

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) The world now produces more than 380 million tonnes of plastic every year, which could end up as pollutants, entering our natural environment and oceans.
- (2) Of course, not all our plastic waste ends up in the ocean, most ends up in landfills: it's estimated that the share of global plastic waste that enters the ocean is around 3%. In 2010 – the year for which we have the latest estimates – that was around 8 million tonnes.
- (3) Most of the plastic materials we produce are less dense than water and should therefore float at the ocean surface. But our best estimates of the amount of plastic afloat at sea are orders of magnitude lower than the amount of plastic that enters our oceans in a single year: as we show in the visualization, it's far lower than 8 million tonnes and instead in the order of 10s to 100s of thousands of tonnes.
- (4) If we currently pollute our oceans with millions of tonnes of plastic each year, we must have released tens of millions of tonnes in recent decades. Why then do we find at least 100 times less plastics in our surface waters? This discrepancy is often referred to as the 'missing plastic problem'. There are several hypotheses to explain the 'missing plastic problem'.
- (5) One possibility is that it is due to imprecise measurement: we might either grossly overestimate the amount of plastic waste we release into the ocean, or underestimate the amount floating in the surface ocean. Another popular hypothesis is that ultraviolet light (UV) and mechanical wave forces break large pieces of plastic into smaller ones. These smaller particles, referred to as microplastics, are much more easily incorporated into sediments or ingested by organisms.
- (6) A study which sampled deep-sea sediments across several basins found that microplastic was up to four orders of magnitude more abundant(per unit volume) in deep-sea sediments from the Atlantic Ocean, Mediterranean Sea and Indian Ocean than in plastic-polluted surface waters.
- (7) But new research may suggest a third explanation: that plastics in the ocean break down slower than previously thought, and that much of the missing plastic is washed up or buried in our shorelines.

1. What is the problem that has been addressed in the given passage?

- (a) Environmental problem
- (b) Missing plastic problem
- (c) Plastic ending up as pollutants
- (d) Imprecise measurement of plastic waste

2. Choose statement(s) from the given option that is/are NOT TRUE.

- A. The amount of plastic afloat at sea are orders of magnitude lower than the amount of plastic that enters our oceans in a single year.
- B. Not all our plastic waste ends up in the ocean, most ends up in landfills.
- C. Most of the plastic materials we produce are less dense than water and should therefore float at the ocean surface.
- D. Global primary plastic production is 380 million tonnes per year.

- (a) A. and B.
- (b) D.
- (c) A.
- (d) B. and C.

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D. Global primary plastic production is 380 million tonnes per year.

- (a) A. and B. (b) D. (c) A. (d) B. and C.

3. Arrange the following in the order of their occurrence in the passage.

- A. Plastics in the ocean break down slower than previously thought.
B. The world now produces 380 million tonnes of plastic every year.
C. But our best estimates amount of plastic afloat at sea are orders of magnitude lower than that of which enters the oceans in a single year.
D. Theses smaller particles, referred to as microplastics are much more easily incorporated into sediments.
E. Much of the missing plastic is washed up or buried in our shorelines.
F. There are several hypotheses to explain the missing plastic problem.

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

4. _____ is one of the hypotheses to explain the 'missing plastic problem'.

- (a) Discrepancy in plastics (b) Density of plastics
(c) Imprecise measurement (d) Shorelines

5. Global plastic waste can _____ primary production in a given year since it can incorporate production from previous years.

- (a) reduced (b) at peak (c) exceed (d) enters

6. What could be the possible reason behind the missing plastic problem?

- A. Due to imprecise measurement
B. Ultraviolet light (UV) and mechanical wave forces break large pieces of plastic into smaller ones.
C. Plastic materials we produce are less dense than water.
D. Plastics get absorbed in the oceans.

- (a) C. (b) A. and B. (c) A. and C. (d) B. and D.

7. What does the third reason behind the missing plastic problem say?

- (a) They are ingested by organisms.
(b) Mechanical wave forces break large pieces of plastic into smaller ones.
(c) Missing plastic is washed up or buried in the shorelines.
(d) Both (a) and (c)

8. After reading the passage, what would your explanation be about the missing plastic?
- (a) There is a sharp reduction in the usage of plastic, hence they are missing.
 - (b) There is a gross mismanagement of assessment of plastic waste disposal.
 - (c) The plastic waste must have been of degradable variety and are therefore, not visible to the naked eye.
 - (d) The plastic waste created may be edible in nature and would therefore, have been consumed by aquatic animals.
9. Read paragraph 7 and identify what the author is trying to convey from the choices given below.
- (a) The author is stating a fact that he has the knowledge of plastic wastes.
 - (b) The author is portraying the gravity of the problem created by plastic waste.
 - (c) The author is revealing information about the missing plastic.
 - (d) The author is very casually presenting the third explanation.
10. 'Hypotheses' means the same as:
- (a) assumption
 - (b) calculation
 - (c) measurement
 - (d) proof

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

- (1) Though tobacco is a legal product, governments world over earn revenues from the industry by levying high deterrent taxes. Tobacco companies, on the other hand, pass on the levy to the smokers. The rising prices of cigarettes, along with the anti-smoking awareness measures taken by the public health bodies, have triggered a decline in cigarette sales.
 - (2) People who smoke are being hounded out of all public places – offices, restaurants, educational institutions, buses, trains, etc. Away from home, now it is becoming nearly impossible to find a place to smoke. Growing restrictions and the fear of various diseases caused by tobacco are prompting many smokers to stop smoking. 19 states in the U.S. have made laws against smoking.
 - (3) Taxes on tobacco products are being raised. Smoking is banned at several places. Still, the number of smokers is rising in India. More than 25 crore people in India are addicted to tobacco. And, according to a WHO report, around half of them will die of tobacco related diseases. Unfortunately, most people in India still need a strict warning based on a test report before they decide to give up smoking. Patients too, seek medical help only after they show serious symptoms of an illness. Some hospitals have set up centres to identify risk factors among the young, so that they can take preventive measures like giving up smoking early in life.
 - (4) Tobacco is the second biggest cause of death in the world. It is responsible for the death of five crore people each year all over the world. Half of the people who are addicted to tobacco will ultimately be killed by this addiction. Many people get rid of this habit on their own and those who are willing to, but can't, go to de-addiction centres. These centres use counselling, nicotine replacement therapy and prescriptive drugs to deal with withdrawal problems.
 - (5) Quitting cold turkey – stopping the use of tobacco at once – works well but only for those who have control and determination to quit.
11. For which two reasons do smokers give up smoking?
- A. Smokers give up smoking because they have got nicotine as the replacements.
 - B. Smokers give up smoking because of the growing restrictions and the fear of diseases.
 - C. Smokers give up smoking because of the high prices.
 - D. Smokers give up smoking because of the strong will power.
- (a) A. and B.
 - (b) B. and C.
 - (c) B. and D.
 - (d) A. and D.
12. Name two steps taken in India against smoking.
- A. India has made several designated places as 'No smoke zone'.
 - B. India has implemented higher taxes on tobacco products.
 - C. India has implemented the measure of quitting cold turkey.
 - D. India has shown serious diseases caused by tobacco.
- (a) A. and D.
 - (b) B. and C.
 - (c) A. and B.
 - (d) C. and D.

13. Choose the correct statement from the options given below.
 A. 25% of the smokers will be killed by this addiction.
 B. De-addiction centres use drug replacement therapy to deal with withdrawal problems.
 C. In India, the situation is unfortunate as people don't want to quit voluntarily. Only after medical examination and a warning based on a test report will they give up smoking.
 D. Taxes on tobacco have triggered an increase in cigarette sales.
 (a) C. (b) A. (c) D. (d) B.
14. How do people get rid of the smoking habit?
 A. People quit smoking on their own and those who are willing to do it.
 B. People quit smoking after looking at the measures taken by the public health bodies.
 C. People quit smoking because they are not finding any place to smoke.
 D. People quit smoking by going to de-addiction centres that assist them in becoming non-smokers once again.
 (a) A. and D. (b) A. and B. (c) B. and C. (d) C. and D.
15. _____ on tobacco are being raised.
 (a) Harmful elements (b) Organic elements (c) Taxes (d) Revenues
16. According to a report of WHO, what will happen to smokers in the future?
 (a) 25 crore people will die because of smoking.
 (b) Tobacco will become the second biggest cause of death in the world.
 (c) People will have to seek medical advice to get rid of smoking.
 (d) Half of them will die of tobacco related diseases.
17. What kind of people go to de-addiction centres?
 (a) Those people who are willing to get rid of this habit but are not able to do by their own
 (b) Those people who have a serious illness
 (c) Those who are not able to smoke in public places
 (d) Those who have already quit smoking
18. Choose the option that makes the correct use of 'hounded out', as used in the passage, to fill in the blank space.
 (a) _____ for a job has finally left her. (b) She was finally _____ of her job.
 (c) Job has finally _____ her. (d) Her job _____ finally.
19. The phrase 'quitting cold turkey' refers to:
 (a) stopping the use of tobacco gradually (b) stopping the use of tobacco successively
 (c) stopping the use of tobacco steadily (d) stopping the use of tobacco at once or immediately
20. When do patients seek medical help?
 (a) Only after seeing the higher price of cigarettes (b) Only after getting addicted to tobacco
 (c) Only after being hounded out of all public places (d) Only after they show serious symptoms of an illness

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

- (1) Road rage comes from aggressive driving techniques. Most people don't consider themselves to be an aggressive driver, but a lot of 'regular' driving skills actually qualify as driving aggressively. Driving with high beams on 100% of the time, using your phone while you drive, or switching lanes without signaling can all cause road rage.
- (2) The person who is most susceptible to road rage is a male under the age of 19. 1 out of every two drivers who are the recipient of aggressive behaviour while they are behind the wheel will respond in kind. Over a 7-year study period, there were over 200 murders associated directly to road rage. More than 12,000 preventable injuries have occurred because of road rage incidents. 2% of those who have someone driving around them aggressively have admitted to trying to run that car off of the road. 49% of road rage incidents are caused by a distracted driver or someone not paying attention. 44% of road rage is triggered by someone getting cut off.
- (3) More than 90% of people drive to work every day in some form of a commute. Because of the extra traffic on the road, AAA estimates a 7% annual increase in the amount of road rage every year. Only 32% of people believe that a public awareness campaign against road rage would actually be effective. 56% of men state that they experience road rage from another driver every day. The percentage of women that said they experience road rage on a daily basis is 44%. No official government agency keeps track of official road rage statistics. Much of this data comes from 1997 or earlier.

- (4) The problem is that when a driver tries to correct a mistake and it occurs at the expense of another driver, that other driver takes the situation personally. They get angry, the situation escalates, and before you know it, you've got road rage on your hands. The best solution seems to be is forgive first and let it go.
- 21. Choose the statements from the given options that are NOT TRUE.**
- A. The person who is most susceptible to road rage is a male under the age of 19.
 B. When a driver tries to correct a mistake and it occurs at the expense of the same driver, that other driver takes the situation personally.
 C. 56% of men state that they experience road rage from another driver every day.
 D. 2% of those who have someone driving around them aggressively have admitted to trying to run that car off of the road.
 E. 49% of road rage incidents are caused by the drivers who run late.
- (a) A. and E. (b) B., D. and E. (c) B. and E. (d) C. and E.
- 22. 'Road rage' means the same as:**
- (a) sudden violent anger provoked in a motorcar by the actions of another driver.
 (b) sudden violent anger provoked in a motorbike by the actions of another driver.
 (c) sudden violent anger provoked in a motorist by the actions of another driver.
 (d) sudden violent anger provoked in an autorickshaw by the actions of another driver.
- 23. From where does the road rage come?**
- (a) Male under the age of 19 (b) Aggressive driving techniques
 (c) Public awareness (d) Mistakes of the other driver
- 24. The acronym 'AAA' expands to be read as:**
- (a) American Automobile Authority (b) American Automobile Association
 (c) American Association of Automobiles (d) American Automobile Anonymous
- 25. What all are the regular driving skills that actually qualify as driving aggressively?**
- A. Using your phone while you drive B. Driving with high beams on 100% of the time
 C. Extra traffic on the road D. Male ego
 E. Switching lanes without signaling
- (a) B., C. and D. (b) A. and C. (c) C., D. and E. (d) A., B. and E.
- 26. What is the major cause behind road rage incidents?**
- (a) Distracted drivers (b) Getting cut off (c) Driving in a city (d) Blocking merge lanes
- 27. 'Form of a commute' means the same as:**
- (a) a vehicle used to travel from one place to another
 (b) change a punishment to one that is less severe
 (c) to reduce a jail sentence to time served in the prison
 (d) to travel between home and work
- 28. AAA estimates a 7% annual increase in the amount of road rage every year because of:**
- (a) construction delays (b) the extra traffic on the road
 (c) running late (d) tailgating
- 29. Male _____ is most susceptible to road rage.**
- (a) who is getting late (b) who is stuck in the traffic
 (c) who drives in a new city (d) under the age of 19
- 30. 'Escalates' is an antonym of:**
- (a) accelerates (b) accumulates (c) contracts (d) balloons

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

- (1) The news that the Indian railways are going to incur a shortfall of ₹ 1000 crore in their resources generation – and will, therefore, have to seek budgetary support to that extend – will not surprise many. That's a scenario that has been played out for years now, and the outcome too has been predictable with railways budget doing its duty by doling out public money. But it's time to look at the problem differently, in view of the current concerns of the government in economizing its charity and the feeling that the railways have to stand on their own legs.

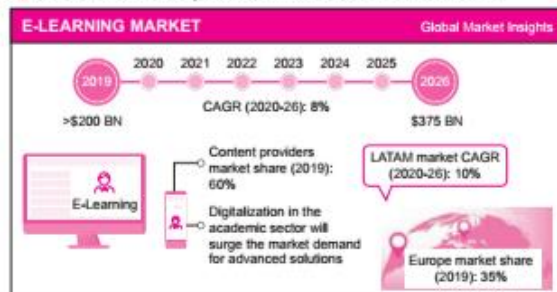
- (2) The railways have, over the last few months, continued to experience a shortfall of ₹ 85 crore per month, a feature that could add to their woes if it continues. Fall in expected goods traffic, in the rate per tonne and also a dip in passenger traffic have contributed to the shortfall. All these may not be new concerns for the railways; the relevant point, however, is how the system and the government hope to tackle it.
- (3) Clearly, budgetary support should be considered only in the last instance, after various measures to both reduce expenditure and raise resources have been tried out. Consider subsidies on passenger traffic – the expenditure which really digs into the government's coffers. In fact, passenger traffic subsidy accounted for nearly 90 percent of the railways' losses in 1992-93 with freight traffic subsidies taking up the rest.
- (4) Freight traffic subsidy cuts should prove more easy if this year's budget exercise is any indication. Till now, sixteen commodities were subsidized. In 1993-94, budget subsidy on four commodities were removed. Prices did not rise, there was little protest and now the railways ought to be emboldened to do more reduction in passenger subsidies is more tricky given the dependence of such a large population, mostly poor, on the system and most governments have been reluctant to do much. In fact, passenger rates have been hiked very few times and that too, only in recent years.
- (5) One area where the railways could do a lot more pruning is in shutting uneconomic branch lines. For instance, in 1992-93 it was found that 114 branch lines contributed a loss of ₹ 121 crore.
- (6) To its credit, however, the railways have been looking around for sources of funds other than the budget.
- 31. Which of the following has the same meaning as the phrase 'played out' as it has been in the passage?**
- (a) Enacted (b) Dramatised
(c) Repeated (d) Predicted
- 32. What seems to be the ultimate consideration for allowing freight subsidy by the railways?**
- (a) Keeping the freight charges low (b) Keeping the railway in losses
(c) Keeping the prices of commodities low (d) None of these
- 33. Which of the following is false regarding the railway operation?**
- (a) Reduction in goods traffic is not a new phenomenon.
(b) Passenger traffic has shown an increase in recent years.
(c) Rates per tonne of goods carried has come down.
(d) Railways are aware of the problem of reduction in income.
- 34. How does the cut in freight traffic affect the shortfall?**
- (a) By increasing the income
(b) By reducing the expense
(c) Simultaneously increasing income and reducing expense
(d) None of these
- 35. Which of the following has the same meaning as the word 'dip' as it has been used in the passage?**
- (a) Drift (b) Plunge (c) Slowness (d) Reduction
- 36. Which of the following seems to be the major contributing factor towards the losses of the railways?**
- (a) Passenger subsidies (b) Freight subsidies (c) Uneconomical lines (d) All of these
- 37. How does the government expect to 'economise its charity'?**
- (a) By requiring the railways to be self-sufficient
(b) By stopping the budget support
(c) By showing its concern through the Railway Ministry
(d) By not doling out public money
- 38. What does the author suggest that the railways should do as regards to freight subsidy?**
- (a) It should introduce subsidy for more items.
(b) It should be very courageous.
(c) It should remove or reduce subsidies of more items.
(d) Author's views are not explicit.
- 39. Which of the following is correct regarding the shortfall in the railways' resource generation?**
- (a) It was higher than earlier years. (b) It is happening for the first time.
(c) It was anticipated by most people. (d) This is the largest shortfall ever to happen.

40. Which of the following is true regarding the passenger fare charged by the railways?

- (a) It is excessively high now. (b) First class passengers are not given any subsidy.
(c) Only second class passengers get subsidy. (d) None of these

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

- (1) E-learning is the process of acquiring knowledge through electronic technologies and resources. A rise in the number of internet users has increased the market demand for sophisticated online learning courses. According to the Office for National Statistics, nearly all adults in the age group of 16 to 44 years in the UK were recent internet users (99%) in 2019. The availability of enhanced network connectivity coupled with the convenience offered by on-demand courses, will drive the market size.



- (2) According to the World Economic Forum, around 1.2 billion children are out of classrooms with schools shut down globally due to COVID-19 pandemic. Electronic Learning Management Systems such as Google Classroom is helping classes to connect distantly, communicate efficiently, and stay organized. Large-scale national efforts to leverage technology to the market players in support of distance education, remote, and online learning during the COVID-19 pandemic are emerging and evolving rapidly.
- (3) The virtual classroom technology in the e-learning market is expected to grow at a CAGR (Compound Annual Growth Rate) of 11% during the forecast time span of 2020-2026. A virtual classroom is a digital environment that enables live interaction between a tutor and a learner. Video conferencing and online whiteboard for real-time collaboration are the most common tools used in a digital teaching space. Synchronous and collaborative virtual classes allow active participation of students, creating an environment similar to a physical classroom.
- (4) The technique is gaining traction with an increasing number of corporate and academic sectors deploying it for enhanced training sessions. Multilateral organizations and world bodies, such as WHO and G20, are also deploying e-learning modes to teach healthcare professionals.
- (5) Content providers segment accounted for around 60% e-learning market share in 2019. E-learning providers share content on a varied range of topics by collaborating with domain experts who help them to develop the learning content. They focus on offering specific and customized content as per the end-user requirements.

41. How much was the size of E-Learning Market in 2019?

- (a) It was \$375 billion. (b) It was \$1.2 billion.
(c) It has surpassed \$200 billion. (d) It was \$199 billion.

42. What are the new technologies that will drive the market growth?

- A. Video conferencing B. Cloud computing
C. Online whiteboard D. AI coupled with increasing internet penetration
E. Virtual classroom

- (a) B. and D. (b) A. and D. (c) B. and C. (d) A. and B.

43. Place the following sentences in the order of their occurring in the passage.

- A. The focus on offering specific and customised content as per the end-user requirements.
B. The virtual classroom technology in the e-learning market is expected to grow at a CAGR of 11%.
C. Around 1.2 billion children are out of classrooms.
D. Video conferencing and online whiteboard for real-time collaboration are the most common digital tools.
E. E-learning is the process of acquiring knowledge through electronic technologies and resources.

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

- 44. E-Learning market is expected to grow at over _____ CAGR between 2020 and 2026.**
 (a) 60% (b) 8% (c) 11% (d) 35%
- 45. What is the process of acquiring knowledge, through electronic technologies and resources, known as?**
 (a) Virtual classroom technology (b) Video conferencing
 (c) E-Learning (d) Learning management system
- 46. What will drive the market size of E-Learning?**
 (a) Availability of enhanced network connectivity coupled with the convenience offered by on-demand courses
 (b) Synchronous and collaborative virtual classes
 (c) Google classrooms
 (d) Both (b) and (c)
- 47. How much e-learning market is expected to grow for the virtual classroom technology?**
 (a) CAGR of 8% (b) CAGR of 10% (c) CAGR of 35% (d) CAGR of 11%
- 48. The 'technique is gaining traction' means the opposite of:**
 (a) gaining support (b) gaining popularity (c) picking up steam (d) coming to a halt
- 49. Choose the correct statement from the options given below.**
 (a) Nearly all adults in the age group of 16 to 44 years in the UK were recent internet users (99%) in 2018.
 (b) A virtual classroom is a sophisticated environment that enables live interaction between a tutor and a learner.
 (c) The E-Learning market size is expected to reach \$357 billion by 2026.
 (d) Video conferencing and online whiteboard are the most common tools used in the World Economic Forum.
- 50. What are multilateral organizations and world bodies doing to teach healthcare professionals?**
 (a) Deploying e-learning modes (b) Doing video conferencing
 (c) Real-time collaboration (d) Google classes

PRACTICE PAPER-11

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