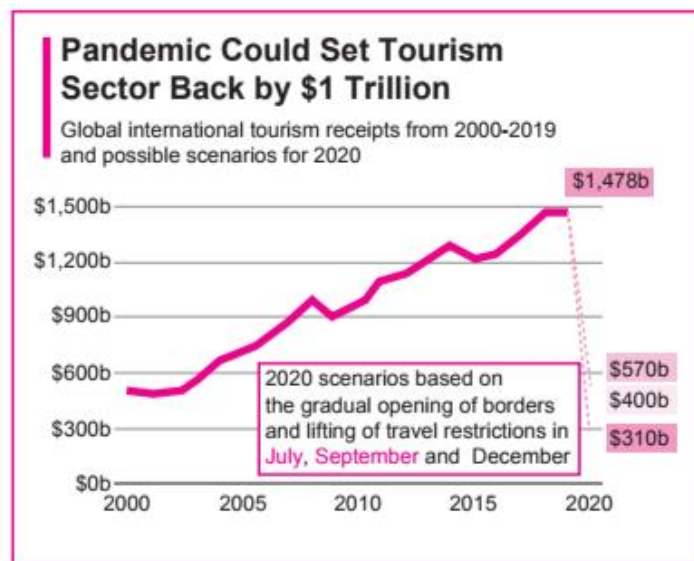


Time allowed: 45 minutes

Maximum Marks: 200

*General Instructions: Same as Practice Paper-1.***I. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct option.**

- (1) Tourism is a significant part of many national economies, and the immediate and immense shock to the tourism sector resulting from the coronavirus pandemic is affecting the wider economy. As governments around the world have introduced unprecedented measures to contain the virus, restrictions on travel, business operations and people-to-people interactions have brought the tourism economy to a standstill. Many countries are now entering a new phase in fighting the virus while at the same time managing the re-opening of the tourism economy. This is a complex and challenging task, and quantifying the impact on the tourism economy is difficult.



- (2) The pandemic warns that up to 120 million tourism jobs are at risk, with the economic damage likely to exceed \$1 trillion in 2020 alone. It is imperative to rebuild the tourism sector by regaining its position as a provider of decent jobs, stable incomes and the protection of our cultural and natural heritage. The UN Secretary-General stressed tourism's role as one of the most important economic sectors, providing livelihoods to hundreds of millions of people while boosting economies and enabling countries to thrive.
- (3) International travel came to a screeching halt in April and May, resulting in international tourist arrivals that trailed last year's total by almost 60 percent through the first five months of 2020. Depending on when travel restrictions will be fully lifted, the World Tourism Organization expects international tourism receipts (*i.e.* spending by international tourists) to drop between \$910 billion and \$1.2 trillion this year, which would set the global tourism industry back by 20 years. Revised scenarios indicate that the potential shock could range between a 60-80% decline in the international tourism economy in 2020 depending on the duration of the crisis.

- (4) Domestic tourism flows have also been heavily affected by restrictions on the movement of people, but are expected to recover more quickly once containment measures are lifted. Nonetheless, it is unlikely that domestic tourism could compensate for the decline of international tourism flows, particularly in destinations heavily dependent on international markets.
  - (5) Tourism generates foreign exchange, drives regional development, directly supports numerous types of jobs and businesses, and underpins many local communities but to experience a sea change, this should include considerations on lifting travel restrictions, restoring traveller confidence and rethinking the tourism sector for the future.
1. **According to the passage, what have the governments done to contain virus around the world?**
    - (a) The governments have restricted malls operations and promoted sales of masks and sanitisers.
    - (b) The governments have restricted flight operations and appealed people to maintain social distancing.
    - (c) The governments have restricted business operations, travelling and people-to-people interactions.
    - (d) The governments have promoted business operations, travelling and people-to-people interactions.
  2. **How does tourism contribute to a nation's economy?**
    - (a) It promotes foreign exchange, drives regional development and businesses.
    - (b) It mitigates foreign exchange, drives regional development and businesses.
    - (c) It eliminates foreign exchange, drives regional development and businesses.
    - (d) It generates foreign exchange, drives regional development and businesses.
  3. **What, according to the passage, should the countries do to experience a sea change in the economy during this hour of distress?**
    - (a) The countries should lift travel restrictions restoring the travellers' confidence.
    - (b) The countries should promote social distancing.
    - (c) The countries should lift restrictions from flight operations.
    - (d) The countries should be providing subsidies to the travellers.
  4. **The term 'unprecedented measures' in paragraph 1 of the passage can also be substituted with:**
    - (a) unexpected closures
    - (b) unimaginable crisis
    - (c) constructive measures
    - (d) unexpected remedies
  5. **What is imperative about the tourism sector?**
    - (a) To analyse the data of the loss of economy
    - (b) To rebuild it by regaining its position as a provider of decent jobs and stable incomes
    - (c) To analyse the data of the jobs lost during the pandemic
    - (d) To rebuild it by regaining its position as a provider of hope and optimism
  6. **What is the estimated loss of the economy in 2020 alone?**
    - (a) 120 million tourism jobs are at risk, with the economic damage likely to exceed \$9 trillion.
    - (b) 121 million tourism jobs are at risk, with the economic damage likely to exceed \$1 trillion.
    - (c) 120 million tourism jobs are at risk, with the economic damage likely to exceed \$7 trillion.
    - (d) 120 million tourism jobs are at risk, with the economic damage likely to exceed \$1 trillion.
  7. **What does the revised scenario indicate?**
    - (a) That the potential shock of economy loss could range between a 60-80% decline in the hospitality industry.
    - (b) That the potential shock of economy loss could range between a 60-80% decline in the flight operations.
    - (c) That the potential shock of economy loss could range between a 60-80% decline in the international tourism.
    - (d) That the potential shock of economy loss could range between a 60-80% rise of poverty.
  8. **The word 'containment' in the passage means the same as:**
    - (a) the action of keeping something harmful under control or within limits.
    - (b) the act, process, or means of keeping something within limits.
    - (c) the policy, process or result of preventing the expansion of a hostile power or ideology.
    - (d) the action or policy of preventing the expansion of a hostile country or influence.

**9. How are the domestic tourism flows expected to recover?**

- (a) If the restrictions on the operations of malls and containment measures are lifted.
- (b) If the restrictions on the small-scale industries and containment measures are lifted.
- (c) If the restrictions on the movement of domestic flights and containment measures are lifted.
- (d) If the restrictions on the movement of people and containment measures are lifted.

**10. Tourism's role is to provide livelihoods to hundreds of millions of people while:**

- (a) ensuring sites' promotion.
- (b) lifting travel restrictions.
- (c) boosting communities' movements.
- (d) boosting economies and enabling countries to thrive.

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

- (1) Modern food has become our enemy. We have become so slavish to taste and presentation that we eat food for its entertainment value, not for its nutritional benefit. Even as health awareness is increasing, the variety of junk and nutritionless food is also increasing. Each restaurant boasts of a new cuisine, which is a mixture of refined flour, oil and sugar. Pasta, noodles, white rice, white bread, and maida-based products like pizzas, burgers, naan and rumali roti are the main options in Italian, Chinese, Indian or Mexican cuisines. The vegetarian dishes are either overcooked or have a lot of corn starch and fat. The non-vegetarian dishes are either white-sauce based or made in rich gravies.
  - (2) People are trying to lose weight by eating less in the day, so that they can accommodate such foods in the night. They skip breakfast and lunch, so that they can satisfy their taste buds in the night with a family dinner. Perfect health, however, cannot be achieved by a process of eating less and not eating. The idea is to nourish the body. You might achieve some weight loss but you will also lose out on your health.
  - (3) Therefore, whilst embarking upon any weight loss programme, remember that health is much more than just weight loss, at the same time, achieving ideal body weight in a healthy way does provide a basis for achieving perfect health.
  - (4) Our weight is a balancing act, but the equation is simple: If you eat more calories than you burn, you gain weight. And if you eat fewer calories than you burn, you lose weight.
  - (5) All too often, we make weight loss much more difficult than it needs to be with extreme diets that leave us cranky and starving. Unhealthy lifestyle choices that undermine our dieting efforts, and emotional eating habits stop us before we get started. But there's a better way! You can lose weight without feeling miserable. By making smart choices every day, you can develop new eating habits and preferences that will leave you feeling satisfied—and winning the battle of the bulge.
- 11. What is the author's opinion about modern food?**
- (a) It has become our enemy.
  - (b) We should stick to modern food.
  - (c) It is easy to cook and eat.
  - (d) It is not nutritional.
- 12. In today's modern time, why do we eat food?**
- (a) We eat food for its nutritional benefit.
  - (b) We eat food for its entertainment value.
  - (c) We eat food to satiate our hunger.
  - (d) We eat food for survival.
- 13. The new cuisines being served in restaurants are a mixture of:**
- (a) refined flour, oil and sugar
  - (b) rich spices and fat
  - (c) green vegetables and rich gravies
  - (d) calorie free dishes and overcooked vegetables
- 14. What are the main options in Italian, Chinese, Indian or Mexican cuisines?**
- (a) Pasta and noodles
  - (b) White rice and white bread
  - (c) Pizzas, burgers and rumali roti
  - (d) All of these
- 15. What is the problem highlighted with the vegetarian dishes?**
- (a) They are less in calorie.
  - (b) They are less in protein.
  - (c) They are tasteless and less in demand.
  - (d) They are either overcooked or have a lot of corn starch and fat.



16. **How has the author criticized the non-vegetarian dishes?**
  - (a) They are rich in protein.
  - (b) They are rich in calorie.
  - (c) They are not rich in protein or calorie.
  - (d) They are either white-sauce based or made in rich gravies.
17. **Why, according to the passage, are people losing weight?**
  - (a) So that they can accommodate the food being cooked in the restaurants in lunch
  - (b) So that they can accommodate the food being cooked in the restaurants in breakfast
  - (c) So that they can accommodate the food being cooked in the restaurants in dinner
  - (d) So that they can accommodate the food being cooked in the restaurants with friends outside
18. **Which statement from the following is NOT CORRECT according to the passage?**
  - (a) People skip breakfast and lunch so that they can satisfy their taste buds with the family dinner.
  - (b) Health awareness is decreasing.
  - (c) Modern food has become our enemy.
  - (d) We try to lose weight by eating less in the day.
19. **Which statement from the following is CORRECT according to the passage?**
  - (a) We eat less in order to achieve ideal body weight.
  - (b) If we eat more calories than we burn, we lose weight.
  - (c) If we eat fewer calories than we burn, we lose weight.
  - (d) We need to be more careful about weight loss than our health.
20. **'Extreme diets leave us cranky and starving.' What does the word 'cranky' mean here?**
  - (a) Pleasant
  - (b) Satisfied
  - (c) Optimistic
  - (d) Ill-tempered

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

- (1) The world's tallest statue has been completed in Gujarat, India. Standing almost 600 feet tall, the Statue of Unity depicts Indian freedom fighter and politician Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, one of the most prominent leaders of the Indian independence movement, and the first Deputy Prime Minister of India. The memorial took around 4 years to design and construct.
- (2) The Statue of Unity is approximately 4 times taller than New York's famous Statue of Liberty. The statue cost approximately \$430m (29.9bn rupees) to build. The scale of the project is reflected in the staggering size and weight of its materials: the statue's construction took 2,500,000 cubic feet of concrete, 5,700 tons of steel structure and 18,500 tons of reinforced steel rods. There are approximately 12,000 bronze panels covering the structure, weighing around 1,700 tons.
- (3) It is projected that the memorial — remotely located 125 miles from the state capital, Ahmedabad — will become a nationalist pilgrimage for about 2.5 million visitors every year. The statue's height surpasses the Spring Temple Buddha in Henan, China, which, at 420 feet was previously the tallest statue in the world. Visitors can go up to the viewing gallery, which is located near the chest of the statue at a height of 500 feet. The Gujarat government reportedly relocated some 185 families to make way for the statue, compensating them with 1,200 acres (475 hectares) of new land. More than 2,000 Indian workers along with several hundred labourers from China contributed to the construction efforts.
- (4) Boating facility has been developed with the help of an external professional entity. Tourists coming to Kevadia are also enjoying the pristine nature with this boat ride. Total duration of each ride is for 45 minutes and in a day, eight rides are operationalised by the operator. This ride takes you to the waters of dyke-4 as well as the entire water body which is surrounded by lush green forests. Ecosystem around the lake is very rich in flora and fauna. This boating facility has become a popular spot for the tourists.
- (5) The project has divided opinion in India, with some criticizing the government's public spending on the project and others protesting against the displacement of farmers to make way for the memorial.

- 21. Which of the following would be an appropriate title for the passage?**  
 (a) In Memory of a Great Leader (b) The Tallest Man  
 (c) Sardar Patel - India's Iron Man (d) The Statue of Unity
- 22. 'Entity' means the opposite of:**  
 (a) Body (b) Individual (c) Concept (d) Creature
- 23. How much did the Statue of Unity cost in Indian rupees?**  
 (a) 29.7 million rupees (b) 29.3 billion rupees (c) 27.9 billion rupees (d) 29.9 billion rupees
- 24. Which of the following statement is TRUE, according to the passage?**  
 (a) There are approximately 12,000 bronze panels covering the structure.  
 (b) More than 20,000 Indian workers contributed to the construction efforts.  
 (c) Each ride is of 45 minute duration, and there are 18 rides operated in a day.  
 (d) The public was criticised for displacement of farmers.
- 25. Where is the memorial remotely located in Gujarat?**  
 (a) 120 miles from the state capital, Kutch (b) 125 miles from the state capital, Ahmedabad  
 (c) 139 miles from the state capital, Vadodara (d) 125 miles from the state capital, Pune
- 26. Which of the following was the tallest statue in the world before the Statue of Unity?**  
 (a) Spring Temple Buddha in Henan, Konark (b) Spring Temple Buddha in Henan, China  
 (c) Statue of Liberty, USA (d) Spring Temple Buddha in Bodh Gaya
- 27. 2,000 Indian workers along with several hundred labourers from \_\_\_\_\_ contributed to the construction efforts.**  
 (a) Brazil (b) Italy (c) Russia (d) China
- 28. How many boat-rides are operational in a day in Kevadiya?**  
 (a) Fifteen (b) Sixteen (c) Seven (d) Eight
- 
- 29. 'Ecosystem around the lake is very rich in flora and fauna.' What does 'flora and fauna' mean?**  
 (a) Flora represents all animal life and fauna relates to all plant life.  
 (b) Fauna represents all animal life and flora relates to all plant life.  
 (c) 'Flora and fauna' refers to hills and mountains.  
 (d) 'Flora and fauna' means cultural life of a particular region.
- 30. Why are the people criticizing the government's move for constructing the Statue of Unity?**  
 (a) The people are criticizing that the statue was constructed in Gujarat.  
 (b) The people are criticizing that the statue was constructed in West Bengal.  
 (c) The people are criticizing the government's public spending and displacement of farmers to make way for the memorial.  
 (d) The people are criticizing that the statue is not the tallest in the world.

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

- (1) India has a long and venerable history in the field of higher education. In ancient times, the country was known to have been home to the oldest formal universities in the world.
- (2) The great university of Nalanda is believed to be the first university of the world that was established by the Buddhist monks and initiated by Kumargupta-I of the Gupta Empire who ruled over most of the Indian subcontinent in 427 AD. It is located about 55 miles south east of Patna.
- (3) Nalanda University was an extraordinary centre of learning for seven centuries that attracted the brightest students from different parts of the world. At its peak, Nalanda played host to more than 10,000 students not just Buddhists but of various religious traditions. Education was provided in its heyday by 2,000 world-renowned professors, and most remarkably, was completely free.
- (4) The most interesting part was to get an admission in the university through entrance test. The university's architecture was remarkable with 9-storey buildings, 12 separate compounds, having rooms for monk students, 10 temples, several meditation halls, a great library and dozens of classrooms.



- (5) The university was a centre of learning devoted not only to the study of Buddhist texts but of Hindu philosophy of Vedas and theology in general, logic, grammar and linguistics, the practice of medicine and the study of other sciences, notably mathematics and astronomy.
- (6) Nalanda teachers practised variety of instructional methods: exposition was followed by debate, and discussion lectures featured lengthy question and answer sessions, and ideas were illuminated by extensive resort to parables and stories.
- (7) The library of Nalanda was the most renowned repository of Buddhist knowledge in the world at the time. Its collection was said to come to rise hundreds of thousands of volumes, so extensive that it burnt for months when set aflame by Turkish invaders. Nalanda had been destroyed three times by invaders and the last was when Bakhtiyar Khilji sacked it in 1193 which is seen as the demise of ancient Indian scientific thought in mathematics, astronomy, alchemy, and anatomy.
- (8) Towards the end of 2006, inspired by the then president Dr. Kalam, the Government of India took steps to build an international university by the name of Nalanda, close to the vicinity of ancient Nalanda where the first multimedia museum recreated the history of Nalanda using 3D animation film. There are four more sections in the multimedia museum—Geographical perspective, Historical perspective, Hall of Nalanda and Revival of Nalanda.

**31. By whom was the great University of Nalanda initiated?**

- (a) Kumargupta - I                      (b) Kumargupta-II                      (c) The Gaudas                      (d) The Huns

**32. According to the passage, which country is considered to be a home to the oldest formal university?**

- (a) India                      (b) Japan                      (c) China                      (d) Sri Lanka

**33. Rearrange the following sentences in the order of their appearing in the passage:**

- A. Its collection was said to come to rise hundreds of thousands of volumes, so extensive that it burnt for months when set aflame by Turkish invaders.
- B. The great University of Nalanda was initiated by Kumargupta-1 of the Gupta Empire who ruled over most of the Indian subcontinent in 427 AD.
- C. There are four more sections in the multimedia museum – Geographical perspective, Historical perspective, Hall of Nalanda and Revival of Nalanda.
- D. The University was a centre of learning devoted not only to the study of Buddhist texts but of Hindu Philosophy of Vedas and Theology.

E. Exposition was followed by debate, and discussion lectures featured lengthy question and answer sessions.

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

**34. For how long has the Nalanda University been able to draw the attention of the brightest students of the world?**

- (a) For about a decade                      (b) For about a century  
(c) For about seven centuries                      (d) For about 50 years

**35. What is the estimated number of students who have been educated from the Nalanda University?**

- (a) More than 10,000                      (b) More than 2,000                      (c) More than 12,000                      (d) Less than 10,000

**36. “Bakhtiyar Khilji sacked it.” Here, ‘sacked it’ means the same as:**

- (a) to remove someone from a job  
(b) the wealth of the university was put in sacks  
(c) a fixed amount of a commodity used as a unit of measure  
(d) to dismiss especially summarily

**37. Choose the statement from the following that is NOT CORRECT about the Nalanda University.**

- (a) The University had 12 separate libraries for boys.  
(b) The University had 9-storey buildings, having rooms for monks.  
(c) The University had several meditation halls.  
(d) The University had a great library and dozens of classrooms.

- 38. The university was devoted to teach Buddhist text, Hindu philosophy of Vedas, \_\_\_\_\_.**
- (a) Islamic studies and medicine
  - (b) the practice of medicine, mathematics, astronomy and theology in general
  - (c) Sikhism and Jainism
  - (d) Islamic studies, mathematics, astronomy and theology
- 39. What were the methods of instructions of the Nalanda teachers?**
- (a) The Nalanda teachers taught their students using blackboard.
  - (b) The Nalanda teachers taught their students through parables only.
  - (c) The Nalanda teachers followed their instructions with debate, discussion, parables and stories.
  - (d) The Nalanda teachers instructed the students under a Banyan tree.
- 40. Which fact from the passage proves that the library of Nalanda had a rich number of books?**
- (a) The library of Nalanda was the most renowned repository of Buddhist knowledge in the world.
  - (b) The question and answer sessions were illuminated by extensive resort to parables and stories.
  - (c) The collection of books in the library of Nalanda was so extensive that it burnt for months when set aflame by the invaders.
  - (d) None of these

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

- (1) Corruption is a global problem and takes many forms. It costs both money and lives. It is often thought of as a problem that mostly affects developing countries. But the harm it does is magnified in poorer nations. Corruption does not concern itself with national boundaries – it can be unearthed anywhere.
- (2) Across the EMEA region (that's Europe, the Middle East, and Africa) and India almost half of all workers think bribery and corruption are acceptable if there is an economic downturn. Corruption, bribery, theft and tax evasion, and other illicit financial flows cost developing countries \$1.26 trillion per year. That's roughly the combined size of the economies of Switzerland, South Africa and Belgium, and enough money to lift the 1.4 billion people who get by on less than \$1.25 a day above the poverty threshold and keep them there for at least six years.
- (3) The Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index scores 178 countries on their degree of corruption. In 2010, around three-quarters of all 178 scored lower than five. As much as \$132 billion is lost to corruption every year throughout as stated by the European Union's member, according to the EU Commissioner for Home Affairs.
- (4) The World Economic Forum hosts the Partnering Against Corruption Initiative (PACI), the largest global CEO-led anti-corruption initiative. Realising that corruption hampers growth and innovation, and increases social inequality, PACI aims to shape the global anti-corruption agenda. It was founded in 2004 and it brings together top CEOs, governments and international organizations who develop collective action on corruption, transparency and emerging-marketing risks. PACI uses technology to boost transparency and accountability through its platform, 'Tech for Integrity'.
- (5) Bangladesh is one of the world's poorer countries. Around one-third of the population say that they have been the victims of corruption, and an astonishing 84% of those households, who had interacted with different public and private service institutions, have been victims of corruption. In war-torn Afghanistan, of the \$8 billion donated in recent years, as much as \$1 billion has been lost to corruption. 'Integrity Watch Afghanistan' estimates bribe payments — for everything from enrolling in elementary school to getting a permit — exceed \$1 billion a year. In one Russian province, if you want to become a police officer you will probably have to pay around \$3,000. To get a place in medical school, you will need to part with around \$10,000.
- (6) Many countries with emerging economies suffer from a high level of ill-practice that slows their overall development. The entire society is affected as a result of the inefficient allocation of resources, the presence of a shadow economy, and low-quality education and healthcare. Corruption thus makes these societies worse off and lowers the living standards of most of their populations.



- 41. Based on your reading of the passage, which of the following statement states that corruption affects us?**  
 (a) Corruption can be unearthed anywhere.  
 (b) Corruption is a problem that affects developing countries.  
 (c) Corruption and other illicit financial flows cost developing countries \$1.26 trillion per year.  
 (d) Corruption costs both money and lives.
- 42. What does EMEA region stand for in the passage given above?**  
 (a) Europe, Middle East and America (b) Europe, Middle East and Africa  
 (c) Europe, Middle East and Antarctica (d) None of these
- 43. When is bribery acceptable according to India, Middle East and Africa?**  
 (a) At the time of election (b) At the time of natural disaster  
 (c) At the time of economic downturn (d) In the most adverse situation
- 44. What is the estimated loss of economy in the developing countries due to corruption?**  
 (a) \$1.16 trillion per year (b) \$11.26 trillion per year  
 (c) \$1.26 billion per year (d) \$1.26 trillion per year
- 45. What does not happen in a shadow economy?**  
 (a) Illicit economic activity existing alongside a country's official economy.  
 (b) Unreported income from the production of legal goods and services.  
 (c) Illegal money earned from monetary or barter transactions.  
 (d) Legally authorised business and monetary operations.
- 46. 'Integrity' is the antonym of:**  
 (a) forthrightness (b) probity (c) deceit (d) candour
- 47. What does PACI stand for?**  
 (a) Partnering Against Corruption Initiative (b) Prevention of Actual Corruption and Investment  
 (c) Prevention Against Corruption Initiative (d) Pact Against Corruption in India
- 48. Based on your reading of the passage, which of the following statement is NOT CORRECT?**  
 (a) 'Tech for Integrity' is a technology to boost transparency and accountability used by PACI.  
 (b) PACI was founded in 2004.  
 (c) Corruption hampers growth and innovation, and increases social inequality.  
 (d) Bangladesh is one of the richest countries.
- 49. Which word from the following precisely means the same as 'astounding'?**  
 (a) Threshold (b) Illicit (c) Astonishing (d) Evasion
- 50. \_\_\_\_\_ estimates bribe payments for everything from enrolling in elementary school to getting a permit.**  
 (a) Integrity Watch Afghanistan  
 (b) Tech for integrity  
 (c) PACI  
 (d) The Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index



## PRACTICE PAPER—18

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