who proposed that repetition is a key tool in developing good habits in students?

- a) Plato
- b) Aristotle
- c) Socrates
- d) Montaigne

5. Who was one of the first to critically examine the educational system during the Renaissance?

- a) Michel de Montaigne
- b) St. Thomas Aquinas
- c) Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi
- d) Friedrich Fröbel

6. Who developed a progressive education model that focused on student-centered learning and critical thinking skills?

- a) John Dewey
- b) Paulo Freire
- c) Ralph Waldo Emerson
- d) Plato

7. What is the main difference between Socrates' approach to education and Aristotle's approach?

- a) Socrates emphasized questioning while Aristotle emphasized repetition

b) Socrates emphasized repetition while Aristotle emphasized questioning

c) Socrates emphasized physical education while Aristotle emphasized music and art

d) Socrates emphasized facts while Aristotle emphasized principles

8. Which philosopher believed that talent and intelligence is not distributed genetically and can be found in children born to all classes?

- a) Plato
- b) Aristotle
- c) Socrates
- d) Montaigne

9. What is the main belief of the field of Philosophy of Education?

- a) Education should be a lifelong pursuit
- b) Education should be viewed as something that ends when one graduates from school
- c) Education should be focused on facts and not principles
- d) Education should be focused on machines and techniques

10. Synonyms for "holistic" in the context of the paragraph?

- a) Comprehensive
- b) Fragmented
- c) Superficial
- d) Narrow-minded

11. Synonyms for "progressive" in the context of the paragraph?

- a) Traditional
- b) Regressive
- c) Forward-thinking
- d) Conservative

ANSWERS

1. (b) To open an empty mind
2. (c) Plato
3. (c) To teach principles and reasoning
4. (a) Plato
5. (a) Michel de Montaigne
6. (a) John Dewey
7. (b) Socrates emphasized repetition while Aristotle emphasized questioning
8. (c) Socrates
9. (a) Education should be a lifelong pursuit
10. (a) Comprehensive
11. (c) Forward-thinking

PASSAGE 17

"I Have a Dream" is widely considered one of the greatest speeches in American history. In it, King speaks of his dream of a society where people are judged not by the color of their skin, but by the content of their character. Decreed by President Abraham Lincoln on 1 January 1863, the Emancipation Proclamation declared slaves in all confederate states then at war with the Union "forever free" and made them eligible for paid military service in the Union Army. He calls for an end to racial segregation and discrimination, and for the establishment of equal rights and opportunities for all people. He also calls for a society where all people are able to live in peace and harmony, free from the fear of violence and oppression. Throughout the speech, King also references the civil rights movement and the progress that had been made up to that point. He acknowledges the sacrifices and struggles of those who came before him, and he expresses his belief that the civil rights movement will ultimately succeed in achieving its goals. He

also calls on all Americans to join the movement and work towards a more just and equal society.

In the end, the speech is a powerful call to action, urging all people to come together and work towards a brighter future for all. It is a powerful reminder of the importance of civil rights and equality, and it continues to inspire and motivate people to this day.

1. Who delivered the famous "I Have a Dream" speech during the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom in 1963?

- a) Martin Luther King Jr.
- b) Malcolm X
- c) Nelson Mandela
- d) Barack Obama

2. What was the main theme of Martin Luther King Jr.'s "I Have a Dream" speech?

- a) Economic rights
- b) Women's rights
- c) LGBTQ rights
- d) Civil rights and an end to racism

3. Who prompted Martin Luther King Jr. to speak about his dream during the "I Have a Dream" speech?

- a) Malcolm X
- b) Rosa Parks
- c) Mahalia Jackson
- d) Nelson Mandela

4. In what year was the Emancipation Proclamation issued, which Martin Luther King Jr. references in the beginning of his "I Have a Dream" speech?

- a) 1864
- b) 1865
- c) 1863
- d) 1868

5. What is another word for "public speech"?
- a) oration
 - b) discourse
 - c) address
 - d) sermon

ANSWERS

- 1. (a) Martin Luther King Jr.
- 2. (d) Civil rights and an end to racism
- 3. (c) Mahalia Jackson
- 4. (c) 1863
- 5. (a) oration

PASSAGE 18

As I reflect on my eighty years of life, I am struck by the changes that have occurred in both my own perspective and that of my fellow countrymen. This change carries within it a sense of profound tragedy. My early understanding of the world was shaped by my interactions with the English people and their literature. In those days, the education available to us was limited and narrow in scope, leading us to rely heavily on the English language and literature. Our discussions and interests were centered on the works of Burke, Macaulay, Shakespeare, Byron, and the liberal politics of 19th century England.

At the time, we had not yet lost faith in the generosity of the English race and our leaders believed that they would pave the path to freedom for us, even as we struggled for independence. This belief was rooted in the fact that England provided a refuge for those fleeing persecution in their own countries. I was deeply impressed by this evidence of humanity and set the English on a pedestal of

high respect. However, this generosity had not yet been tainted by imperialist pride. As a boy in England, I had the opportunity to listen to the speeches of John Bright, whose radical liberalism made a lasting impact on me, even in these days of disappointment.

1. Who is the author of the passage discussing their reflections on their life and the changes they have seen in themselves and their countrymen?

- a) Martin Luther King Jr.
- b) Rabindranath Tagore
- c) John Bright
- d) Shakespeare

2. What is the main theme of the passage?

- a) Reflections on the author's life and the changes they have seen in themselves and their countrymen
- b) The importance of play and hands-on learning
- c) The importance of student-centered learning and critical thinking skills
- d) The history of the English people and their literature

3. What is the author's opinion of the English people and their character during the time period discussed in the passage?

- a) They were viewed as imperialistic and prideful
- b) They were viewed as generous and liberal
- c) They were viewed as narrow-minded and ungenerous
- d) They were viewed as unimportant and insignificant.

4. Synonym question: What is another word for "generosity" in the phrase "this generosity in their national character"?

- a) Stinginess
- b) Altruism
- c) Selfishness
- d) Indifference

5. Synonym question: What is another word for "perspective" in the phrase "see in clear perspective the history of my early development"?

- a) Viewpoint
- b) Angle
- c) Opinion
- d) Position

ANSWERS

- 1.(c) John Bright
- 2.(a) Reflections on the author's life and the changes they have seen in themselves and their countrymen
- 3.(b)They were viewed as generous and liberal.
- 4.(b) Altruism
- 5.(a) Viewpoint

PASSAGE 19

Sportsmanship is a crucial aspect of any sport or game, and refers to the virtues and values that are expected of players and athletes in terms of their behavior and conduct. These virtues include fairness, self-control, courage, and persistence, and are closely associated with concepts of treating others fairly, maintaining self-control, and showing respect for opponents and authority.

One of the most important elements of sportsmanship is the idea of fair play and

equity. This means playing the game according to the rules, and not cheating or using unfair tactics to gain an advantage. A balance must be found between the desire to win and the desire to play in a fair and equitable manner.

Another important aspect of sportsmanship is the way that athletes react to winning and losing. A "sore loser" is someone who behaves in an immature or unsportsmanlike way after losing a game or contest, while a "bad winner" is someone who gloats or rubs their victory in the face of their opponents. Both of these behaviors are considered poor sportsmanship, and can have a negative impact on the self-esteem and morale of other athletes.

At the elite level of sport, the culture of competition and winning can sometimes take precedence over sportsmanship. Elite athletes are often seen as role models in society, and their actions and behavior can have a significant impact on the way that sportsmanship is viewed and valued.

In conclusion, sportsmanship is a crucial and complex aspect of sports and games, and encompasses a wide range of virtues and values that are expected of athletes and players. A balance must be found between the desire to win and the desire to play in a fair and equitable manner, and respect must be shown to opponents and authority at all times.

1.What are the four elements of sportsmanship?

- a) Good form, the will to win, equity, and fairness
- b) Winning, aggression, physicality, and dominance

- c) Respect, skill, teamwork, and humility
- d) Competition, victory, power, and control

2. What is the most common offence of bad sportsmanship?

- a) Losing gracefully
- b) Showing disrespect to opponents
- c) Breaking rules to gain an unfair advantage
- d) Not giving credit to teammates

3. How can poor sportsmanship affect an opponent's self-esteem?

- a) It can boost their confidence
- b) It can have no effect on their self-esteem
- c) It can lower their confidence and self-worth
- d) It can increase their motivation to win

4. Synonyms for "persistence" in the context of the paragraph?

- a) Determination
- b) Resilience
- c) Perseverance
- d) All of the above

5. Synonyms for "fairness" in the context of the paragraph?

- a) Justice
- b) Impartiality
- c) Equity
- d) All of the above

ANSWERS

1.(a) good form, the will to win, equity, and fairness

2.(c) Breaking rules to gain an unfair advantage

3.(c) It can lower their confidence and self-worth

4.(d) All of the above

5.(d) All of the above

PASSAGE 20

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a branch of computer science that deals with the creation of intelligent machines that can perform tasks that would normally require human intelligence. The goal of AI is to create machines that can think, learn, and adapt in the same way that humans do. AI is divided into several subfields, including machine learning, computer vision, natural language processing, and robotics. Each subfield has its own set of techniques, tools and goals, but all share the common goal of creating machines that can perform tasks that are typically associated with human intelligence.

AI research has a long history, dating back to the 1950s, and has experienced several waves of optimism, followed by disappointment and funding cuts, known as "AI winters." Over the years, AI has made significant progress in areas such as speech recognition, language translation, and decision-making. AI is now being applied in a wide range of fields, including healthcare, finance, transportation, and manufacturing.

The tools used in AI include statistical methods, mathematical optimization, neural networks, and other methods based on probability and economics. The field draws on a wide range of disciplines, including computer science, mathematics, psychology, linguistics, philosophy, and many others. The ultimate goal of AI is to create machines that can perform tasks that would normally require human intelligence, such as understanding natural language, recognizing objects, and making decisions.

1. What is the definition of Artificial Intelligence in computer science?

- a) Intelligence demonstrated by animals
- b) Intelligence demonstrated by machines
- c) Intelligence demonstrated by plants
- d) Intelligence demonstrated by robots

2. What is the significance of AI in various fields?

- a) It has revolutionized healthcare, finance, transportation, and manufacturing
- b) It has led to the automation of all manual labor jobs
- c) It has replaced human experts in decision-making processes
- d) It has made significant advancements in speech recognition and language translation

3. What is the goal of AI?

- a) To create machines that can think, learn, and adapt like humans
- b) To replace human intelligence with machine intelligence
- c) To automate all tasks and eliminate the need for human involvement
- d) To develop robots that can mimic human behavior and emotions

4. When was the academic discipline of Artificial Intelligence founded?

- a) 1950
- b) 1960
- c) 1970
- d) 1956

5. What are some traditional problems or goals of AI research?

- a) Reasoning, knowledge representation, and planning
- b) Robotics and machine learning

- c) Logic and artificial neural networks
- d) All of the above

6. What are some tools used in AI?

- a) Search and mathematical optimization
- b) Artificial neural networks
- c) Methods based on statistics, probability and economics
- d) All of the above

7. What are some subfields of AI?

- a) Machine learning, computer vision, natural language processing, and robotics
- b) Data analysis, software engineering, cybersecurity, and virtual reality
- c) Algorithm design, database management, network administration, and system integration
- d) Human-computer interaction, user experience design, web development, and cloud computing

8. Substitute for "intelligence"

- a) Vacuity
- b) Cleanliness
- c) Cognition
- d) Simplicity

9. Synonym for "artificial" in the context of the paragraph?

- a) Synthetic
- b) Fabricated
- c) Man-made
- d) Imitation

10. Alternate term for "AI" in the context of the paragraph?

- a) Machine learning
- b) Robotics
- c) Computer intelligence
- d) Automation

ANSWERS

1. (b) Intelligence demonstrated by machines
2. (a) It has revolutionized healthcare, finance, transportation, and manufacturing
3. (a) To create machines that can think, learn, and adapt like humans
4. (a) 1950
5. (d) All of the above
6. (d) All of the above
7. (a) Machine learning, computer vision, natural language processing, and robotics
8. (c) Cognition
9. (c) Man-made
10. (c) Computer intelligence

Practice Exercise

Directions: Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow with the help of given alternatives.

PASSAGE 1

Human beings are dramatically reshaping the Earth's ecosystems. Scientists have noted that the current era is defined mainly by the impact of human activity, and an emerging consensus among Earth scientists suggests that we have entered a new period of geological time, the Anthropocene epoch. Scientists usually divide geological time according to major changes to the biology and climate of the Earth. The Anthropocene epoch would be distinguished from all earlier times in Earth's history by the dramatic impacts of human activity on the Earth. Though there is debate among Earth scientists about when the Anthropocene

began, there is a clear consensus that human changes to the environment are real and extreme. Many life forms have become extinct as a result of human activity. The growth and spread of human populations have led to overexploitation of fragile ecosystems, introduction of invasive species, and pollution, causing many extinctions. Scientists have estimated the rate of extinction by studying the fossil record, monitoring existing species, and using statistical models to estimate the number of undiscovered species that have been lost.

This ongoing rapid loss of species has been described as a mass extinction, as severe as the event that wiped out the dinosaurs 65 million years ago. Human activity is also altering the climate as a whole. Since the Industrial Revolution, humans have significantly altered the atmosphere by mining and burning fossil fuels such as coal, oil, and natural gas. Greenhouse gases, like carbon dioxide, trap solar energy on Earth, resulting in warming of the oceans, rising sea levels, and more frequent extreme weather.

In addition to the negative impacts on biodiversity and climate, human activity has also led to depletion of natural resources, pollution of air and water, and damage to fragile ecosystems. The challenges posed by the Anthropocene era are significant, and addressing them will require major changes in the way we live and use resources. Efforts to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of human activity on the Earth's ecosystems will be critical in ensuring a sustainable future for our planet.

1. What is the Anthropocene epoch?

- a) A new period of geological time defined by human activity
- b) A new era of biodiversity and climate change
- c) A new era of natural resource depletion
- d) A new era of pollution and habitat destruction

2. When did the Anthropocene epoch begin?

- a) The 18th century
- b) The 19th century
- c) The 20th century
- d) The exact time is debated among Earth scientists

3. What is the primary impact of human activity on the Earth's ecosystems?

- a) Climate change
- b) Biodiversity loss
- c) Depletion of natural resources
- d) All of the above

4. How do scientists estimate the rate of extinction?

- a) By studying the fossil record
- b) By monitoring existing species
- c) By using statistical models to estimate the number of undiscovered species
- d) All of the above

5. What is the ongoing rapid loss of species referred to as?

- a) Anthropocene extinction
- b) Mass extinction
- c) Human-caused extinction
- d) Industrial extinction

6. How have humans significantly altered the atmosphere since the Industrial Revolution?

- a) By mining and burning fossil fuels

- b) By introducing greenhouse gases
- c) By depleting natural resources
- d) Both A and B

7. What are some of the negative impacts of human activity on biodiversity and climate?

- a) Overexploitation of fragile ecosystems
- b) Introduction of invasive species
- c) Pollution
- d) All of the above

8. What is required to address the challenges posed by the Anthropocene era?

- a) Major changes in the way we live and use resources
- b) Efforts to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of human activity
- c) A sustainable future for our planet
- d) All of the above

9. What is another word for "emerging"?

- a) Developing
- b) Declining
- c) Established
- d) Retreating

10. What is antonym for "consensus"?

- a) Disagreement
- b) Concord
- c) Unison
- d) Harmony

ANSWERS

1. (a) A new period of geological time defined by human activity

2. (d) The exact time is debated among Earth scientists

3. (d) All of the above

4. (d) All of the above

5. (b) Mass extinction

- 6. (d) Both A and B
- 7. (d) All of the above
- 8. (d) All of the above
- 9. (a) Developing
- 10. (a) Disagreement

PASSAGE 2

Growing up in a place where it rains for five months a year, one learns to appreciate the different types of rain and the impact it has on the environment and the community. The wise elders in such places teach the young about the different types of rain and how to understand its ways. In the Naga hills, for example, the monsoon is called khuthotei and lasts from May to early or mid-October. The local residents firmly believe that the Durga Puja in October marks the end of the rainy season.

The monsoon season brings with it a host of challenges, such as week-long rains, clothes that don't dry, and fungus that forms on the floor. But one learns not to complain as rain is the farmer's friend and brings food to the table. Agriculture is the occupation of about 70% of the population, and rituals and festivals revolve around the agricultural rhythm of life.

The wise learn to understand the ways of the rain, and can predict the amount of rain based on the wind or the moon. For example, if the windy season is short and weak, there may not be enough rain for the crops, and if the new moon has its legs in the air, it is a sign of heavy rain. In India, there are many names for rain, some of which are passing into history.

The rains are also called after flowering plants, and it is believed that the blossoming of these plants draws out the rain. Once the

monsoons set in, field work is carried out in earnest, and the work of uprooting and transplanting paddy in flooded terrace 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.

The urban population, however, 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 till October. It takes a heart of a farmer to remain grateful for the watery days and to be able to observe, from what seems to be a continuous downpour, the many kinds of rain.

1. What is the native name for the monsoon season in the Naga hills?
 - a) Khuthotei
 - b) Durga Puja
 - c) Monsoon Season
 - d) Pudder
2. When does the monsoon season typically last in the Naga hills?
 - a) January to April
 - b) May to October
 - c) June to August
 - d) September to December
3. What is the significance of the phrogo plant blooming during the monsoon season in the Naga hills?
 - a) It signals the end of the rainy season
 - b) It signals the beginning of the rainy season

- c) It signals the end of the time for cultivation
- d) It signals the beginning of the time for cultivation

4. What percentage of the population in the Naga hills are farmers?

- a) 30%
- b) 50%
- c) 70%
- d) 90%

5. What is the significance of a storm cutting off power lines and bringing down trees and bamboos in the Naga hills?

- a) It signals a good harvest season
- b) It signals a poor harvest season
- c) It signals the end of the rainy season
- d) It signals the beginning of the rainy season

6. How do the residents of the Naga hills view the monsoon season?

- a) They dislike it due to the landslides, muddy streets, and periodic infections
- b) They enjoy it because it brings food to the table
- c) They view it as a necessary evil
- d) They are indifferent to it

7. What is the significance of the October rain in the Naga hills?

- a) It helps garlic bulbs to form
- b) It helps the rice to grow
- c) It signals the end of the rainy season
- d) It signals the beginning of the rainy season

8. What is the significance of the kumunyo rain in the Naga hills?

- a) It helps garlic bulbs to form
- b) It helps the rice to grow
- c) It signals the end of the rainy season

- d) It signals the beginning of the rainy season

9. What is the significance of the "big rain" in May in the Naga hills?

- a) It signals the end of the rainy season
- b) It signals the beginning of the rainy season
- c) It is a proper rainstorm accompanied by heart-stopping lightning and ear-splitting thunder
- d) It is a light rain that is not significant

10. What is the significance of the "sweet rain" in the Naga hills?

- a) It helps the crops to grow
- b) It damages the crops
- c) It signals the end of the rainy season
- d) It signals the beginning of the rainy season

ANSWERS

1. (a) Khuthotei
2. (b) May to October
3. (b) It signals the beginning of the rainy season
4. (c) 70%
5. (a) It signals a good harvest season
6. (b) They enjoy it because it brings food to the table
7. (a) It helps garlic bulbs to form
8. (b) It helps the rice to grow
9. (c) It is a proper rainstorm accompanied by heart-stopping lightning and ear-splitting thunder
10. (a) It helps the crops to grow

PASSAGE 3

Transportation of organs from donors to recipients is a critical and time-sensitive task for medical professionals. The preservation time for harvested organs is limited, making it crucial to transport them as quickly as possible. The traditional method used for this purpose is known as a "green corridor." This process involves police escorting an ambulance on a specific traffic lane, with all signals on the route staying green to ensure the quickest possible transportation. The first green corridor in India was created by the Chennai Traffic Police in 2008, when they successfully enabled an ambulance to reach its destination within 11 minutes during peak hour traffic. This saved the life of a nine-year-old girl in need of a transplant. Since then, traffic police departments in various cities such as Pune, Mumbai, and Delhi NCR have also created green corridors for organ transportation.

Despite the success of green corridors, there is a lack of a robust system in place for transportation of organs to super-specialty hospitals in the shortest possible time. The National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organization (NOTTO) is now proposing to airlift cadaver organs and will send a report to the Union Health Ministry.

Additionally, there is a shortage of well-trained experts and advanced healthcare facilities in many states to retrieve or perform transplant procedures. As a result, organs retrieved from smaller cities are often sent to bigger metropolitan centers for transplant.

The need for organ transplants is high in India, with an estimated 50,000 to 1 lakh patients suffering from acute heart failure and

in need of a heart transplant at any given time. However, the cost of a heart transplant in a private setting can be high, with a cost of 15-20 lakhs followed by a lifelong monthly medication cost of 30,000.

Overall, the transportation of organs is a critical and time-sensitive task that requires coordination and effort from various departments, including the traffic police and healthcare facilities. With the increasing need for organ transplants in India, it is essential to continue to improve and streamline the transportation process to ensure that harvested organs reach their intended recipients in a timely manner.

1. What is the traditional method of transporting organs called?
 - a) Red corridor
 - b) Blue corridor
 - c) Green corridor
 - d) Yellow corridor
2. How long can lungs be preserved once they are harvested?
 - a) 4 hours
 - b) 6 hours
 - c) 8 hours
 - d) 12 hours
3. Which city's traffic police created the first green corridor in India?
 - a) Mumbai
 - b) Delhi
 - c) Chennai
 - d) Pune

4. What is the approximate cost of a heart transplant in a private set up in India?

- a) 15-20 lakhs
- b) 20-25 lakhs
- c) 30-35 lakhs
- d) 40-45 lakhs

5. What is the approximate cost of post-operative medication for a heart transplant in a private set up in India?

- a) 15,000 per month
- b) 20,000 per month
- c) 25,000 per month
- d) 30,000 per month

6. How many patients in India are suffering from acute heart failure and need a heart transplant at any point in time?

- a) 50,000
- b) 75,000
- c) 100,000
- d) 1 lakh

7. Why do some states in India not have enough well-trained experts to retrieve or perform transplant procedures?

- a) Lack of funding
- b) Shortage of advanced healthcare facilities
- c) Lack of trained personnel
- d) All of the above

8. What is NOTTO proposing to do in order to improve organ transportation in India?

- a) Create more green corridors
- b) Increase the number of trained personnel
- c) Airlift cadaver organs
- d) Increase the number of healthcare facilities

9. How many patients in India are estimated to be suffering from acute heart failure and need a heart transplant at any given time?

- a) 10,000-20,000
- b) 20,000-30,000
- c) 50,000-1,00,000
- d) 1,00,000-2,00,000

10. What is NOTTO proposing to do in order to improve organ transportation in India?

- a) Create more green corridors
- b) Increase the number of trained personnel
- c) Airlift cadaver organs
- d) Increase the number of healthcare facilities

ANSWERS

- 1. (c) Green corridor
- 2. (d) 12 hours
- 3. (c) Chennai
- 4. (a) 15-20 lakhs
- 5. (d) 30,000 per month
- 6. (d) 1 lakh
- 7. (d) All of the above
- 8. (c) Airlift cadaver organs
- 9. (c) 50,000-1,00,000
- 10. (c) Airlift cadaver organs

PASSAGE 4

The windless night was filled with an eerie silence, and our dry mouths and parched throats only added to the discomfort of our sleepless bodies. As we struggled to quench our thirst, we watched in awe as the clouds slowly obscured the stars and a steady downpour began. The water in the pipe from the canopy slowly ran clear, and we filled our empty cans and spare plastic bags until we could not force down another drop. Suddenly, everything had changed from the shadow of death to the joyful prospect of life, all thanks to a simple shower of rain. We had water.

As we were trying to make sense of our newfound hope, Douglas suddenly sat up with a start, pointing excitedly. "A ship! A ship! It's a ship!" We all crowded to the door of the raft, staring in the direction of his pointing finger. A cargo vessel of about 6000 tons was approaching us on a course that would bring her within 3 miles of us. "Get out the flares," I said hoarsely, "and pass them to me in the dinghy. They'll all see us better from there."

Three miles may have seemed like a fair distance, but on a dull day such as this, against a background of rain, we were hopeful that they would see us easily. I clambered into the dinghy and Douglas passed me the rockets and hand flares. My hands trembled as I ripped open a parachute rocket flare and, with a mute appeal to the thing to fire, struck the igniter on the fuse. The flare sputtered and hissed, then roared off on a trajectory high above the raft. Its pinkish magnesium flare slowly spiraled downwards, leaving a trail of smoke in the sky. They couldn't fail to see it. I waited a moment or

two, watching for the ship to alter course, then struck a hand flare, holding it high above my head. The blinding red light was hot to hold, and I pointed it away from the wind to ease my hand. The red embers of the flare dropped into the dinghy, and as it went out, I struck another. Smoke from the first now rose in a plume in the sky. Surely, they must see that! I waited a little, my hands trembling.

However, the ship sailed on, slowly disappearing behind a rain shower. When she reappeared, her hull was half obscured by the horizon. My shoulders drooped. "We dare not use another," I said. "They won't see it now, and we have to keep something for the next one."

I surveyed the empty flare cartons bitterly, and the one smoke flare which was damp and wouldn't work. Then something happened to me in that instant that changed the whole aspect of our predicament. If these poor bloody seamen couldn't rescue us, then we would have to make it on our own. The word from now on was "survival," not "rescue," or "help," or dependence of any kind, just survival. We would live for three months or six months from the sea, but we would get these boys to land, as Lyn had said, and we would do it ourselves if there was no other way.

1. What caused the group's sudden change in outlook from despair to hope?

- a) A storm
- b) A ship approaching
- c) A downpour of rain
- d) Finding food

2. How did the group signal for help to the approaching cargo vessel?

- a) They used flares and rockets
- b) They sent a distress signal
- c) They lit a fire
- d) They used a mirror

3. How far away was the cargo vessel when it was first spotted?

- a) 1 mile
- b) 2 miles
- c) 3 miles
- d) 4 miles

4. What was the protagonist's initial reaction when the cargo vessel sailed on without noticing them?

- a) He gave up hope
- b) He remained optimistic
- c) He became bitter
- d) He became angry

5. What was the protagonist's plan for the group's survival?

- a) To wait for rescue
- b) To make it to land on their own
- c) To try to contact other ships
- d) To build a new raft

6. How long did the protagonist plan for the group to survive before reaching land?

- a) 3 months
- b) 6 months
- c) 1 year
- d) Indefinitely

7. What was the protagonist's attitude towards the crew of the cargo vessel?

- a) He blamed them for not noticing them
- b) He felt sorry for them

- c) He had no opinion on them
- d) He admired them

8. What was the protagonist's plan for using the remaining flares and rockets?

- a) To use them all at once
- b) To save them for the next ship
- c) To give up on using them
- d) To use them sparingly

9. What was the protagonist's main goal for the group's survival?

- a) To find food and water
- b) To make it to land
- c) To contact other ships
- d) To build a new raft

10. What was the protagonist's attitude towards the idea of rescue?

- a) He was optimistic about it
- b) He was dependent on it
- c) He was indifferent to it
- d) He was self-reliant and not dependent on it.

ANSWERS

- 1. (c) A downpour of rain
- 2. (b) They sent a distress signal
- 3. (c) 3 miles
- 4. (c) He became bitter
- 5. (b) To make it to land on their own
- 6. (a) 3 months
- 7. (a) He blamed them for not noticing them
- 8. (b) To save them for the next ship
- 9. (b) To make it to land
- 10. (d) He was self-reliant and not dependent on it.

PASSAGE 5

Retirement can be a daunting experience for many, as it marks the end of one phase of life and the start of another. However, it's important to remember that the Indian government has provided many concessions for senior citizens, and it's important to focus on the advantages rather than the disadvantages. Instead of viewing it as an end, think of it as a new beginning and take the opportunity to pursue all the things you've always wanted to do but never had the time for.

One of the best ways to make the most of your retirement is to pursue a hobby or interest. Many senior citizens in India enjoy reading and delving into subjects such as astrology, tarot reading, and palm reading. Others may enjoy heated discussions and debates on politics and religion, while some may focus on economy and finance. Participating in musical activities, attending music festivals, and listening to music can also be a great way to keep your mind active and your focus away from retirement. Some senior citizens may even develop a passion for sports or take up philanthropic endeavors, dedicating their time to social causes and volunteering to help others.

As we age, our mental abilities may decline, but this can be mitigated with activities such as crossword puzzles, solving mental challenges, and making a conscious effort to relate and recall information. Aging is only in the mind, and you are as old as you want to be. Reading spiritual books and committing shlokas to memory can be a great exercise for the brain, as it emphasizes that nothing is impossible. A positive attitude and a desire to

learn new things is the key to a full and happy life. Computer courses for senior citizens are also available in India, where they can learn to use the Internet, send emails, store information, and handle their bank accounts. Physical exercise, yoga, and meditation are also important for keeping senior citizens in good physical condition and reducing the risk of illnesses. Regular exercise tones muscles, improves circulation, reduces stress, and wards off depression. Pranayama, in particular, is a popular practice among older people in India.

In conclusion, retirement is a time of growth and the opportunity to attain the riches that life has to offer. Senior citizens are entitled to many concessions, such as discounted fares on airlines and railways, and separate queues for them in various places. It's important to maintain a positive attitude and continue to learn and explore new things, keeping your mind and body active. This is the time to live your life the way you want to, and make the most of your golden years.

1. What is the main attitude that seniors should have towards their retirement?

- a) Apprehension
- b) Anticipation
- c) Indifference
- d) Resignation

2. What can seniors do to mitigate the decline in their mental abilities?

- a) Play video games
- b) Watch television
- c) Do crossword puzzles and mental challenges
- d) Take a nap

3. What is the key to a full and happy life for seniors?

- a) Positive attitude
- b) Good physical health
- c) Large savings account
- d) Traveling

4. What is the name of the Indian practice that is popular among older people?

- a) Yoga
- b) Meditation
- c) Pranayama
- d) Tai Chi

5. What are the benefits of regular exercise for seniors?

- a) Tones muscles
- b) Improves circulation
- c) Reduces stress
- d) All of the above

6. What is the main focus of computer courses for senior citizens in India?

- a) Internet usage
- b) Emailing
- c) Social media
- d) Online shopping

7. What are the advantages of being a senior citizen in India?

- a) Discounted fares on airlines and railways
- b) Separate queues in various places
- c) Special housing options
- d) All of the above

8. What should seniors focus on during their retirement?

- a) The things they couldn't do before
- b) Their savings account
- c) Their health
- d) All of the above

9. What is a synonym word for "daunting"?

- a) Scary
- b) Intimidating
- c) Frightening
- d) Terrifying

10. What is another word for "mitigate"?

- a) Alleviate
- b) Relieve
- c) Ease
- d) Lessen

ANSWERS

- 1. (a) Apprehension
- 2. (a) Play video games
- 3. (c) Large savings account
- 4. (d) Tai Chi
- 5. (a) Tones muscles
- 6. (a) Internet usage
- 7. (d) All of the above
- 8. (c) Their health
- 9. (b) Intimidating
- 10. (a) Alleviate

PASSAGE 6

We have entered a new era in which the world is rapidly changing. The fall of the Berlin wall marked the end of the bipolar world and brought about hope for freedom and prosperity. Many countries that were previously under the control of others gained their independence and adopted democratic models of governance. Globalization has further accelerated these changes, providing individuals with unprecedented opportunities such as easier access to information, faster communication, and unrestricted travel. However, it has also created new vulnerabilities, such as financial crises that

can spread rapidly across the globe and epidemics that can spread quickly and widely.

Our destiny is no longer shaped within the confines of our borders, but on a global scale. Given the extent of these changes, we must establish new principles for organizing the world. India has a crucial role to play in this endeavor. India is a country of great dynamism and energy, with a population that is 33% under the age of 15. This represents both a tremendous asset and an immense responsibility. A young population provides a guarantee of imagination, renewal, and hope, but also poses challenges in terms of education, health, and training.

India has been able to take full advantage of globalization and has established itself as a key player on the global stage. The Indian economy is a model of dynamism and equilibrium, with a growth rate of 7.5% and inflation under control. The size and dynamism of the domestic market has enabled India to project itself confidently into the future.

India is now the world's leading provider of international services in information technology, and this at a time when Western countries are experiencing a severe shortage of manpower in this field. India is also a major player in space research and is at the forefront of technologies for launchers and satellite construction, thanks to the excellence of the Indian Space Research Organization. India's economic growth has been built on a foundation of social justice. In the face of persistent and possibly increasing inequalities, India has made poverty reduction, job creation, and support for the agricultural sector top priorities. India has

demonstrated that economic growth and concern for the greater good are not mutually exclusive. India not only offers an economic model, but also serves as an example for nations that respect cultural identities. This is a major challenge, as globalization carries a double risk. The first risk is the potential for the domination of certain forms of thinking and ways of life, which would threaten the diversity of cultures, religions, traditions, and memories that is essential to the richness of our world. The second risk is the potential for confrontation of identities, which can fuel nationalism and fundamentalism, and lead to violent conflict. India is particularly well-suited to serve as an example for cultural diversity, with 18 official languages and over 1652 dialects. India's success in preserving its own roots while remaining open to the outside world is a testament to the fact that cultural exchange need not lead to the suppression of diversity. India's democracy has enabled the country to establish an identity that respects the specificities of all its citizens. India is home to one of the largest Muslim communities in the world, with over 170 million believers, and the religious patchwork of India offers a unique example of tolerance and coexistence. India's foreign policy has always been guided by the principles of non-alignment and peaceful coexistence. India has always been a champion of multilateralism and has played a leading role in the United Nations and other international organizations. It has also been a strong advocate for disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation. India's contributions to the world are not limited to its economic and political successes. India has a rich cultural heritage that has been an inspiration

1. What event marked the end of the bipolar world and gave birth to hope for freedom and prosperity?

- a) The fall of the Berlin Wall
- b) The collapse of the Soviet Union
- c) The formation of the United Nations
- d) The signing of the Treaty of Versailles

2. What political model did most newly independent states adopt after the fall of the Berlin Wall?

- a) Autocracy
- b) Democracy
- c) Socialism
- d) Fascism

3. What does globalization offer to individuals who are in a position to seize opportunities?

- a) Limited access to information
- b) Slower communications
- c) Restricted travel
- d) Easier access to information, speedier communications and unimpeded travel

4. How does globalization develop new forms of vulnerabilities?

- a) By increasing economic stability
- b) By limiting access to information
- c) By preventing the spread of epidemics
- d) By enabling a financial crisis to run from one country to another

5. What is India's role in defining the world's new principles of organization?

- a) Minor role
- b) No role
- c) Major role
- d) No opinion

6. What is the percentage of India's population under the age of 15?

- a) 15%
- b) 20%
- c) 25%
- d) 33%

7. What does India provide as an example of an economy?

- a) Inflation control and equilibrium
- b) Inflation control and dynamism
- c) Dynamism and equilibrium
- d) Inflation and dynamism

8. What is India's role in the field of information technologies?

- a) A minor player
- b) A major player
- c) Not involved
- d) A key player

9. How has India's economic vitality developed?

- a) Without concern for social justice
- b) With disregard for poverty reduction
- c) With a strong concern for social justice
- d) Without focus on job creation

10. What is the main challenge that India faces in terms of cultural identities?

- a) The domination of certain forms of thinking
- b) The confrontation of identities
- c) The silencing of voices and views
- d) All of the above

ANSWERS

1. (a) The fall of the Berlin Wall
2. (b) Democracy
3. (d) Easier access to information, speedier communications and unimpeded travel
4. (d) By enabling a financial crisis to run from one country to another
5. (c) Major role
6. (d) 33%
7. (c) Dynamism and equilibrium
8. (b) A major player
9. (c) With a strong concern for social justice
10. (d) All of the above

PASSAGE 7

According to some estimates, if we could compile the amount of food, land, water and energy used to raise the 10 billion animals slaughtered each year for meat, we could use those resources to feed every single starving person on earth. The majority of these resources are depleted by concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs). CAFOs are factory farms that mass produce livestock but, in the process, harm animals, the environment, and humans. It is true that these farming methods provide an abundant source of food and employ thousands of workers across the country. However, CAFOs should be placed under more stringent restrictions because of their unfair treatment of animals and the harm they do to both the environment and humans. One of the key controversies surrounding factory farms is animal rights. Factory farms raise livestock indoors, as opposed to allowing the animals to graze in fields and pastures. The farmers favor this overcrowded environment because it maximizes profits. Providing less space for

the animals costs less money; filling pens to their maximum capacity ensures that no space is wasted. Consequently, animal pens are often so small that larger animals cannot lie down or turn around. In some cases, these small cages are beneficial for more than just maximizing capacity: calves, for instance, do not gain muscle mass in this environment. This keeps their meat more tender, which makes it more attractive to consumers. Livestock in CAFOs are often found living in their own urine and feces, stimulating the spread of diseases, such as avian flu, foot and mouth disease and mad cow disease, among other animals on the farm. In order to combat this, farmers must give the animals antibiotics. In many cases, however, antibiotics are used for disease prevention instead of treatment. In addition to being used to combat the spread of diseases, antibiotics are also commonly used to encourage faster growth in livestock. This overuse increases the risk of livestock developing immunity to antibiotics, irony making animals even more susceptible to disease. After being digested, these antibiotics are released back into the environment in the form of milk, meat, and waste, which can affect the people who eat these products or the environment that absorbs them. CAFOs also negatively impact the environment in the form of air and water pollution. Factory farms contribute to air pollution issues in the USA through the release of toxic gases and vapors as well as by burning fossil fuels to run farm machinery. These farms also have notable consequences for the environment in terms of water pollution. One characteristic of CAFOs that creates water pollution is the presence of a lagoon. Lagoons are artificial storage basins

where animal excrement is temporarily contained; periodically, farmers flush this waste into ditches or nearby bodies of water. This waste combines with runoff from fertilized fields to pollute the water sources surrounding CAFOs. It adds excess nutrients, pathogens, veterinary pharmaceuticals, heavy metals, and excreted hormones to the water sources. Such pollutants not only affect aquatic life, but can lead to severe impacts on human health. Another negative environmental impact of factory farms is resource depletion. Factory farming uses more land than any other agricultural or industrial enterprise in the country. CAFOs consume a great deal of resources in terms of grain, energy and land. There are far more efficient ways of using these resources to feed people. For instance, it has been estimated that the grain used to feed livestock in the USA alone could feed up to 800 million people in one year.

By contrast, the production of livestock in CAFOs is a wasteful use of energy. While both chicken meat and soybeans are good sources of protein, producing equivalent amounts.

1. What is the main problem associated with concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs)?

- a) They deplete resources that could be used to feed starving people
- b) They are not profitable for farmers
- c) They are beneficial for the environment
- d) They provide poor quality meat

2. What is the primary benefit of factory farming methods?

- a) They provide an abundant source of food

b) They have no negative effects on the environment

c) They are more humane for animals

d) They employ fewer people

3. Why do factory farms raise livestock indoors instead of allowing them to graze in fields?

a) To improve the taste of the meat

b) To reduce the spread of disease

c) To maximize profits by reducing the amount of space needed for each animal

d) To improve the quality of life for the animals

4. How do factory farms contribute to the spread of disease among animals?

a) By overusing antibiotics

b) By providing adequate space and sanitation for the animals

c) By allowing the animals to graze in fields

d) By overcrowding the animals in small pens

5. What is the primary reason for overusing antibiotics in factory farms?

a) To combat the spread of disease

b) To encourage faster growth in livestock

c) To reduce the number of workers needed

d) To improve the taste of the meat

6. How do antibiotics used in factory farms affect the environment?

a) They are released into the environment through milk, meat, and waste

b) They improve water quality

c) They reduce air pollution

d) They have no effect on the environment

7. What is the primary source of water pollution associated with CAFOs?

- a) The use of fertilizers on nearby fields
- b) They are released into the environment through milk, meat, and waste
- c) The burning of fossil fuels to run farm machinery
- d) The release of toxic gases and vapors

8. What is the primary environmental impact of factory farms in terms of resource depletion?

- a) They consume more land than any other agricultural or industrial enterprise
- b) They improve soil quality
- c) They conserve water resources
- d) They reduce air pollution

9. How much grain used to feed livestock in the USA alone could feed up to 800 million people in one year?

- a) 50%
- b) 75%
- c) 30%
- d) 25%

10. How does the production of chicken meat compare to soybeans in terms of energy consumption?

- a) Chicken meat production consumes the same amount of energy as soybeans
- b) Chicken meat production consumes 14 times less energy than soybeans
- c) Chicken meat production consumes 14 times more energy than soybeans
- d) Chicken meat production consumes 4 times less energy than soybeans

ANSWERS

- 1.(a) They deplete resources that could be used to feed starving people
- 2.(b) They have no negative effects on the environment

3.(c) To maximize profits by reducing the amount of space needed for each animal

4.(d) d) By overcrowding the animals in small pens

5.(b) To encourage faster growth in livestock

6.(a) They are released into the environment through milk, meat, and waste

7.(b) They are released into the environment through milk, meat, and waste

8.(a) a) They consume more land than any other agricultural or industrial enterprise

9.(c) 30%

10.(c) Chicken meat production consumes 14 times more energy than soybeans

PASSAGE 8

For instance, if one is discussing something that is bizarre or peculiar, it may be more appropriate to use the word ‘strange’ rather than ‘weird’. This is because ‘strange’ does not have the negative connotations that ‘weird’ does. Similarly, when describing something that is unique or out of the ordinary, ‘strange’ would be a more appropriate choice than ‘weird’. Another example of close synonyms that convey different feelings and moods is the words ‘happy’ and ‘joyful’. Although they may seem interchangeable, they do have subtle differences in their meanings. ‘Happy’ can be used to describe a general sense of contentment or satisfaction, while ‘joyful’ implies a stronger, more exuberant feeling of happiness. For example, one may say they are ‘happy’ to have a good meal, while they may be ‘joyful’ when they receive good news. Similarly, the words ‘angry’ and ‘enraged’ are close synonyms but convey different levels of intensity. ‘Angry’ can describe a mild

annoyance or frustration, while 'enraged' implies a more intense, violent anger. For example, one may say they are 'angry' when their train is delayed, while they may be 'enraged' if they were to find out someone close to them had been harmed. In conclusion, close synonyms may seem interchangeable but they do have subtle differences in their meanings and the feelings and moods they convey. By understanding these nuances, we can communicate more effectively and make our language more precise and accurate. Moreover, the deeper understanding of these nuances can improve your writing and speaking skills. It can also help you to express yourself more clearly and effectively. By differentiating between close synonyms, you can make your writing more varied and interesting, and you can also avoid repetition and monotony in your writing and speech. It is also important to note that these nuances are not only limited to just a few words, rather there are many words that share similar meanings, but have subtle differences in their usage. Thus, it is always beneficial to have a deeper understanding of the language and its subtleties to enhance your communication skills.

1. What is the difference between the words 'hard' and 'difficult'?

- a) There is no difference
- b) 'Hard' is more pragmatic and realistic, while 'difficult' is more eloquent and refined
- c) 'Hard' is more commonly used in casual situations, while 'difficult' is more formal
- d) 'Hard' is shorter in length, while 'difficult' is longer

2. Which word would be more appropriate to use when describing something that is bizarre or peculiar?

- a) Weird
- b) Strange
- c) Bizarre
- d) Peculiar

3. How do the words 'happy' and 'joyful' differ in their meanings?

- a) They are interchangeable
- b) 'Happy' describes a general sense of contentment or satisfaction, while 'joyful' implies a stronger, more exuberant feeling of happiness
- c) 'Happy' is more commonly used in formal situations, while 'joyful' is more casual
- d) 'Happy' is a verb, while 'joyful' is an adjective

4. How do the words 'angry' and 'enraged' differ in their meanings?

- a) They are interchangeable
- b) 'Angry' describes a mild annoyance or frustration, while 'enraged' implies a more intense, violent anger
- c) 'Angry' is more commonly used in formal situations, while 'enraged' is more casual
- d) 'Angry' is a noun, while 'enraged' is an adjective

5. How does understanding the nuances between close synonyms improve communication skills?

- a) It allows for more precise and accurate language
- b) It makes writing more varied and interesting
- c) It helps to avoid repetition and monotony in writing and speech
- d) All of the above

6. Which of the following words is more appropriate to describe a general sense of contentment or satisfaction?

- a) Happy
- b) Joyful
- c) Delighted
- d) Ecstatic

7. Which of the following words is more appropriate to describe a mild annoyance or frustration?

- a) Angry
- b) Enraged
- c) Irritated
- d) Peeved

8. Which of the following words is more appropriate to describe something that is bizarre or peculiar?

- a) Weird
- b) Strange
- c) Bizarre
- d) Peculiar

9. Which of the following words is more appropriate to describe something that is unique or out of the ordinary?

- a) Uncommon
- b) Unusual
- c) Strange
- d) Weird

ANSWERS

1. (d) 'Hard' is shorter in length, while 'difficult' is longer
2. (b) Strange
3. (b) 'Happy' describes a general sense of contentment or satisfaction, while 'joyful' implies a stronger, more exuberant feeling of happiness

4. (b) 'Angry' describes a mild annoyance or frustration, while 'enraged' implies a more intense, violent anger

5. (d) All of the above

6. (a) Happy

7. (c) Irritated

8. (b) Strange

9. (b) Unusual

PASSAGE 9

Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is a severe anxiety disorder that affects millions of people around the world. Individuals can develop PTSD after experiencing any event that results in psychological trauma. The symptoms of PTSD involve flashbacks to the traumatic event, nightmares, obsessive behavior, anger, insomnia, difficulty concentrating, and hyper-vigilance. Individuals who suffer from PTSD can experience significant difficulties in social relationships, have lower self-esteem, and have trouble maintaining employment. People with PTSD experience a higher risk of committing suicide, developing a drug addiction, and suffering from alcoholism. Although PTSD can affect any individual, military veterans are especially susceptible to this debilitating affliction. Furthermore, within this population, women are more than twice as likely as men to develop PTSD. Studies have also shown that former service women who do develop PTSD experience more severe symptoms than their male counterparts. Recent changes made by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs have improved treatment options for female veterans living with PTSD, but there is still more that needs to be done. Although studies

investigating precisely why women are more likely than men to experience PTSD have not yet been completed, some experts have theorized that low unit cohesion is a major factor. Unit cohesion, defined as the mutual bonds of friendship and support among members of a military unit, is thought to be helpful in reducing the incidence of developing PTSD. According to recent surveys compiled by US Army researchers, increased unit cohesion emerged as the most important factor determining whether soldiers developed suicidal thoughts. Women are more likely than men to experience low unit cohesion for a variety of reasons. One of the most obvious factors is the relative paucity of females in the military; currently, women make up only 20% of the armed forces. Pervasive male prejudice against women is another factor that can diminish unit cohesion for female soldiers.

Another issue at play is the stigma amongst military personnel that asking for help for mental health issues makes one 'weak'. A recent Department of Defense study of returning combat troops shows that only 1 in 6 veterans acknowledged themselves to be suffering from symptoms of PTSD, and 3 out of 5 veterans were convinced that their comrades and commanding officers would lose confidence in them if they sought treatment for mental health issues. For women, this hesitation to self-identify as a sufferer of PTSD could be even greater; historically, female soldiers have struggled to be counted as equals to men on the battlefield. Women, stereotypically considered to possess less emotional fortitude than men, may be unwilling to admit that they are suffering from PTSD lest they appear to

conform to this stereotype. Unfortunately for those who do not seek help, when PTSD goes untreated, it is very likely to worsen over time.

Another challenge is that until very recently, treatment for PTSD has been more difficult for women than men to obtain. Before rule changes were enacted in 2010, only veterans who encountered direct combat experience qualified to receive disability payments for PTSD. Because very few women are placed on the front lines, very few were eligible to receive free treatment for PTSD. However, recent regulation changes have ended these stipulations, allowing women who serve in any capacity to be eligible for benefits. Even if female veterans are eligible for these benefits, the quality of the care a wartime PTSD sufferer receives can vary widely. The United States Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) pays disability benefits to service men and women who have suffered from PTSD, but it is important to note that the quality of care varies by location.

In conclusion, PTSD is a severe anxiety disorder that affects millions of people around the world and women are more likely to develop PTSD than men. Factors such as low unit cohesion, stigma, and lack of access to proper treatment are major challenges for female veterans living with PTSD.

1. What is the primary cause of PTSD?
 - a) Exposure to psychological trauma
 - b) Genetic predisposition
 - c) Lack of social support
 - d) Drug addiction

2. Which population is especially susceptible to PTSD?

- a) Military veterans
- b) Children
- c) Elderly individuals
- d) Athletes

3. Why are women more likely than men to develop PTSD?

- a) They are more susceptible to psychological trauma
- b) They have lower self-esteem
- c) They experience low unit cohesion
- d) They are more likely to be employed

4. What is the most important factor determining whether soldiers develop suicidal thoughts?

- a) Unit cohesion
- b) Psychological trauma
- c) Lack of social support
- d) Genetic predisposition

5. What is the main reason for low unit cohesion among women in the military?

- a) Pervasive male prejudice against women
- b) Lack of female representation in the military
- c) Stigma surrounding mental health issues
- d) Lack of education

6. What is the main reason why veterans hesitate to self-identify as sufferers of PTSD?

- a) Fear of losing comrades and commanding officers' confidence
- b) Fear of being considered weak
- c) Fear of being stereotyped as emotionally weak
- d) Fear of not being eligible for disability payments

7. How have recent regulation changes affected the treatment options for female veterans living with PTSD?

- a) They have made it more difficult for women to obtain treatment
- b) They have ended the stipulations that only veterans who encountered direct combat experience qualify for disability payments
- c) They have increased the quality of care for female veterans
- d) They have made it mandatory for female veterans to seek treatment

8. How does PTSD affect social relationships?

- a) It improves them
- b) It does not affect them
- c) It causes significant difficulties in social relationships
- d) It causes a fear of social relationships

9. What is the risk of committing suicide among people with PTSD?

- a) Low
- b) High
- c) None
- d) Medium

10. What is the risk of developing drug addiction among people with PTSD?

- a) Low
- b) High
- c) None
- d) Medium

ANSWERS

- 1. (a) Exposure to psychological trauma
- 2. (a) Military veterans
- 3. (c) They experience low unit cohesion
- 4. (b) Psychological trauma

5. (a) Pervasive male prejudice against women
6. (b) Fear of being considered weak
7. (b) They have ended the stipulations that only veterans who encountered direct combat experience qualify for disability payments
8. (c) It causes significant difficulties in social relationships
9. (b) High
10. (b) High

PASSAGE 10

The basic task of a manager is to control workers and get the maximum amount of work out of them. There are various ways to achieve this, such as extending working hours, increasing output within a given time period, or implementing systems such as Taylorism or assembly lines. However, as industries become more mechanized, the danger of machines replacing workers becomes greater. Both Karl Marx and Mahatma Gandhi saw mechanization as a threat to employment. Another way of increasing output is by organizing work. In the 1890s, an American named Frederick Winslow Taylor invented a system he called 'Scientific Management,' also known as Taylorism or industrial engineering. Under this system, all work was broken down into its smallest repetitive elements and divided among workers. Workers were timed with stopwatches and had to meet certain targets every day. The introduction of the assembly line further increased production speed. Each worker sat along a conveyor belt and assembled only one part of the final product. The speed of work could be set by adjusting the conveyor belt's speed. In the 1980s, there

was an attempt to shift away from this system of direct control to indirect control, where workers were supposed to motivate and monitor themselves. However, often the old Taylorist processes still survive. Workers in textile mills, one of the oldest industries in India, often described themselves as extensions of the machine. Ramcharan, a weaver who had worked in the Kanpur cotton mills since the 1940s, said, "You need energy. The eyes move, the neck, the legs, and the hands, each part moves. Weaving is done under a continuous gaze-one cannot go anywhere; the focus must be on the machine. When four machines run, all four must move together, they must not stop." The more mechanized an industry becomes, the fewer people are employed, but those who are employed must work at the pace of the machines. For instance, in Maruti Udyog Ltd, two cars roll off the assembly line every minute. Workers get only 45 minutes rest in an entire day-two tea breaks of 7 ½ minutes each and one lunch break of half an hour. Most of them are exhausted by the age of 40 and take voluntary retirement.

While production has increased, the number of permanent jobs in the factory has decreased. The firm has outsourced all services such as cleaning and security, as well as the manufacture of parts. The parts suppliers are located around or near the factory and send the parts every two hours, or just-in-time. Outsourcing and just-in-time keeps costs low for the company, but the workers are very tense, because if the supplies fail to arrive, their production targets get delayed and, when they do arrive, the workers have to work faster to keep up. No wonder they get exhausted.

Looking at the services sector, software professionals are middle-class and well-educated. Their work is supposed to be self-motivated and creative. However, it is also subject to Taylorist labor processes. An average workday is 10 to 12 hours, and it is not uncommon for employees to stay overnight in the office (known as a 'night out') when faced with a project deadline. Long working hours are central to the industry's work culture. As a result of these working hours, in places like Bengaluru, Hyderabad, and Gurgaon, where many IT firms or call centers are located, shops and restaurants have also changed their working hours and are open late. If both husband-and-wife work, then children have to be put in crèches.

1. What system, invented by Frederick Winslow Taylor in the 1890s, broke down all work into its smallest repetitive elements and divided it among workers?

- a) Scientific Management
- b) Taylorism
- c) Industrial Engineering
- d) Assembly Line System

2. According to Karl Marx and Mahatma Gandhi, what was the danger of mechanization in the workplace?

- a) Increased productivity
- b) Improved working conditions
- c) Replacement of workers
- d) Decreased job security

3. In the assembly line system, what was the speed of work determined by?

- a) The number of workers
- b) The skill level of the workers

- c) The speed of the conveyor belt
- d) The efficiency of the machinery

4. In the 1980s, what change was attempted in the assembly line system?

- a) Moving to a direct control system
- b) Increasing the speed of the conveyor belt
- c) Moving to an indirect control system
- d) Decreasing the number of workers

5. How did textile mill workers in India describe their relationship to the machines they operated?

- a) As independent
- b) As in control
- c) As extensions of the machine
- d) As separate entities

6. How did outsourcing and just-in-time delivery systems affect workers' stress levels?

- a) They decreased stress levels
- b) They increased job security
- c) They created tension and exhaustion
- d) They improved working conditions

7. What is the average workday for software professionals in the services sector?

- a) 8-10 hours
- b) 12-14 hours
- c) 10-12 hours
- d) 14-16 hours

8. What is the impact of long working hours in the IT industry on family life?

- a) It improves family dynamics
- b) It increases the need for childcare
- c) It creates more leisure time
- d) It leads to higher salaries

9. What is the debate surrounding industrialization and the shift to services and knowledge-based work in society?

- a) Whether it improves working conditions
- b) Whether it leads to greater skills in society
- c) Whether it increases job security
- d) Whether it reduces the cost of living

10. What is the impact of industrialization on the joint family system?

- a) It has led to the disappearance of the joint family system
- b) It has led to the re-emergence of the joint family system
- c) It has led to the formation of new family structures
- d) It has no impact on the family system.

ANSWERS

- 1. (a) Scientific Management
- 2. (c) Replacement of workers
- 3. (c) The speed of the conveyor belt
- 4. (c) Moving to an indirect control system
- 5. (c) As extensions of the machine
- 6. (c) They created tension and exhaustion
- 7. (b) 12-14 hours
- 8. (c) It creates more leisure time
- 9. (c) Whether it increases job security
- 10. (a) It has led to the disappearance of the joint family system.

PASSAGE 11

Friendship is a fundamental aspect of human life, one that has been explored by philosophers and cognitive scientists alike. They all agree that friendship is an essential component of human happiness. However, beyond the dry academic definitions of friendship, there is a wealth of research that

delves into how exactly friendship enhances well-being. The key takeaway is that the quality of friendships is far more important than the quantity of friends. Studies have shown that having a small group of close, meaningful friendships is more beneficial for happiness than a large network of casual acquaintances.

In today's digital age, social media platforms have brought about a new dimension to friendship. However, it is important to remember that online connections can never replace the value and richness of true, face-to-face friendships. As we navigate the cultural landscape of muddled relationships scattered across various platforms, it is important to consider what friendship actually is and how it contributes to our happiness. In his book "Answers for Aristotle: How Science and Philosophy Can Lead Us to A More Meaningful Life," CUNY philosophy professor Massimo Pigliucci explores the true nature of friendship and its role in our lives.

1. What is the main takeaway from research on friendship and well-being?

- a) Having a large network of casual acquaintances is more beneficial for happiness
- b) The quality of friendships is more important than the quantity of friends
- c) Online connections can replace the value and richness of true, face-to-face friendships
- d) Friendship has no impact on human happiness

2. What is the role of social media in friendship?

- a) It has no impact on friendship

- b) It enhances the value and richness of true, face-to-face friendships
- c) It can bring about a new dimension to friendship
- d) It diminishes the importance of face-to-face friendships

3. Which book explores the true nature of friendship and its role in our lives?

- a) "The Science of Friendship"
- b) "Online Connections: The Future of Friendship"
- c) "Answers for Aristotle: How Science and Philosophy Can Lead Us to A More Meaningful Life"
- d) "The Quantity of Friends: A Study in Human Happiness"

4. How does friendship contribute to human happiness?

- a) By providing a large network of casual acquaintances
- b) By providing a small group of close, meaningful relationships
- c) By providing a sense of belonging and support
- d) By providing a sense of competition and rivalry

5. What is the main difference between face-to-face friendships and online friendships?

- a) Face-to-face friendships are more beneficial for happiness
- b) Online friendships are more beneficial for happiness
- c) Face-to-face friendships are more real and authentic
- d) Online friendships are more convenient and accessible

6. How does the quality of friendships impact well-being?

- a) It has no impact on well-being
- b) It diminishes the importance of the quantity of friends
- c) It enhances overall happiness and satisfaction
- d) It increases the risk of depression and loneliness

7. What is the main focus of the book "Answers for Aristotle: How Science and Philosophy Can Lead Us to A More Meaningful Life"?

- a) The impact of social media on friendship
- b) The true nature of friendship and its role in our lives
- c) The importance of having a large network of casual acquaintances
- d) The relationship between philosophy and science in understanding friendship

8. Why is the quality of friendships more important than the quantity of friends?

- a) Quality friendships provide a sense of belonging and support
- b) Quality friendships are more convenient and accessible
- c) Quality friendships are more real and authentic
- d) Quality friendships increase the likelihood of being invited to more social events

9. How does the cultural landscape of muddled relationships scattered across various platforms impact our understanding of friendship?

- a) It enhances our understanding of friendship

- b) It diminishes our understanding of friendship
- c) It has no impact on our understanding of friendship
- d) It makes it more difficult to determine the true nature of friendship.

ANSWERS

1. (b) The quality of friendships is more important than the quantity of friends
2. (c) It can bring about a new dimension to friendship
3. (a) "The Science of Friendship"
4. (c) By providing a sense of belonging and support
5. (c) Face-to-face friendships are more real and authentic
6. (c) It enhances overall happiness and satisfaction
7. (b) The true nature of friendship and its role in our lives
8. (a) Quality friendships provide a sense of belonging and support
9. (d) It makes it more difficult to determine the true nature of friendship.

PASSAGE 12

The European Space Agency (ESA) is the space agency of the European Union (EU) with the headquarters in Paris, France. Its mission is to shape the development of Europe's space capability and ensure that investment in space continues to deliver benefits to the citizens of Europe and the world. Formed in 1975, ESA superseded the European Space Research Organization (ESRO) and the European Launcher Development Organization (ELDO). The establishment of ESA thus institutionalized

space activities in Europe. It is managed by the Director-General, who reports to the Member States of the EU.

ESA has been responsible for a number of important space missions, including the launch of the first European satellite, ESRO-1, in 1972, the launch of the first European astronaut, Jean-Loup Chrétien, in 1982, and the launch of the first European Mars Rover, ExoMars, in 2016. ESA has also developed the Ariane family of rockets, which have launched numerous communication and earth observation satellites. Satellite navigation systems like Galileo and EGNOS have been deployed. In January 2014, ESA successfully used an indigenous cryogenic engine in a Ariane-5 launch of the ATV-5.

ESA sent a lunar orbiter, SMART-1, on 22nd September 2003 and a Mars orbiter, Mars Express, on 2nd June 2003, which successfully entered Mars orbit on 25th December 2003, making Europe the first nation to succeed on its first attempt to Mars, and ESA the second space agency in the world to successfully reach Mars orbit. On 20th October 2014, ESA successfully set a record with a launch of 20 satellites in a single payload. On 15th February 2017, ESA launched 30 satellites in a single rocket (Ariane-5) and created a world record. ESA launched its heaviest rocket, Ariane-6, on 5th June 2020 and placed a communications satellite in orbit. With this launch, ESA became capable of launching 6-ton heavy satellites.

1. What is the mission of the European Space Agency (ESA)?

- a) To shape the development of Europe's space capability
- b) To launch satellites into orbit
- c) To send astronauts to space
- d) To compete with NASA

2. When was the European Space Agency (ESA) formed?

- a) 1975
- b) 1962
- c) 1969
- d) 1980

3. Who is the Director-General of ESA and to whom does he report to?

- a) The Director-General reports to the Member States of the EU
- b) The Director-General reports to the Prime Minister of France
- c) The Director-General reports to the President of the European Union
- d) The Director-General reports to the Director of NASA

4. What was the first European satellite launched by ESA?

- a) ESRO-1
- b) Ariane-1
- c) ExoMars
- d) Galileo

5. What was the first European astronaut launched by ESA?

- a) Jean-Loup Chrétien
- b) Thomas Pesquet
- c) Alexander Gerst
- d) Samantha Cristoforetti

6. What was the first European Mars Rover launched by ESA?

- a) ExoMars
- b) Rosalind Franklin
- c) Beagle 2
- d) Schiaparelli

7. What is the name of the rocket family developed by ESA?

- a) Vega
- b) Ariane
- c) Atlas
- d) Delta

8. What is the name of the satellite navigation system deployed by ESA?

- a) GPS
- b) GLONASS
- c) Galileo
- d) BeiDou

9. What is the maximum weight that the Ariane-6 rocket is capable of launching?

- a) 4 ton
- b) 6 ton
- c) 8 ton
- d) 10 ton

10. Which is the first space agency in the world to successfully reach Mars orbit?

- a) NASA
- b) ESA
- c) Roscosmos
- d) ISRO

ANSWERS

1. (a) To shape the development of Europe's space capability

2. (a) 1975

3. (a) The Director-General reports to the Member States of the EU
4. (a) ESRO-1
5. (a) Jean-Loup Chrétien
6. (c) Beagle 2
7. (b) Ariane
8. (c) Galileo
9. (d) 10 ton
10. (a) NASA

PASSAGE 13

The United States Army (US Army) is the land-based branch and one of the eight U.S. uniformed services of the United States Armed Forces. The President of the United States is the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Army, and it is commanded by the Chief of Staff of the Army (CSA), who is a four-star general. The U.S. Army originated from the Continental Army, which was formed to fight for American independence during the American Revolutionary War.

The primary mission of the U.S. Army is to defend the nation against any threat, maintain peace and security, and support civil authorities in times of national emergency. It conducts humanitarian rescue operations during natural disasters and other disturbances, and can also be deployed by the government to cope with internal threats. It is a major component of national power alongside the United States Navy and the United States Air Force.

The U.S. Army has been involved in many conflicts and wars including World War I, World War II, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, the Gulf War, the War in Afghanistan, and the Iraq War. Apart from conflicts, the army has conducted large peace-time

exercises and has also been an active participant in numerous United Nations peacekeeping missions.

The U.S. Army has a regimental system, but is operationally and geographically divided into several commands and divisions. It is an all-volunteer force and comprises around 20% of the country's active defense personnel. It is the largest standing army in the world, with over 500,000 active troops and 800,000 reserve troops.

The army has embarked on an infantry modernization program known as the Soldier Lethality Program, and is also upgrading and acquiring new assets for its armored, artillery, and aviation branches.

1. What is the main mission of the United States Army (US Army)?
 - a) To ensure national security
 - b) To defend the nation against any threat
 - c) To maintain peace and security
 - d) All of the above

2. Who is the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Army?
 - a) The President of the United States
 - b) The Secretary of Defense
 - c) The Chief of Staff of the Army
 - d) The Vice President of the United States

3. What was the original name of the U.S. Army?
 - a) United States Army
 - b) Continental Army
 - c) National Defense Army
 - d) American Revolutionary Army

4. What is the primary role of the U.S. Army in times of national emergency?

- a) To conduct humanitarian rescue operations
- b) To support civil authorities
- c) To defend the nation against any threat
- d) All of the above

5. In which war did the U.S. Army participate?

- a) World War I
- b) World War II
- c) The Korean War
- d) All of the above

6. How is the U.S. Army operationally and geographically divided?

- a) Into several commands and divisions
- b) Into several regiments and battalions
- c) Into several armies and corps
- d) Into several squadrons and platoons

7. What is the percentage of active defense personnel that the U.S. Army comprises of?

- a) 80%
- b) 20%
- c) 50%
- d) 30%

8. Who is the commander-in-chief of the U.S. Army?

- a) The President of the United States
- b) The Secretary of Defense
- c) The Chief of Staff of the Army
- d) The Vice President of the United States

9. What is the primary mission of the U.S. Army?

- a) To maintain peace and security
- b) To conduct humanitarian rescue operations

- c) To defend the nation against any threat
- d) All of the above

10. How is the U.S. Army divided geographically and operationally?

- a) By regiments
- b) By commands and divisions
- c) By branches
- d) By states.

ANSWERS

1. (d) All of the above
2. (a) The President of the United States
3. (b) Continental Army
4. (d) All of the above
5. (d) All of the above
6. (c) Into several armies and corps
7. (c) 50%
8. (a) The President of the United States
9. (d) All of the above
10. (b) By commands and divisions

PASSAGE 14

Swami Vivekananda, born Narendra Nath Datta on January 12, 1863, was a spiritual leader and Hindu monk who was known for his all-round talents in music, studies, and athletics as a child. Despite his father's profession as a well-known attorney, he chose to take the spiritual path and in 1893, he made a historic speech at the World's Parliament of Religion, introducing Hinduism to the world and promoting the ideas of tolerance and universal acceptance of all religions. He also praised India for its history of sheltering persecuted people from different religions and nations. He quoted a hymn that emphasizes that all paths lead to the same ultimate goal, and criticized

sectarianism, bigotry, and fanaticism, which have caused much harm in the world.

His speech at the World's Parliament of Religion was considered a pivotal moment in the history of Hinduism, and his ideas continue to be celebrated and studied today. Additionally, it helped in introducing the principles of Hinduism to the world and promoting the idea of universal acceptance of all religions. Furthermore, his ideas and speeches inspired many people to follow the spiritual path and this helped in the spread of Hinduism globally. He also emphasized the idea of self-realization, which is considered one of the most important principles of Hinduism.

1. Who is the historical figure that introduced Hinduism to the world in 1893 through a historic speech at the World's Parliament of Religion?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Rabindranath Tagore
- c) Swami Vivekananda
- d) Mahatma Buddha

2. What is the main message that Swami Vivekananda conveyed in his speech at the World's Parliament of Religion?

- a) The superiority of Hinduism over other religions
- b) The rejection of all religions other than Hinduism
- c) The promotion of tolerance and universal acceptance of all religions
- d) The rejection of the idea of self-realization

3. According to Swami Vivekananda, which nation has sheltered persecuted people from different religions and nations in the past?

- a) Japan
- b) China
- c) India
- d) Pakistan

4. What does Swami Vivekananda believe is the ultimate goal of all paths and religions?

- a) To achieve power and wealth
- b) To achieve fame and recognition
- c) To achieve self-realization
- d) To achieve political domination

5. What is the name of the book written by Swami Vivekananda on his teachings and ideas?

- a) "The Bhagavad Gita"
- b) "The Ramakrishna Mission"
- c) "Jnana Yoga"
- d) "Raj Yoga"

6. Who was the founder of the Ramakrishna Mission, which was established by Swami Vivekananda?

- a) Ramakrishna Paramahansa
- b) Sarada Devi
- c) Swami Vivekananda
- d) Mahatma Gandhi

7. What is the main principle of Hinduism that Swami Vivekananda emphasized in his teachings?

- a) Karma
- b) Bhakti
- c) Self-realization
- d) Moksha

8. In his speech at the World's Parliament of Religion, what does Swami Vivekananda criticize as harmful to society?

- a) Tolerance and universal acceptance of all religions
- b) Sectarianism, bigotry, and fanaticism
- c) The idea of self-realization
- d) The spread of Hinduism globally

9. How did Swami Vivekananda's ideas and speeches inspire people to follow the spiritual path?

- a) By promoting the idea of power and wealth as the ultimate goal
- b) By rejecting all religions other than Hinduism
- c) By emphasizing the importance of self-realization and the ultimate unity of all paths
- d) By promoting the idea of political domination over other religions.

ANSWERS

- 1. (c) Swami Vivekananda
- 2. (c) The promotion of tolerance and universal acceptance of all religions
- 3. (c) India
- 4. (c) To achieve self-realization
- 5. (c) "Jnana Yoga"
- 6. (a) Ramakrishna Paramahansa
- 7. (c) Self-realization
- 8. (b) Sectarianism, bigotry, and fanaticism
- 9. (c) By emphasizing the importance of self-realization and the ultimate unity of all paths.

PASSAGE 15

The idea of a World Government or an International Federation of Mankind is an urgent necessity in today's world. It is an undeniable fact that many of the issues that

plague our political, social, and cultural lives would come to an end if there were one unified government that governed the entire planet. Travellers, businessmen, seekers of knowledge, and teachers of righteousness all face great obstacles and barriers when they cross from one country to another, exchange goods, acquire information, and attempt to spread their message of righteousness among their fellow human beings.

In the past, religious sects were the primary source of division among people, with differences in skin color or physical appearance being used to set one group of people against another. However, as we have progressed in philosophy and science, we have come to understand that these differences are artificial and unnatural. The theory of social superiority, which was once widely accepted, has been proven to be false by scientific knowledge. Furthermore, modern inventions have enabled people of all religious views, races, and colors to come into frequent contact with one another.

It is the governments of various countries that now keep people of one country apart from those of another. They create artificial barriers, unnatural distinctions, unhealthy isolation, unnecessary fears, and dangers in the minds of common people who by their nature wish to live in friendship with their fellow human beings. All these evils would cease to exist if there were one government that governed the entire world. The establishment of a World Government or an International Federation of Mankind would bring an end to the barriers that keep us apart,

allowing us to live in peace and harmony, united in our shared humanity.

1. According to the passage, what is the "utmost necessity of the world today"?

- a) The spread of a particular religion
- b) The establishment of a World Government
- c) The elimination of all differences among people
- d) The rejection of scientific knowledge

2. How does the passage describe the obstacles faced by travelers, businessmen, and others who cross international borders?

- a) They face few difficulties and are warmly welcomed
- b) They face many difficulties due to religious and cultural differences
- c) They face many difficulties due to government regulations and artificial barriers
- d) They face many difficulties due to natural obstacles and poor infrastructure

3. What does the passage suggest is the cause of division among people today?

- a) Religious differences
- b) Differences in skin color and physical appearance
- c) Scientific knowledge and modern inventions
- d) Government policies and regulations

4. How does the passage describe the effects of having one government all over the world?

- a) It would lead to greater prosperity and happiness for all
- b) It would lead to the suppression of cultural diversity
- c) It would lead to the erosion of personal freedom

d) It would lead to the spread of a particular religion

5. What does the passage suggest would happen if there were one government all over the world?

- a) People would live in greater fear and danger
- b) People would be isolated from one another
- c) Artificial barriers, distinctions, and isolation would cease to exist
- d) People would no longer have the freedom to travel and exchange goods

6. In the past, what was the main cause of division among people according to the passage?

- a) Government policies and regulations
- b) Differences in skin color and physical appearance
- c) Religious sects
- d) Scientific knowledge and modern inventions

7. What does the passage suggest is the main reason for the current division among people?

- a) The actions of religious sects
- b) The actions of governments
- c) The actions of scientific knowledge
- d) The actions of travelers and businessmen

8. What does the passage suggest is the main benefit of having one government all over the world?

- a) The elimination of all differences among people
- b) The suppression of cultural diversity

c) The elimination of the obstacles faced by travelers, businessmen, and others who cross international borders

d) The eradication of poverty and unemployment

9. How does the passage describe the way people want to interact with one another?

a) They want to live in isolation and fear

b) They want to live in friendship and cooperation

c) They want to live in competition and rivalry

d) They want to live in ignorance and poverty

10. What does the passage suggest is the main problem with the current system of having different governments in different countries?

a) It leads to the spread of a particular religion

b) It leads to the suppression of cultural diversity

c) It leads to the creation of artificial barriers, distinctions, and isolation

d) It leads to the erosion of personal freedom

ANSWERS

1. (c) The elimination of all differences among people

2. (c) They face many difficulties due to government regulations and artificial barriers

3. (d) Government policies and regulations

4. (a) It would lead to greater prosperity and happiness for all

5. (c) Artificial barriers, distinctions, and isolation would cease to exist

6. (c) Religious sects

7. (d) The actions of governments

8. (c) The elimination of the obstacles faced by travelers, businessmen, and others who cross international borders

9. (b) They want to live in friendship and cooperation

10. (c) It leads to the creation of artificial barriers, distinctions, and isolation

PASSAGE 16

The function of education is to prepare young people to understand the whole process of life. Education is not just about passing examinations and getting a job to earn a livelihood, but rather it is about understanding the complexity and depth of life. Life is not just a job or occupation, but something extraordinary, wide, and profound; it is a great mystery, a vast realm in which we function as human beings. If we only prepare ourselves to earn a livelihood, we miss the whole point of life. To understand life is much more important than to get a degree or pass an examination for a job.

Life, with all its subtleties, is a vast expanse. It has its extraordinary beauty, its sorrows and joys. It also has its hidden things of the mind such as envies, ambitions, passions, fears, fulfillment, and anxieties. The birds, the flowers, the flourishing trees, the heavens, the stars, the rivers, and the fishes therein, all this is life. When we are young, we must seek and find out what life is all about.

Thus, we cultivate intelligence with the help of education. Intelligence is the capacity to think freely, without fear, without a formula, so that we begin to discover for ourselves what is real and what is true. Anyone who is gripped with fear will never be intelligent. Most of us have fear in one form or another. Where there is fear, there is no intelligence. Thus, what education should do is to help us

understand the need of freedom. Unless we are free, we will not understand the whole process of living. When we are free, we have no fear. We do not imitate, but we discover. Furthermore, education should also teach us to appreciate the interconnectedness of all things, the interdependence of all living beings, and the role we play in shaping our environment and society. It should foster a sense of empathy, compassion, and responsibility towards others and the world around us. Education should also provide us with the tools to critically examine and question the status quo, to question assumptions and biases, and to seek out and evaluate new ideas and perspectives.

It should also help us to understand our place in the world and the impact of our actions on future generations. Education should help us to become responsible global citizens who can contribute to the betterment of our society and the world.

In short, education should be a lifelong pursuit, a continuous journey of self-discovery and growth, that enables us to fully realize our potential as human beings and to make meaningful contributions to the world. It should help us to understand the beauty and mystery of life and inspire us to make the most of our time on this earth. It should help us to become better versions of ourselves and make the world a better place for all.

1. What is the primary aim of education according to John Dewey?

- a) To transmit cultural heritage
- b) To develop critical thinking
- c) To prepare students for a job
- d) To instill moral values

2. According to Paulo Freire, what is the role of education in social change?

- a) It has no role
- b) It reproduces existing power relations
- c) It liberates the oppressed
- d) It reinforces social inequality

3. What is the concept of 'hidden curriculum' as proposed by Philip Jackson?

- a) The curriculum which is not explicitly stated but is taught through actions and behaviors
- b) The curriculum which is not taught in schools
- c) The curriculum which is not related to the subject matter
- d) The curriculum which is only taught to advanced students

4. How does Howard Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences propose to understand human cognition?

- a) By focusing on a single type of intelligence
- b) By emphasizing the importance of IQ tests
- c) By recognizing multiple types of intelligences
- d) By emphasizing the role of memory

5. According to Erik Erikson's psychosocial theory, what is the primary task of the adolescent stage?

- a) To establish a sense of identity
- b) To develop a sense of morality
- c) To establish autonomy
- d) To develop a sense of industry

6. What is the concept of 'cultural capital' as proposed by Pierre Bourdieu?

- a) The cultural knowledge and skills that are inherited and passed on through families

- b) The cultural knowledge and skills that are acquired through formal education
- c) The cultural knowledge and skills that are acquired through informal education
- d) The cultural knowledge and skills that are acquired through traveling

7. How does Lev Vygotsky's theory of social development propose to understand human learning?

- a) By emphasizing the role of innate abilities
- b) By emphasizing the role of instruction
- c) By emphasizing the role of social interactions
- d) By emphasizing the role of feedback

8. According to Bronfenbrenner's ecological systems theory, what is the role of the 'microsystem'?

- a) The immediate environment in which the child lives
- b) The broader cultural and societal context
- c) The child's biology and genetics
- d) The child's relationships with peers

9. What is the concept of 'scaffolding' as proposed by Jerome Bruner?

- a) The support provided by adults to help children complete tasks
- b) The support provided by peers to help children complete tasks
- c) The support provided by technology to help children complete tasks
- d) The support provided by the physical environment to help children complete tasks

10. According to Robert Gagne's theory of instruction, what is the first step in the process of learning?

- a) Gaining attention

- b) Providing information
- c) Giving feedback
- d) Assessing understanding

ANSWERS

1. (b) To develop critical thinking
2. (c) It liberates the oppressed
3. (a) The curriculum which is not explicitly stated but is taught through actions and behaviors
4. (c) By recognizing multiple types of intelligences
5. (a) To establish a sense of identity
6. (a) The cultural knowledge and skills that are inherited and passed on through families
7. (c) By emphasizing the role of social interactions
8. (a) The immediate environment in which the child lives
9. (a) The support provided by adults to help children complete tasks
10. (a) Gaining attention

PASSAGE 17

Traditional Indian values must be viewed from both the perspective of an individual and the larger community or state. The Indian state is unique in its ability to peacefully coexist with diverse social groups of various historical origins, who maintain their distinct cultural and linguistic identities while still being geographically, economically, and politically connected. Modern Indian law takes into account traditional laws and customs, often based on regional or religious identifiers.

Before the influence of foreign governments, there was no concept of a conflict between the individual and the state, or of state sovereignty. India's modern secularism is also unique in its requirement for the state to provide equal attention to all religions. This aspect of India's tolerance and lack of religious persecution has been noted by European visitors for centuries and has influenced the creation of fictional utopias like Thomas More's.

Despite the many challenges that India faces today, it is important to remember the values and traditions that have shaped the country, such as the emphasis on norms and the absence of discrimination and exploitation. These principles link the reality of India with the ideals of utopia.

1. What is one traditional Indian value that is highly valued and passed down from generation to generation?

- a) Individualism
- b) Secularism
- c) Respect for elders
- d) Political neutrality

2. How is the strong sense of community and family reflected in traditional Indian culture?

- a) Through the emphasis on individualism
- b) Through the lack of emphasis on family
- c) Through the joint family system
- d) Through the emphasis on nuclear families

3. How does the concept of Karma promote a sense of responsibility and accountability in traditional Indian values?

- a) By promoting a sense of fate
- b) By promoting a sense of self-importance

- c) By promoting a sense of apathy
- d) By promoting the belief that the actions and deeds of an individual determine their fate in the future

4. How does the belief in reincarnation and the cyclical nature of life influence traditional Indian values?

- a) By encouraging a sense of superiority
- b) By encouraging a sense of humility and acceptance of one's place in the world
- c) By encouraging a sense of rebellion
- d) By encouraging a sense of self-importance

5. How has traditional Indian spirituality and philosophy, such as yoga and meditation, been received globally?

- a) Negatively
- b) With skepticism
- c) With interest and popularity
- d) With indifference

6. How do traditional Indian values continue to shape and guide the way of life in modern India?

- a) They have been completely abandoned
- b) They have been replaced with modern values
- c) They continue to influence and guide the culture, society, and individuals
- d) They have been modified to fit modern society

7. What is the link between the reality of India and the essence of utopia according to the last paragraph?

- a) The insistence on the inculcation of norms and the absence of bigotry and institutionalized exploitation
- b) The emphasis on individualism

- c) The lack of religious persecution
- d) The rejection of traditional values

8. What are some examples of traditional Indian spirituality and philosophy that have gained worldwide popularity?

- a) Yoga and meditation
- b) Christianity and Islam
- c) Capitalism and Socialism
- d) Rationalism and Empiricism

9. How do traditional Indian values differ from other cultures when it comes to the concept of state?

- a) They follow the same concept of state as other cultures
- b) They don't recognize the concept of state
- c) They have a unique concept of state that allows peaceful coexistence of diverse social groups
- d) They have a concept of state that is limited to certain regions

10. In what ways have traditional Indian values been recognized globally for their positive impact?

- a) In their emphasis on individualism
- b) In their rejection of traditional values
- c) In their holistic approach to physical, mental and spiritual well-being
- d) In their promotion of religious persecution.

ANSWERS

- 1.(c) Respect for elders
- 2.(c) Through the joint family system
- 3.(d) By promoting the belief that the actions and deeds of an individual determine their fate in the future
- 4.(b) By encouraging a sense of humility and acceptance of one's place in the world

- 5.(c) With interest and popularity
- 6.(c) They continue to influence and guide the culture, society, and individuals
- 7.(a) The insistence on the inculcation of norms and the absence of bigotry and institutionalized exploitation
- 8.(a) Yoga and meditation
- 9.(c) They have a unique concept of state that allows peaceful coexistence of diverse social groups
- 10.(c) In their holistic approach to physical, mental and spiritual well-being

PASSAGE 18

Taylorism, also known as scientific management, is an approach to management that aims to improve efficiency and productivity in the workplace. It focuses on optimizing work processes and increasing output per worker. The main goal of Taylorism is to increase output per worker, rather than reducing costs, increasing worker autonomy, or improving job satisfaction.

Taylorism approaches work processes by breaking them down into smaller and simpler tasks. This allows for better analysis and optimization of each task, leading to increased efficiency. It does not ignore work processes or leave them solely to the workers. On the contrary, it seeks to scientifically observe and analyze work processes to identify areas for improvement.

Efficiency and productivity are the main focus of Taylorism. Employee motivation, job satisfaction, and worker autonomy are not its primary concerns. Instead, it aims to streamline work processes and optimize them

for maximum productivity. The main goal of the Taylorism approach is to reduce costs and increase output per worker, rather than increasing worker autonomy, improving job satisfaction, or increasing the complexity of tasks.

The primary method employed in Taylorism is scientific observation and data analysis. By scientifically observing work processes and collecting data, managers can identify ways to improve efficiency and eliminate waste. Ignoring work processes or relying on traditional decision-making methods is not part of the Taylorism approach.

Taylorism views workers as machines to be optimized. It does not consider workers as naturally efficient or autonomous individuals. Instead, it aims to standardize and control work processes to achieve the desired levels of efficiency and productivity. This perspective has drawn criticism, as critics argue that Taylorism de-skills workers and reduces their autonomy, reducing them to mere machines performing repetitive and monotonous tasks.

Taylorism does not take into account human factors such as employee motivation, job satisfaction, and skill development. It focuses solely on efficiency and productivity, overlooking the importance of these factors in the workplace. These human factors play a crucial role in employee engagement, morale, and overall job performance.

Taylorism was particularly implemented in manufacturing and construction industries. Its principles were applied to optimize

production processes and increase output in these sectors. While Taylorism has been influential in shaping management practices, modern companies have increasingly adopted a more holistic approach that takes into account the human factors alongside efficiency and productivity. This approach recognizes the importance of employee motivation, job satisfaction, and skill development in achieving overall organizational success.

1. What is the main goal of Taylorism in management?

- a) To reduce costs
- b) To increase worker autonomy
- c) To improve job satisfaction
- d) To increase output per worker

2. How does Taylorism approach work processes?

- a) By ignoring them
- b) By breaking them down into smaller and simpler tasks
- c) By leaving them to the workers
- d) By increasing the complexity of the tasks

3. What is the main focus of Taylorism?

- a) Employee motivation
- b) Efficiency and productivity
- c) Job satisfaction
- d) Worker autonomy

4. What was the main goal of the Taylorism approach?

- a) To increase worker autonomy
- b) To reduce costs and increase output per worker
- c) To improve job satisfaction
- d) To increase the complexity of the tasks

5. What is the primary method of Taylorism?

- a) Ignoring work processes
- b) Scientific observation and data analysis
- c) Traditional decision-making
- d) Improving employee motivation

6. How does Taylorism view workers?

- a) As naturally efficient
- b) As machines to be optimized
- c) As autonomous individuals
- d) As a burden to the company

7. What is the impact of Taylorism on workers according to critics?

- a) It increases their autonomy and creativity
- b) It improves their job satisfaction
- c) It de-skills them and reduces their autonomy
- d) It reduces them to mere machines performing repetitive and monotonous tasks

8. What are the human factors that Taylorism does not take into account?

- a) Employee motivation
- b) Job satisfaction
- c) Skill development
- d) All of the above

9. In which industries was Taylorism particularly implemented?

- a) In service and healthcare
- b) In manufacturing and construction
- c) In finance and banking
- d) In agriculture and mining

10. What is the current approach of companies towards management?

- a) Adopting a more Taylorism approach

b) Ignoring the human factors that play a role in the work process

c) Adopting a more holistic approach that takes into account the human factors

d) Adopting a more traditional approach

ANSWERS

1.(d) To increase output per worker

2.(b) By breaking them down into smaller and simpler tasks

3.(b) Efficiency and productivity

4.(b) To reduce costs and increase output per worker

5.(b) Scientific observation and data analysis

6.(b) As machines to be optimized

7.(d) It reduces them to mere machines performing repetitive and monotonous tasks

8.(d) All of the above

9.(b) In manufacturing and construction

10.(c) Adopting a more holistic approach that takes into account the human factors.

PASSAGE 19

HRP also includes developing strategies for employee development and training, as well as succession planning to ensure that there is a pipeline of talent ready to fill key roles within the organization. It also involves monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the HRP strategies and making adjustments as necessary.

One of the key benefits of a well-implemented HRP is that it enables the organization to proactively address potential human resource shortages or surpluses, and to make informed decisions about recruitment, retention, and employee development. It also helps to align the human

resource strategy with the overall goals and objectives of the organization.

Additionally, HRP also helps organizations to comply with legal and regulatory requirements related to staffing and to maintain an ethical and fair approach to human resource management. It also helps organizations to maintain a positive employee morale, which is essential for the overall performance of the organization.

It is important to note that HRP is a continuous process, it is not a one-time event. As the organization and its environment change, HRP must also adapt. Therefore, organizations must review their HRP regularly and make adjustments as necessary to ensure that they are able to meet their current and future human resource needs.

In conclusion, human resource planning is a vital strategy for any organization to ensure the acquisition, utilization, improvement and preservation of human resources to meet the objectives of the enterprise, and to maintain a positive employee morale. It is a continuous process that organizations must review regularly to ensure that they are able to meet their current and future human resource needs.

1. What is the main goal of Human Resource Planning (HRP)?

- a) To reduce costs
- b) To provide the right personnel for the right job
- c) To increase profits
- d) To optimize the use of existing human resources

2. How does HRP start?

- a) By examining the overall objectives of the organization
- b) By studying the work processes
- c) By analyzing the competition
- d) By surveying employees

3. What is forecasting the demand for manpower?

- a) The process of estimating the future quantity and quality of employees required
- b) The process of estimating the future costs of the organization
- c) The process of estimating the future profits of the organization
- d) The process of estimating the future competition of the organization

4. What is manpower supply also known as?

- a) Manpower demand
- b) Manpower inventory
- c) Manpower budget
- d) Manpower strategy

5. What is gap analysis?

- a) The process of identifying the difference between the estimated number of employees and the actual number of employees available in the organization
- b) The process of identifying the difference between the estimated costs and the actual costs of the organization
- c) The process of identifying the difference between the estimated profits and the actual profits of the organization
- d) The process of identifying the difference between the estimated competition and the actual competition of the organization

6. What is the main benefit of well-implemented HRP?

- a) Proactively addressing potential human resource shortages or surpluses
- b) Making informed decisions about recruitment, retention, and employee development
- c) Aligning the human resource strategy with the overall goals and objectives of the organization
- d) All of the above

7. What does HRP help organizations comply with?

- a) Legal and regulatory requirements related to staffing
- b) Ethical and fair approach to human resource management
- c) Positive employee morale
- d) All of the above

8. How often should organizations review their HRP?

- a) Once a year
- b) Once a quarter
- c) Once a month
- d) Continuously

9. What is the objective of finding out the number and quality of manpower available within the organization?

- a) To employ in various jobs identified
- b) To reduce costs
- c) To increase profits
- d) To optimize the use of existing human resources

10. What is the main conclusion of Human Resource Planning (HRP)?

- a) It is a vital strategy for any organization to ensure the acquisition, utilization, improvement and preservation of human resources to meet the objectives of the enterprise and to maintain a positive employee morale
- b) It is a one-time event
- c) It is not important
- d) It is a strategy that focuses on reducing costs.

ANSWERS

- 1. b) To provide the right personnel for the right job
- 2. (a) By examining the overall objectives of the organization
- 3. (a) The process of estimating the future quantity and quality of employees required
- 4. (b) Manpower inventory
- 5. (a) The process of identifying the difference between the estimated number of employees and the actual number of employees available in the organization
- 6. (d) All of the above
- 7. (d) All of the above
- 8. (d) Continuously
- 9. (a) To employ in various jobs identified
- 10. (a) It is a vital strategy for any organization to ensure the acquisition, utilization, improvement and preservation of human resources to meet the objectives of the enterprise and to maintain a positive employee morale.

PASSAGE 20

Desertification is a term used to describe the process of land degradation in dryland regions, where the loss of biological productivity results in a decline in the

ecosystem's ability to support human and animal populations. It is a phenomenon that is often associated with arid, semi-arid, and sub-humid regions, but it can also occur in humid tropical areas. The impacts of desertification can take many forms, including accelerated erosion in mountain regions, salinization of land in semi-arid and arid areas, and a decline in the quality of the land due to a reduction in tree cover and monoculture farming practices.

Deforestation is a major contributor to desertification, as it leads to changes in hydrology and soil and nutrient losses. These consequences can result in increased erosion, which is particularly high in tropical Asia, Africa, and South America. The rates of erosion in these regions are increasing at an alarming rate due to deforestation and poor management practices. In mountain regions, changes in forest cover can lead to a decline in moisture retention in soils, drying up of underground springs, and smaller rivers.

Desertification also has indirect consequences, such as drastic changes in the interaction between upland and lowland regions, which is mediated through water. For example, tea farmers in Assam are concerned about the damage to their plantations due to frequent floods along the Brahmaputra River, which is caused by rising river levels due to siltation and changes in the river's course.

Ultimately, desertification leads to soil degradation, changes in available water and water quality, and a decline in food, fodder, and fuel-wood yields, which are essential for

the economic well-being of rural communities.

1. What is the main cause of desertification?

- a) Climate change
- b) Deforestation
- c) Overgrazing
- d) Pollution

2. What is the primary goal of human-impacted terrestrial ecosystems?

- a) To increase biological productivity
- b) To decrease biological productivity
- c) To maintain biological productivity
- d) To alter biological productivity

3. What is the main consequence of deforestation in relation to desertification?

- a) Alterations in hydrology and soil nutrient losses
- b) Increase in plant diversity
- c) Decrease in erosion rates
- d) Increase in water availability

4. In which regions of the world is erosion the highest?

- a) Europe and North America
- b) Asia, Africa, and South America
- c) Australia and New Zealand
- d) Antarctica and Arctic regions

5. How does the decline in tree cover contribute to site desertification?

- a) Increases soil fertility
- b) Increases water retention
- c) Decreases soil fertility and water retention
- d) Has no impact on soil fertility or water retention

6. How does desertification affect rural communities?

- a) Increases economic well-being
- b) Decreases economic well-being
- c) Has no impact on economic well-being
- d) Improves food security

7. What is the primary concern of tea planters in the region of Assam?

- a) Damage to tea plantations due to rising water levels
- b) Damage to tea plantations due to falling water levels
- c) Damage to tea plantations due to flooding
- d) Damage to tea plantations due to drought

8. What is the main consequence of deforestation according to the passage?

- a) Soil degradation
- b) Alteration in water quality
- c) Loss of food, fodder, and fuel-wood yields
- d) Adverse alterations in hydrology and related soil and nutrient losses

9. What is the ultimate consequence of site desertification mentioned in the passage?

- a) Soil degradation
- b) Alteration in water quality
- c) Loss of food, fodder, and fuel-wood yields
- d) All of the above

ANSWERS

- 1(b) Deforestation
- 2(b) To maintain biological productivity
- 3(c) Alterations in hydrology and soil nutrient losses
- 4(b) Asia, Africa, and South America
- 5(c) Decreases soil fertility and water retention
- 6(b) Decreases economic well-being

7(a) Damage to tea plantations due to rising water levels

8(d) Adverse alterations in hydrology and related soil and nutrient losses

9(d) All of the above

PASSAGE 21

The past decade has brought about a shift in our understanding of development and has made it difficult to predict what the future holds. However, there are certain areas that we can confidently assert will be crucial for development in the next decade. Education, health, and productive employment are essential for achieving development and fairness. These are the result of economic development and can only be achieved by generating resources. It is important to view these as the reasons for development rather than just its outcomes. Successful development is characterized by the evaluation of previous reforms in education, technical skills, health, existence and productive tasks.

Technical ability is a vital resource and plays a significant role in the high ratio of development in production and trade. It is more important than research and development and is necessary for industrial momentum.

The environment cannot be ignored and is a critical issue, both at the national and international levels. The rise in population level has increased the importance of human resource development and has led to environmental decay in rural and urban areas. It is crucial for a large country like India to develop the ability to be self-sufficient in the global system, and this requires the

achievement of technical skills. Development strategies must also focus on expanding the quality of basic infrastructure, production targets, and capacity targets. The full use of natural resources and available financial resources must also be emphasized.

1. What are the decisive factors for development and impartiality according to the passage?

- a) Education, health, and productive employment
- b) Natural resources and capital formation
- c) Technology and digitalization
- d) Sustainability and inclusivity

2. What is more important for industrial momentum according to the passage?

- a) Research and development
- b) Technical ability
- c) Natural resources
- d) Capital formation

3. What is the main reason for environmental decay in rural and urban areas in India?

- a) Rise in population level
- b) Lack of technical skills
- c) Inefficient use of natural resources
- d) Income and wealth inequality

4. What is the main objective for India to achieve self-sufficiency in the global system?

- a) Expansion of population and workforce
- b) Development of technical skills
- c) Increase in production targets
- d) Building of basic infrastructure

5. How should development strategies view education, health, and productive employment?

- a) As results of development
- b) As supporting factors of the main part of the plan
- c) As the reasons for development
- d) As independent areas of focus

6. How should natural resources be used in development strategies?

- a) As a primary focus
- b) As a secondary focus
- c) To be ignored
- d) To be maximized

7. What are the key areas that development strategies should focus on?

- a) Education, health, and productive employment
- b) Natural resources and capital formation
- c) Technology and digitalization
- d) All of the above

8. What is the main issue next to disarmament in the list of international issues?

- a) Education and health
- b) Productive employment
- c) The environment
- d) Sustainability

9. What is the main focus area for sustainability in development strategies?

- a) Reducing carbon emissions
- b) Protecting biodiversity
- c) Promoting sustainable agriculture
- d) All of the above

10. What is the main aim of inclusive growth in development strategies?

- a) Reducing income and wealth inequality
- b) Targeting policies for marginalized groups
- c) Promoting sustainable agriculture
- d) Increasing production targets

ANSWERS

1. (a) Education, health, and productive employment.
2. (b) Technical ability.
3. (a) Rise in population level.
4. (b) Development of technical skills.
5. (c) As the reasons for development.
6. (d) To be maximized.
7. (d) All of the above.
8. (c) The environment.
9. (d) All of the above.
10. (b) Targeting policies for marginalized groups.

PASSAGE 22

The labor movement in India was led by middle-class intellectuals who were not employees themselves, giving them an advantage in terms of being immune to the risks of leadership and free from fear of victimization. These leaders were well-educated and had a good perspective and sense of organization, which allowed them to meet with employers on an equal footing. The rural origin of the industrial labor force and the high levels of illiteracy among the workers made them susceptible to being swayed by the middle-class intellectuals who led the movement. According to the Royal Commission on Labour in India, the political turmoil at the time added to the feelings of unrest and provided willing leaders for the trade union movement.

The politicization of the labor movement in India contributed to both its strength and weakness. While economic hardship was present all along as a latent force, the major impetus for growth of unionism was

primarily provided by major political currents, particularly the movement for national independence. The leaders of the nationalist movement brought enthusiasm and organizing ability to the Indian labor movement, which helped it gain significant momentum and reach a large size within a decade of its formal start. However, the politicization of the labor movement also led to a lack of focus on the workers' specific needs and problems, which could have weakened the movement.

It's important to note that while the leaders of the nationalist movement played a critical role in shaping the labor movement, it's crucial to remember that the labor movement should be centered around the needs and concerns of the workers themselves. It's important that the leaders of the labor movement are representative of the workers and actively listen to their needs to ensure that the labor movement is truly effective. Additionally, it's essential to address the root causes of poverty and unemployment, such as inadequate education, lack of social mobility and lack of access to resources and opportunities, to empower the working class to improve their livelihoods.

1. What was the main advantage that middle-class intellectuals had as leaders of the labor movement in India?

- a) They were employees
- b) They were not employees and thus were free from fear of victimization and immune to the risks of leadership
- c) They were not well-educated
- d) They were not politically active

2. What was the primary factor that contributed to the growth of unionism in India according to the Royal Commission on Labour in India?

- a) Economic hardship
- b) Major political currents particularly the movement for national independence
- c) The presence of well-educated middle-class intellectuals as leaders
- d) All of the above

3. How did the political turmoil in India at the time affect the labor movement according to the Royal Commission on Labour in India?

- a) It hindered the growth of the movement
- b) It added to the feelings of unrest and provided willing leaders for the movement
- c) It decreased feelings of unrest
- d) None of the above

4. How did the politicization of the labor movement in India affect the movement?

- a) It strengthened the movement as it was primarily driven by the movement for national independence
- b) It weakened the movement as it led to a lack of focus on the workers' specific needs and problems
- c) It had no impact
- d) Both A and B

5. What impact did the leaders of the nationalist movement have on the Indian labor movement according to the passage?

- a) They played no role
- b) They brought enthusiasm and organizing ability to the movement
- c) They focused on the specific needs of the workers

d) They hindered the growth of the movement

6. What is the primary aim of addressing the root causes of poverty and unemployment in the context of the Indian labor movement?

- a) To provide willing leaders for the trade union movement
- b) To empower the working class to improve their livelihoods
- c) To increase the size of the movement
- d) To focus on the specific needs of the workers

7. What was the main disadvantage of the rural origin of the industrial labor force in India?

- a) They were not susceptible to being swayed by middle-class intellectuals
- b) They were well-educated
- c) They had a good sense of organization
- d) They were susceptible to being swayed by middle-class intellectuals due to their high levels of illiteracy

8. What was the main problem of the high levels of illiteracy among the workers in India?

- a) They were well-educated
- b) They had a good sense of organization
- c) They were not susceptible to being swayed by middle-class intellectuals
- d) They were susceptible to being swayed by middle-class intellectuals

9. What was the primary focus of the leaders of the labor movement in India according to the passage?

- a) The specific needs and problems of the workers

- b) The political turmoil of the time
- c) Meeting with employers on an equal footing
- d) The movement for national independence

10. What is the ultimate goal of the labor movement in India according to the passage?

- a) To empower the working class to improve their livelihoods
- b) To address the root causes of poverty and unemployment
- c) To provide willing leaders
- d) All of the above

ANSWERS

1. (b) They were not employees and thus were free from fear of victimization and immune to the risks of leadership.
2. (d) All of the above.
3. (b) It added to the feelings of unrest and provided willing leaders for the movement.
4. (d) Both A and B.
5. (b) They brought enthusiasm and organizing ability to the movement.
6. (b) To empower the working class to improve their livelihoods.
7. (d) They were susceptible to being swayed by middle-class intellectuals due to their high levels of illiteracy.
8. (d) They were susceptible to being swayed by middle-class intellectuals.
9. (a) The specific needs and problems of the workers.
10. (d) All of the above.

PASSAGE 23

For years, the managerial philosophers had emphasized the idea of total responsibility for management, emphasizing the need for managers to take into account not only the

needs and interests of shareholders, but also those of employees, customers, and the community. Despite these calls, it wasn't until the mid-1930s that this message began to be taken seriously by managers. In 1937, Raymond Moley declared that while management remained legally and ethically a primary agent of the investors, its secondary responsibility to the public and labor had become relatively greater. Four years later, Roger D Lapham asserted that in the narrow sense of the past, management had been considered solely responsible to its ownership, its stockholders, but there was a growing conviction that in the broader sense, management's duty to its customers, to the public, and to its employees came first.

By 1951, this view was well established, and Frank Abraham's writing in the Harvard Business Review enunciated the new philosophy when he indicated that the job of management was to conduct the affairs of the enterprise in such a way as to maintain an equitable balance among the claims of the variously interested group. In the mid-sixties and early seventies, we have again recognized changes in philosophy that reflect management's gradual assumption of its moral and social obligation of good corporate citizenship. We see it, for example, in management's assuming its social responsibility by cooperating with the federal government in withholding goods from countries if those goods would jeopardize our national security; in maintaining prices at a level consistent with a healthy economy, not raising them to a point considered critically inflationary; in training the unemployed; in cleaning up city ghettos; and in recognizing

and acting upon pollution problems. More examples could be cited, but the point of the broadened view taken by management of its total responsibility has been made.

1. According to management philosophers, what is the main responsibility of management?

- a) To shareholders only
- b) To shareholders, employees, customers, and community
- c) To shareholders and employees only
- d) To shareholders and customers only

2. In what year did Raymond Moley declare that management's secondary responsibility to the public and labor had become relatively greater?

- a) 1930
- b) 1935
- c) 1940
- d) 1937

3. According to Roger D Lapham, what was management's duty in the past?

- a) Solely responsible to its ownership
- b) Solely responsible to its customers
- c) Solely responsible to the public
- d) No clear duty

4. What did Frank Abraham's writing in the Harvard Business Review enunciate in 1951?

- a) The old philosophy of management responsibility
- b) The new philosophy of management responsibility
- c) The importance of management being a good corporate citizen
- d) All of the above

5. What is an example of management assuming its social responsibility in the mid-sixties and early seventies?

- a) Withholding goods from countries that would jeopardize national security
- b) Raising prices to a critically inflationary point
- c) Ignoring pollution problems
- d) Not cooperating with the federal government

6. What is the ultimate goal of management's total responsibility?

- a) To maximize profits for shareholders
- b) To maintain an equitable balance among the claims of the variously interested group
- c) To ignore the needs of employees, customers, and community
- d) To focus solely on the needs of shareholders

7. How did management philosophers try to communicate the idea of total responsibility to management in the past?

- a) Through speeches and presentations
- b) Through social media
- c) Through written publications and articles
- d) By word of mouth

8. What was the reaction of management to the early calls for total responsibility?

- a) They were immediately responsive
- b) They ignored the calls
- c) They were hesitant at first but eventually became responsive
- d) They were opposed to the idea

9. What kind of changes in philosophy did management gradually assume in the mid-sixties and early seventies?

- a) Changes that reflect a broader view of management's total responsibility
- b) Changes that reflect a narrower view of management's total responsibility
- c) Changes that reflect a disregard for social and moral responsibilities
- d) Changes that reflect a focus on maximizing profits at all costs.

10. What is the impact of assuming total responsibility on management's performance?

- a) Improves the performance
- b) Decreases the performance
- c) No impact on the performance
- d) Both A and B

ANSWERS

- 1. (b) To shareholders, employees, customers, and community.
- 2. (d) 1937.
- 3. (a) Solely responsible to its ownership.
- 4. (b) The new philosophy of management responsibility.
- 5. (a) Withholding goods from countries that would jeopardize national security.
- 6. (b) To maintain an equitable balance among the claims of the variously interested group.
- 7. (c) Through written publications and articles.
- 8. (b) They ignored the calls.
- 9. (a) Changes that reflect a broader view of management's total responsibility.
- 10. (a) Improves the performance.

PASSAGE 24

Modern biotechnology, especially the creation of genetically modified (GM) crops, has been touted as a panacea for a variety of problems, including poverty, inadequate nutrition, and environmental degradation. However, there are also concerns that this technology could create new hazards for human health and the environment. The reality is that the effects of biotechnology are complex and multi-faceted.

While it is true that the total food production in the world is enough to feed everyone, the problem is one of unequal distribution. Many people in developing countries, particularly those engaged in agriculture, face a variety of challenges such as lack of infrastructure, poor or unstable market access, and volatile input and output prices. Biotechnology alone cannot address these issues, and it is important to consider the broader context in which these problems occur.

It is also important to consider the potential benefits and drawbacks of biotechnology. Transgenic plants, for example, can offer improved pest resistance and increased yield, but they also raise concerns about safety and long-term viability. A basic question is whether GM technology is safe, and whether this is absolutely crucial, as the effects may only be known much later. The jury is still out on this matter, and the controversy does not appear to be resolving quickly.

The trouble is that most governments in developing countries have relatively low food and beverage regulatory standards and public systems for monitoring and

surveillance of such standards are either poor or non-existent. This leaves them open for entry and even dumping of a range of agricultural products of new technology, which may not pass the regulatory standards in more developed countries. Additionally, there is a need for more research on the potential long-term effects of biotechnology and for the development of effective regulations to ensure safety and accountability.

1. What is often presented as the solution to poverty and inadequate nutrition in the world according to the passage?

- a) Modern biotechnology
- b) Traditional innovations
- c) Unequal distribution
- d) All of the above

2. What are some of the issues faced by a large part of the population of developing countries engaged in agriculture?

- a) Adequate food production
- b) Lack of infrastructure
- c) Poor market access
- d) All of the above

3. What are the benefits of transgenic plants according to the passage?

- a) More effective pest resistance
- b) Improved yield
- c) Both a and b
- d) Neither a nor b

4. What is the major concern surrounding the safety of GM technology?

- a) Its effect may only be known much later

b) The controversy surrounding it is resolved quickly

- c) Both a and b
- d) Neither a nor b

5. What are the food and beverage regulatory standards like in most developing countries according to the passage?

- a) High
- b) Low
- c) Non-existent
- d) Adequate

6. What can biotechnology not address according to the passage?

- a) Food production
- b) Unequal distribution
- c) Problems faced by developing countries
- d) None of the above

7. What is the reality of the situation with GM crops according to the passage?

- a) They are a universal panacea
- b) They are tech-generated monsters
- c) Far more complex than either of these extremes
- d) None of the above

8. What is the problem with most governments in developing countries according to the passage?

- a) They have low food and beverage regulatory standards
- b) They have poor public systems for monitoring and surveillance of standards
- c) Both a and b
- d) Neither a nor b

9. What happens when most governments in developing countries have low food and beverage regulatory standards?

- a) They are open for entry of agricultural products of new technology
- b) They are open for dumping of agricultural products of new technology
- c) Both a and b
- d) Neither a nor b

10. What is the main concern regarding the safety of GM technology according to the passage?

- a) Lack of regulation in developing countries
- b) Unforeseen consequences
- c) Unequal distribution of food
- d) The potential for human health hazards

ANSWERS

- 1. (d) All of the above
- 2. (d) All of the above
- 3. (c) Both a and b
- 4. (a) Its effect may only be known much later
- 5. (b) Low
- 6. (b) Unequal distribution
- 7. (c) Far more complex than either of these extremes
- 8. (c) Both a and b
- 9. (c) Both a and b
- 10. (b) Unforeseen consequences

PASSAGE 25

The Nationalist Movement in India, led by figures such as Gandhi, was a bourgeois movement that aimed to gain independence from colonial rule. Gandhi played a crucial role in this movement by leading nationwide

campaigns and rallies through the Indian National Congress. He was able to mobilize the masses and change their mentality from one of defeat and hopelessness to one of unity and action. His actions and teachings inevitably had an impact on the class struggle in India, although he did not specifically address this issue.

Gandhi's main contribution to India and the Indian people was through these powerful movements and his ability to connect with the masses. He was able to make the most of the objective conditions and reach the hearts of the people, whereas other groups with more advanced ideologies were not able to do so.

However, it is important to note that the fight for independence and nationalism movements are not the only issues that India faces. In order to truly empower and uplift the masses, attention must also be given to addressing social, economic, cultural and linguistic issues. This includes addressing issues that prevent children from weaker sections and disadvantaged groups, as well as girls, from accessing and completing their education. The focus must be on the poorest and most vulnerable groups, as they are the most disempowered and at the greatest risk of violation of their right to education.

The right to education goes beyond just free and compulsory education and includes the aspect of quality education for all. A curriculum that encourages learning through activities, exploration and discovery must be implemented. This requires a shift in perception of children as passive receivers of knowledge and moving away from the

traditional reliance on textbooks and exams. The teaching-learning process must be stress-free and a massive program for curricular reform should be initiated to provide for a child-friendly learning system that is more empowering. Teacher accountability systems and processes must ensure that children are learning and their right to learn in a child-friendly environment is not violated. Testing and assessment systems must also be reexamined and redesigned to ensure that they do not force children to struggle between school and tuition centers and bypass childhood.

1. Who led the Nationalist Movement in India?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) Sardar Patel
- d) B. R. Ambedkar

2. What was the main goal of the Nationalist Movement in India?

- a) To gain independence from colonial rule
- b) To abolish the caste system
- c) To establish a socialist government
- d) To unite all religious groups

3. What was Gandhi's main contribution to India and the Indian people?

- a) Leading powerful movements and rallies through the Indian National Congress
- b) Abolishing the caste system
- c) Establishing a socialist government
- d) Uniting all religious groups

4. How did Gandhi's actions and teachings impact the class struggle in India?

- a) He specifically addressed the issue

b) He ignored the issue

c) His actions and teachings inevitably had an impact on the class struggle

d) He promoted class struggle

5. What are some issues that need to be addressed in addition to the fight for independence and nationalism movements in India?

- a) Social, economic, cultural and linguistic issues
- b) Religious issues
- c) Environmental issues
- d) Foreign relations

6. Who is at the greatest risk of violation of their right to education in India?

- a) Wealthy and privileged groups
- b) Poor and vulnerable groups
- c) Children from urban areas
- d) Girls

7. What is the importance of quality education in the right to education?

- a) It is not important
- b) It is as important as free and compulsory education
- c) It is only important for certain groups
- d) It is not mentioned in the right to education

8. What is the role of the curriculum in providing quality education?

- a) It should provide for learning through activities, exploration, and discovery
- b) It should only rely on textbooks and exams
- c) It should focus on rote learning
- d) It is not important

9. Why is it important to change the perception of children as passive receivers of knowledge?

- a) It promotes a stress-free and empowering learning environment
- b) It is not important
- c) It will lead to an increase in exam scores
- d) It will lead to a decrease in exam scores

10. What is the role of teacher accountability systems and processes in ensuring that children's right to learn in a child-friendly environment is not violated?

- a) They are not important
- b) They are important for ensuring that children are learning
- c) They are important for ensuring that teachers are fulfilling their duties
- d) They are important for ensuring that children are not exposed to any form of abuse.

9. (a) It promotes a stress-free and empowering learning environment.

10. (b) They are important for ensuring that children are learning.

ANSWERS

1. (a) Mahatma Gandhi.
2. (a) To gain independence from colonial rule.
3. (a) Leading powerful movements and rallies through the Indian National Congress.
4. (c) His actions and teachings inevitably had an impact on the class struggle.
5. (a) Social, economic, cultural, and linguistic issues.
6. (b) Poor and vulnerable groups.
7. (b) It is as important as free and compulsory education.
8. (a) It should provide for learning through activities, exploration, and discovery.