

PRACTICE PAPER

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) "Rivers should link, not divide us," said the Indian Prime Minister expressing concern over interstate disputes and urged state governments to show "understanding and consideration, statesmanship and an appreciation of the other point of view."
- (2) Water conflicts in India now reach every level; divide every segment of our society, political parties, states, regions and sub-regions within states, districts, castes and groups and individual farmers. Water conflicts within and between many developing countries are also taking a serious turn. Fortunately, the 'water wars' forecast by so many, have not yet materialized. War has taken place, but over oil, not water. Water is radically altering and affecting political boundaries all over the world, between as well as within the countries. In India, water conflicts are likely to worsen before they begin to be resolved. Till then they pose a significant threat to economic growth, security and health of the ecosystem and the victims are likely to be the poorest as well as the very sources of water-rivers, wetlands and aquifers.
- (3) Conflicts might sound bad or negative, but they are logical developments in the absence of proper democratic, legal and administrative mechanisms to handle issues at the root of water conflicts. Part of the problem stems from the specific nature of water, namely that water is divisible and amenable to sharing; one unit of water used

by one is a unit denied to others; it has multiple uses and users and involves resultant trade-offs. Excludability is an inherent problem and very often exclusion costs involved the issue of graded scales and boundaries and need for evolving a corresponding understanding around them. Finally, the way water is planned, used and managed causes externalities, both positive and negative, and many of them are unidirectional and asymmetric.

- (4) There is a relatively greater visibility as well as a greater body of experience in evolving policies, frameworks, legal set-ups, and administrative mechanisms dealing with immobile natural resources, however, contested the space may be. Reformists as well as revolutionary movements are rooted in issues related to land. Several political and legal interventions addressing the issue of equity and societal justice have been attempted. Most countries have gone through land reforms of one type or another. Issues related to forests have also generated a body of comprehensive literature on forest resources and rights. Though conflicts over them have received much more serious attention, have been studied in their own right and practical as well as theoretical means of dealing with them have been sought. In contrast, water conflicts have not received the same kind of attention.

1. According to the author, which of the following is/are consequences of water conflicts?

- A. Trans-border conflicts between developing countries
- B. Water bodies will remain unused and unaffected till the conflict is resolved.
- C. Water conflicts have altered the political boundaries within countries.

(a) Only A (b) Only B (c) Only C (d) None of these

2. Why does the author ask readers not to view conflicts too negatively?

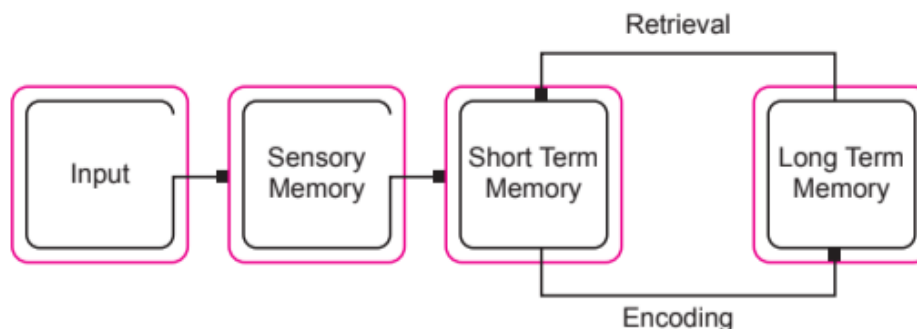
- A. Most countries have survived them easily.
- B. They bring political parties together.
- C. They only affect the grass-root levels.

(a) Only A (b) Only B (c) Only C (d) None of these

3. **The author's main objective in writing the passage is to:**
 - (a) showcase government commitment to solve the water distribution problem
 - (b) make a strong case for war as the logical resolution for water conflicts
 - (c) point out the seriousness of the threat posed by unresolved water conflicts
 - (d) describe how the very nature of water contributes to water struggles
4. **Which of the following is true in the context of the passage?**
 - (a) Water wars are taking place between many developing countries.
 - (b) There have been several legal interventions in India to govern the use of water resources.
 - (c) The poor people are worst affected by water conflicts.
 - (d) None of these
5. **What is the Prime Minister's advice to resolve water disputes?**
 - (a) Link all rivers to make national grid.
 - (b) Politicians alone can solve the problem.
 - (c) Bridges and dams can resolve water issues.
 - (d) Make consensual and conscious efforts.
6. **According to the author, which of the following factors aggravates water disputes?**
 - (a) Political interventions
 - (b) Excessive analysis of the issue
 - (c) Reformist movements by political parties
 - (d) None of these
7. **Which of the following can be inferred about water conflicts?**
 - (a) Water management techniques like dams, linking rivers, etc. have negative consequences.
 - (b) There is no real solution to water conflicts.
 - (c) Despite receiving much attention water conflicts remain unresolved.
 - (d) None of these
8. **Which of the following is the closest in meaning to the word 'radically'?**
 - (a) Suddenly
 - (b) Equally
 - (c) Completely
 - (d) Moderately
9. **Choose the option which means the same as 'asymmetric'.**
 - (a) Unsteady
 - (b) Equilibrium
 - (c) Discouraging
 - (d) Superior
10. **Choose the option which means the same as 'materialised'.**
 - (a) Mattered
 - (b) Interfered
 - (c) Hidden
 - (d) Presented

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

- (1) Information that makes its way to the short-term memory (STM) does so via the sensory storage area. There is much debate about the capacity and the duration of the short-term memory. The most accepted theory comes from George A. Miller, a cognitive psychologist, who suggested that humans can remember approximately seven chunks of information. A chunk is defined as a meaningful unit of information, such as a word or name, rather than just a letter or number. Modern theorists suggest that one can increase the capacity of the short-term memory by chunking or classifying similar information together. By organising information, one can optimise the STM and improve the chances of a memory being passed on to long-term storage.



- (2) When making a conscious effort to memorise something, such as information for an exam, many people engage in rote rehearsal. By repeating something over and over again, one is able to keep a memory alive. Unfortunately, this type of memory maintenance only succeeds if there are no interruptions. As soon as a

person stops rehearsing the information, it has the tendency to disappear. When a pen and paper are not handy, people often attempt to remember a phone number by repeating it aloud. If the doorbell rings or the dog barks, he will, most likely, forget the number instantly. Therefore, rote rehearsal is not an efficient way to pass information from the short-term memory to the long-term memory. A better way is to practise elaborate rehearsal. This involves assigning logical meaning to a piece of information, so that it can be filed away along with other pre-existing long-term memories.

- (3) Encoding information logically also makes it more retrievable. Retrieving information can be done by recognition or recall. Humans can easily recall memories that are stored in the long-term memory and used often; however, if a memory seems to be forgotten, it may eventually be retrieved by prompting. The more cues a person is given (such as pictures), the more likely a memory can be retrieved. This is why, multiple choice tests are often used for subjects that require a lot of memorisation.

11. How do memories get transferred to the STM?

- (a) Via rote rehearsal (b) Via sensory storage area
(c) Via memorisation (d) With pen and paper

12. How can one keep a memory alive?

- (a) By concentrating on other things (b) By repeating it over and over again
(c) By not talking about it (d) By talking about it, just once

13. If a memory seems to be forgotten, it may eventually be retrieved by:

- (a) prompting using cues such as pictures (b) repeating
(c) encoding (d) chunking

14. _____ can be done by recognition or recall.

- (a) Encoding information (b) Retrieving information
(c) Rote rehearsal (d) Chunking

15. When do people attempt to remember a phone number by repeating it?

- (a) When people engage in rote rehearsal (b) When there are no interruptions
(c) When a pen and paper are not handy (d) When encoding information

16. Study the following statements.

A. Multiple choice tests are often used for subjects that require a lot of memorisation.

B. The more cues a person is given, the more likely a memory can be retrieved.

- (a) A. is an assertion and B. is the reason
(b) B. is an assertion and A. is the reason
(c) Both A. and B. are unrelated assertions
(d) Both A. and B. are reason of different assertions

17. Study the following statements.

A. Rote rehearsal is an efficient way to pass information.

B. By repeating something over and over again, one is able to keep a memory alive.

C. Humans can easily recall memories that are stored in the short-term memory.

D. As soon as a person stops rehearsing the information, it has the tendency to disappear.

The following are correct:

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

18. Which of the following statement is NOT true, according to the passage?

- (a) By organising information, one can optimise the STM.
(b) Encoding information logically makes it more retrievable.
(c) A chunk is a meaningful unit of information.
(d) George A. Miller suggested that by repeating something over and over again, one is able to keep a memory alive.

19. Pick the option that corresponds to the word 'conscious' as used in the passage.

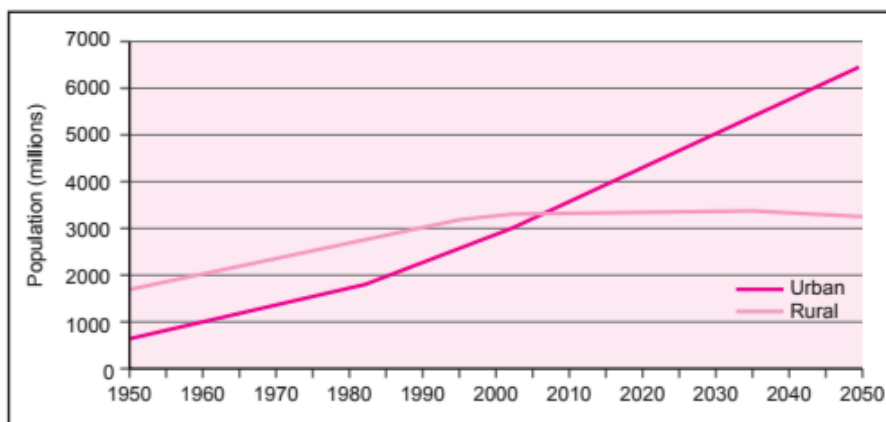
- (a) Cognizant (b) Deliberate (c) Heedless (d) Oblivious

20. Which of the following is the OPPOSITE of the word 'prompting'?

- (a) Pressurising (b) Delaying (c) Restraining (d) Hindrance

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

- (1) Urbanisation, defined as the increase in the number of cities and urban population, is not only a demographic movement but also includes social, economic, and psychological changes that constitute the demographic movement. It is a process that leads to the growth of cities due to industrialisation and economic development. The rapid increase in urban population worldwide is one among the important global health issues of the 21st century. According to the projections of the United Nations Population Division, by 2030, more people in the developing world will live in urban than rural areas; by 2050, two-thirds of the population will likely be urban. The scenario in India is also affected by this trend. In India, approximately 28% of the population lives in cities and this is expected to increase to 41% by the year 2025.



- (2) Urbanisation brings with it a unique set of advantages and disadvantages. This demographic transition is accompanied by economic growth and industrialisation, and by profound changes in social organisation and in the pattern of family life. Urbanisation affects mental health through the influence of increased stressors and factors, such as overcrowded and polluted environment, high levels of violence, and reduced social support.
- (3) The movement of population to urban areas has led to large number of older men and women left to look after themselves in the rural areas, while the young generation lives in the cities for livelihood. This also leads to less availability of caregivers for old people. The impact of urbanisation is associated with an increase in mental disorders. The reason is that the movement of people to urban areas requires more facilities to be made available for them and for the infrastructure to grow. This does not happen in proportion to the increase in population. Hence, lack of adequate infrastructure increases the risk of poverty and exposure to environmental adversities. Further, this also decreases social support as nuclear families increase in number.
- (4) Urbanisation is, thus, seen as a natural corollary of growth. The awareness of the impact of urbanisation on health, more so on mental health, will act as a facilitator of change in the growing Indian economy.

21. What is urbanisation?

- (a) A process that leads to growth of cities
- (b) The increase in the number of cities and urban population
- (c) The change in the country when its population migrates from urban to rural areas
- (d) The opening of urban areas to renew rural generations, jobs and farms

22. What is the 'trend' being referred in paragraph (1)?

- (a) Majority of the population living in urban areas
- (b) Majority of the population living in rural areas
- (c) Ignoring global health concerns of the 21st century
- (d) Ignoring the social, economic and psychological changes in the society

23. What will the scenario be in India, if affected by the 'trend'?

- (a) By 2050, two-thirds of the population will likely be urban
- (b) By 2030, more people will be living in urban areas
- (c) By 2025, the urban population is expected to increase to 41%
- (d) By 2022, the global health issues will increase rapidly

- 24. Study the following statements.**
A. The impact of urbanisation is associated with an increase in mental disorders.
B. The movement of people to urban areas requires more facilities to be made available for them and for the infrastructure to grow.
 (a) A. is an assertion and B. is the reason (b) B. is an assertion and A. is the reason
 (c) Both A. and B. are unrelated assertions (d) Both A. and B. are related reasons
- 25. What will act as a facilitator of change in the growing Indian economy?**
A. The awareness of the impact of urbanisation on health
B. The awareness of the impact of urbanisation on mental health
C. The awareness of the impact of urbanisation on environmental adversities
D. The awareness of the impact of urbanisation on growth of infrastructure
 (a) A. and B. (b) B. and C. (c) C. and D. (d) A. and C.
- 26. What is the impact of lack of adequate infrastructure?**
A. Risk of poverty **B. Exposure to environmental adversities**
C. Decrease in social support
 (a) A. and B. (b) B. and C. (c) A. and C. (d) All of these
- 27. How does urbanisation affect mental health?**
 (a) Through economic growth and urbanisation
 (b) Through the influence of increased stressors, high levels of violence and reduced social support
 (c) Through less availability of caregivers
 (d) Through profound changes in social organisation and in the pattern of family life
- 28. Urbanisation is seen as _____.**
Complete the above statement by choosing the most appropriate option given below.
 (a) a facilitator of change (b) a natural corollary of growth
 (c) a reason for changes in family life (d) a demographic movement
- 29. Which of the following means the same as 'the natural consequence of something else'?**
 (a) Urbanisation (b) Corollary (c) Profound (d) Proportion
- 30. Pick the option from the following which is the OPPOSITE of the word 'transition'.**
 (a) Transformation (b) Adaptation (c) Alteration (d) Stagnation

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

- (1) I got posted in Srinagar in the 1980s. Its rugged mountains, gushing rivers and vast meadows reminded me of the landscapes of my native place – the Jibhi Valley in Himachal Pradesh. Unlike Srinagar that saw numerous tourists, Jibhi Valley remained clouded in anonymity. That's when the seed of starting tourism in Jibhi was planted. I decided to leave my service in the Indian Army and follow the urge to return home.
- (2) We had two houses – a family house and a traditional house, which we often rented out. I pleaded with my father to ask the tenant to vacate the house so that I could convert it into a guesthouse. When my family finally relented, I renovated the house keeping its originality intact, just adding windows for sunlight.
- (3) I still remember the summer of 1992 when I put a signboard outside my first guesthouse in Jibhi Valley! The village residents, however, were sceptical about my success. My business kept growing but it took years for tourism to take off in Jibhi Valley. Things changed significantly after 2008 when the government launched a homestay scheme. People built homestays and with rapid tourism growth, the region changed rapidly. Villages turned into towns with many concrete buildings. Local businesses and tourists continued putting a burden on nature.
- (4) Then, with the 2020-21 pandemic and lockdown, tourism came to a complete standstill in Jibhi Valley. Local people, who were employed at over a hundred homestays and guesthouses, returned to their villages. Some went back to farming; some took up pottery and some got involved in government work schemes. Now, all ardently hope that normalcy and tourism will return to the valley soon. In a way, the pandemic has given us an opportunity to introspect, go back to our roots and look for sustainable solutions.
- (5) For me, tourism has been my greatest teacher. It brought people from many countries and all states of India to my guesthouse. It gave me exposure to different cultures and countless opportunities to learn new things. Most people who stayed at my guesthouse became my repeat clients and good friends. When I look back, I feel

proud, yet humbled at the thought that I was not only able to fulfill my dream despite all the challenges, but also play a role in establishing tourism in the beautiful valley that I call home.

31. The scenic beauty of Srinagar makes the writer feel:

- (a) awestruck (b) nostalgic (c) cheerful (d) confused

32. A collocation is a group of words that often occur together.

The writer says that Jibhi valley remained clouded in anonymity.

Select the word from the options that correctly collocates with 'clouded in'.

- (a) disgust (b) anger (c) doubt (d) terror

33. Select the option that suitably completes the given dialogue as per the context in paragraph 2.

Father: Are you sure that your plan would work?

Writer: I can't say A. _____.

Father: That's a lot of uncertainty, isn't it?

Writer: B. _____, father. Please let's do this.

- (a) A. that I would be able to deal with the funding B. Well begun is half done
(b) A. anything along those lines, as the competition is tough B. Think before you leap
(c) A. that, because it's a question of profit and loss B. All's well that ends well
(d) A. I'm sure, but I can say that I believe in myself B. Nothing venture nothing win

34. Which of the following would the writer have chosen for his 1992 undertaking, in Jibhi Valley?

- (a) Happy stay in Jibhi Valley (b) Guaranteed comfort at this Jibhi Hotel
(c) Welcome to Jibhi Valley (d) Welcome to Jibhi's First Tourist Home

35. Select the option that clearly indicates the situation before and after 2008, in Jibhi Valley.

- (a) Before 2008 : picturesque landscapes (b) Before 2008 : zero tourism in the valley
After 2008 : construction sites and commerce After 2008 : sceptical villagers
(c) Before 2008: buildings and hotels (d) Before 2008: scenic surroundings
After 2008: profitable ventures After 2008: zero tourism in the valley

36. What is the relationship between (A) and (B)?

A. _____ tourism came to a complete standstill in Jibhi Valley.

B. _____ tourism has been my greatest teacher.

- (a) B. is the cause for A. (b) A. repeats the situation described in B.
(c) B. elaborates the problem described in A. (d) A. sets the stage for B.

37. The writer mentions looking for sustainable solutions. He refers to the need for sustainable solutions because he realises that:

- (a) even though all natural ecosystems are essential pillars of resilience, we need to focus on using their resources to address the economic needs of mankind, as a priority.
(b) the exposures to pandemics are a reality and a big threat to the countries across the world.
(c) for an economic recovery to be durable and resilient, a return to 'business as usual' and environmentally destructive investment patterns and activities must be avoided.
(d) there is an increasing urgency in the climate movement and the need for collaborative action for the future.

38. Select the option that lists the customer review for the writer's project.

- (a) Beautiful accommodation in the lap of nature. Luxurious cottage with indoor pool and garden.
(b) Comfortable and peaceful. Neat room with ample sunlight. Pleasant and warm host.
(c) Enjoyed the sprawling suite on the fifth floor. Great view. Professional service.
(d) Remote locale, good food and clean room. Would have loved more natural light, though.

39. Which quote summarises the writer's feelings about the pace of growth of tourism in Jibhi Valley?

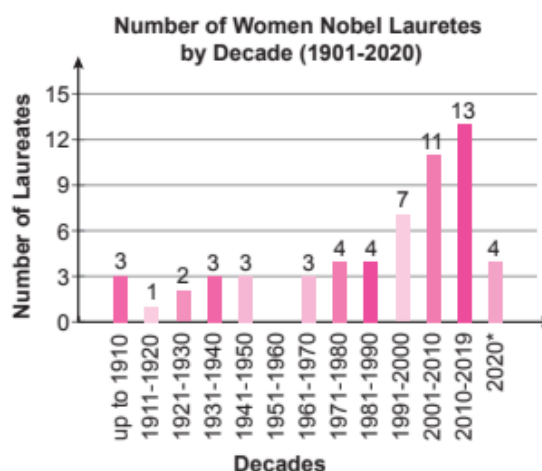
- (a) We kill all the caterpillars, then complain there are no butterflies. - John Marsden
(b) Nature will give you the best example of life lessons, just open your eyes and see. - Kate Smith
(c) We do not see nature with our eyes, but with our understanding and our hearts. - William Hazlett
(d) I'd rather be in the mountains thinking of God than in church thinking of the mountains. - John Muir

40. Which words given below, are the antonym and synonym of 'introspect'?

- (a) Synonym: reflective; antonym: headlessness
- (b) Synonym: thoughtful; antonym: prospect
- (c) Synonym: disbelief; antonym: ponder
- (d) Synonym: neglect; antonym: rejection

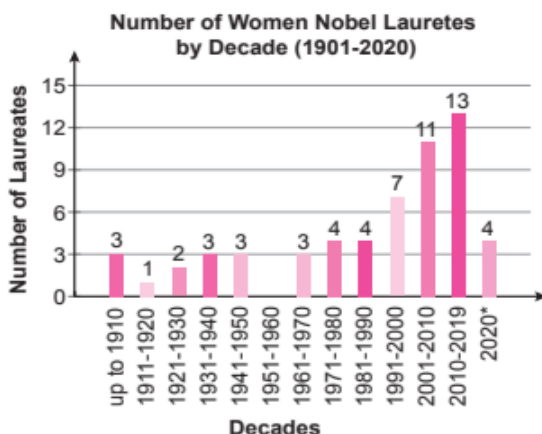
V. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct option.

- (1) The Nobel Prize is an international award administered by the Nobel Foundation and is based on the fortune of Alfred Nobel, a Swedish inventor and entrepreneur. The Nobel prize is awarded for the best contribution in the fields of Physics, Chemistry, Medicine, Literature and to the person who has contributed by and large to bring Peace on Earth. In 1968, Sweden's central bank established the Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in memory of Alfred Nobel.
- (2) A look into the history of the recipients of the award reveals that only 57 women have received the award compared to 873 male recipients. There are various historical reasons for why this is the case, but the trend appears to be improving.
- (3) Goran Hansson, the permanent secretary of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences said, "While more women are being recognised now compared with previous decades, only about 10% of the professors in natural sciences in western Europe or North America are women, and even lower if you go to east Asia." All over the world, the number of men working in STEM fields is much higher than the number of women.
- (4) Hansson emphasised that they have made sure to identify the problem and also learn about subconscious bias in the prize-awarding committees and academics. "We've had lectures by sociologists, we've had group discussions, we have put quite a lot of effort into it," he said.



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- (5) "In the end, we will give the prize to those who are found the most worthy, those who have made the most important contributions," he added.



41. According to the passage, the gender disparity among Nobel Prize recipients is due to _____ factors.

- (a) historical
- (b) economical
- (c) sociological
- (d) psychological

42. Based on the passage, what efforts are being made by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences to address the low representation of female scientists?
- A. The Academy is consciously awarding female scientists from the 2000s.
B. The Academy is inviting sociologists to lecture about the gender gap.
C. The Academy is hosting group discussions to boost the intelligence of female scientists.
- (a) Only A. (b) Only B. (c) A. and C. (d) B. and C.
43. According to the passage, Goran Hansson says that there are:
- (a) more female scientists in East Asia than in Europe
(b) fewer male scientists than female scientists in Europe
(c) fewer male scientists being considered for recognition now
(d) more female scientists being recognised for their work now
44. Which of these can be inferred from the graph showing the number of women Nobel laureates by decade?
- (a) No woman received the Nobel prize before the year 1910.
(b) More women have received the Nobel prize since 1971 than men.
(c) At least one woman received the Nobel prize every year since 1901.
(d) Since 1961, women Nobel laureates have been increasing steadily every decade.
45. Which of these pieces of information is NOT present in the passage?
- (a) Number of Nobel prizes given in the year 2009
(b) Number of men who have received Nobel prizes till date
(c) Percentage of male scientists belonging to eastern countries
(d) Percentage of female scientists belonging to western countries
46. Select the sentence that CORRECTLY uses the phrase 'by and large' as used in paragraph (1).
- (a) Paula prepared a by and large cake for dinner.
(b) We bought by and large clothes for the campaign.
(c) Most of the lions by and large eat deer when hungry.
(d) She was so excited that she screamed by and large on the road.
47. The Nobel Prize is an international award because it recognises the achievements made _____.
- (a) in all subjects (b) by all genders (c) in all countries (d) by all instructions
48. Identify the opinion from these statements about the information shared in the passage.
- (a) The Nobel prizes have been awarded to more men than women.
(b) Alfred Nobel's wealth is used to award the Nobel prizes to the winners.
(c) The Nobel prize was awarded for the best contribution in only four fields initially.
(d) Women in general are more inclined to working on world peace than on other subjects.
49. Which of the following option corresponds to the word 'receiver'?
- (a) Recipient (b) Investor (c) Entrepreneur (d) None of these
50. Pick the option from the following which is the OPPOSITE of the word 'administered'.
- (a) Managed (b) Controlled (c) Declined (d) Issued

PRACTICE PAPER-04

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