

**Time allowed: 45 minutes****Maximum Marks: 200****General Instructions:** Same as Practice Paper-I.**I. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct option.**

- (1) Colonialism is a distinct form of imperialism in which a colonising nation exerts direct controls over a colonised state by military, economic and political means. In India, it mostly refers to the British rule in India from 1858 to 1947. On 1st January 1877, Queen Victoria was proclaimed the Empress of India at a durbar or assembly of notables and princes, in Delhi. The Viceroy Lord Lytton represented the Sovereign, who incidentally never visited her Indian Empire.
  - (2) During the colonial period from the 1500s to the 1700s, the Portuguese, Dutch, French, and English vied with each other for commercial privileges and political influence in India, especially in the south of India. The East India Company of Britain (now called the United Kingdom) established several important trading centres along the Malabar and Coromandel coasts. They included Nizampatam, Masulipatnam, Madapollam and Vizagapatnam.
  - (3) In the 1700s, British and French merchants each formed alliances with local powers. At the end of the 1700s, the British reached an agreement with the Nizam of Hyderabad. He accepted British support in exchange for recognition of British rights to trade. By the beginning of the 1800s, Andhra came under the political control of the East India Company of the United Kingdom. The districts of Anantapur, Cuduppa, Nellore, Chittoor, of the East India Company of the United Kingdom. The districts of Anantapur, Cuduppa, Nellore, Chittoor, and Kurnool were annexed by the company, and the territory of the Nizam of Hyderabad was brought under its indirect rule. Hyderabad became one of the 550 princely states which stayed largely independent until 1947.
  - (4) Colonial rule led to the impoverishment of the Indian people. Anticolonial feelings were initially expressed through peasant and tribal revolts. Eventually, a national movement was organised by the educated classes.
  - (5) Sri Kandukuri Viresalingam Pantulu began a social-religious movement which made possible the emergence of a democratic movement. The writing of Gujaraja Apparao and Unnava Lakshminarayana began a literary renaissance.
  - (6) The anticolonial movement initiated and organised by the Indian National Congress drew popular support in Andhra. Some of the important leaders in the movement included T. Prakashan, N. Sanjeeva Reddy, and Pattabhi Sitaramayya. The communist movement, which grew as part of the national movement also had a large following across the region.
- 1. The East India Company of Britain established:**
    - (a) several tanning centres along the Malabar and Coromandel coast
    - (b) several trading centres along the Malabar and Coromandel coast
    - (c) several training centres along the Malabar and Coromandel coast
    - (d) several trekking centres along the Malabar and Coromandel coast
  - 2. How were anticolonial feelings initially expressed?**
    - (a) Through peasant and tribal revolts
    - (b) Through forming alliances with local powers
    - (c) Through trading centres
    - (d) Through people and party revolts

3. What drew popular support in Andhra?
  - (a) The social-religious movement
  - (b) The national movement organised by the educated classes
  - (c) The anticolonial movement organised by the Indian National Congress
  - (d) An agreement with the Nizam of Hyderabad
4. Based on the reading of the passage, choose the incorrect statement from the following.
  - (a) Colonial rule led to the impoverishment of the Indian people.
  - (b) Gujaraja Rao began a social-religious movement which made possible the emergence of the peasants and tribal revolts.
  - (c) The anticolonial movement initiated and organised by the Indian National Congress drew support in Andhra.
  - (d) The Viceroy Lord Lytton represented the Sovereign who incidentally never visited her Indian empire.
5. Choose the option that correctly states the two meanings of 'impoverishment', as used in the passage.
 

A. Becoming poor	B. Invading a country	C. Initiating a movement	
D. Forming alliances	E. Being deprived of strength and vitality		

  - (a) A. and D.
  - (b) B. and E.
  - (c) D. and C.
  - (d) A. and E.
6. How can colonialism be called a distinct form of imperialism?
  - (a) It involves several important trading centres along the Malabar and Coramandel coasts.
  - (b) It involves alliances with local powers.
  - (c) It involves direct controls over a colonised state by military, economic and political means.
  - (d) It involves British support in exchange for recognition of British right to trade.
7. 'Colonialism is a distinct form of imperialism in which a colonising nation exerts direct controls over colonised state by military, economic, and political means.' Substitute the underlined word with the most appropriate option from the following.
  - (a) Well-defined
  - (b) Similar
  - (c) Different
  - (d) Local
8. Why did the Portuguese, Dutch, French and English vie with each other during the colonial period?
 

A. For commercial privileges in India	B. For political influence in India
C. For recognition of British rights	D. For alliances with local powers
E. For establishing trading centres	

  - (a) A. and B.
  - (b) B. and C.
  - (c) C. and D.
  - (d) D. and E.
9. Which of the following state stayed largely independent until 1947?
  - (a) Uttar Pradesh
  - (b) Hyderabad
  - (c) Karnataka
  - (d) Telangana
10. Which of the following would you accept as the title of the given passage?
  - (a) British Rule in India
  - (b) Growth of Anti-colonial Movement
  - (c) Indian National Congress
  - (d) British Imperialism

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

- (1) My dad and I both started playing tennis at the same time in 1967. Though I was small for my age, I was fast on my feet and seemed to have an instinct for where my opponent would hit his next shot. At the age of nine, I put on my white shorts and shirt, and started playing in tennis tournaments around the New York area. By the time I was 12, I was No. 7 in the country in the under-12 category. When I was 16, I won my first national singles title. Then, in 1977, as a chubby faced 18- year old with brown ringlets and a red headband, I came out of nowhere to reach the semi-finals at Wimbledon. Though I wouldn't have told a soul back then, that's when I realised I had the potential to be the best tennis player in the world.
- (2) I worked my way up the ranks and by 1979, I was world No. 3, hunting down Jimmy Connors and Bjorn Borg. I was winning a lot and I loved it—loved being the lone gunfighter. I won the US Open in both '79 and '80. Then, more and more, the problem became that almost everybody was somebody I shouldn't lose to. There was so much pressure to win in the early rounds of tournaments and make it to the finals. To conquer the pressure, I tried building defenses that almost nothing (and nobody) could get through.
- (3) But behind my defenses were 'some very dark places'. There was always a devil inside me that I had to fight against. And that devil was the fear of failure. Eventually I had made it to the finals at Wimbledon that year,

earning the rematch I'd badly wanted with Borg. Though I'd beaten the great, smooth Swede in last year's US Open, Borg had won Wimbledon an incredible five times in a row, including against me. I got off to a sluggish start. I was tight, over impressed with the occasion. Borg won the first set, 6-4.

- (4) As I loosened up, the match turned into a dog fight. I won a tie breaker in the second set, and the third set was going in that direction too. Underneath my nerves and my certainty that I had to play every point to my utmost, a strange idea was starting to materialise: He's not quite as hungry as last year. This match is mine to take, if I can take it. After that, I knew in my bones that I was going to win, and I did. The final score was 4-6, 7-6, 7-6, 6-4. When I beat Borg at the US Open a few months later, I officially replaced him as world No. 1. I had thought that No. 2 was a pretty big deal. But No. 1 was a very strange place indeed—the peak of the mountain, the icy winds blowing around my head. For four years I was the biggest winner in men's tennis.

- (*Reaching The Peak*) an Autobiography of John Mc Enroe

**11. The narrator won the match because of his:**

- (a) skills (b) determination (c) consistent practice (d) all of these

**12. The top position is called a very strange place because:**

- (a) of high expectations of the spectators (b) rivals  
(c) happiness of leading others (d) none of these

**13. At what age, do you think, John Mc Enroe started playing tennis?**

- (a) Before the age of nine (b) As he neared age nine (c) At the age of nine (d) After the age of nine

**14. What two distinctive qualities did the author possess at a tender age?**

- (a) Fast on his feet and an instinct for where the opponent would drop his next shot.  
(b) Fast on his toes and an instinct for where the opponent would drop his next shot.  
(c) Fast on his feet and an instinct for where the opponent would hit his next shot.  
(d) Fast on his legs and an instinct for where the opponent would hit his next shot.

**15. How did he look when he reached the Wimbledon semi-finals?**

- (a) A chubby faced 18-year old boy with brown ringlets and a red headband.  
(b) A chubby faced 18-year old boy with brown ringlets and a red hairband.  
(c) A chubby faced 18-year old boy with brown ringlets and a black headband.  
(d) A chubby faced 18-year old boy with black ringlets and a brown headband.

**16. How did he try to overcome pressure?**

- (a) He tried building unbreakable defences. (b) He tried not to defend.  
(c) He tried breaking unbreakable defences. (d) He tried building breakable defences.

**17. What helped Mc Enroe to win the match?**

- A. His assessment of his opponent that he was not as hungry as last year helped him to win the match.  
B. He played every point to the utmost.  
C. He was on the peak of the mountain with icy winds blowing around his head.

- (a) A. and B. (b) Only A. (c) A. and C. (d) All of these

**18. Which of the following attributes agree with John Mc Enroe?**

- A. John McEnroe was a great badminton player.  
B. He was hard working, determined and optimistic.  
C. He had the art of overcoming pressure.

- (a) A. and B. (b) Only A. (c) B. and C. (d) All of these

**19. Find a word from the passage which means 'hidden qualities' (para 1).**

- (a) Potential (b) Potent (c) Latent (d) Impotent

**20. Find a word from the passage which means 'impossible to believe' (para 2).**

- (a) Indefensible (b) Incredible (c) Inaudible (d) Indelible

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

- (1) The growth of technology for educational use has transformed the way in which people learn and access education. This is particularly true as regards the learning of languages, an area in which the explosion of mobile apps and interactive software for online learning has provided choice to a range of people who were



previously unable to access foreign language education. Thus, there are many people who have begun learning foreign languages through the Duolingo system, a system that has been adapted across the entire US public school system. Worldwide, more than 80mn people have downloaded this 2013 app of the year, which imparts education through the medium of games and has thereby attracted new demographics learners.

- (2) The founder and CEO of Duolingo, Luis von Ahn, says that when he founded his company, he was determined to find a way for people to learn a language, for free. According to him, there was an irony that people who needed the language the most didn't have much money, since learning a language costs a lot.
- (3) While advances in technology may have created more opportunities for more people to access language learning, the question remains as to whether it is actually possible to learn a language only by using online tools. Learning with online tools requires that users have a smart phone or an internet connection. Luis von Ahn says that this is not an unrealistic a scenario as it might seem. In the lower middle classes of developing countries, they usually have a smart phone, a lower end Android phone, with the easy access to online technology. Rosetta Stone, another language learning tool, has added apps to its suite. This long-standing provider of language learning software, has poured time and resources into research and concluded that mobile is the way forward.
- (4) One of the big changes caused by technology is the demographic shift of the language learners. People from less privileged backgrounds are finding more affordable ways to learn. As is expected, English remains the most-in-demand language. The British Council estimates that the 21st century will see over two billion people learning English across the world due to the advantage it offers to economic migrants.

**21. What is the irony about language, according to Luis von Ahn?**

- (a) That people from less privileged backgrounds are finding more affordable ways to learn
- (b) That people who needed the language the most didn't have much money
- (c) That people have begun learning foreign languages through the Duolingo system
- (d) That games attract new demographics of language learners

**22. Where has the Duolingo system been adapted?**

- (a) In the US school system
- (b) In the US private school system
- (c) In the US public school system
- (d) In the US education system

**23. What did the British Council estimate?**

- (a) The 21st century will find over 2 billion people learning English across the world.
- (b) The 21st century will set over 2 billion learning English people across the world.
- (c) The 21st century will reject over 2 billion people across the world learning English.
- (d) The 21st century will see over 2 billion people learning English across the world.

**24. Based on your reading of the passage, choose the incorrect statement from the following.**

- (a) There are many people who have begun learning foreign languages through the Duolingo system.
- (b) Learning with online tools require a smart phone or an Internet connection.
- (c) People from privileged backgrounds are finding more affordable ways to learn.
- (d) There was an irony that people who needed the language the most didn't have much money, since learning a language costs a lot.

**25. 'Luis von Ahn says that this is not an unrealistic a scenario as it might seem.' Substitute the underlined word with the most appropriate option from the following.**

- (a) Logical
- (b) Impractical
- (c) Lifelike
- (d) Incredible

**26. Choose the option that correctly states the meaning of 'imparts', as used in the passage.**

- (a) Pass on
- (b) Withhold
- (c) Suppress
- (d) Conceal

**27. Which of the following ideas have been conveyed to the reader in the given passage by the author?**

- A. Education is affordable.
- B. English is the least-in-demand language.
- C. Poor people need to learn the language.
- D. Duolingo was founded to monopolise language learning.
- E. Technology has transformed access to education.

- (a) A, B, C & E
- (b) A, B, D, & E
- (c) A, C & E
- (d) A, B & D

28. 'People who needed the language most didn't have much money' is a/an:  
 (a) sarcasm (b) irony (c) paradox (d) satire
29. Which is one of the big changes caused by technology?  
 (a) Access to language learning only through smart phone  
 (b) Demographic shift of language learners  
 (c) Development of Duolingo system  
 (d) Explosion of mobile apps and interactive software
30. Which of the following option matches with the underlined word in the phrase given below?  
 'added apps to its suite'  
 (a) Series (b) Batch (c) Collection (d) Group

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

- (1) Subhas Chandra Bose fulfilled a promise to his father that he would sit for the Indian Civil Service examination in London. He secured the fourth position in 1920 but then went on to fulfill his own wish. He resigned from the coveted service the following year, saying "only on the soil of sacrifice and suffering can we raise our national edifice". Returning to India, he plunged into the national struggle and by 1923, was secretary of the Bengal State Congress and President of All India Youth Congress.
- (2) By 1927, he emerged, along with Jawaharlal Nehru, as leader of the new youth movement, which came into its own by playing a major role in the anti-Simon Commission agitation which swept India that year. He was also the chief organizer of the Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress (INC) in December 1928, which demanded that the goal of the congress be changed to 'Purna Swaraj' or 'Complete Independence'.
- (3) Imprisonment in the Civil Disobedience movement followed by bad health in 1932 took him to Europe where he observed European politics, particularly Fascism under Mussolini and Communism in the Soviet Union. He was impressed by both and believed that authoritarian rule was essential for achieving radical social goals.
- (4) In fact, it is in this period that political views of Nehru and Bose begin to diverge sharply, especially on the issue of Fascism and Nazism. Nehru was so vehemently opposed to Fascism that he refused to meet Mussolini even when the latter sought him out, whereas Bose not only met Mussolini but was impressed by him. Nehru was sharply critical of the growing danger to the world from the rise of Hitler. Bose, on the other hand, never expressed that kind of aversion to Fascism, and was quite willing to seek the support of Germany and later Japan against Britain. However, he was not happy with the German attack on Soviet Union in 1941, and that was one reason why he left Germany for Japan. For Bose, Socialism and Fascism were not polar opposites, as they were for Nehru.
- (5) In 1938, Bose was unanimously elected, with the full support of Gandhiji, as Congress president for the Haripura session. But the next year, he decided to stand again, this time as a representative of militant and radical groups. An election ensued in which Bose won by 1,580 to 1,377 votes, but the battle lines were drawn. The challenge he threw by calling Gandhian leaders rightists who were working for a compromise with the British government was answered by 12 members of the working committee resigning and asking Bose to choose his own committee. Nehru did not resign with other members but he was unhappy with Bose's casting of aspersions on senior leaders. He tried his best to mediate and persuade Bose not to resign.
- (6) The crisis came to a head at Tripuri in March 1939, with Bose refusing to nominate a new working Committee and ultimately resigning. The clash was of policy and tactics. Bose wanted an immediate struggle led by Gandhiji, whereas Gandhiji felt the time was not ripe for struggle.
- (7) Having burnt his boats with the Congress. Bose went to Japan in 1943 to seek help in the struggle against their common enemy, Britain. He finally went to Singapore to take charge of the Indian National Army (INA) which had been formed by Mohan Singh in 1941 from Indian prisoners of war captured by the Japanese. The INA was clear that it would go into action only on the invitation of the INC; it was not set up as a rival Centre of power. Bose made this more explicit when on July 6, 1944, in a broadcast on Azad Hind Radio addressed to Gandhiji, he said, "Father of our Nation! In this holy war of India's liberation, we ask for your blessing and good wishes".

—A Misguided Patriot by Mridula Mukherjee

31. Which among the following characteristics describes Subhas Chandra Bose?
- |                |                |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| A. Valiant     | B. Nationalist | C. Coward      | D. Radical     |
| E. Submissive  |                |                |                |
| (a) A, B and C | (b) A, B and D | (c) A, C and D | (d) B, C and E |



- 32. Which of the following political ideologies did Bose not align to?**  
 (a) Fascism (b) Socialism (c) Democracy (d) Civil disobedience
- 33. Subhas Chandra Bose was not happy with the:**  
 (a) Soviet Union attack on German in 1941 (b) German attack on Soviet Union in 1941  
 (c) Soviet Union attack on Japan in 1941 (d) Japan attack on Soviet Union in 1941
- 34. Indian National Army (INA) was formed by:**  
 (a) Mohan Singh (b) Subhas Chandra Bose (c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Mahatma Gandhi
- 35. Why did Subhas Chandra Bose resign from the Indian Civil Services?**  
 (a) Because he thought that 'only British could bring change in India'  
 (b) Because he thought that 'only on the soil of sacrifice and suffering can we raise our national edifice'  
 (c) Because he said that 'give me blood and I'll give you freedom'  
 (d) Because he thought that 'only I can bring freedom'
- 36. Subhas Chandra Bose resigned from the Indian Civil Service as he felt:**  
 (a) he had fulfilled the promise he had made to his father and now wanted to raise a national edifice  
 (b) he had fulfilled his father's wish and wanted to fulfill his own and raise a national edifice  
 (c) that only on the soil of sacrifice and suffering can we raise our national edifice  
 (d) he wanted to be the secretary of the Bengal State Congress and raise a national edifice
- 37. What was the demand of Indian National Congress in December 1928?**  
 (a) 'PurnaSwaraj' or 'Complete Independence'. (b) Hybrid Government  
 (c) Partial Independence (d) Autocracy
- 38. What were the issues which led to differences in political views of Nehru and Bose?**  
 (a) Issues of Nazism and Nationalism (b) Issues of Fascism and Communism  
 (c) Issues of Fascism and Nationalism (d) Issues of Fascism and Nazism
- 39. Which of the following option is the correct antonym of 'aspersions'?**  
 (a) Barb (b) Brickbat (c) Inuendo (d) Adulation
- 40. The context of the idiom "burnt the boats", is replicated in which one of the following sentences?**  
 (a) When you burn your boats, you have to take the island.  
 (b) However, until you are sure, it is best not to burn your boats.  
 (c) He decided to burn the boats with his boss, when he announced that he was quitting the job.  
 (d) In a military campaign, burning your boats or bridges would make escape or retreat impossible.

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

- India's water crisis is often attributed to lack of government planning, increased corporate privatisation, waste due to industrial and human activities, and government corruption. In addition, water scarcity in India is expected to worsen as the overall population is expected to increase to 1.6 billion by the year 2050.
- Although India has made improvements over the past decades in both the availability and quality of municipal drinking water systems, its large populations has stressed planned water resources and rural areas are left out. In addition, the rapid growth in India's urban areas has stretched government solutions, which have been compromised by over-privatisation.
- Regardless of improvements to drinking water, many other water sources are contaminated with both bio and chemical pollutants and over 21% of the country's diseases are water related. Furthermore, only 33% of the country has access to traditional sanitation.
- One concern is that India may lack overall long-term availability of replenishable water resources. While India's aquifers are currently associated with replenishing sources, the country is also a major grain producer with a great need of water to support the commodity. As with all countries with large agricultural output, excess water consumption for food production depletes the overall water table.
- On a positive note, some areas of India are fortunate to have a relatively wet climate, even in the most arid regions. However, with no rain catchment programs in place, most of the water is displaced or dried up instead of used. In these areas, rain harvesting could be one solution for water collection. The collected water can be immediately used for agriculture, and with improved filtration practices, water-borne pathogens can be reduced.

- 41. What is likely to happen by the year 2050?**  
 (a) Placement of rain catchment program (b) Improved filtration practices  
 (c) Rapid growth in India's urban areas (d) Extreme water scarcity
- 42. What has led to India's water crisis?**  
 (a) Government planning (b) Increased corporate privatisation  
 (c) Waste due to industrial and human activities (d) All of these
- 43. Which of the following factor is responsible for the depletion of water table?**  
 (a) Excess water consumption for food production (b) Reduction of water-borne pathogens  
 (c) Displacement of water (d) Availability of replenishable water resources
- 44. Which of the following statement is NOT TRUE, according to the passage?**  
 (a) India's aquifers are currently associated with replenishing sources.  
 (b) With rain water harvesting, the collected water can be immediately used for agriculture.  
 (c) India's large production has stressed planned water resources and urban areas are left out.  
 (d) Over 21% of the country's diseases are water related.
- 45. What is the concern that has been discussed in the passage?**  
 (a) That the water resources are contaminated with both bio and chemical pollutants  
 (b) That India may lack overall long-term availability of replenishable water resources  
 (c) That the availability and quality of municipal drinking water systems will be compromised  
 (d) That in arid regions, most of the water will be dried up instead of used
- 46. Which of the following state(s) experience(s) extreme high water stress?**  
**A. Punjab**                      **B. Gujarat**                      **C. Rajasthan**                      **D. Haryana**  
 (a) Only C.                      (b) Both C. and D.                      (c) All, except B.                      (d) All of these
- 47. Why are some areas of India fortunate?**  
 (a) Because they have relatively wet climate  
 (b) Because they have large agricultural output  
 (c) Because they have easy availability of municipal drinking water systems  
 (d) All of these
- 48. How will improving filtration practices be beneficial?**  
 (a) It will help in depleting the overall water table.                      (b) It will help in displacing the water.  
 (c) It will help in reducing water-borne pathogens.                      (d) It will help in replenishing water resources.
- 49. 'Replenish' means the same as:**  
 (a) Deplete                      (b) Exhaust                      (c) Restore                      (d) Eliminate
- 50. '...depletes the overall water table'. Which sentence from the following replicates the meaning of the underlined word?**  
 (a) Once you deplete the balance, it may be possible to reload the card with more money, depending on the terms of that particular card.  
 (b) The goal is to cleanse the body, not deplete it.  
 (c) When we continually cut down forests, we are choosing to deplete one of our greatest resources.  
 (d) The older versions are then offered at a lower price to deplete inventory.



## PRACTICE PAPER—07

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