

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) For a successful functioning of democracy, no doubt, literate people are of great worth. Literacy is considered to be the ability to use language to read, write, listen and speak as well as ability to perform simple arithmetic. Education should not be limited to literacy. It is because, education broadens the vision of the people and helps to comprehend various phenomena in right context. No wonder, our constitution framers vehemently felt the need for compulsory education for all children till they attain the age of 14.
 - (2) Due to the collaborative efforts taken by the central government and state governments, the literacy rate of our country has grown from a very low literacy rate of 12.2% in 1947 to 74.0% in 2011 and it is still growing. With 96.2 percent literacy, Kerala has maintained to be the most literate state in the country, while Andhra Pradesh featured at the bottom with a rate of 66.4 percent, showed a report based on National Statistical Office (NSO) Survey 2020. One of the most affecting factors for literacy is population growth. In global scenario, China and India are the most populated nations of the world claiming to have more than one-third of the world's human population.
 - (3) India's improved education system is often cited as one of the main contributors to its economy. At the same time, India continues to face stern challenges. Despite growing investment in education, 25% of its population is still illiterate; only 15% of Indian students reach high school, and just 7% of the 15% who make it to high school, graduate.
 - (4) Drop-out (wastage) is a universal phenomenon of education system in India. The children living in remote rural areas and urban slums are more vulnerable than their counterparts living in urban areas. Further, the drop-out rates are much higher for educationally backward states and districts. Girls in India tend to have higher drop-out rates than boys and orthodox mentality is the sole reason behind it. Failure to complete high school education causes serious implications for the individuals as well as for the society. It results in negative outcome for the individuals and widens social and economic inequalities already in existence. As such it is desired that wastage at all stages of education should be reduced to zero and efficiency of education system to be improved to the maximum.
 - (5) The educational planners need to understand and identify the social groups that are more susceptible to drop-out and the reasons for their dropping out for which empirical research support is required. In addition to drop-out, failure (stagnation) is another serious problem in the field of education which results drop-out. If a student consistently fails in a class, he loses interest in studies. The parents also get discouraged and lose interest in the child's education. Generally, in the end, the child gives up studies and either gets into some trade thereby helping his parents to supplement their income or turns a vagabond menacing the society and thus increasing the burden of the nation. In this way, stagnation damages the primary education to a great extent. Serious deliberation over the grave issue is the demand of time.
- 1. Which line from the following best defines education?**
- (a) Education broadens the vision of people and helps to comprehend various phenomena in right context.
 - (b) Education and literacy are the two poles apart.
 - (c) Education tells us the difference between right and wrong.
 - (d) Education gives us good jobs.

2. After reading the passage, what do you think the author has tried to convey to the reader?
 - (a) The growing population in India
 - (b) The importance of being literate
 - (c) Stagnation of primary education
 - (d) Education and development
3. Which one of the following would not be a suitable solution to end the stagnation of primary education?
 - (a) Stagnation may be avoided by making the subjects of science and arithmetic light and more interesting.
 - (b) The method of teaching these subjects should also be made attractive and the number of subjects should also be reduced.
 - (c) Seeking co-operation of the public, parents and guardians by organizing P.T.A (Parent Teacher Association).
 - (d) Ensuring that you encourage parental and societal indifference to education.
4. Which two countries claim to have more than one-third of the world's human population?
 - (a) India and Pakistan
 - (b) China and Australia
 - (c) China and Canada
 - (d) China and India
5. What is the sole reason of girls' drop-out rate as discussed in the passage?
 - (a) Orthodox mentality of the family
 - (b) Financial crunch
 - (c) Early marriage
 - (d) Less efficiency of girls in studies
6. What is the total population of India which is still illiterate?
 - (a) 7%
 - (b) 73%
 - (c) 26%
 - (d) 25%
7. "Children living in remote areas and urban slums are more 'vulnerable than their counterparts' living in the urban areas." The underlined phrase means the same as:
 - (a) someone who belongs to a group within society that is either oppressed or more susceptible to harm than another parallel group.
 - (b) someone who belongs to a group within society that is neither oppressed nor more susceptible to harm than another parallel group.
 - (c) someone who does not belong to a group within society that is either oppressed no more susceptible to harm.
 - (d) someone who belongs to a group within society that is never oppressed or is more susceptible to harm.
8. According to the passage, which statement from the following is NOT CORRECT?
 - (a) Failure is a serious problem in the field of education that results drop-out.
 - (b) Girls in India have higher drop-out rates than boys.
 - (c) Literacy rate of India reached 94.0% in 2011.
 - (d) Stagnation means failure of a student in a class.
9. According to the passage, which statement from the following is CORRECT?
 - (a) The literacy rate of India at the time of Independence was 12.8%.
 - (b) Literate people are important for a successful functioning of democracy.
 - (c) The literacy rate of India at the time of Independence was 12%.
 - (d) The illiteracy rate of India at the time of Independence was 12.9%.
10. Find out the word from the paragraph 5, which means the same as 'destitute'.
 - (a) Susceptible
 - (b) Vagabond
 - (c) Deliberation
 - (d) Empirical

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

- (1) The task which Gandhiji undertook was not only the achievement of political freedom but also the establishment of a social order based on truth and non-violence, unity and peace, equality and universal brotherhood, and maximum freedom for all. This unfinished part of his experiment was perhaps even more difficult to achieve than the achievement of political freedom. Political struggle involved fight against a foreign power and all one could do was either join it or wish it success and give it his moral support. In establishing the social order of this pattern, there was a lively possibility of a conflict arising between groups and classes of our own people. Experience shows that man values his possessions even more than his life because in the former he sees the means of perpetuation and survival of his descendants even after his body is reduced to ashes. A new order cannot be established without radically changing the mind and attitude of men towards property and, at some stage or the other, the 'haves' have to yield place to the 'have-nots'. We have seen, in our time, attempts to

achieve a kind of egalitarian society and the picture of it after it was achieved. But this was done, by and large, through the use of physical force.

- (2) In the ultimate analysis, it is difficult, if not possible, to say that the instinct to possess has been rooted out or that it will not appear in an even worse form under a different guise. It may even be that, like a gas kept confined within containers under great pressure, or water held by a big dam, once a barrier breaks, the reaction will one day sweep back with a violence equal in extent and intensity to what was used to establish and maintain the outward egalitarian form. This enforced egalitarian contains, in its bosom, the seed of its own destruction.
- (3) The root cause of class conflict is possessiveness or the acquisitive instinct. So long as the ideal that is to be achieved is one of securing the maximum material satisfaction, possessiveness can neither be suppressed nor eliminated but will grow on what it feeds. Nor will it cease to be such – it is possessiveness, still, whether it is confined to only a few or is shared by many.
- (4) If egalitarianism is to endure, it has to be based not on the possession of the maximum material goods by a few or by all but on voluntary, enlightened renunciation of those goods which cannot be shared by others or can be enjoyed only at the expense of others. This calls for substitution of spiritual values for purely material ones. The paradise of material satisfaction, that is sometimes equated with progress these days neither spells peace nor progress. Mahatma Gandhi has shown us how the acquisitive instinct inherent in man could be transmuted by the adoption of the ideal of trusteeship by those who 'have' for the benefit of all those who 'have not' so that, instead of leading to exploitation and conflict, it would become a means and incentive for the amelioration and progress of society, respectively.

11. Which of the following is the synonym of 'possessions'?

- (a) Perfection (b) Custody (c) Parameters (d) Arguments

12. According to the passage, why does man value his possessions more than his life?

- (a) He has an inherent desire to share his possessions with others.
 (b) He is endowed with the possessive instinct.
 (c) Only his possessions help him earn love and respect from his descendants.
 (d) Through his possessions he can preserve his name even after his death.

13. According to the passage, which has the unfinished part of Gandhiji's experiment?

- (a) Educating people to avoid class conflict.
 (b) Achieving total political freedom for the country.
 (c) Establishment of an egalitarian society.
 (d) Radically changing the mind and attitude of men towards truth and non-violence.

14. According to the passage, which of the following statement is true?

- (a) A social order based on truth and non-violence alone can help the achievement of political freedom.
 (b) In establishing the social order of Gandhiji's pattern, the possibility of a conflict between different classes of society hardly exists.
 (c) It is difficult to change the mind and attitude of men towards property.
 (d) In an egalitarian society, material satisfaction can be enjoyed only at the expenses of others.

15. Which of the following statement is not true in the context of the passage?

- (a) True egalitarianism can be achieved by giving up one's possessions under compulsion.
 (b) Man values his life more than his possessions.
 (c) Possessive instinct is a natural part of the human being.
 (d) In the political struggle, the fight was against the alien rule.

16. Which of the following is an antonym of 'radically'?

- (a) Presumably (b) Possibility (c) Elaborate (d) Conservative

17. According to the passage, true egalitarianism will last if:

- (a) it is thrust upon people.
 (b) it is based on truth and non-violence.
 (c) people inculcate spiritual values along with material values.
 (d) 'haves' and 'have-nots' live together peacefully.

- 18.** According to the passage, people ultimately overturn the form of a social order:

- (a) which is based on coercion and oppression.
- (b) which does not satisfy their basic needs.
- (c) which is based upon conciliation and rapprochement.
- (d) which is not congenial to the spiritual values of the people.

- 19.** According to the passage, the root cause of class conflict is:

- (a) the paradise of material satisfaction.
- (b) dominant inherent acquisitive instinct in man.
- (c) exploitation of the 'have-nots' by the 'haves'.
- (d) a social order where the unprivileged are not a part of the establishment.

- 20.** According to the passage, what does adoption of the ideal of trusteeship mean?

- (a) Equating peace and progress with material satisfaction.
- (b) Adoption of the ideal by the 'haves' for the benefit of the society.
- (c) Voluntary, enlightened renunciation of the possessive instinct by the privileged class.
- (d) Substitution of spiritual values by material ones by those who live in the paradise of material satisfaction.

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

- (1) A Russian proverb advises us not to buy a house, but the neighbourhood. While till some years ago, it was impossible to dictate who lived with you in the same quarters, today when you think of buying a home, you could actually create your own dream neighbourhood – thanks to the Internet and the group buying model.
 - (2) The group buying model has been applied in different industries, from cars to baby merchandise to petcare products. Now, the trend is catching on in the real estate sector, with many sites as well as broking firms offering group deals on real estate projects in India.
 - (3) The way it works is simple. Take xxx.com for example. This is an online and offline integrated platform which showcases property. It uses social media networks to let buyers know about possible good deals, and leaving it to them to do some viral marketing. Once a large group of buyers is thus developed and helps negotiate a suitable discount.
 - (4) Since, the developer doesn't have to pay for the marketing, it is willing enough to pay these companies a transaction fee which is a percentage of the total value of the deal. For the buyers, it offers the rates at no fee, thus making it a win-win proposition for all involved.
 - (5) The developer also benefits by getting substantial cash flow, giving them a good amount of working capital. "In today's real estate scenario, bulk buying could be the answer to the market slump and the long awaited cash flow," says the founder of xxx.com.
 - (6) Sometimes, the discount size is not to be sneered at. Discounts on group buying vary from 5-30 percent, the average divergence from market rate being 25-30 percent.
 - (7) Customer 'buy-in' is the model. But is it temporary fad? In a way, the online group set-up is similar to the model developers share sixth speculators, who buy in bulk even before the project gets kick-started and get discounts of 30-40 percent. They pay 50 percent of the property value upfront. Group buying companies prove more beneficial for developers as they get away with providing lesser discounts than to speculators.
 - (8) Some sound a note of caution on the trend. Present conditions are conducive for this business model as group buying works well in a situation where stocks are moving slowly, markets are jittery and there is ample supply. It may not work in a seller's market.
 - (9) Another caution is very often the builders do not offer the best inventory to the group in terms of location and utility. The buyers have to use their astute judgment to avoid such traps.
- 21. The discount size on group buying, compared to usual discount to speculators is usually:**
- (a) less (b) more (c) equal (d) unpredictable
- 22. Which of the following may be the objective of the passage?**
- (a) To reveal less discounts being offered by the developers.
(b) To highlight the problems of housing industry.
(c) To highlight the importance of neighbourhood in one's life.
(d) To improve information on group buying trends of property.

- 23. Group buying of real estate is done:**
 (a) mainly offline (b) only offline
 (c) only through brokers (d) either online or offline
- 24. The group buying model certainly did not start with:**
 (a) cars (b) real estate (c) pet care products (d) baby products
- 25. Which of the following best describes the meaning of the Russian proverb being quoted?**
 (a) It is better to rent a house than to buy it. (b) Don't buy a single flat, buy multiple flats.
 (c) Fools build houses wise people live in them. (d) None of these
- 26. Which of the following is one of the questions posed in the passage?**
 (a) Is group buying model a temporary fad?
 (b) Is the builder offering you the best inventory?
 (c) Should we buy a house or the neighbourhood?
 (d) Are present market conditions conducive for this business?
- 27. Which of the following is true in the context of the passage?**
 (a) The buyers, though have to pay higher fee and price, get their dream neighbourhood.
 (b) The customer buy in model is not dependent on market conditions.
 (c) Group buying companies don't buy with the same objective as that of speculators.
 (d) The buyers/developers offer the best available property to the group buyers.
- 28. In which of the following situations, customer 'buy-in' model may not work?**
 (a) Buyer's market (b) When market is booming with ample supply
 (c) When there is short supply (d) When houses are comparatively cheap
- 29. Which of the following option means the same as 'catch on'?**
 (a) Continue on (b) Get interested (c) Enthusiastic about (d) Become popular
- 30. Which of the following is the antonym of 'astute'?**
 (a) Intelligent (b) Sharp (c) Insider (d) Naive
- 30. Which of the following is the antonym of 'astute'?**
 (a) Intelligent (b) Sharp (c) Insider (d) Naive

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

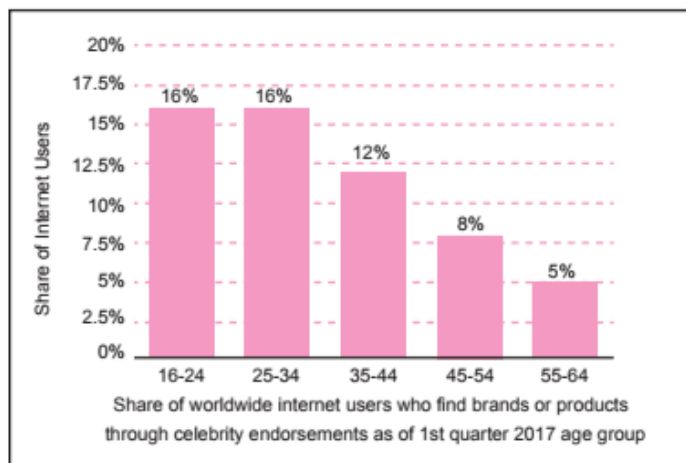
- (1) "Where there is love there is God." This sums up the significance of this emotion in our lives. Man, perhaps, is the only creature bestowed with so many kinds of emotion like anger, jealousy, hatred, etc. The emotion of love is perhaps the best, the most rewarding of all these emotions, for it makes him as well as those around him happy. Love is a conscious as well as deliberate choice that sometimes leaves man in a mess. Love, in the romantic sense, has been there since times immemorial. So magnificent and exhilarating is this feeling, that it is difficult to describe it in words, for it is the language of the heart.
- (2) It is this sentiment that makes man live in the society, bound by relationship, friendship, religious, business and professional ties. Love calls for tremendous compassion, sacrifice, understanding, humility and commitment. These are all noble virtues that are exceedingly deficient in the contemporary society. Though the path is onerous and long, its effect on even our acknowledged opponents is profound and everlasting. Thus, while we may bodily overpower our adversary, albeit temporarily, but with love, we can befriend him for life. The fabric of love binds us to the society making life a pleasant experience. In the world full of hatred, jealousy, animosity, competition and violence, this stands out as the noblest of all human emotion, which is easy to preach but difficult to practise.
- (3) No religion preaches or advocates negativity or ill-feeling for others, but what is quite contradictory is that we receive so much of negative passions that we sometimes prove that we have not understood its significance or it is difficult to practise the percept.
- (4) However, there are some deviant forms of this emotion, that are harmful and at best avoided. The narcissist love for one self, contradicts the basic philosophy of love. The love for material gain, power and position makes one greedy and corrupt and hence incapable of giving and getting love from the society. What a matter of point to ponder is that we can make the world a better place to live, provided all of us bestow this emotion in ample measure on one another and interchange this emotion with the belief that it increases with giving, and is never wasted.

31. What is the most powerful emotion discussed in the passage given above?
(a) Emotion of choice (b) Greed for material gain
(c) Emotion of love (d) Emotion of universal brotherhood
32. What is the author's opinion about love?
(a) It's a magnificent and stimulating feeling. (b) It's a chivalric and agitating feeling.
(c) It's a melancholic state of mind. (d) It's a vitalising and worrying feeling.
33. 'Love calls for tremendous compassion, sacrifice, understanding, humility and commitment.' Pick the option in which the meaning of 'call (s/ed) for' is NOT the same as it is in the passage.
(a) The present crisis calls for a mature judgement on the part of our leaders.
(b) Skill and initiative are called for in this job.
(c) He has called you up for an important discussion.
(d) I know the reason why the supervisor has called for me.
34. What are the noble virtues that a man should have according to the author? Choose the correct options.
A. compassion and solicitousness B. benefaction and diffidence
C. understanding and diffidence D. senility and diffidence
E. fidelity and politeness
(a) A, C, D, and E (b) A, B, C, and E (c) B, C, D, and E (d) A, B, D, and E
35. How, according to the passage, can we befriend our adversary for life?
(a) With all the noble virtues that the author has discussed
(b) With the deliberate choice that we make in our life
(c) With the emotion of love
(d) Both (a) and (c)
36. What is difficult to practise but easy to preach, according to the passage?
(a) To befriend others (b) To practise the sentiment of love
(c) To extinguish animosity (d) To interchange the emotion of belief
37. What is the passionate advice that the narrator wants to make in paragraph 3?
(a) We should advocate negativity.
(b) We should eliminate ill feelings and negativity for others.
(c) We should be spiteful about religion.
(d) Both (a) and (b)
38. According to the passage, which sentence from the following is NOT CORRECT?
(a) God dwells where people do not repent for their sins.
(b) We are incapable of getting and giving respect due to our greed.
(c) The narcissist love contradicts the basic philosophy of love.
(d) Love be gets love.
39. Which one of the following sentences is CORRECT?
(a) We are firmly practising the virtues as discussed in the passage.
(b) Jealousy, animosity, competition and violence are the virtues discussed in the passage.
(c) The fabric of love binds us to the society making life a pleasant experience.
(d) Love is a calculated and unacquainted choice.
40. 'Humility', as discussed in paragraph 2, means _____.
(a) lack of vanity (b) lack of respect (c) lack of mutual trust (d) feelingless

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

- (1) Advertising and promotion are essential elements of our total economic and social systems. All over the world the large multinational corporations to medium and even small-firms recognize that there is no best alternative than promotion to communicate with consumers and promote them to purchase their products or services. Advertising directly exerts its influence on our lives, altering our thoughts and choices. So, no trade is ever imagined without promotional activities.

- (2) We have today different mediums of advertising that is through television, radio, hoarding, press advertisements, glow signs and leaflets. Amongst these, celebrity advertising is hard to ignore. Celebrity advertisement drives the sales of many products. They like to be in the public and seek attention through product endorsement and hence enhance a brand. We, therefore, find firms hiring various techniques like distinctive advertising and other marketing gimmicks for making their advertisements stand out and get noticed.
- (3) This statistic illustrates the percentage of worldwide internet users who find brands or products through celebrity endorsements, sorted by age group. During the first quarter of 2017 survey period, it was found that 16 percent of all internet users aged 16 to 24 years discovered new brands through celebrity endorsements whereas only 5 percent of internet users aged 55 to 64 get influenced through such practices.



- (4) When companies launch new products or increase their market share, they compete to be in the eyes of the consumers through endorsement. Be it the brand of tea we drink, the bikes or cars we ride, the clothes and shoes we wear and many other products that we use or consume are endorsed and then they dominate the market and appeal the consumers' attention. Thus, advertising has become the lifeblood of business. Products not endorsed, remain neglected and buyers turn their ignorant eyes for such products. Endorsement of products creates top of the mind awareness in the customer.
- (5) No wonder why developed countries spend more money on advertising. Even in India, many MNCs spend crores of rupees on advertising their goods and services. The only hitch is that excessive advertising is distracting and at times irritating particularly when it is superimposed and becomes a nuisance. There is a need for enforcing some discipline in it by involving marketing ethics to prevent this powerful medium of degradation.
- 41. What is the passage all about?**
- (a) Advertising and products (b) Impact of Advertising
(c) Advertising and Product Endorsement (d) All of these
- 42. Why is advertising deemed necessary for the product promotion?**
- (a) Because it is considered to be the best medium of communication with the consumers
(b) Because it appeals the consumers' attention
(c) Because in dearth of advertising, such products remain unheeded and consumers don't rely on it
(d) Because advertising is also a part of marketing strategy
- 43. What are the different mediums of advertising discussed in the passage given above?**
- A. television, radio, hoarding** **B. press advertisements**
C. placards and handbills **D. glow signs and leaflets**
- (a) A and B (b) B and C (c) A and C (d) A, B and D
- 44. Why are the celebrities hired by the different firms?**
- (a) Because consumers like to see the celebrities
(b) Because celebrities endorse the products and enhance the brands
(c) Because celebrities like to be in media
(d) Because traders feel privileged when they hire a celebrity

- 45. What does the survey of 2017 reveal?**
 (a) 16 percent of all internet users aged 25 to 34 years discovered new brands through celebrity endorsements.
 (b) 12 percent of internet users aged 55 to 64 years get influenced through such practices.
 (c) 16 percent of all internet users aged 16 to 24 years discovered new brands through celebrity endorsements.
 (d) 5 percent of internet users aged 45 to 54 years get influenced through such practices.
- 46. What happens to the products if not endorsed?**
 (a) They are sold at a cheaper rate.
 (b) They remain neglected and buyers don't even pay heed to such products.
 (c) Celebrities don't use them.
 (d) They fail to appeal the mind of the celebrities.
- 47. What is the repercussion of excessive advertising?**
 (a) Celebrities manage to mint hefty royalty.
 (b) Product gets noticed and is sold incredibly.
 (c) It becomes irritating and seems to be big nuisance.
 (d) People don't trust that product.
- 48. According to the passage, which TWO statements, from the following, can't be determined?**
A. Advertising directly exerts its influence on our lives.
B. Even under developed countries spend more money on advertising.
C. Advertising has become the lifeblood of business.
D. Products unless endorsed, don't dominate the market.
 (a) A and C (b) B and D (c) B and C (d) A and D
- 49. The antonym of 'gimmicks' is:**
 (a) stunt (b) ploy (c) ruse (d) truth
- 50. Find the word from paragraph 3 which means the same as 'advocacy'.**
 (a) influence (b) superimposed (c) gimmick (d) endorsement

PRACTICE PAPER-13

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